ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THREE TRACTS IN EDGECOMBE, NASH, AND VANCE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 277

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological survey of three tracts of land in Edgecombe, Nash, and Vance Counties in North Carolina. Each tract represents approximately 200 acres. The study was conducted at the request of ARCADIS Geraghty and Miller, Incorporated.

Our field investigations found that conditions at each tract varied greatly. At the Long tract, located in Edgecombe County, approximately 30% of the tract consisted of cultivated and fallow fields, while the remainder was wooded. At the Hickory tract located in Nash County, the entire project area consisted of cultivated fields. At the Wesvanco tract in Vance County, the project area consisted mainly of wooded areas accessed by dirt roads.

The archaeological survey consisted of shovel testing at 100-foot intervals. Shovel tests were not excavated in areas of standing water, in areas of extensive disturbance, or in areas with more than 75% ground visibility. These areas were walked and subjected to a pedestrian survey.

Prior to this study no archaeological sites had been identified in the immediate project areas. In addition, no National Register properties were identified in the immediate project areas. As a result of this study, a total of 12 sites, a cemetery, and three historic resources were located. At the Long tract, these sites include 31ED345, 31ED346, 31ED347**, and a standing historic resource, none of which are potentially eligible for the National Register, although more documentation is recommended for the historic resource. At the Hickory tract, seven sites and a standing historic resource were located and included 31NS90, 31NS91, 31NS92, 31NS93**, 31NS94**, 31NS95, and 31NS96. Of these sites, 31NS90 is recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Prior to any construction activities on the Hickory tract, we recommend that testing be undertaken at this site. At the Wesvanco tract, sites 31VN258 and 31VN260** were located, in addition to 31VN259**, a cemetery, and a group of historic structures in various states of dilapidation. The cemetery, site 31VN259**, is the only site recommended as potentially eligible from this tract. Prior to any ground disturbing activities, we recommend that further work be undertaken at this site to determine the possibility of unmarked graves and the true extent of the cemetery.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Mr. Bob Froneberger of ARCADIS Geraghty and Miller, Incorporated for his continuing confidence and support of Chicora Foundation.

We also appreciate the efforts of Site File Registrar Ms Dolores Hall of the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology for his tremendous help in locating information on previous surveys and identified resources.

Finally, here at Chicora, we would like to thank Ms. Debi Hacker for the maps and graphics she produced for this report.

INTRODUCTION

The intensive archaeological investigation of the three tracts in Edgecombe, Nash, and Vance Counties was conducted by Rachel Campo and Van Steen of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Bob Froneberger of ARCADIS Geraghty and Miller, Inc. The Long tract is located west of the town of Rocky Mounty in Edgecombe County (Figure 1). The Hickory tract is located north of Rocky Mount in Nash County (Figure 1). The Wesvanco tract is located southeast of the town of Henderson in Vance County (Figure 1). This work was undertaken in order to record archaeological sites and historic resources present on these tracts.

The Long tract is situated between NC State Highways 64 and 64A, to the west of SSR 1225 (Kingsboro Road) and south of Tar River (Figure 2). The eastern portion of the tract, adjacent to SSR 1225, consisted of cultivated and fallow fields, while the remainder of the tract, accessed by dirt roads, consisted of mixed hardwoods and pines. This tract was relatively flat, with no areas of high elevation. A total of three sites (31ED345, 31ED346, and 31ED347**) and a standing historic resource were identified in Long tract. Further documentation is recommended for the historic resource. No further work is recommended for the other three sites.

The Hickory tract is located east of Interstate 95, north of state highway 44/33, south of Fishing Creek, and west of Beaverdam Swamp (Figure 3). This tract consisted entirely of cultivated fields. The entire tract had at least 75% surface visibility. A few small streams ran through the tract. The tract had a few small hills and rises, one of which produced a large prehistoric site. This site, 31NS90, is recommended as potentially eligible. Six other sites, (31NS91, 31NS92, 31NS93**, 31NS94**, 31NS95, and 31NS96) and one standing historic resource were identified, with no further management work recommended for these sites.

The Wesvanco tract is located east of Highway 1 Bypass, west of State Highway 39, and north of Martin Creek (Figure 4). The majority of the tract was heavily wooded, with very few areas of high elevation. The tract was accessed by a number of small, overgrown dirt roads. Three sites (31VN258, 31VN259**, and 31VN260**), including a cemetery, and three historic resources in various stages of dilapidation were identified in the Wesvanco tract. Of these, only the cemetery is recommended as potentially eligible. No further management work is recommended for the other sites in this tract.

The proposed work on these sites has the potential to damage or even destroy archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity. For this reason, we recommend that further work be done at two of the tracts prior to any ground disturbing activities.

We were requested by Mr. Bob Froneberger of ARCADIS Geraghty and Miller, Inc. to submit a cost proposal for intensive level surveys of the project areas on June 16, 1999. This proposal, submitted on June 21, 1999, was approved on June 23, 1999. These investigations incorporated a review of the site files at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology by Rachel Campo on June 24, 1999. No previously recorded sites were identified in the project areas.

The survey, which was designed to identify prehistoric or historic resources within the project areas, was conducted July 6-13 and required a total of 150 person hours to complete the survey.

