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# **Archaeological Survey and Assessment of the Harris-Asheboro 230 kV Transmission Line, a Case Against Shovel Testing**



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Chapel Hill

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF  
THE HARRIS-ASHEBORO 230 kV TRANSMISSION LINE,  
CHATHAM AND RANDOLPH COUNTIES, A  
CASE AGAINST SHOVEL TESTING

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## Management Summary

During February 1983, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology spent eight man-days surveying 16 miles of the proposed Harris-Asheboro 230 kV transmission line between Asheboro and Siler City (CHN unavailable). All cleared areas were subjected to pedestrian survey and shovel tests were dug on a limited basis. The project was initiated at the request of Carolina Power and Light Company and resulted in the identification of 17 archaeological sites. All but four were occupied entirely during the prehistoric period. Three sites contained evidence of occupation during the prehistoric and historic periods, while the third represented the remains of an historic structure. None of the sites are considered significant by National Register criteria, and archaeological clearance is recommended for the project.

## Introduction

At the request of Carolina Power and Light Company, The Research Laboratories of Anthropology spent eight man-days, between February 2 and 24th, 1983, surveying 16 miles of the Harris-Asheboro 230 kV transmission line corridor. The corridor will be 1001 wide and will extend from a point just east of Asheboro in Randolph County to the Rocky River in Chatham County (Figure 1). The 16 miles surveyed comprises roughly two-thirds of the entire line. The Division of Archives and History considered the remainder to have low archaeological potential, and survey was not required. The authors, accompanied by Dan Simpkins, a UNC graduate student, completed the field survey with the much-appreciated assistance of Jimmy Chisholm, David Roberts, and Gordon Ross, all of Carolina Power and Light Company.

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

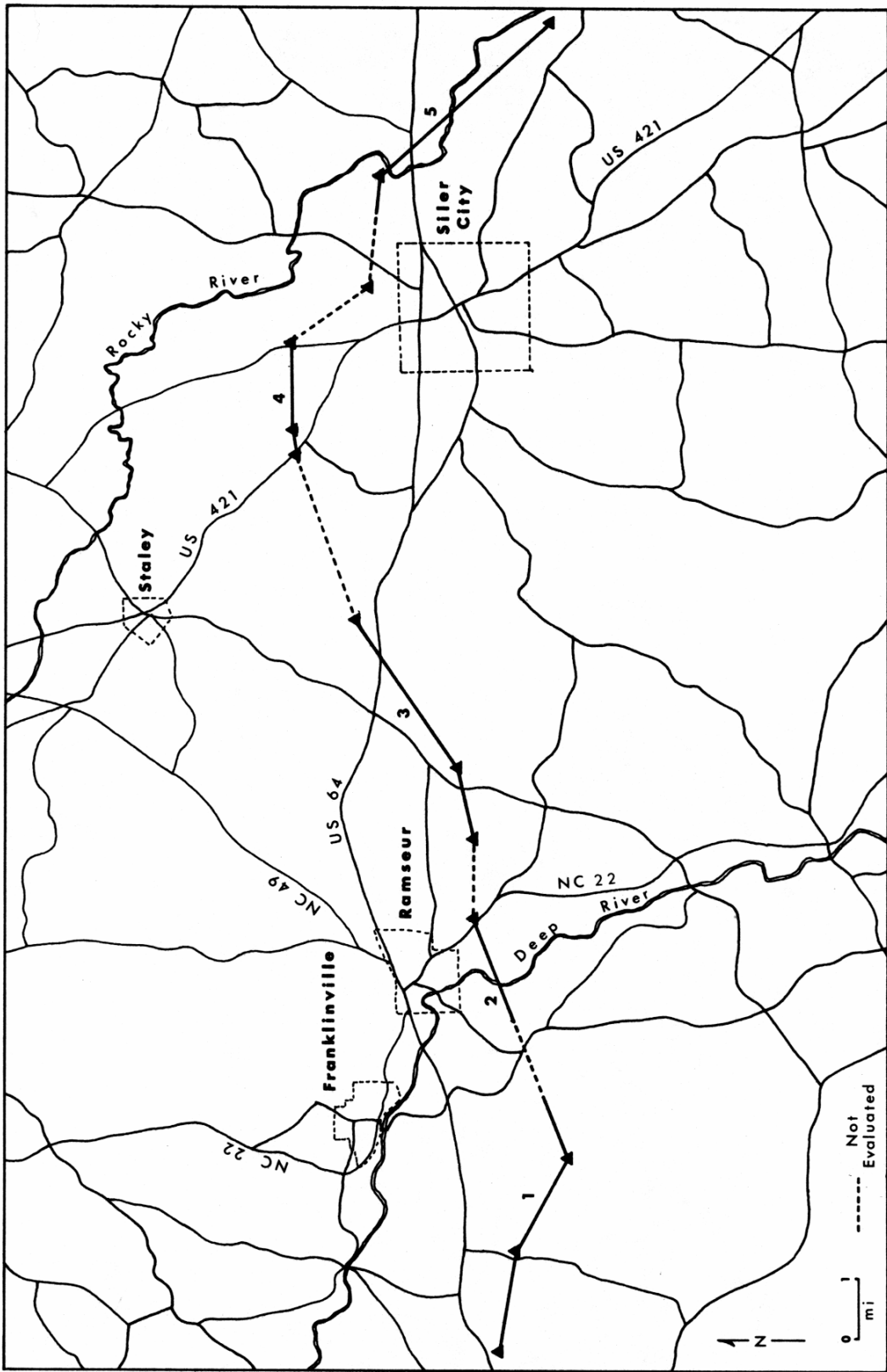


Figure 1. General map of the study area locating the proposed CP&L right-of-way (individual survey sections labelled 1-5).

Sites were located by carefully walking over all areas with surface visibility. Some shovel testing was also carried out, but because of the limited success of this technique in locating and defining sites, it was not systematically employed throughout the survey area. Shovel tests were also excavated to examine the stratigraphy in some floodplain situations.

The evaluation of a site's research potential or significance was guided by criteria of the National Register which states that archaeological resources are considered significant or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places if they have "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to pre-history or history" (36 CFR part 800.1). Although this guideline is vague, it seems that, minimally, a site should have spatial and depositional context well enough preserved to permit behavioral analysis beyond simple chronological determination.

The survey efforts resulted in the recording of 17 new sites. All except three were entirely prehistoric with most of the specimens dating to the Archaic period. One historic site was represented by a stone foundation, whereas, the other two produced 19th- and 20th-century artifacts in the same area with prehistoric lithic material. Although they added to our inventory of archaeological resources and perhaps ultimately to our understanding at a general level



of the development of piedmont cultures, none of the sites, individually, meets minimal standards for consideration for nomination to the National Register.

#### Environmental Factors

The project area is located almost exactly in the geographic center of North Carolina. It is characterized by varied and undulating terrain that is typical of the Carolina Piedmont. Elevations on knolls and ridges range from around 810 feet AMSL just east of Asheboro to 530 feet along the Deep River. Average elevation is approximately 550 feet.

The area is drained by the Deep River and the Rocky River. These two combine with the Haw in southern Chatham County to form the Upper Cape Fear. The major drainage in the extreme western section of the corridor is Mill Creek which winds along and intercepts it at several points between SR 2606 and SR 2614. The creek empties into Deep River just east of SR 2657. The terrain is rugged along the major tributaries with steep sloping ridges and narrow to nonexistent floodplains. Although an occasional low, swampy area is encountered adjacent to some of the smaller creeks, here too, most of the ridges and knolls drop abruptly to the stream channels.

The entire project area lies within the Carolina Slate Belt, which is comprised of a variety of porphyritic and nonporphyritic rocks that are colored dark grayish-black to light green. The slate belt dates to Pre-Cambrian times, but also contains greens tone magmas that intruded later. These intrusions were followed by the folding and schistosity of the older slates during the late Paleozoic. During Triassic times, the slate belt was severely faulted, but since then weathering has been the only agent of alteration (Bowman 1954). For at least 10,000 years, rocks from the Carolina Slate Belt provided the raw materials for tools manufactured and used by the Piedmont's aboriginal inhabitants. In fact, tools made from slate belt rocks can be found throughout the state, particularly in regions where indigenous lithic raw materials are scarce.

The dominant soils along the transmission corridor belong to the Georgeville series. These are characterized by reddish-brown surface soils and a red-clay subsoil derived from rocks of the slate belt. Georgeville silt loam is the most common surface soil type in the project area. It consists of a light grey to reddish silt loam, which usually changes into a yellowish-red silt loam at a depth of 3 to 6 inches. This zone grades into a dull stiff, red, silty clay subsoil at a depth of 5 to 12 inches and

extends to 3 feet. On the tops of the knolls and along the steeper slopes, where surface material has eroded away, the red-clay subsoil is exposed. Here fragments of slate-parent material and quartz are also frequently encountered (Hardison and Perkins 1915:23).

The forest cover along the transmission corridor is typical of the Oak-Pine sere that is found throughout the Piedmont. Oak, hickory, gum, and poplar dominate as overstory trees, whereas, dogwood, maple, and sourwood make up the understory. The lower slopes and narrow flood- plains contain stands of river birch, willow, cottonwood, and sycamore, mixed with oaks and hickories.

Although the trees today are smaller and more thickly clustered than the virgin stands exploited by prehistoric populations, the modern communities are not vastly different from those present after the end of the Pleistocene. This forest cover not only would have provided an abundant, seasonal supply of acorns and hickory nuts but also a favorable habitat for deer and a variety of smaller mammals such as rabbits, racoons, and opossums. In addition, the rivers and streams would have furnished an ample supply of fish, turtles, and mollusks.