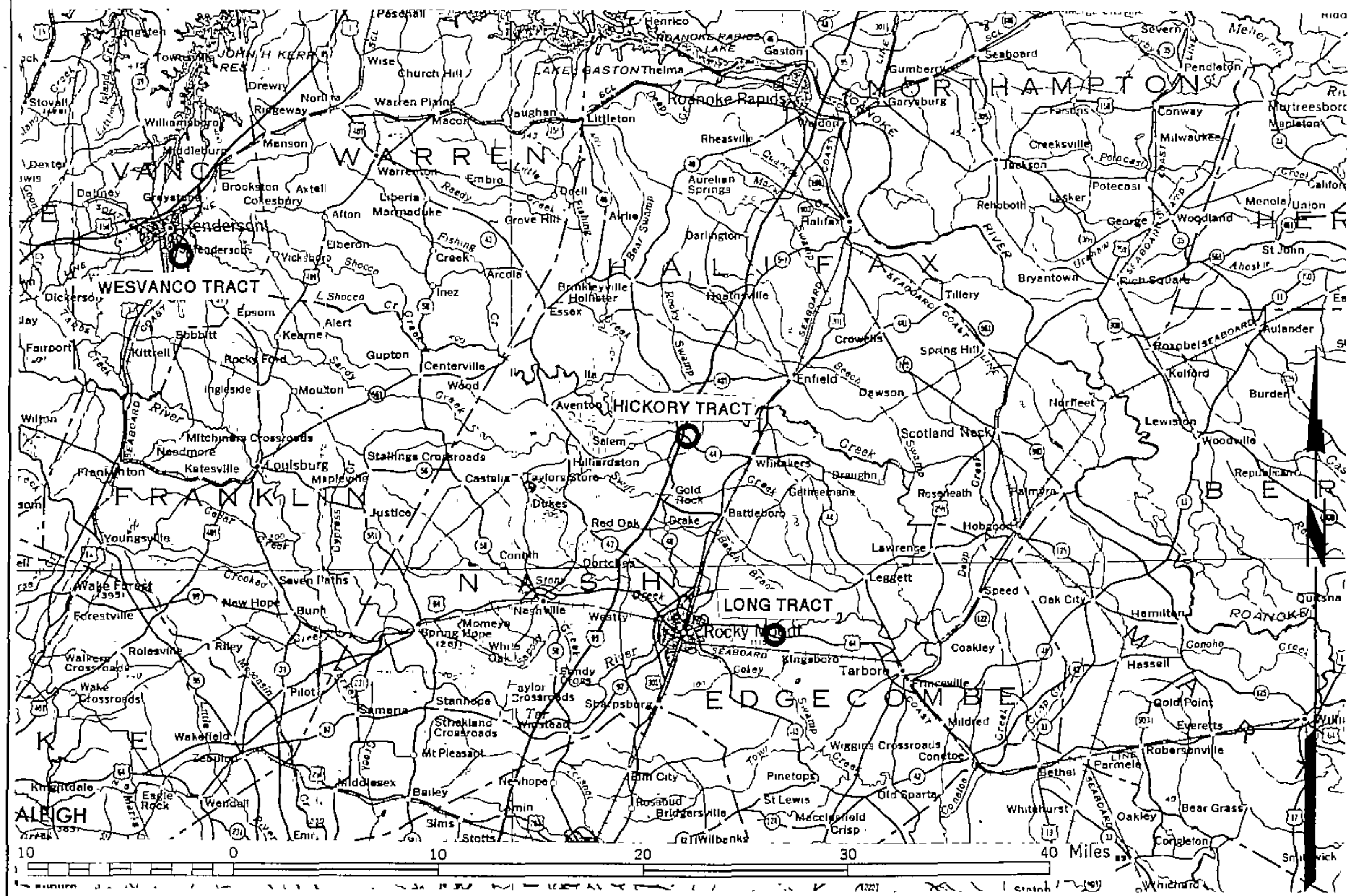

Figure 1. Long, Hickory, and Wesvanco tracts in Edgecombe, Nash, and Vance Counties (base map is USGS North Carolina 1:500,000).

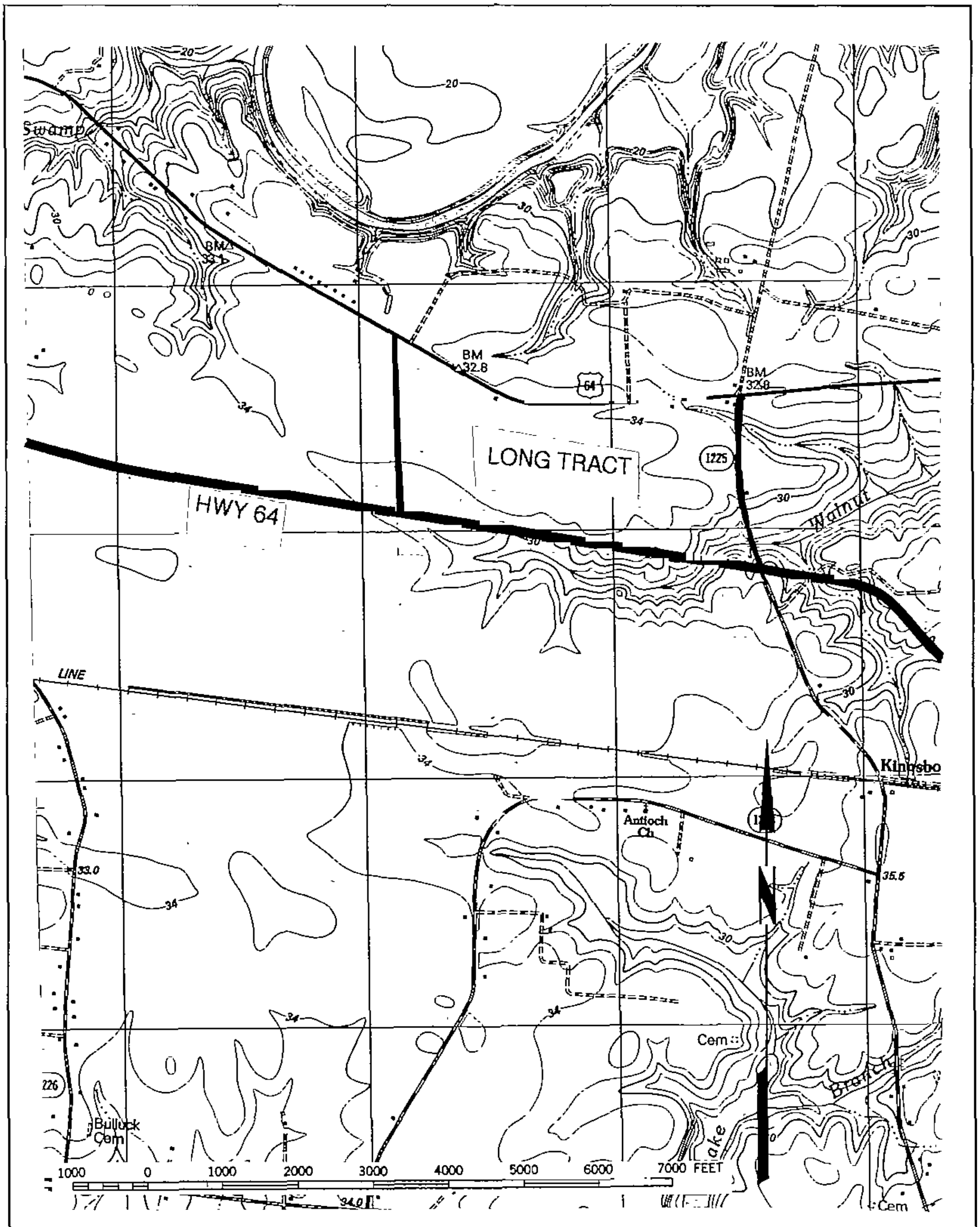

Figure 2. View of Long tract (base map is USGS Hartsease 1981, 1:24,000).

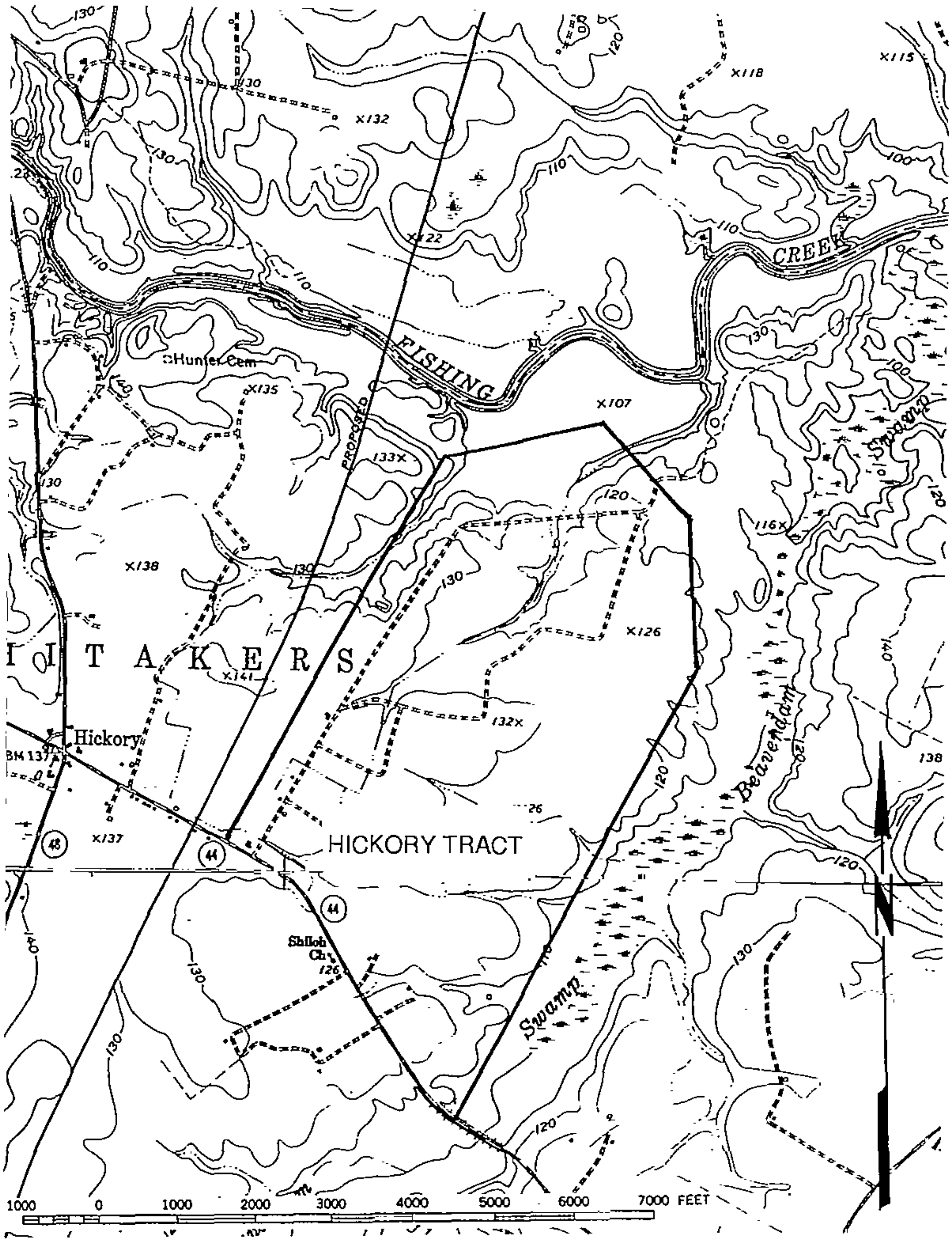

Figure 3. View of Hickory tract (base map is USGS Ringwood 1963, 1:24,000).

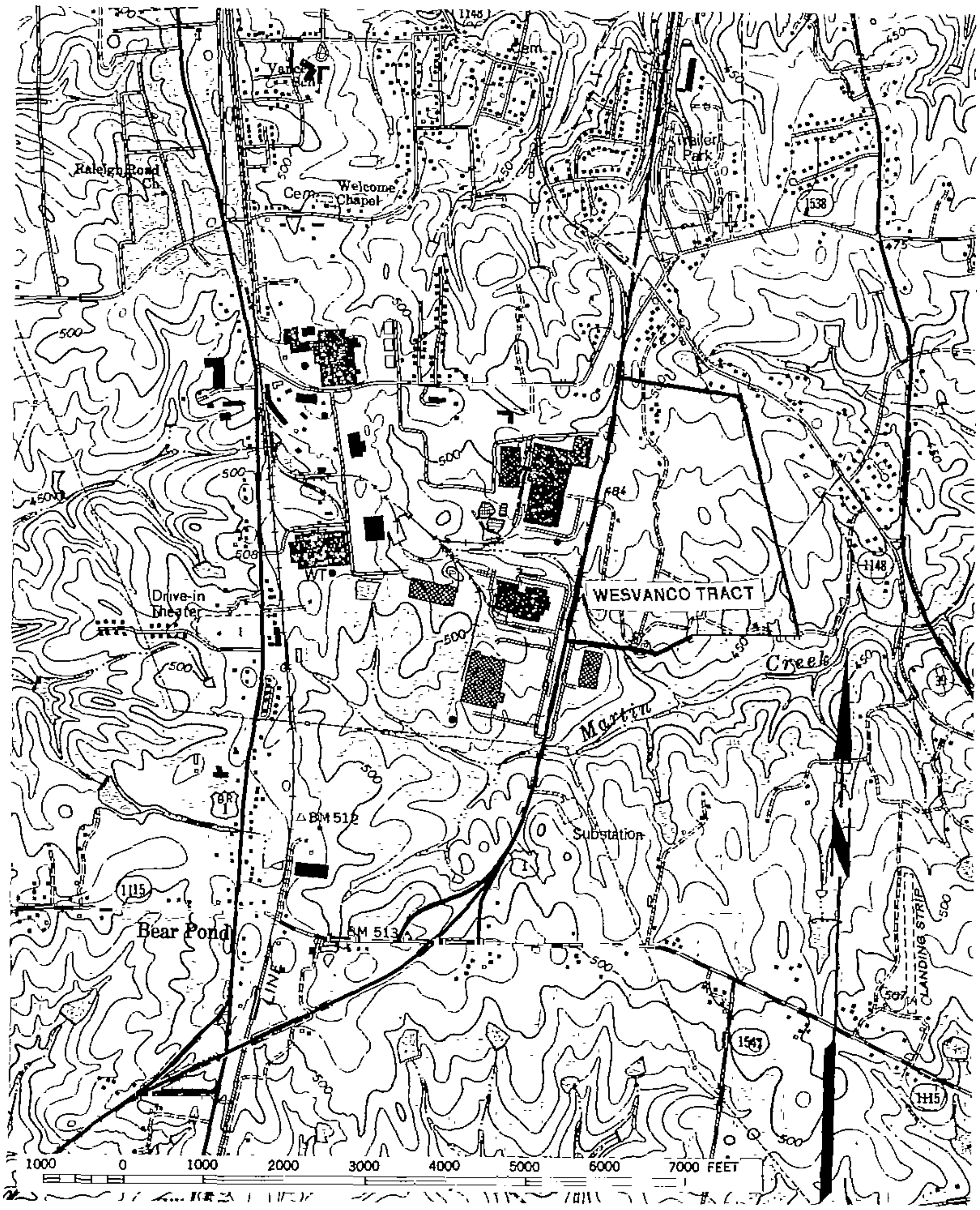

Figure 4. View of Wesvanco tract (base map is USGS Henderson 1970PR82, 1:24,000).

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Physiography

The three project tracts are situated in two distinctly different physiographic regions of North Carolina (Figure 1).

The **Long tract** is situated in Edgecombe County, immediately east of Rocky Mount, south of the Tar River (Figure 2). The northern boundary of the site is US 64, while the eastern edge is defined by NC Secondary Road 1225 which runs south to Kingsboro. The parcel is roughly bounded to the south by Walnut Creek drainage. The area today, although surrounded by agricultural fields, is heavily wooded.

Edgecombe County is in the eastern part of North Carolina, entirely within the coastal plain. It is roughly rectilinear in shape, oriented northeast-southwest and divided by the Tar River, which flows southerly. Edgecombe, containing about 511 square miles, is bounded to the north by Halifax, to the west by Nash, to the south by Wilson and Pitt counties, and on the east by Martin County.

The **Hickory tract** is located at the extreme northern edge of Nash county, bounded to the west and northwest by farm roads and to the south by NC 44. The eastern boundary generally follows the edge of Beaverdam Swamp (Figure 3). This parcel is situated in a rural section of the county and the surrounding land is almost entirely agricultural.