Though not having an abundance of fertile alluvial soils, the project area probably produced a plethora of edible wild foods. And, during most of the early prehistoric

period (Paleo-Indian and Archaic), it would have been visited by wandering bands of hunters and gatherers who exploited this natural bounty.

### Survey Methods

Archaeological survey of the proposed CP&L transmission line corridor was accomplished by: 1) visual inspection of all areas with surface exposures sufficient to allow the identification of cultural artifacts on the surface; and 2) the use of shovel testing in selected areas where surface exposures were inadequate for surface reconnaissance. Because of agricultural activity, nearly 25 percent of the area to be evaluated contained disturbed ground surfaces suitable for pedestrian survey. Such disturbances were largely a result of plowing and plant cultivation but also included cow paths and erosional gullies on pasture lands, erosion along fence- lines, road cuts, and disturbances associated with timbering and land clearing.

Archaeological sites in the study area were identified by the presence of two or more historic or prehistoric artifacts located within relatively close proximity to one another (i.e., on the same landform). An isolated artifact was not designated as a site. Relatively few (<10) such artifacts were encountered during survey and, in almost

every instance, surface exposure was sufficient to demonstrate the absence of other associated materials. One historic site (Rd835) was defined by the presence of above-ground foundation remnants.

The survey area is comprised of five discontinuous segments of the proposed transmission right-of-way (Figure 1). These segments total approximately 16 miles in length and represent 68 percent of the 23.5 mile project area. An archaeological assessment was not required for the remaining 32 percent of the right-of-way.

The actual fieldwork was greatly facilitated by the fact that sighting lines had already been cut through wooded areas, and the centerline had been staked at 100-ft intervals, labelled, and flagged with red tape. These provided convenient landmarks for locating our position in the field. Although the right-of-way only extends 25 ft on each side of centerline, areas beyond this limit were surveyed when: 1) sites identified within the right-of-way extended beyond it; and 2) areas immediately adjacent to the corridor appeared to have a relatively high probability (in a nonquantitative, intuitive sense) for containing archaeological remains. Five of the 17 sites recorded by the survey were situated beyond the designated right-of-way.

The survey procedure developed initially was to walk the entire right-of-way, carefully examining all surface exposures, and shovel testing to subsoil at 100-200 ft. intervals through all wooded areas where exposed ground surfaces were unavailable. After covering approximately 3.3 miles, this procedure was abandoned because of the excessive amount of time required to implement it and the fact that a pattern had already clearly emerged where identified sites were closely associated with plowed fields and other exposed/disturbed surfaces. Given the generally low artifact density at sites identified by survey, it became intuitively obvious that shovel testing was neither a consistent nor reliable technique for discovering the small, diffuse, lithic scatters common in Piedmont upland areas. Consequently, survey in the remainder of the right-of-way was generally restricted to examining non-wooded areas with some surface disturbances. Shovel testing was used, however, along Rocky River, where conditions suggested the possibility of more densely distributed archaeological remains associated with human habitation and buried archaeological deposits.

To evaluate our decision to abandon the use of shovel testing as a search strategy in wooded uplands, a simple experiment was performed to estimate the minimum number of 1x1 ft shovel tests required to determine with confidence the presence or absence of an archaeological site within the

study area. This experiment was based on density estimates derived from 10 of the prehistoric sites identified through survey (Table 1). Data from Tellico Reservoir in southeast Tennessee (Davis et al. 1982:116) were used to estimate the relationship between surface and subsurface plow zone artifact densities, since similar data are currently lacking for the North Carolina Piedmont. The Tellico data, derived from 13 paired surface and excavated plow zone artifact samples, suggest that artifacts exposed at the surface and retrieved by surface collecting comprise approximately 3.2 percent of all artifacts contained within the plow zone. Critical variables affecting this proportional relationship (e.g., soil texture, plow zone depth, and amount of rainfall) appear to be quite similar between Tellico and the study area; therefore, this estimate is considered acceptable. The estimated mean density of surface artifacts for sites in the study area, taken from the 10 sites summarized in Table 1, is .0026 artifacts/ft<sup>2</sup> (s=.0027).

Since a shovel test usually measures about 1x1 ft at the surface and extends at least to the base of plow zone, an estimate of the density of artifacts per shovel test can be calculated as follows:  $D = d_s/p$ , where  $d_s$ =surface artifact density (.0026) and  $p$ =proportion of artifacts occurring at the surface (.032). Thus,  $D=.081$ .

Table 1. Sites used to estimate surface artifact density.

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Site	Number of Artifacts	Area (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Artifacts per ft <sup>2</sup>
Rd837	71	60,000	.0012
Rd838	30	90,000	.0003
Rd840	51	18,000	.0028
Rd841	9	6,000	.0015
Rd843	21	40,000	.0005
Rd846	31	6,400	.0048
Rd847	52	15,000	.0035
Rd848	8	900	.0089
Ch486	106	40,000	.0027
Ch487	26	180,000	.0001

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Likewise, by assuming that artifacts are randomly distributed (in a statistical sense) within the plow zone, D can be used as a general estimator of the probability (p) that any specific shovel text will contain an artifact.

Once a probability estimate has been established, it is a relatively simple matter to determine statistically the anticipated success of the shovel test strategy through the application of the Binomial distribution (Hays 1973). Given a known probability of success (i.e., a positive shovel test), it is possible to determine the number of shovel test pits that would be required at a site to insure (with some degree of confidence -95% in this case) that the site would, in fact, be identified. The Binomial distribution is defined as follows:

$$P(x \text{ successes}) = \binom{N}{x} p^x q^{N-x},$$

where N=sample size, x=number of successes, p=probability of success, and q=probability of failure (1-p). By solving p for different sample sizes (N), it can be shown that approximately 37 shovel tests would be required at upland sites in the study area to be 95% confident that such sites would be recognized through one or more positive shovel tests (Table 2). Given the time and effort that would be necessary to adequately shovel test all possible wooded site

Table 2. Probability estimates for successful (positive) shovel tests when N=37.

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No. of successes (x)	Probability
x = 1	.143
x = 2	.227
x = 3	.234
x = 4	.175
x = 5	.102
x = 6	.048
x = 7	.019
x = 8	.006
x > 8	≈.000
Sum of probabilities	.954

---

locations and the limited degree of impact anticipated within the transmission right-of-way, we feel that our decision to exclude such areas from survey was justified.

Because of variability in field conditions and accompanying survey methods used to evaluate the area's archaeological resource potential, the study area has been divided into 48 subsections. Descriptive summaries of these survey units are provided below (see Figures 2-7).

Section 1 (Figures 2-3)

1A - Length=850 ft (.16 mi); Surface visibility=0-20%;

Terrain: hilltop and slope to intermittent stream; Pasture and partly overgrown area with visible surface erosion; Shovel tests (negative) on hilltop; No sites recorded.

1B - Length=7500 ft (1.42 mi); Surface visibility=0%;

Terrain: wooded hilltops, slopes and poorly-drained stream bottoms with some limited surface exposures (e.g., trails, recent logging roads, dirt roads, and transmission line crossing); Soil is less than .5 ft thick, underlain by clay subsoil; Shovel tests dug at 100-200-ft intervals except where surface was exposed; Additional shovel tests were placed on hilltops (all negative); Two sites (Rd835, Rd836) were recorded along dirt roads.