Nash County is immediately northwest of Edgecombe County, separated by the Tar River. Although the county itself is on the physiographic boundary between the coastal plain to the southeast and the piedmont to the northwest, the survey tract is situated in a area of coastal plain topography and soils. Nash, which includes 542 square miles, is drained by Fishing Creek (which forms its northern boundary with Halifax County), Swift Creek (which flows east-west through the north central portion of the county), and the Tar River (which separates Nash from Edgecombe). To the west is Franklin County, to the southwest is Johnston County, and to south is Wilson County.

The **Wesvanco tract** is situated in Vance County, southeast of Henderson. It is bordered to the west by US 1 and to the south by the slope toward Martin Creek. Framing the tract to the north is the intersection of US 1 and NC Secondary Road 1148 (Figure 4). Opposite the tract, on the west side of US 1 is existing industrial development, while the surrounding area is mixed agricultural and residential.

Vance County is situated entirely within the piedmont. It is rectangular in shape, oriented north-south, and is situated in the north-central part of North Carolina, on the Virginia border. Vance contains 249 square miles and is bordered to the west by Granville County, to the east by Warren, and to the south and southeast by Franklin County. One of the major drainages in the county was dammed for the creation of John H. Kerr Reservoir (originally the Buggs Island Reservoir) in 1944. The Tar River forms the boundary between Vance and Franklin counties.

The coastal plain is an area characterized by unconsolidated soils of sand, silt, and clay. The typically flat topography has evolved through a long series of geologic changes including uplifts and erosion. The six terraces formed by erosion where further defined by sea level changes during the Pleistocene (Gade et al. 1986:116). The resulting parallel drainage system, which is to be expected on uniform, gentle slopes, are often slow moving, forming large swamp and floodplain areas. A good example of this is the Tar River.

Edgecombe County has the topography typical of the Inner Coastal Plain. Over 80% of the county is flat, with grades of less than 2%. Where slopes are present they are usually associated a waterway and often with its resulting erosion. The Long tract also typifies this area, consisting of a very level plain with a very slight slope at its eastern and southern edges, as it begins to drop into Walnut Creek. Elevations are about 110 feet above mean sea level (AMSL), although in the immediately vicinity they range down to about 65 feet AMSL.

As previously indicated, Nash County includes both areas of coastal plain and piedmont, with much of the county consisting of the fall line — an area of transition between the old crystalline rocks of the piedmont and the recent, flat sediments of the coastal plain. The fall line is marked by rapids and falls in the rivers, marking the extent of inland navigation. It is also marked by a series of urban centers attracted to the zone by readily available water power and the natural termination of river traffic (Gade et al. 1986:8).

The Hickory tract, clearly dominated by the coastal plain, is level with elevations of about 124 to 130 feet AMSL. The minor slope present is directed to the small drainage running through the tract and to Beaverdam Swamp.

The piedmont, located between the mountain and coastal plain regions, is an area of dendritic drainage and red clay. Robertson (1960:61) identifies the area as a peneplain, dissected by moderately swift streams flowing south or southwest. The name "piedmont" means "foot of the mountains," which describes the general topography: a rolling eroded plateau with rounded hills and low ridges (Gade et al. 1986:146). Vance County is gently sloping to rolling and, in many areas, has fairly broad ridges. In contrast to the other survey tracts, the Wesvanco site is more steeply sloped, tending southward toward Martin Creek. Elevations ranging from 500 feet AMSL at the northern edge to about 450 feet AMSL at the southern end.

Vance is classified by Gades and his colleagues as within the Piedmont Lowlands — "an area of down-faulted basins filled with younger, unaltered sedimentary rocks and displaying more fully dissected surface terrain than the Piedmont Uplands" (Gade et al. 1986:146). The area, geologically, exhibits greater diversity, but includes part of the Carolina Slate Belt and the range of lithic materials attractive to early occupants of the region.

Geology and Soils

The coastal plain's parent materials are marine or fluvial deposits which consist of varying amounts of sand, silts, and clays. The various geologic formations are all overlaid by a relatively thin mantle of undifferentiated light-colored sands and gravels with clay layers of Pleio-Pleistocene age. These, in turn, are recognized as a series of terraces.

The coastal plain is a rather impoverished area for lithic resources. However, this should not imply that lithics are absent, only that they are usually scarce. For example, there are often river pebbles of relatively high quality quartz found in gravel bars and metavolcanic rock does occasionally outcrop in the upper coastal plain or fall line. In addition, even greater numbers of resources are available in the Slate Belt, just within the adjacent piedmont.

Table 1.
Soils on the Long Tract, Edgecombe County

Soil Series	% of Survey Area
Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 0-2%	6.4
Lynchburg fine sandy loam	5.8
Norfolk loamy sand	43.3
Rains fine sandy loam	26.0
Wagram loamy sand	18.5

The Long survey tract includes five soil types, shown in Table 1. Of these the Lynch and Rains soils, accounting for nearly a third of the tract, are poorly drained and as a result are usually interpreted to have a low potential for the identification of prehistoric or historic sites. Both the Lynchburg and Rains soils are typically found in smooth interstream areas and shallow depressions. The Lynchburg soils have generally dark A or Ap horizons overlying a light yellowish brown subsoil, while the Rains soils are more reduced, exhibiting gray A and B horizons to depths of several feet (Goodwin 1979).

The remainder of the soils are moderately to well drained, typically found on higher elevations. Profiles typically exhibit brown A or Ap horizons over yellowish brown or brownish yellow subsoils.

The Hickory tract contains five different soil series, including the Goldsboro, Norfolk, and Rains series identified in the Long tract (Table 2). In this survey tract about a third of the area is covered with poorly drained soils, dominated by the Rains series. The Tomotley soils, however, have very similar reduced A and B horizons. It is unlikely that prehistoric or historic sites will be encountered on these poorly drained soils. Indicative of its proximity to the piedmont, there are a few soils on the tract which have slopes ranging up to 6%, but they are in the minority (Allison 1989).

Table 2.
Soils on the Hickory Tract, Nash County

Soil Series	% of Survey Area
Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 0-2%	28.6
Norfolk loamy sand, 0-2%	29.9
Norfolk loamy sand, 2-6%	5.8
Rains fine sandy loam	33.3
Tomotley fine sandy loam	2.4

As previously mentioned, the piedmont's landscape has a rolling surface of gentle to steep slopes. Each peneplain is cut or bounded by valleys of even steeper slopes which often have a depth of several hundred feet. This landscape is most noticeable in the interior, away from the Fall Line edge, where the effects of increased erosion are clearer. As you move toward the mountainous Blue Ridge. peneplain development becomes more incomplete and monadnocks more abundant.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the piedmont's geology is its effect on prehistoric lithic technology. Quartz is the most abundant material, being found in the Kings Mountain formation and also readily available as veins in the crystalline gneisses and schists which underlie (and yield through decomposition) the red clays of the nearby piedmont uplands. The quartz, however, is harder than the associated rocks and decomposes more slowly than the surrounding matrix. As a result, vein quartz often appears on the surface or very near to the surface. The metavolcanics, such as argillite and rhyolite, are widely available from localized outcroppings of the Carolina Slate Belt, west of the project area. Of particular importance are the cryptocrystalline deposits which supply the best materials for knapping. Although other materials, such as chalcedony and even chert, are occasionally found as tools in this section of the North Carolina Piedmont, these materials are extra-local, coming from either nearby counties or, in the case of chert, from either Tennessee or western North Carolina.

The Wesvanco project area consists of only four defined soil series, including the Appling-Urban Land Complex; Appling sandy loam 2-8% slopes; Cecil sandy clay loam 2-8% slopes, eroded; and Durham loamy sand 1-6% slopes (Table 3). These soils exhibit considerable variability, but are generally well drained, gently sloping to moderately steep soils formed from crystalline rocks. The Appling soils have a brown Ap horizon resting on a yellowish-brown clay loam, while the Cecil soils are the "typical" red clays of the Piedmont uplands and, in the survey area, are found

Table 3.
Soils on the Wesvanco Tract, Vance County

Soil Series	% of Survey Area
Appling-Urban Land Complex, 6-10%	6.6
Appling sandy loam, 2-8%	60.6
Cecil sandy clay loam, 2-8%	13.1
Durham loamy sand, 1-6%	19.7

both partially intact and eroded (Stimpson et al. 1980).

Although only about 13% of the soils in the project area are classified by the Soil Conservation Service as eroded, with the loss of all of the original A horizon and, in many cases, some of the underlying B horizon, piedmont soil erosion has been a common problem. The causes can be traced to poor farming practices, such as shallow plowing and limited crop rotation, and the conversion of rural areas to residential subdivisions, shopping malls, industrial complexes and highway systems (Gade et al. 1986:149). Areas of exposed red clay or gullies were noted in several areas, demonstrating the fragile nature of the piedmont.

Vance County is part of what Trimble (1974) calls the New Tobacco Planting Area. He observes that the area generally had a fairly high erosive land use history which peaked in the late nineteenth century. In spite of this he projects that soil loss was likely 0.5 foot or less.

By the time of Great Depression, the Soil Conservation Service characterized much of southeastern Vance County, including the survey area, as exhibiting "moderate sheet erosion." To the northwest, where slopes were steeper, erosion was significantly worse (Lee 1934).

This suggests that the archaeological potential of the tract, most especially in those areas of steeper slopes or the Cecil soils, may be affected by previous erosional damage. This situation is consistent with the findings of the shovel tests. Although some areas were identified lacking an A horizon, it was intact over most of the tract.

<u>Climate</u>

Elevation and geography both affect the climate of the three study areas. The Appalachian Mountains to the west of the county block cold air masses from the northwest, and elevations in the piedmont area, ranging from 650 feet to 1,500 feet AMSL, help maintain relatively mild temperatures, with mild, short winters and warm summers. Moving to the coastal plain the winters still tend to be mild, but the summers are typically hot and humid because of moist maritime air.

In the piedmont, in the vicinity of the vicinity of Vance County, July temperatures, generally the warmest of the year, average between 66 and 89° F, while January temperatures, generally the coldest of the year, average about 28-51°F. The area is also characterized by a humid climate with abundant rainfall, averaging about 45 inches annually. The growing season for most crops is during the months of April through September, when 54% of the annual rainfall occurs.

In terms of human comfort, the inner coastal plain doesn't exhibit conditions that are too different from those in the piedmont. Around Edgecombe and Nash counties the temperatures average about 78°F in the summer and 41°F in the winter. Rainfall averages between 45 and 48 inches locally, with about 56% occurring during the growing season.

Figure 5. Open forest of pine and mixed hardwoods on the Wesvauco tract.

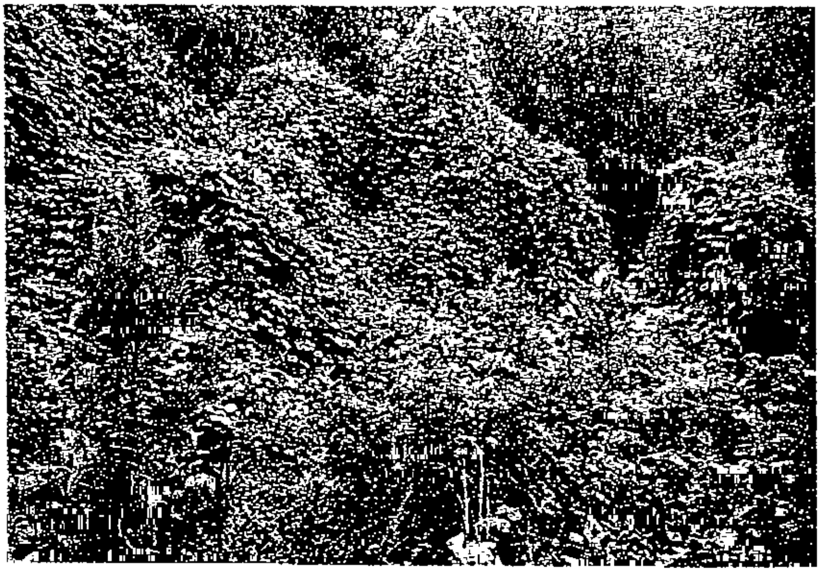

Figure 6. Second growth forest covered in kudzu on the Wesvanco tract.

on midslopes and even several of the ridgetops, the understory is not dramatic (Figure 5). In several areas of abandoned cultivated land, however, pine forests have developed with a dense understory of small hardwoods and herbaceous vegetation, most especially kudzu (Figure 6).

In the coastal plain the vegetation is based primarily on topographic location. Upland areas are frequently in pine, often found associated with soils of low fertility, high acidity, and excessive drainage. Most often such areas have been subjected to extensive disturbance, often agricultural, and the pines represent an early stage of revegetation. Areas of hardwood may exist with oaks, maples, sweetgum, black gum, and mockernut hickory. More common, however, are mixed forests, containing both pines and

Floristics

The piedmont is characterized by the dominance of a pine forest cover, due primarily to three centuries of human land use in the region (Gade et al. 1986:8). Oaks, hickories, and dogwoods also characterize the forests of the piedmont (State board of Agriculture 1896:37). Oak-pine forests account for most of the forest acreage in the area, although the vegetation has been dramatically altered from the original or natural potential vegetation prior to the intervention of European settlers. Today, loblolly-shortleaf pine forests are abundant and include red oak, white oak, gum, hickory and yellow-poplar trees.

Figure 7. Cultivated fields in the Hickory tract, Nash County.

The bulk of the Wesvanco survey tract is forested, with pine and oak dominating. Where the oak-pine or oak-hickory forests are developed, such as

Figure 8. Cultivated fields typical of the Long tract in Edgecombe County.

(Figure 9).

hardwoods. On slopes overlooking swamps beech-oak-hickory forests occur with understories such as redbud, dogwood, grape, and pawpaw — creating an attractive edge area for browsers such as deer. In the lowlands are more mesic species, such as cypress, gum, sycamore, water hickory, lowland oaks, soft maples, and willows.

Many areas, however, have been dramatically changed by cultivation, with few natural species still being found on a regular basis. This is certainly the case at the Hickory tract in Nash County where virtually all of the study area is currently planted in row crops (Figure 7).