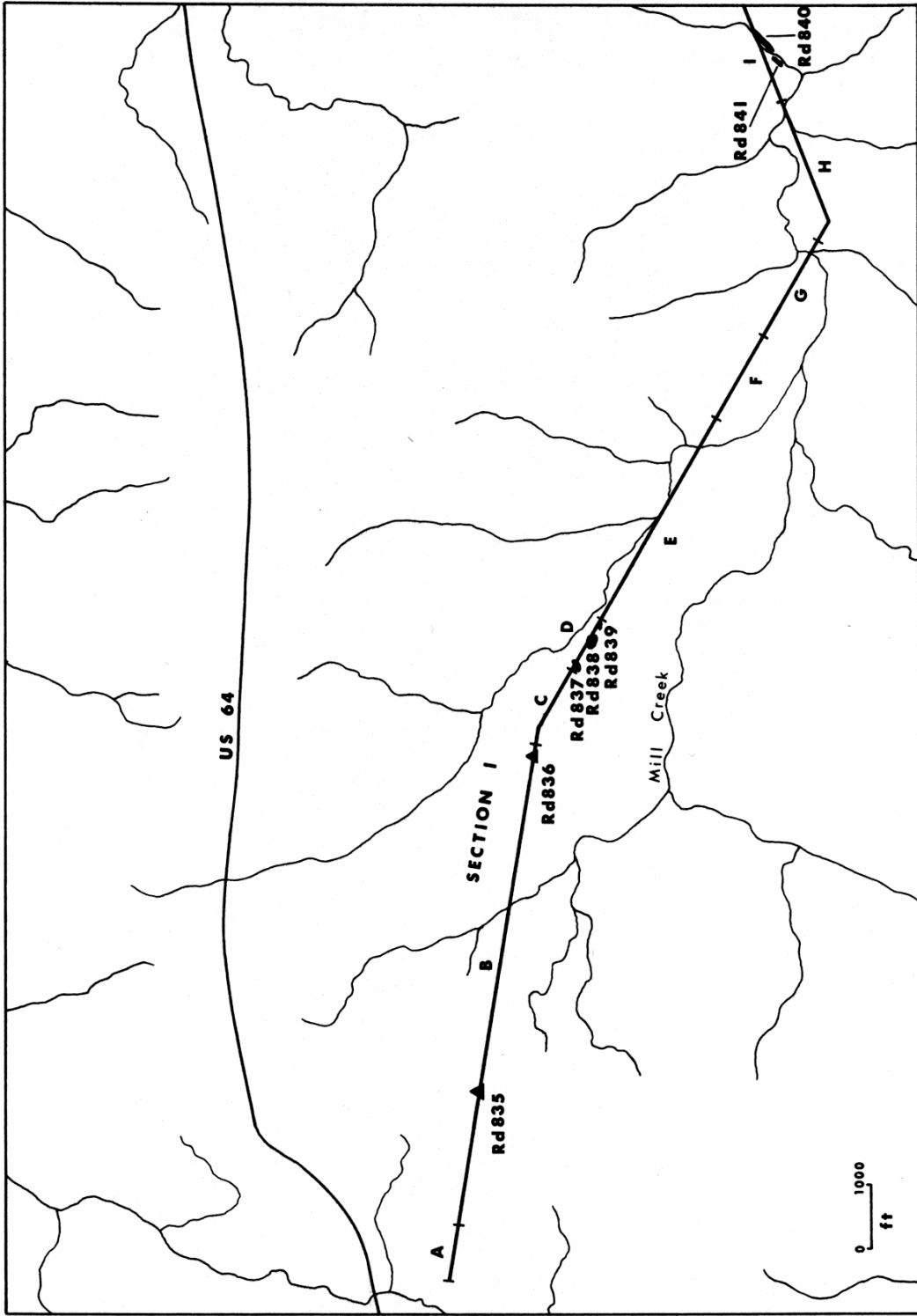


Figure 2. Close-up map of study area showing Survey Section I (Sub-sections A-I).

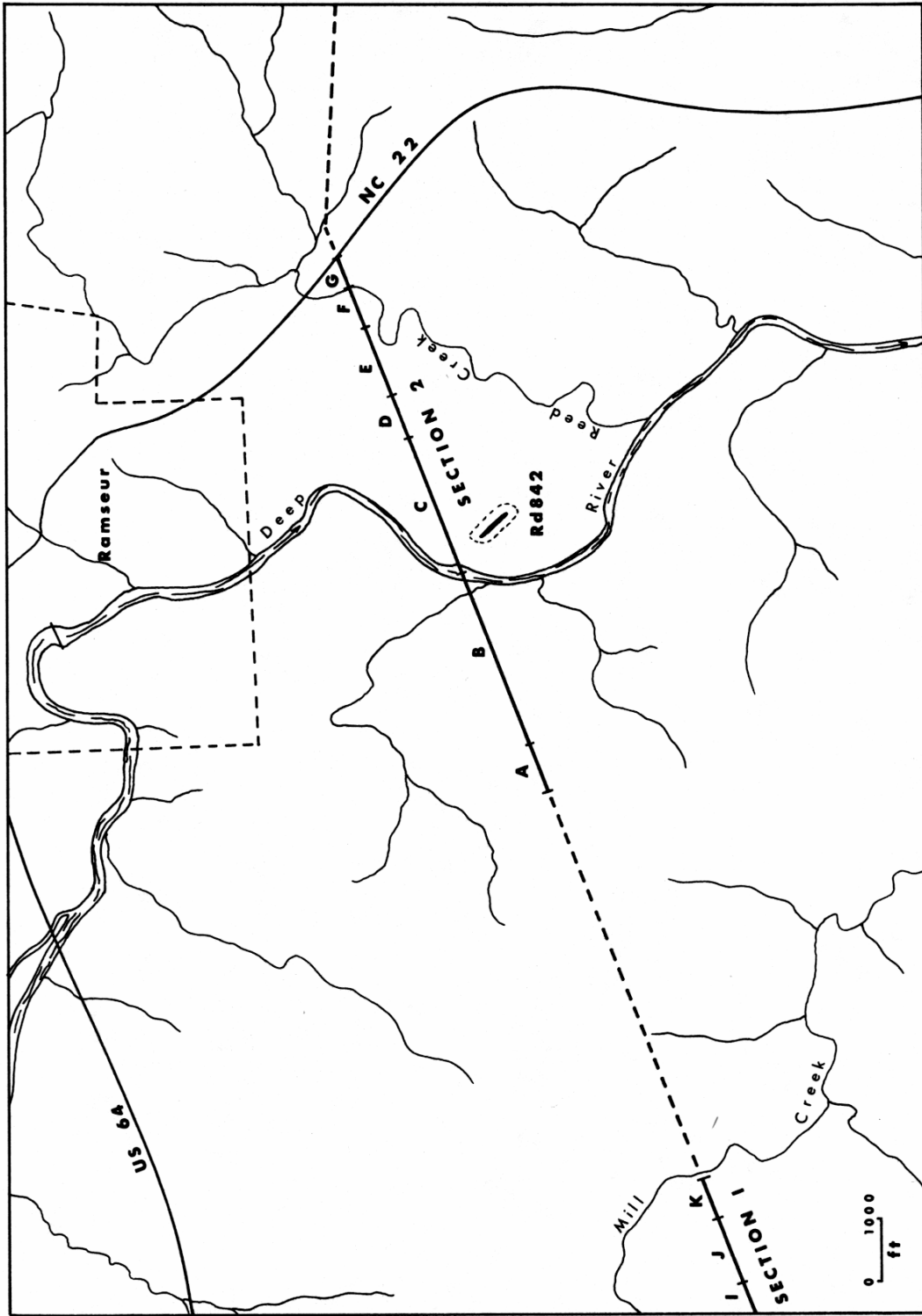


Figure 3. Close-up map of study area showing Survey Sections 1 (Sub-sections I-K) and 2 (Sub-sections A-G).

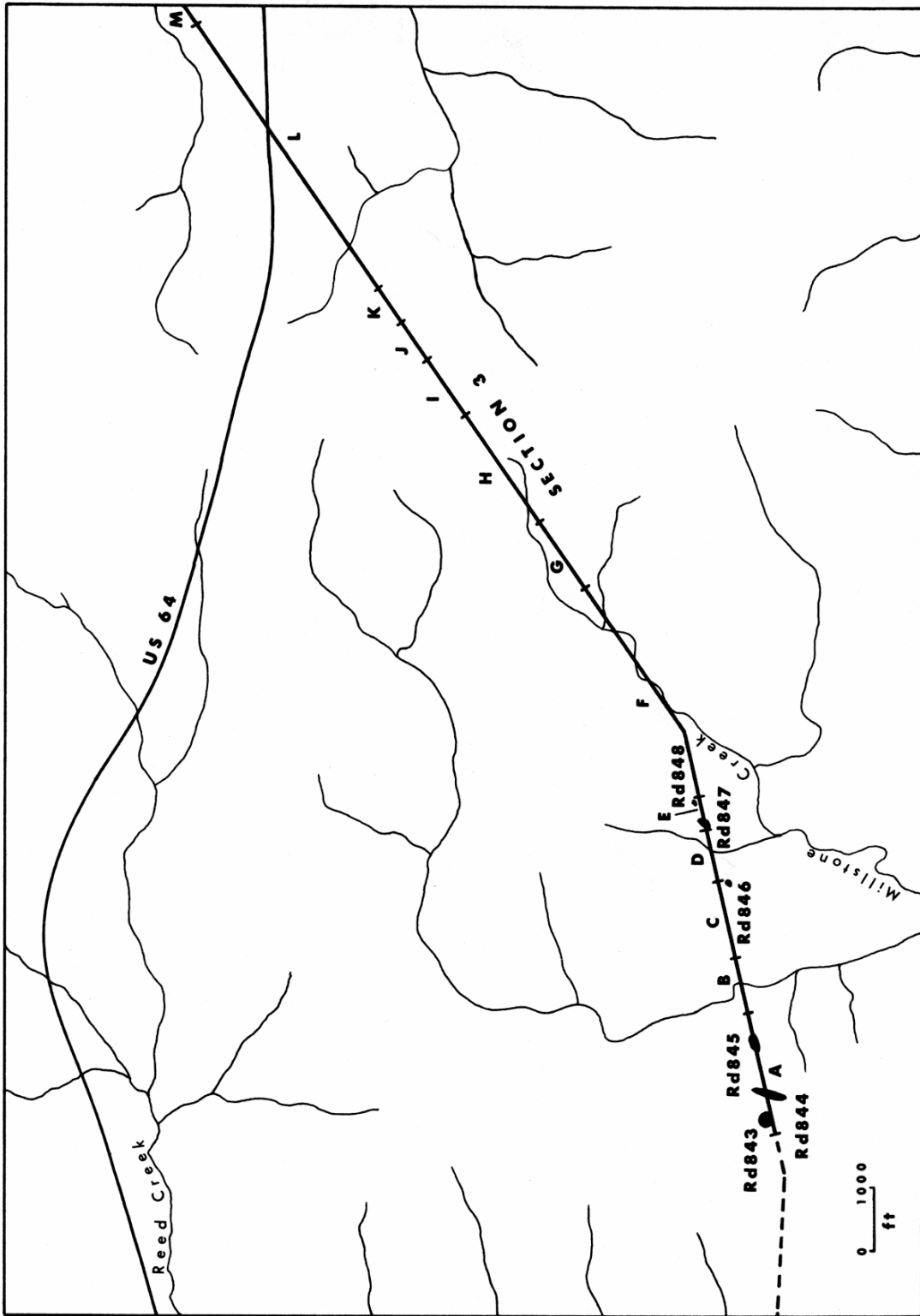


Figure 4. Close-up map of study area showing Survey Section 3 (Sub-sections A-M).