A very similar situation is present at the Long tract in Edgecombe county, where the survey area includes cultivated lands (Figure 8) and fallow fields. In addition, however, significant portions of the tract include pine with a dense hardwood understory

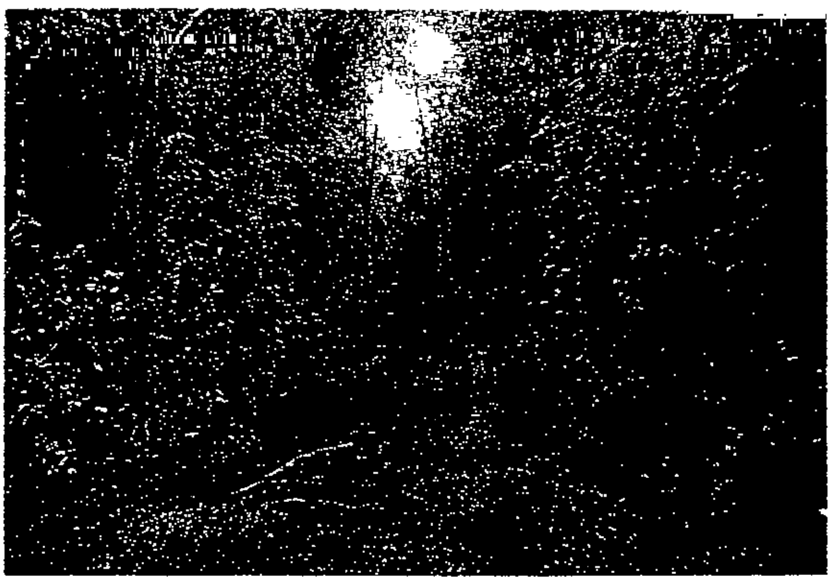

Figure 9. Pine with dense hardwood understory on the Long tract in Edgecombe County.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Previous Research

There are a number of previous cultural resource management reports which itemize much of the research conducted in Vance, Nash and Edgecombe counties (see, for example, Lautzenheiser et al. 1996 and Holm et al. 1999 for Vance and Nash counties respectively). Like elsewhere in North Carolina there has been a mix of compliance studies, covering relatively small areas, and longer-term research. In fact, research in this northeastern corner of North Carolina, while begun by Joffre Coe and his student, Stanley South, on the basis of the Roanoke Rapids research in the 1950s (South 1959 and Coe 1964), for many years afterward was dominated by David Phelps and his students at East Carolina University (for a synopsis see Phelps 1983).

Perhaps one of the more significant projects conducted in Nash County is Phelps' work at the Thorpe site, which produced materials ranging from the Paleoindian through Woodland (Phelps 1980). Although evidence of some previously identified wares (such as the Vincent series) was found, the site was dominated by what Phelps called Cashie — the progenitor of the historic Tuscarora wares.

Later work in the Deep Creek reservoir of adjacent Edgecombe County, and specifically at the Parker Site, produced a range of pottery, including what is thought to represent some very early fiber-tempered (reflecting a southern intrusion) and steatite-tempered (reflecting a northern intrusion) wares (Phelps 1981). In spite of the uniqueness of these early potteries, the site was probably more significant for its contribution toward the definition of the Early Woodland Deep Creek pottery series.

Perhaps the most significant research in Vance County, certainly the most extensive, was undertaken in anticipation of the John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir. A range of Archaic and Woodland sites were found in both North Carolina and Virginia with the bulk easily fitting into the pre-existing chronology established by Coe and his colleagues for the piedmont region (White 1979).

These investigations incorporated a review of the files at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology. No previously recorded sites were found within or immediately adjacent to any of the project boundaries.

Prehistoric Overview

Overviews for North Carolina's prehistory, while of differing lengths and complexity, are available in virtually every compliance report prepared. There are, in addition, some "classic" sources well worth attention, such as Joffre Coe's *Formative Cultures* (Coe 1964), as well as some new general overviews (such as the one previously mentioned by Phelps [1983] for the coastal plain and another by Ward [1983] for the piedmont). These can be supplemented with a broad range of theses and dissertations produced by students of North Carolina's colleges and universities. Also extremely helpful, perhaps even essential, are a handful of recent local synthetic statements, such as that offered by Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for the Middle and Late Archaic. Only a few of the many sources are included in this study, but they should be adequate to give the reader a "feel" for the area and help establish a context for the various sites identified in the study area. Figure 10 offers a generalized view of North Carolina's cultural periods.

In the Carolina Piedmont, lithic scatters are the most common type of prehistoric site encountered. Goodyear et al. (1979:131-145) found that sites containing lithic scatters located in the inter-riverine Piedmont were geographically extensive and exhibited little artifact diversity. These sites have been interpreted as:

> limited or specialized activity sites which represent resource exploitation

			Regional Phases				
Dates	Period	Sub-Period	NORTH COASTAL		SOUTH COASTAL	CENTRAL PIEDMONT	
1715	HIST.	EARLY	Tide Water Carolina Algonkians	Inner Coastal Plain Meherrin Tuscarora	Waccamaw ?	Caraway	
1650	WOODLAND	LATE	Colington	Cashie	Oak Island	Dan River	Pee Dee
800						Uwharrie	
A.D. B.C.		MIDDLE	Mount Pleasant		Cape Fear Hanover	Yadkin	
300		EARLY	Deep Creek		New River	Badin	
1000	ARCHAIC	LATE			Thom's Creek Stallings Savannah River Halifax		
2000							
3000		MIDDLE			Guilford Morrow Mountain Stanly		
5000		EARLY			Kirk Palmer		
8000							
10,000					Hardaway		
	PALEO INDIAN				Hardaway - Dalton Clovis		
12,000							

Figure 10. A generalized cultural sequence for the North Carolina coast and piedmont (partially adapted from Coe 1964:Figure 116 and Phelps 1983: Figure 2).

> or other distinct functions. Nearly all investigators working in the Piedmont have related these sites to activities involving hunting, nut gathering, and procuring of lithic raw materials (Canouts and Goodyear 1985:185).

Although the vast majority of these sites are located in eroded areas and exhibit little to no subsurface integrity, Canouts and Goodyear (1985) argue that they have analytical value. This value lies in their horizontal rather than vertical dimensions. They argue that:

> future investigators of upland sites must effect broad-scale spatial analyses comparable to the temporal analyses effected through excavation of deeply stratified sites. Both endeavors are necessary, and neither is sufficient for the total understanding of Piedmont prehistory" (Canouts and Goodyear 1985: 193).

One observation that Canouts and Goodyear (1985) made is that lithic raw material ratios change through time. For instance, at the Gregg Shoals site in Elbert County, Georgia, the Early Archaic assemblage reflects greater use of non-local cryptocrystalline materials and the Late Archaic, greater use of non-quartz local material (see Tippitt and Marquardt 1981).

Turning to the coastal plain Phelps (1983:50) provides an overview of the issues which he feels were significant there nearly two decades ago. Curiously, most are still as important today. They include a better understanding of Paleoindian site distribution, excavation of single component Archaic sites, exploration of the sites that span the Archaic-Woodland transition, study of the changes in settlement and subsistence patterns at Early and Middle Woodland sites, and excavation of sites that provide a greater range of activities for each phase.

This last topis seems of special concern, although it is simple — sites, and lots of them, need to be examined in order to understand the range of diversity present. Sites from the sandhills through the tidewater need to explored to understand the impact of both topography and the environment. And although not specifically mentioned by Phelps, it seems that an ancillary research topic should be to improve our understanding of the plethora of pottery typologies that dominate the Carolina coastal plain.

Paleoindian Period

The Paleoindian Period, most commonly dated from about 12,000 to 10,000 B.P., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notch projectile points; fluted, lancelot projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977; Williams 1965). Oliver (1981, 1985) has proposed to extend the Paleoindian dating in the North Carolina Piedmont to perhaps as early as 14,000 B.P., incorporating the Hardaway Side-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched types, usually accepted as Early Archaic, as representatives of the terminal phase. This view, verbally suggested by Coe for a number of years, has considerable technological appeal.[1] Oliver suggests a continuity from the Hardaway Blade through the Hardaway-Dalton to the Hardaway Side-Notched, eventually to the Palmer Side-Notched (Oliver 1985:199-200). While convincingly argued, this approach is not universally accepted.

The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Artifacts are most frequently found along major river drainages, which Michie interprets to support the concept of an economy "oriented toward the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Survey data for Paleoindian tools, most notably fluted points, is rather dated for North Carolina (Brennan 1982; Peck

[1] While never discussed by Coe at length, he did observe that many of the Hardaway points, especially from the lowest contexts, had facial fluting or thinning which, "in cases where the side-notches or basal portions were missing, . . . could be mistaken for fluted points of the Paleo-Indian period" (Coe 1964:64). While not an especially strong statement, it does reveal the formation of the concept. Further insight is offered by Ward's (1983:63) all too brief comments on the more recent investigations at the Hardaway site (see also Daniel 1992).

1988; Perkinson 1971, 1973; cf. Anderson 1990). In spite of this, the distribution offered by Anderson (1992b:Figure 5.1) reveals a rather general, and widespread, occurrence throughout the region.

Distinctive projectile points may include lancoelates such as Clovis, Dalton, perhaps the Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Coe 1964; Phelps 1983; Oliver 1985). A temporal sequence of Paleoindian projectile points was proposed by Williams (1965:24-51), but according to Phelps (1983:18) there is little stratigraphic or chronometric evidence for it. While this is certainly true, a number of authors, such as Anderson (1992a) and Oliver (1985) have assembled impressive data sets. We are inclined to believe that while often not conclusively proven by stratigraphic excavations (and such proof may be an unreasonable expectation), there is a large body of circumstantial evidence. The weight of this evidence tends to provide considerable support.

Unfortunately, relatively little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization (see, however, Anderson 1992b for an excellent overview and synthesis of what is known). Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society (see Service 1966), were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

Archaic Period

The Archaic Period, which dates from 10,000 to 3,000 B.P.[2], does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian Period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Associated with this is a reliance on a broad spectrum of small mammals, although the white tailed deer was likely the most commonly exploited animal. Archaic period assemblages, exemplified by corner-notched and broad-stemmed projectile points, are fairly common, perhaps because the swamps and drainages offered especially attractive ecotones.

Some researchers (see for example, Ward 1983:65) suggest that there was a noticeable population increase from the Paleoindian into the Early Archaic. This has tentatively been associated with a greater emphasis on foraging. Diagnostic Early Archaic artifacts include the Kirk Corner Notched point. As previously discussed, Palmer points may be included with either the Paleoindian or Archaic period, depending on theoretical perspective. As the climate became hotter and drier than the previous Paleoindian period, resulting in vegetational changes, it also affected settlement patterning as evidenced by a long-term Kirk phase midden deposit at the Hardaway site (Coe 1964:60). This is believed to have been the result of a change in subsistence strategies.

Settlements during the Early Archaic suggest the presence of a few, very large, and apparently intensively occupied, sites which can best be considered base camps. Hardaway might be one such site. In addition, there were numerous small sites which produced only a few artifacts — these are the "network of tracks" mentioned by Ward (1983:65). The base camps produce a wide range of artifact types and raw

[2] The terminal point for the Archaic is no clearer than that for the Paleoindian and many researchers suggest a terminal date of 4,000 B.P. rather than 3,000 B.P. There is also the question of whether ceramics, such as the fiber-tempered Stallings ware, will be included as Archaic, or will be included with the Woodland. Oliver, for example, argues that the inclusion of ceramics with Late Archaic attributes "complicates and confuses classification and interpretation needlessly" (Oliver 1981:20). He comments that according to the original definition of the Archaic, it "represents a preceramic horizon" and that "the presence of ceramics provides a convenient marker for separation of the Archaic and Woodland periods (Oliver 1981:21). Others would counter that such an approach ignores cultural continuity and forces an artificial, and perhaps unrealistic, separation. Sassaman and Anderson (1994:38-44), for example, include Stallings and Thom's Creek wares in their discussion of "Late Archaic Pottery." While this issue has been of considerable importance along the Carolina and Georgia coasts, it has never affected the Piedmont, which seems to have embraced pottery far later, well into the conventional Woodland period.

materials which has suggested to many researchers long-term, perhaps seasonal or multi-seasonal, occupation. In contrast, the smaller sites are thought of as special purpose or foraging sites (see Ward 1983:67).

Middle Archaic (8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) diagnostic artifacts include Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Stanly and Halifax projectile points. Phelps (1983:25) also notes that the gradual increase from Paleoindian to Archaic in the Coastal Plain seems to peak during the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain phase. Much of our best information on the Middle Archaic comes from sites investigated west of the Appalachian Mountains, such as the work by Jeff Chapman and his students in the Little Tennessee River Valley (for a general overview see Chapman 1977, 1985a, 1985b). There is good evidence that Middle Archaic lithic technologies changed dramatically. End scrapers, at times associated with Paleoindian traditions, are discontinued, raw materials tend to reflect the greater use of locally available materials, and mortars are initially introduced. Associated with these technological changes there seem to also be some significant cultural modifications. Prepared burials begin to more commonly occur and storage pits are identified. The work at Middle Archaic river valley sites, with their evidence of a diverse floral and faunal subsistence base, seems to stand in stark contrast to Caldwell's Middle Archaic "Old Quartz Industry" of Georgia and the Carolinas, where axes, choppers, and ground and polished stone tools are very rare.

The available information has resulted in a variety of competing settlement models. Some argue for increased sedentism and a reduction of mobility (see Goodyear et al. 1979:111). Ward argues that the most appropriate model is one which includes relatively stable and sedentary hunters and gatherers "primarily adapted to the varied and rich resource base offered by the major alluvial valleys" (Ward 1983:69). While he recognizes the presence of "inter-riverine" sites, he discounts explanations which focus on seasonal rounds, suggesting "alternative explanations . . . [including] a wide range of adaptive responses." Most importantly, he notes that:

> the seasonal transhumance model and the sedentary model are opposite ends of a continuum, and in all likelihood variations on these two themes probably existed in different regions at different times throughout the Archaic period (Ward 1983:69).

Others suggest increased mobility during the Archaic (see Cable 1982), Sassaman (1983) has suggested that the Morrow Mountain phase people had a great deal of residential mobility, based on the variety of environmental zones they are found in and the lack of site diversity. The high level of mobility, coupled with the rapid replacement of these points, may help explain the seemingly large numbers of sites with Middle Archaic assemblages. Curiously, the later Guilford phase sites are not as widely distributed, perhaps suggesting that only certain micro-environments were used (cf. Ward [1983:68-69] who would likely reject the notion that substantially different environmental zones are, in fact, represented).

Recently Abbott et al. (1995) argue for a combination of these models, noting that the almost certain increase in population levels probably resulted in a contraction of local territories. With small territories there would have been significantly greater pressure to successfully exploit the limited resources by more frequent movement of camps. They discount the idea that these territories could have been exploited from a single base camp without horticultural technology. Abbott and his colleagues conclude, "increased residential mobility under such conditions may in fact represent a common stage in the development of sedentism" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

From excavations at a Sandhills site in Chesterfield County, South Carolina, Gunn and his colleague (Gunn and Wilson 1993) offer an alternative model for Middle Archaic settlement. He accepts that the uplands were desiccated from global warming, but rather than limiting occupation, this environmental change made the area more attractive for residential base camps. Gunn and Wilson suggest that the open, or fringe, habitat of the upland margins would have been attractive to a wide variety of plant and animal species.