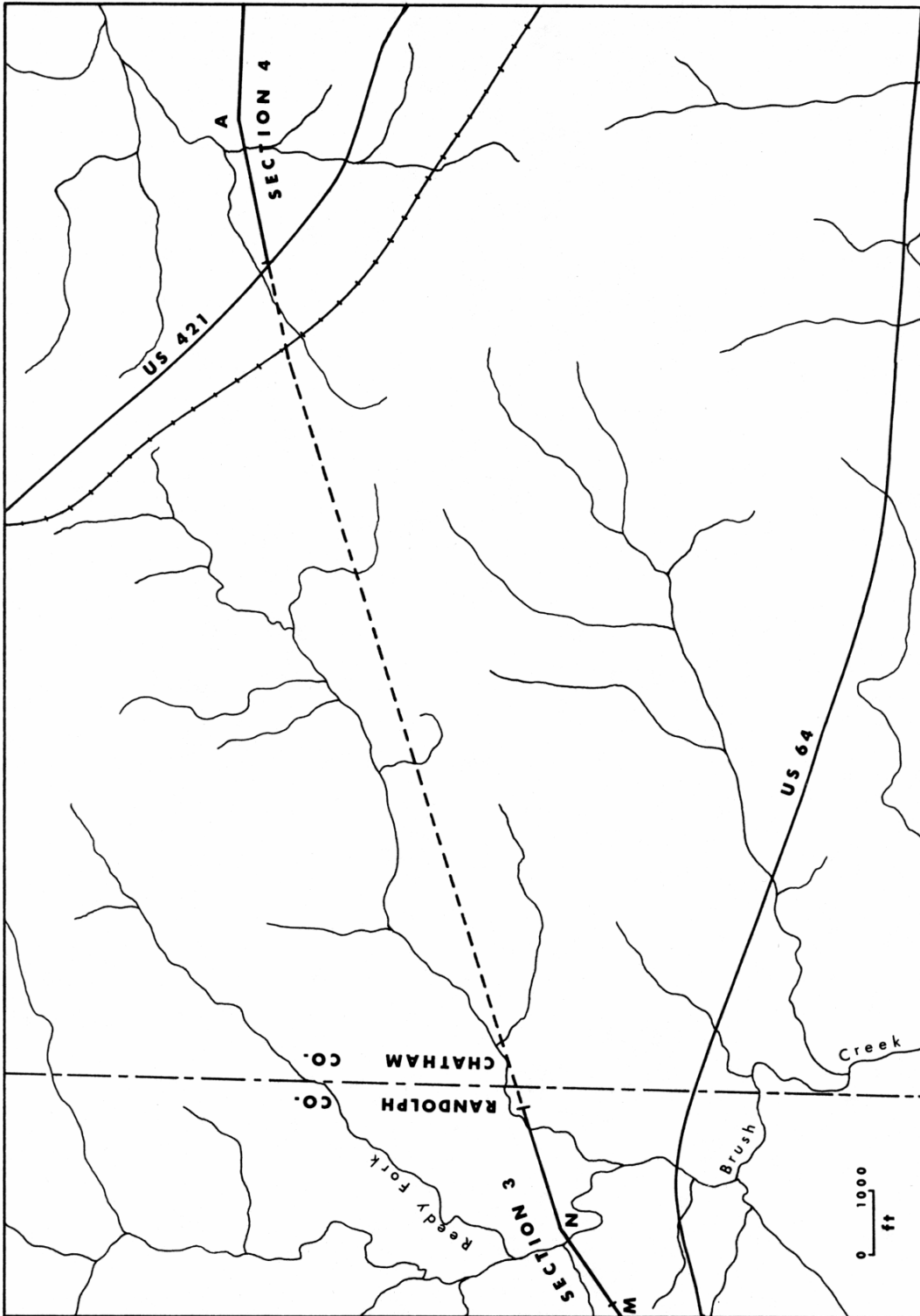


Figure 5. Close-up map of study area showing Survey Sections 3 (Sub-sections M-N) and 4 (Sub-section A).

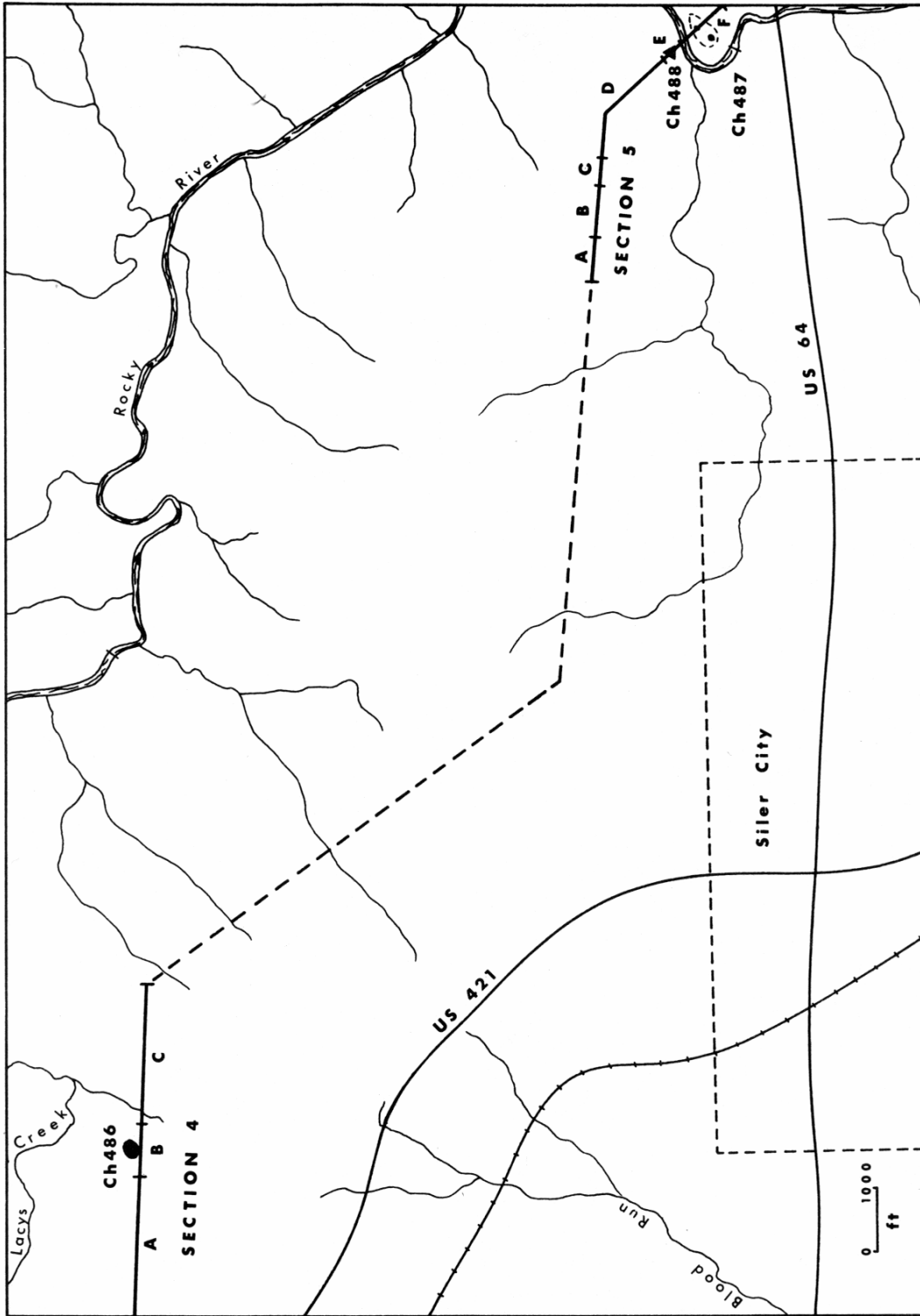


Figure 6. Close-up map of study area showing Survey Sections 4 (Sub-sections A-C) and 5 (Sub-sections A-F).



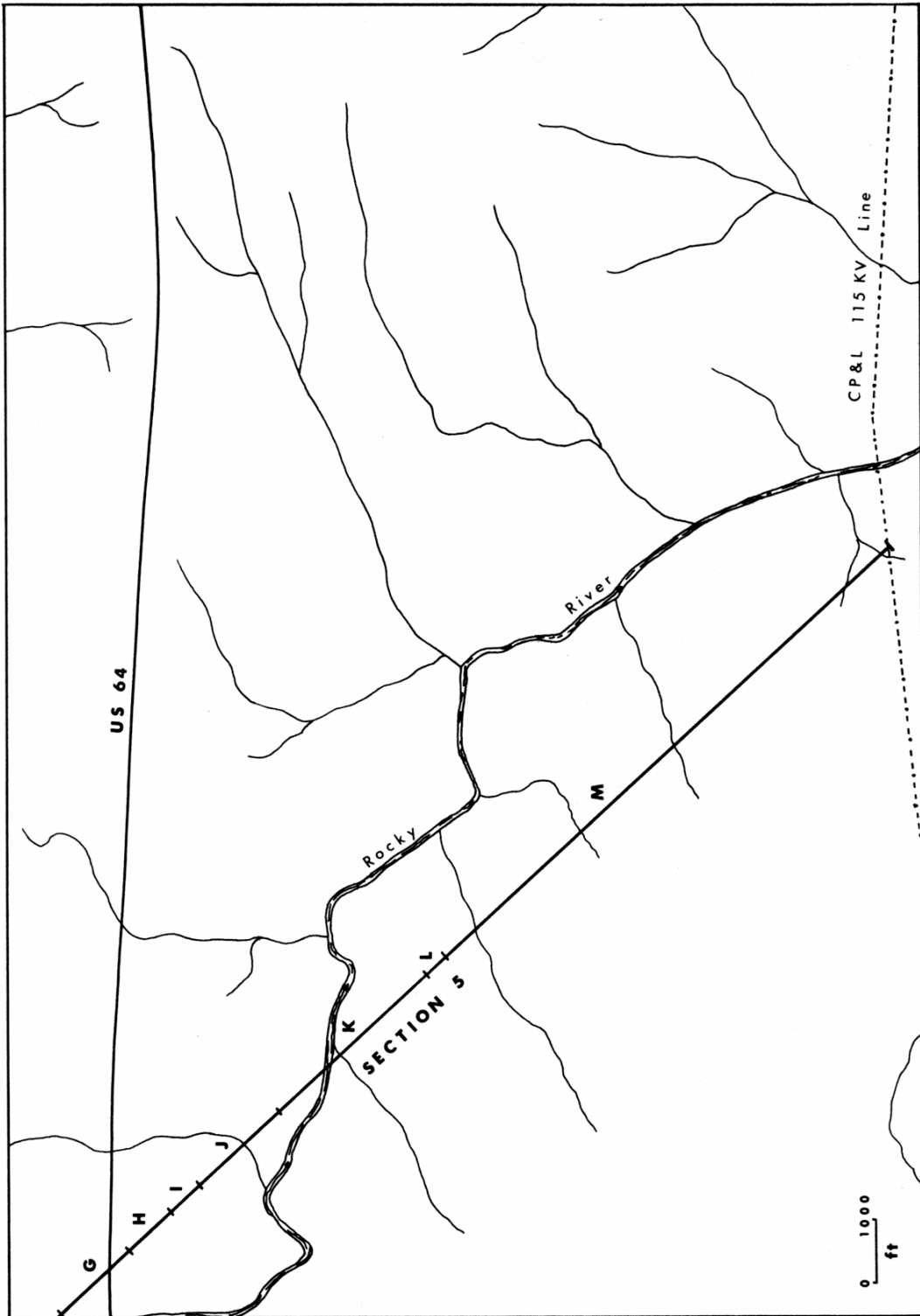


Figure 7. Close-up map of study area showing Survey Section 5 (Sub-sections G-M).

- 1C - Length=1350 ft (.26 mi); Surface visibility less than 20%; Terrain: mostly wooded hilltops and slopes; Some surface exposures created by logging activity and pasture erosion; Shovel tested at 100-200-ft intervals (all negative); No sites recorded.
- 1D - Length=800 ft (.15 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slopes and portions of hilltops in two plowed fields (Visibility=100%) and one overgrown corn- field (Visibility less than 40%); Exposed areas comprise 300 ft of survey unit; Shovel tests at 100-200-ft intervals in woods (all negative); Two sites (Rd837, Rd838) found in plowed fields; One site (Rd839) found in old cornfield.
- 1E - Length=3600 ft (.68 mi); Surface visibility=0%; Terrain: wooded and overgrown fields along hill slopes and wet stream bottoms; Shovel tests at 100-200-ft intervals (all negative); No sites recorded.
- 1F - Length=1500 ft (.28 mi); Surface visibility=0-20%; Terrain: gradually sloping upland surface in pasture with erosional areas, particularly along fencelines; No sites recorded.

- 1G - Length=1600 ft (.30 mi); Surface visibility=0%;  
Terrain: wooded hill slopes and wet stream bottoms;  
Shovel tests placed intermittently along stream  
bottom (all negative).
- 1H - Length=2300 ft (.44 mi); Terrain: wooded hill  
slopes and wet stream bottoms; Not surveyed.
- 1I - Length=2000 ft (.38 mi); Visibility -cut corn and  
beans (50-75%, 900 ft), plowed field (100%, 100  
ft), pasture (ca. 20%, 1000 ft); Terrain: hilltops,  
slopes and stream bottoms; Two sites found along  
stream bottom (Rd840, Rd841) where surface  
visibility exceeded 50-75%.
- 1J - Length=1000 ft (.19 mi) ; Terrain: wooded hilltop  
and slope; Not surveyed.
- 1K - Length=600 ft (.11 mi); Surface visibility less  
than 20%; Terrain: abandoned field on hilltop;  
Erosional exposures examined in field and along  
adjacent dirt road; No sites recorded.

Section 2 (Figure 3)

- 2A - Length=800 ft (.15 mi); Surface visibility=50-90%;  
Terrain: plowed field on hilltop and slope; No  
sites recorded.

- 2B - Length=2700 ft (.51 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slopes; Not surveyed.
- 2C - Length=2300 ft (.44 mi); Surface visibility less than 10%; Terrain: hill slopes and low ridge spur along Deep River. Area disturbed by logging; Logging road along ridge spur examined; One site (Rd842) found along ridgetop.
- 2D - Length=700 ft (.13 mi); Surface visibility=50-75%; Terrain: cut cornfield on gentle hill slope; No sites recorded.
- 2E - Length=1100 ft (.21 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slopes; Not surveyed.
- 2F - Length=700 ft (.13 mi); Surface visibility=40-70%; Terrain: abandoned field in sage brush on hilltop and slopes; No sites recorded.
- 2G - Length=400 ft (.07 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slope; No sites recorded.

Section 3 (Figures 4-5)

- 3A- Length=1900 ft (.36 mi); Terrain: hilltop and slopes comprised of plowed fields (300 ft, Visibility=100%), old fields (700 ft, Visibility=0-50%), and woods (900 ft, Visibility=0-20%); Three sites recorded (Rd843, Rd844, Rd845).

- 3B - Length=800 ft (.15 mi); Terrain: wooded stream valley slopes; Not surveyed.
- 3C - Length=1200 ft (.23 mi); Surface visibility=50-70%; Terrain: plowed field on hilltop and gradual hill slopes; One site (Rd846) found on hilltop.
- 3D - Length=800 ft (.15 mi); Terrain: wooded stream valley slopes; Not surveyed.
- 3E - Length=500 ft (.09 mi); Surface visibility=100%; Terrain: plowed hilltop and gradual hill slopes; Two sites recorded (Rd847, Rd848).
- 3F - Length=3700 ft (.70 mi); Terrain: wooded and pastured hill slopes and stream valley slopes; Not surveyed.
- 3G - Length=1200 ft (.23 mi); Surface visibility=50-75%; Terrain: cut cornfield on hilltop and gradual hill slopes; No sites recorded.
- 3H - Length=2000 ft (.38 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slopes and stream valley slopes; Not surveyed.
- 3I - Length=1000 ft (.19 mi); Surface visibility=30-50%; Terrain: cut cornfield on hilltop; No sites recorded.

- 3J - Length=700 ft (.13 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slope with no surface exposures; No sites identified.
- 3K - Length=600 ft (.11 mi); Surface visibility=40%; Terrain: disked weeds in old field on gradual hill slope; No sites recorded.
- 3L - Length=4900 ft (.93 mi); Terrain: wooded upland surface and stream valley slopes; Not surveyed.
- 3M - Length=600 ft (.11 mi); Surface visibility=100%; Terrain: plowed hilltop and gradual hill slopes; No sites recorded.
- 3N - Length=3300 ft (.63 mi); Terrain: wooded stream valley slopes; Not surveyed.

Section 4 (Figures 5-6)

- 4A - Length=6200 ft (1.17 mi); Terrain: wooded hilltops, slopes and wet stream valleys; Not surveyed.
- 4B - Length=700 ft (.13 mi); Surface visibility=75-100%; Terrain: plowed hilltop and hill slopes; One site found (Ch486).
- 4C - Length=1900 ft (.36 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slopes; Not surveyed.

Section 5 (Figures 6-7)

- SA - Length=500 ft (.09 mi); Surface visibility=0-30%;  
Terrain: cut cornfield on gradual upland slope; No sites recorded.
- 5B - Length=800 ft (.15 mi); Terrain: woods and pasture on level upland surface; Not surveyed.
- 5C - Length=400 ft (.08 mi); Surface visibility=50%;  
Terrain: old field on level upland surface; No sites recorded.
- 5D- Length=1900 ft (.36 mi); Terrain: pasture and woods on gradually sloping upland surface; Not surveyed.
- 5E - Length=200 ft (.04 mi); Surface visibility=0%;  
Terrain: grassy floodplain and alluvial terrace along Rocky River; Three shovel tests (including 2 positive tests) on terrace and one negative test on floodplain; One site found (Ch488).
- SF - Length=900 ft (.17 mi); Surface visibility=75-100%;  
Terrain: old cornfield on floodplain and low knoll (erosional feature) along Rocky River; Two shovel tests excavated along knoll (both negative); One site found (Ch487).

- 5G - Length=1400 ft (.27 mi); Terrain: woods and pasture along Rocky River valley slopes; Not surveyed.
- 5H - Length=900 ft (.17 mi); Surface visibility=100%; Terrain: plowed hilltop; No sites recorded.
- 5I - Length=500 ft (.09 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slopes; Not surveyed.
- 5J - Length=1700 ft (.32 mi); Terrain: plowed hilltops and slopes (1000 ft, Visibility=100%) and pasture along stream bottom (700 ft, Visibility less than 20%); No sites recorded.
- 5K - Length=3100 ft (.59 mi); Terrain: wooded valley slopes along Rocky River; Not surveyed.
- 5L - Length=400 ft (.08 mi); Surface visibility less than 30%; Terrain: old field and road cut on hilltop; No sites recorded.
- 5M - Length=9200 ft (1.74 mi); Terrain: wooded hill slopes; Not surveyed.



## Prehistoric and Historic Overview

Archaeologists usually divide the prehistory of North Carolina into three periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. The Archaic is further broken down into three subperiods--Early, Middle, and Late--which are based on the forms and methods of manufacturing chipped-stone tools, especially projectile points. The Woodland period is divided into several phases. North of the project area, the Vincent, Clements, and Gaston phases have been defined (Coe 1964). These Piedmont phases are similar to the Deep Creek, Mt. Pleasant, and Cashie phases of the northeast Coastal Plain (Phelps 1979). Immediately South of the project site, the Badin, Yadkin, Uwharrie, and Pee Dee phases have been identified. The early historic Caraway phase has been isolated at Keyauwee village near Asheboro. Styles of pottery, as well as other material culture traits, provide indices for differentiating these Woodland phases (Coe 1964).

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

and a concave recurved base. Hardaway peoples occupied the Piedmont region perhaps as early as 12,000 B.C. (Coe, personal communication).

The Late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods are represented respectively by the Palmer and Kirk complexes, which are again distinguished by projectile point styles. Palmer points are rather small, averaging 35 mm long and 20 mm wide. These points typically have serrated triangular blades, notched corners, and a straight ground base. Kirk specimens are the largest, with some varieties averaging 100 mm long and 35 mm wide. Blades are again triangular and serrated, whereas the bases are straight to slightly rounded but never ground. Corner-notching, characteristic of early Kirk specimens, is replaced by broad square stems in late varieties. Palmer may date as early as 10,000 B.C., while the Kirk complex appears to span the millennia between 6000 and 8000 B.C. (Coe, personal communication).

The beginning of the Middle Archaic is marked by the appearance of the Stanly complex, which displays continued evolution of stemmed projectile points. During the Stanly phase, blades became wider and stems narrower, although the basic form still resembled the later Kirk types. The Stanly complex also contains the first evidence for extensive use of polished-stone implements. A continuity of projectile point styles was interrupted at the end of the Stanly phase

by the introduction of two new types, both of which appear stylistically to be unrelated to the Piedmont sequence. The earliest type is represented by the Morrow Mountain point, which has a small blade and short tapering stem. Following the Morrow Mountain phase, a long thick lanceolate point, the Guilford, was introduced. This type is wide-spread over the Piedmont but not frequently found outside the area. Stanly dates from 5000 to 6000 B.C., Morrow Mountain from 5000 to 4500 B.C., and Guilford from 4500 to 4000 B.C. (Coe 1964:122-125).

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

The Woodland period began with the introduction of pottery and agriculture and lasted in most areas of North Carolina until European contact. The earliest of these Woodland occupations are represented by the Badin and Vincent complexes, which include well-developed ceramic techniques and large triangular projectile points. The pottery is well made, with a fine sand or non-tempered paste, and typically has a cord- or fabric-impressed exterior surface (Coe 1964:28).

We know very little about the early Woodland cultures of the Piedmont (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 500). On the basis of information from other regions, however, we can speculate that horticulture became more important and villages were developed during this period. Some of the nomadism of the Archaic period gave way to at least semi-permanent settlements strategically located near fertile, friable soils.

In the survey area, the Middle and Late Woodland periods (ca. A.D. 500-1500) are defined by the Yadkin and Uwharrie phases (Coe 1964). The shift from Early to Middle and Late Woodland, though not abrupt, is apparent in the respective ceramic traditions. The fine sand-tempered early Woodland sherds were gradually replaced by crushed- quartz-tempered types of the Yadkin and Uwharrie phases. By Uwharrie times, check-stamped and net-impressed exteriors were added to the inventory of surface finished, and fabric-impressing was abandoned.

By A.D. 1200, agriculture was firmly established in the Piedmont (Coe 1964). Now, corn, beans, and squash were being grown to support larger populations that lived in permanent villages along the major rivers. Hunting, however, continued to be important and would remain so throughout the Historic period (Coe 1952).

Around A.D. 1500, groups from the south moved into the Piedmont. They brought with them a distinctive curvilinear stamped pottery, now recognized as part of the Pee Dee complex, and settled in large compact villages in the Upper Pee Dee valley. Their palisaded villages were located in areas around major ceremonial centers, each of which was replete with temple mound, plaza, and special burial structures. The only such center that has been well documented is located in Montgomery County and has been developed into the Town Creek State Historic Site. The bearers of Pee Dee culture came, saw, and left the southern Piedmont without seriously changing the culture of the native population (Coe 1952).

The Piedmont Siouans of the historic period seem to have developed directly from the prehistoric Uwharrie culture. John Lederer, who traveled in the vicinity of the present project area, visited many of the Siouan groups in 1670. Although Lederer recorded some of his observations on the Indians he found, it was John Lawson, 31 years later, who provides the most detailed descriptions of the land and its inhabitants. Lawson spent two days during the winter of 1701 in the village of Keyauwee located on Caraway Creek near present-day Asheboro. He writes

They are fortify'd in, with wood  
 Puncheons, like Sapona, being a People  
 much of the same Number. Nature hath so  
 fortify'd this Town, with Mountains, that  
 were it a Seat of War, it might easily be  
 made impregnable; having large Corn-Fields  
 joining to their Cabins, and a Savanna  
 near the Town, at the Foot of these  
 Mountains (Lawson 1967:56).

Lawson was entertained by the "Indian King" of Keyauwee,  
 who copied Lawson's handwriting and made fishhooks for him.  
 Lawson further observed that, in contrast to other Indians he  
 had met, the Keyauwee Indians wore whiskers and burned the  
 bones of the animals they ate. Lawson was apparently much  
 impressed with his hosts and finished his account of Keyauwee  
 by stating that

there was very good entertainment of  
 Venison, Turkies, and Bears; and which is  
 customary amongst the Indians, the Queen  
 had a Daughter by a former Husband, who as  
 the beutifullest Indian I ever saw, and  
 had an Air of Majesty with her, quite  
 contrary to the general Carriage of the  
 Indians (Lawson 1967:56).

With the intrusion of Europeans on the Piedmont, entire  
 tribes and villages were forced to move great distances and  
 to combine and recombine with one another to form new social  
 and political alliances. A diverse subsistence economy was  
 drastically modified to accommodate European trade, and  
 ancient social units became obsolete. Within this web of

change, elements of Christianity were woven through the fabric of native religions. In short, the aboriginal Siouan clusters of the Piedmont rapidly and resolutely moved toward ultimate extinction.

By 1740, when the first white settlers from Pennsylvania and Maryland arrived in the project area, no Indians remained. Most of these early settlers were subsistence farmers. They grew corn and flax, and later, cotton. Some tobacco, used primarily for personal consumption, also was grown.

During the middle part of the 18th-century, a number of tanneries were established and at least two potters were operating in Randolph County. Grist mills were also in operation early, and by 1800 more than 40 of these were located around Asheboro. In 1794, a cabinet shop was established by Jessee Needham on Caraway Creek. Textile mills became important just before the Civil War, and this industry was soon joined by the furniture, flour, and lumber which together have dominated the economic scene well into the 20th century (Randolph County Historical Society 1980; Hardison and Perkins 1915).

Considerable archaeological work has been done in Randolph and Chatham counties. These investigations were started in 1937, when Joffre Coe and the North

Carolina Archaeological Society carried out excavations at Keyauwee--the Siouan village visited by Lawson in 1701. More recently, a number of surveys have been completed, most as a consequence of cultural resource management requirements. Major surveys include the Randleman Reservoir project (Wilson 1977; Woodall et al. 1977), The North Carolina Zoological Park survey (Trinkley 1977), The US 421 Siler City-Stanly project (Commonwealth Associates 1980), and the Uwharrie National Forest survey (Cooper 1977). Generally, these surveys reflect a common Piedmont pattern, where the preponderance of sites belong to the Middle-to-Late Archaic periods. Most are represented by relatively small scatters of lithic tools and debris and are situated along ridges and knolls parallel to streams that form the characteristic dendritic drainage of the Piedmont. In most cases, too, erosion has deflated the original deposits, and has collapsed various episodes of occupation into homogenized scatters. These sites seem usually to represent small, temporary encampments occupied by hunters and gatherers during the procurement of wild plant and animal resources. They may be part of a larger, seasonally-scheduled settlement system that included "base" habitation sites in the major river valleys (cf. Chapman 1975).



As mentioned earlier, horticultural villages of the Woodland period usually are found on the river floodplains, where there would have been easy access to good agricultural soils. In the alluvial bottoms nature has been kinder than in the interriverine areas, and here it is possible to find buried, stratified occupation zones which sometimes span the entire prehistoric period. Site 31Ch29, located on a levee adjacent to the Haw River in Chatham County, is a good example of this kind of site. Recent excavations have revealed stratified occupation zones dating from Early Archaic to Late Woodland (Larsen et al. 1981). In the present survey, we did not expect to find stratified sites because of the scarcity of floodplain environments. The pattern of small upland "camps", represented by disturbed lithic scatters, was expected, and the results of the survey bear out our expectations.

#### Site Descriptions

Archaeological survey of the proposed CP&L transmission line right-of-way identified 17 sites. Thirteen of these represent only prehistoric occupations, three contain both prehistoric and historic archaeological material, and one site is defined by historic architectural remains. Eleven of the sites lie either wholly or partially within the proposed right-of-way; the remainder lie outside the immediate area of impact. A total of 452 lithic artifacts

and one potsherd were collected from the prehistoric sites, while 114 historic period artifacts were collected from the three historic sites.

Individual site descriptions, including more specific details of site condition and significance, are provided below.

Rd835 (Historic) (Figures 2, 8-9)

Location: Site is situated along a jeep trail on the east side of a steep, wooded ridge top, approximately 0.65 mi south of us 64 and 1.0 mi west of SR 2605 (Elev: 800 ft; UTM: 17/3952780/613230). The site lies within the CP&L transmission right-of-way and is owned by Orlando L. Wright, et al.

Description: The site is defined by the occurrence of rubble from a rectangular stone foundation and mortared stone piers. There are also remains of a single brick pier and a brick chimney with round flue pipe. The foundation measures 18 ft x 25 ft and appears to represent the remains of a small hunting cabin. The only other artifacts observed were a few rusty cans and a canning jar lid (not collected). These associated artifacts, along with the brick incorporated within the foundation (i.e., common, machine-made, three-holed brick), indicate a mid-20th century temporal association.



Figure 8. View of Foundation Ruins at Rd835



Figure 9. View of Foundation Ruins at Rd835

Comments: It is possible that the site will be impacted by transmission tower construction due to its hilltop location. Given the recent temporal association of the structural remains, it is concluded that Rd835 is not significant. No additional evaluation is recommended.

Rd836 (Prehistoric) (Figure 2)

Location: Site is located on a level upland surface approximately 0.75 mi south of us 64 and 200 ft west of SR 2605 along an unimproved dirt road (Elev: 660 ft; UTM: 17/3952560/614800). The site lies within the CP&L transmission right-of-way and is located on land owned by Henry O. Williams, Jr., et al.

Description: The site is defined by 5 lithic artifacts made of felsic material, scattered along a 100 ft section of a dirt road bank. These include 1 crude biface fragment, 1 used flake and 3 unused flakes. It is possible that these artifacts are associated with non-local road ballast deposited along the road bed. No exposed areas adjacent to the road produced any material! If these artifacts are not redeposited, then they indicate only limited site use (e.g., an activity locus of indeterminate age).

Comments: Given the low density of artifacts at Rd836 and the possibility that the site represents redeposited fill, no additional evaluation is recommended. This site is not significant.

Rd837 (Prehistoric) (Figure 2)

Location: Site is situated on a low knoll at the northern edge of a plowed field approximately 300 ft southwest of an unnamed stream and 0.4 mi northeast of the SR 2605 bridge crossing Mill Creek (Elev: 605 ft; UTM: 17/39523601/615230). The CP&L transmission right-of-way crosses only the northeastern edge of the site. Rd837 is located on land owned by Margie B. Luck.

Description: This site is defined by the occurrence of lithic artifacts within a 200 ft (N-S) x 300 ft (E-W) area. At the time of survey, the site had been plowed and rained on, and surface collecting conditions were excellent (Visibility=100%). Artifacts recovered from Rd837 include: 1 Guilford projectile point, 1 Guilford projectile point preform, 3 Savannah River preforms, 2 bifaces, 1 quartz end scraper, 3 used flakes, 1 angular chunk, 2 quartz flakes, and 56 unused flakes. Except where noted, all were made of felsic material. These artifacts suggest site use during the Middle and Late Archaic periods, probably as a temporary hunting camp.

Comments: This site is probably contained wholly within II the plow zone and consequently is considered not significant. In addition, it is unlikely that the kind of site use inferred from the surface sample would have resulted in either subsurface midden deposits or features. The impact of the transmission right-of-way on this site will be minimal. No further evaluation is recommended.

Rd838 (Prehistoric/Historic) (Figure 2)

Location: Site is situated on a low knoll at the northern edge of a plowed field approximately 300 ft southwest of an unnamed stream and about 0.4 mi ENE of the SR 2605 bridge crossing Mill Creek (Elev: 600 ft; UTM: 17/3952290/615350). Rd838 is at the southern edge of the CP&L transmission right-of-way, about 500 ft southeast of Rd837, and is also located on the property of Margie B. Luck.

Description: The site is defined by the presence of lithic artifacts and historic artifacts within a 300 ft x 300 ft area. Surface visibility at time of survey was excellent (Visibility=100%). A prehistoric component is represented by 1 Randolph Stemmed projectile point, 1 Uwharrie triangular projectile point, 1 biface, 3 retouched flakes, 1 core fragment, and 23 unused flakes. All artifacts are made of felsic material and indicate a Late Woodland occupation, probably as a short-term hunting camp.

An historic house site is indicated by the presence of numerous historic artifacts, a dark soil discoloration possibly representing a filled-in well, and a large pear tree within the site boundary. Historic artifacts collected from the site include: 28 whiteware sherds, 11 sponge blue sherds, 2 glazed brick fragments, 2 unglazed brick fragments, 1 cut nail, 1 wire nail, 18 bottle glass fragments, and 3 window glass fragments. The ceramic artifacts suggest site use between ca. 1860 and 1950.

Comments: Although Rd838 appears to contain intact subsurface archaeological deposits and thus may have some research potential for studying late nineteenth century lifeways, most of the site (including the historic component) lies outside the transmission right-of-way. Consequently, it should not be adversely impacted by CP&L. The site will, however, continue to be impacted by continued plowing and soil erosion. No further work is recommended.

Rd839 (Prehistoric) (Figure 2)

Location: The site is located at the edge of an old corn field, approximately 300 ft southeast of Rd838, and is situated on a low knoll about 100 ft south of an unnamed stream (Elev: 600 ft; UTM: 17/3952250/615430). Rd839 lies at the southern edge of the CP&L right-of-way on land owned by Margie B. Luck.

Description: The site is defined by the Occurrence of 5 unmodified flakes made of felsic material along a 200 ft edge of the field. Site limits are indeterminate due to vegetation (Visibility less than 20%). Artifacts found at the site suggest only limited activity.

Comments: This site is considered not significant due to surface disturbance from plowing and a paucity of artifacts. No further work is recommended.

Rd840 (Prehistoric) (Figure 2)

Location: Site is situated on a narrow floodplain along the south side of Mill Creek, approximately 800 ft west of David Wright's dairy on SR 2614 (Elev: 530 ft; UTM: 17/3951540/618160). The site is located on the property of Mr. Wright and lies along the south edge of the CP&L transmission right-of-way.

Description: Rd840 is defined by the occurrence of lithic artifacts within a 300 ft (E-W) x 60 ft (N-S) area. The site area had been plowed and rained on, so survey conditions were excellent (Visibility=100%). Artifacts collected from the site comprise a complete surface sample and include: 3 small triangular projectile points, 1 large triangular knife, 1 perforator, 1 quartz core, 2 possible quartz flakes, and 43 unused flakes. All



non-quartz artifacts are made of felsic material. These artifacts suggest site use during the Late Woodland period as a short-term hunting or processing camp. This is particularly indicated by the absence of other lithic tools or potsherds.

Comments: Given the interpretation of site use as a temporary encampment, intact archaeological features are probably absent. The potential for earlier archaeological deposits within stratified alluvium is presently unassessed; however, this site would appear to be not significant. Since any potential impact by CP&L will be limited to the extreme north-eastern periphery of the site, no further evaluation is recommended.

Rd841 (Prehistoric) (Figure 2)

Location: Site is located on a narrow floodplain along the north side of Mill Creek, approximately 100 ft above Rd840 (Elev: 530 ft; UTM: 17/3951480/618050). The site is owned by David Wright and does not lie within the CP&L right-of-way.

Description: The site is defined by 9 unused flakes made of felsic material, collected from a 40 ft (N-S) x 150 ft (E-W) area in an old corn field (Visibility=40%). The low artifact density suggest only limited activity.

Comments: Rd840 is considered to have minimal research potential. No further evaluation is recommended. This site will not be impacted by CP&L transmission line construction.

Rd842 (Prehistoric) (Figure 3)

Location: Site is situated along a high knoll flanking the east side of Deep River, approximately 500 ft south of the CP&L transmission right-of-way (Elev: 500 ft; UTM: 17/3952780/613230). Rd842 is located on the property of Arley M. Cox.

Description: The site is defined by the occurrence of lithic artifacts scattered along a 500 ft section of a logging road which runs along an upland ridge. The site has been logged during the last 5 years and presently is covered with scrub vegetation. Surface visibility along the road was generally poor (ca. 10%). Artifacts collected from the site are made of felsic material and include: 1 Hardaway-like end scraper, 1 bifacial knife, 2 retouched flakes, 2 used flakes, and 14 unused flakes. This site may represent a late Paleo-Indian camp; however, additional sampling is necessary to further assess both temporal affinity and site function.

Comments: Rd842 is potentially significant as a source of information for studying Paleo-Indian adaptation in the Piedmont. Additional subsurface sampling should generate a sufficient artifact sample for more fully assessing both the nature of site use and the potential presence (if any) of undisturbed archaeological deposits. This site will not be impacted by transmission line construction.

Rd843 (Prehistoric) (Figure 4)

Location: Site is situated on a low hilltop along the east side of SR 2626, approximately 1.3 mi north of Parks Crossroads and 250 ft east of the road (Elev: 560 ft; UTM:17/3953680/625400). The CP&L right-of-way crosses the extreme southern limit of the site.

Description: Rd843 was defined by the presence of 21 lithic artifacts within an overgrown garden plot (ca. 200 ft (diameter) with limited surface visibility (Visibility=25%). Artifacts collected from the site include: 1 biface fragment, 1 used flake, and 19 unused flakes. All artifacts are made of felsic material except for one quartz flake. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The artifact collection suggests only limited activity.

Comments: Rd843 has very limited research potential and is considered not significant. The potential for undisturbed deposits is low due to plowing and soil deflation. No further assessment is recommended.

Rd844 (Prehistoric) (Figure 4)

Location: Site is located on a gradual hill slope along the western edge of a plowed field, approximately 400 ft east of Rd843 (Elev: 530 ft; UTM: 17/3953680/625400). The site is on property belonging to Maude J. Conrad and is crossed by the CP&L transmission right-of-way.

Description: Collecting conditions at Rd844 were excellent at time of survey (Visibility=100%). The site is defined by the presence of three felsic artifacts (1 drill, 1 used flake, 1 unused flake) scattered over a 500 ft (N-S) x 100 ft (E-W) area. The drill probably dates to the Archaic period. The low artifact density suggests extremely limited site use.

Comments: This site is not significant. No further evaluation is recommended.

Rd845 (Prehistoric) (Figure 4)

Location: Site is located along a gentle hill slope flanking an unnamed stream, about 1200 ft east of Rd843 (Elev: 500 ft;

UTM: 17/3953760/625640). Rd845 is situated in an overgrown field owned by Maude J. Conrad and lies partially within the CP&L transmission right-of-way.

Description: The site is defined by a light scatter of lithic artifacts within a 100 ft (N-S) x 200 ft (E-W) area.

Collecting conditions at time of survey were generally poor (Visibility=20%). Artifacts collected from Rd845 consist of 1 used flake and 13 unused flakes (all felsic material). Only limited site use is indicated.

Comments: The potential for subsurface site integrity is poor due to repeated plowing and soil deflation; consequently, this site is considered not significant. No further work is recommended.

Rd846 (Prehistoric) (Figure 4)

Location: Site is situated on a low knoll within a plowed field, approximately 1.3 mi north of Parks Crossroads and 700 ft west of SR 2628 (Elev: 550 ft; UTM: 17/3953890/626380). The site lies about 150 ft south of the CP&L transmission right-of-way and is located on the property of Hoyt W. Burgess.

Description: The site had been recently plowed and rained on at time of survey (Visibility=100%). Rd846 is defined by a concentration of lithic artifacts within an 80 ft x 80 ft area. Artifacts collected from the

site include: 1 stemmed projectile point, 1 bifacial knife, 1 used flake, and 28 unused flakes (all felsic material). These indicate a possible Late Archaic hunting camp.

Comments: The potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits at this site is low due to plowing and soil erosion. This site will not be impacted by CP&L transmission line construction.

Rd847 (Prehistoric/Historic) (Figure 4)

Location: Site is situated on a hilltop immediately east of SR 2628, approximately 1.5 mi north of Parks Crossroads (Elev: 540 ft; UTM: 17/3954020/62660). The CP&L transmission right-of-way crosses the center of the site. Rd847 is located on land owned by Holly Burgess and Andrea Burgess.

Description: At time of survey, the entire site area had been plowed, affording excellent conditions for surface collecting (Visibility=100%). Both prehistoric lithic artifacts and historic artifacts were collected from an area measuring 150 ft (N-S) x 100 ft (E-W). This defines the present site area. An unknown portion of the site was probably destroyed by adjacent road construction (SR 2628).

Prehistoric artifacts collected from Rd847 include: 1 Guilford axe, 1 lanceolate projectile point, 2 unidentifiable projectile point fragments, 2 large bifaces, 4 used flakes, and 42 unused flakes. All lithic artifacts are made of felsic material and indicate the presence of a Middle Archaic period Guilford component. The kinds and density of artifacts found suggest site use as a short-term hunting or (seasonal?) habitation camp.

Historic artifacts recovered at Rd847 include: 7 salt glazed earthenware sherds, 1 lead glazed sherd, 1 hand-painted pearlware sherd, 1 glazed brick fragment, and 1 horseshoe. These artifacts indicate a mid- to late 19th century domestic site. The general absence of architecturally-related artifacts suggests that a structure may have been located nearby rather than at the site, perhaps on the other side of SR 2628. This area has experienced recent and extensive surface alteration.

Comments: Because of plowing and associated soil deflation, no undisturbed, prehistoric archaeological deposits are expected at this site. The general paucity of historic artifacts indicates that the site area is probably peripheral to an historic structure site, thus decreasing its value as an historic archaeological resource. Consequently, Rd847 is considered to be not significant. No further work is recommended.

Rd848 (Prehistoric) (Figure 4)

Location: Site is situated along a gentle hill slope in a plowed field, approximately 300 ft ENE of Rd847 (Elev: 530 ft; UTM: 17/3954060/626750). The site is located on land owned by Holly Burgess and lies about 100 ft north of the CP&L right-of-way.

Description: Rd848 is defined by the occurrence of 8 lithic artifacts within a 30 ft x 30 ft area. Collecting conditions at time of survey were excellent (Visibility=100%). Artifacts collected from the site consist of 1 Savannah River projectile point and 7 unused flakes (all felsic material), and indicate a Late Archaic hunting camp.

Comments: This site will not be impacted by CP&L transmission line construction. Rd848 is considered not significant due to disturbance from plowing and erosion, and a low potential for undisturbed archaeological deposits.

Ch486 (Prehistoric/Historic) (Figure 6)

Location: Site is located on a knoll in a plowed field just south of the barn on the David McPherson place, northwest of the junction of US 421 and SR 1362 (Elev: 640 ft; UTM: 17/3958410/637270). The CP&L transmission right-of-way lies just beyond the extreme southern limits of the site.



Description: The site is defined by a relatively dense I concentration of lithic artifacts within a 200 ft x 1 200 ft area. Two historic sherds (1 whiteware, 1 earthenware) were also collected from this area which are almost definitely associated with the McPherson house and outbuildings located adjacent to the site. The site had been plowed and rained on prior to survey so collecting conditions were excellent (Visibility=100%). Artifacts recovered from the site include: 1 Stanly projectile point, 2 Guilford projectile points, 14 bifaces, 13 used flakes, and 74 unused flakes (all felsic material). The projectile points indicate multiple Middle Archaic period occupations. The high frequency of discarded bifaces, plus the presence of naturally-occurring felsic lithic debris across the general site area, suggests that the site functioned primarily as a lithic workshop. Though unconfirmed, it is likely that exploitable lithic raw material outcrops within the general site vicinity.

Comments: Although Ch486 would appear to have a low potential for containing undisturbed archaeological deposits, additional sampling of the site (through repeated surface collection or testing) might yield data regarding lithic procurement and reduction strategies during the Middle Archaic period. However,

since transmission line construction will not impact the site, no additional evaluation is necessary at this time.

Ch487 (Prehistoric) (Figure 6)

Location: Site is located in a bend along the east side of Rocky River, approximately 1200 ft north of the us 64 bridge (Elev: 520 ft; UTM: 17/3955840/642510). The site is situated on a high, erosional surface above the river's floodplain, on land belonging to Virginia S. Boling. The site is crossed by the CP&L transmission right-of-way.

Description: At time of survey, the site area was a harvested corn field with moderately good surface visibility (ca. 60%). The site is defined by a light scatter of 25 lithic artifacts (and 1 potsherd) covering a 300 ft (N-S) x 600 ft (E-W) area. A slight concentration of artifacts including the potsherd is apparent at the southwestern edge of the site. This concentration lies 250 ft southwest of the transmission right-of-way. Artifacts recovered from Ch487 include: 1 Randolph Stemmed projectile point, 1 grit-tempered net impressed sherd, 2 bifaces, 3 used flakes, and 19 unused flakes. All lithic artifacts are made of felsic material. The potsherd and projectile

point indicate a Late Woodland cultural component. The southwestern portion of the site may represent a habitation area. Limited shovel testing at the site indicated no buried strata and failed to yield any cultural artifacts.

Comments: The southwestern portion of the site may contain subsurface features associated with Late Woodland habitation; however, positive indications of such are lacking at present. Site activity elsewhere appears to be quite diffuse. Given the paucity of artifacts in the area of proposed transmission line construction, no additional evaluation of this site is recommended to assess project impact. Ch487 (i.e., the SW section) is potentially significant as a source of information for studying small Late Woodland settlements.

Ch488 (Prehistoric) (Figure 6)

Location: Ch488 is located in a grassy opening on the west side of Rocky River, opposite Ch487 and within the CP&L transmission right-of-way (Elev: 510 ft; UTM: 17/3956000/ 642400). The site is situated on the edge of the first alluvial terrace (adjacent to the floodplain) and is owned by Virginia S. Boling.

Description: The site area is used by local residents for overnight camping. Due to poor surface visibility, site evaluation was based on three shovel tests. Two of these test pits yielded a total of 1 felsic flake and 2 possible fire-cracked quartz cobbles. No buried archaeological deposits were encountered.

Comments: Shovel testing provided only a limited assessment of this site. While the presence of archaeological remains can be demonstrated, careful evaluation of a potential for undisturbed contexts (i.e., features, etc.) and site function would require more extensive subsurface testing. Such additional evaluation is not warranted in this particular instance, since transmission tower construction will involve only limited ground disturbance and probably will avoid the site area altogether. Given these factors, no additional evaluation is recommended.

#### Summary and Recommendations

Four sites (Rd838, Rd842, Ch486, Ch487) have potentially useful archaeological information. However, project impact upon these sites will be either extremely limited or nonexistent, and individually, none of them appears to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60.6). The remainder of the sites

lack any contextual integrity beyond the site level. Instead, they represent mixed, plow zone artifact assemblages. It is, therefore, concluded that none of the 17 sites recorded during the survey require any additional evaluation to mitigate the impact resulting from transmission line construction and maintenance. Archaeological clearance is, therefore, recommended for the project.

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