Another point of some controversy is the idea that the groups responsible for the Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford points were intrusive ("without any background" in Coe's words) into the North Carolina Piedmont, from the west, and were contemporaneous with the groups producing Stanly points (Coe 1964:122-123; Phelps 1983:23). Phelps, building on Coe, refers to the Morrow Mountain and Guilford as the "Western Intrusive horizon." Sassaman (1995) has recently proposed a scenario for the Morrow Mountain groups which would support this west-to-east time-transgressive process. Abbott and his colleagues, perhaps unaware of Sassaman's data, dismiss the concept, commenting that the shear distribution and number of these points "makes this position wholly untenable" (Abbott et al. 1995:9).

The Late Archaic, usually dated from 6,000 to 3,000 or 4,000 B.P., is characterized by the appearance of large, square stemmed Savannah River projectile points (Coe 1964). These people continued to intensively exploit the uplands much like earlier Archaic groups within North Carolina, the bulk of our data for this period comes from the Uwharrie region.

One of the more debated issues of the Late Archaic is the typology of the Savannah River Stemmed and its various diminutive forms. Oliver, refining Coe's (1964) original Savannah River Stemmed type and a small variant from Gaston (South 1959:153-157), developed a complete sequence of stemmed points that decrease uniformly in size through time (Oliver 1981, 1985). Specifically, he sees the progression from Savannah River Stemmed to Small Savannah River Stemmed to Gypsy Stemmed to Swannanoa from about 5,000 B.P. to about 1,500 B.P. He also notes that the latter two forms are associated with Woodland pottery.

This reconstruction is still debated with a number of archaeologists expressing concern with what they see as typological overlap and ambiguity. They point to a dearth of radiocarbon dates and good excavation contexts yet, at the same time they express concern with the application of this typology outside the North Carolina Piedmont (see, for a synopsis, Sassaman and Anderson 1990:158-162, 1994:35).

In addition to the presence of Savannah River points, the Late Archaic also witnessed the introduction of steatite vessels (see Coe 1964:112-113; Sassaman 1993), polished and pecked stone artifacts, and grinding stones. Some also include the introduction of fiber-tempered pottery about 4000 B.P. in the Late Archaic (for a discussion see Sassaman and Anderson 1994:38-44). This innovation is of special importance along the Georgia and South Carolina coasts, but seems to have had only minimal impact in North Carolina.

There is evidence that during the Late Archaic the climate began to approximate modern climatic conditions. Rainfall increased resulting in a more lush vegetation pattern. The pollen record indicates an increase in pine which reduced the oak-hickory nut masts which previously were so widespread. This change probably affected settlement patterning since nut masts were now more isolated and concentrated. From research in the Savannah River valley near Aiken, South Carolina, Sassaman has found considerable diversity in Late Archaic site types with sites occurring in virtually every upland environmental zone. He suggests that this more complex settlement pattern evolved from an increasingly complex socio-economic system. While it is unlikely that this model can be simply transferred to the Piedmont of North Carolina without an extensive review of site data and micro-environmental data, it does demonstrate one approach to understanding the transition from Archaic to Woodland.

Woodland Period in the Piedmont

As previously discussed, there are those who see the Woodland beginning with the introduction of pottery suggestive of influences from northern cultures. In the Piedmont, the Early Woodland is marked by a pottery type defined by Coe (1964:27-29) as Badin.[3] This pottery is identified as having very fine sand in the paste with an occasional pebble.[4] Coe identified cord-

[3] The ceramics suggest clear regional differences during the Woodland which seem to only be magnified during the later phases. Ward (1983:71), for example, notes that there "marked distinctions" between the pottery from the Buggs Island and Gaston Reservoirs and that from the south-central Piedmont.

[4] Coe, in fact, notes that the Badin paste is very similar to that which characterizes Thom's Creek (Coe 1995:154).

marked, fabric-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface finishes. Beyond this pottery little more is known about the makers of the Badin wares than is known about those who made New River wares.

The dominant Middle Woodland ceramic type is typically identified as the Yadkin series. Characterized by a crushed quartz temper, the pottery includes surface treatments of cord-marked, fabric-marked, and a very few linear check-stamped sherds (Coe 1964:30-32). Although seemingly very different from Badin, Coe has recently commented that there was "a long period of gradual change" (Coe 1995:154), suggesting that we should be expecting a number of intermediate Badin/Yadkin sherds in the Piedmont. It is regrettable that several of the seemingly "best" Yadkin sites, such as the Trestle site (31An19) explored by Peter Cooper (Ward 1983:72-73), have never been published.

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

The Late Woodland is typically associated with small triangular points such as Uwharrie, Caraway, Pee Dee, and Clarksville (Coe n.d., 1964:49; Oliver 1985; South 1959:144-146). The characteristic pottery is the Uwharrie series which contains crushed quartz (one characteristic of which is its tendency to protrude through the wall of the pottery). This series included cord-marked and net-impressed surface treatments, but in the Uwharrie the stamping was frequently overscraped. Lips were frequently notched or pinched and the rim was often decorated with incised hatch marks. Coe also comments that a consistent characteristic was the use of soft, thick cords for both the cordage and nets which were used to stamp the pottery (Coe 1995:157). The ware was described by Coe in the unpublished Poole site report (Coe n.d.).[5] This pottery appears to represent an evolution from the earlier Yadkin wares (Coe 1995:156) and, like with the transition from Badin to Yadkin, Coe suggests that the evolution of the Uwharrie was also gradual — again suggesting that we should be seeing a variety of intermediate "types."

Of equal interest is a radiocarbon date of A.D. 1610, suggesting that this pottery lasted well into the protohistoric. Coe also notes that "Town Creek and other villages situated along the fall line between the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain seem to have formed a southern boundary for the production and use of Uwharrie ware," which he suggests was made by the ancestors of the Sara, Tutelo, Occaneechi, Saponi, and Keyauwee (Coe 1995:158).

Woodland in the Coastal Plain

It is between 4,000 and 3,000 B.P. when Phelps (1983:26-27, Figure 1.2) notes that the coastal plain can be divided into a northern and southern region. Our attention will focus on the northern region, along with brief remarks on the adjacent Piedmont.

Along the northern coastal plain the Early Woodland has produced occasional sites with fiber-tempered pottery, but it is most commonly characterized by Deep Creek pottery identified by Phelps (1983:29-31). This pottery is tempered with coarse sand making it feel sandy to the touch.[6] The pottery may be cord

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[5] This study was intended to be published under a monograph series entitled, *University of North Carolina Laboratory of American Archaeology Publications*, but was never completed. The work was conducted in 1936, although the ensuing report is undated.

[6] In North Carolina, as in South Carolina, type descriptions tend to be loosely written with attributes poorly defined. To further complicate typological issues, there is almost no petrographic or chemical studies of these wares. Consequently, descriptive references such as "sandy," "coarse," and "fine" are meant only as general statements.

marked, fabric impressed, simple stamped, net-impressed, and plain. Phelps has suggested subsuming the New River (a similar pottery identified on the southern coast) into Deep Creek "in order to standardize typology across the Coastal Plain" (Phelps 1983:31). This has apparently not attracted much support, although frankly neither has the use of Loftfield's New River type. One factor which certainly complicates such efforts is the near total absence of excavation data coupled with good radiocarbon dates (a problem admitted by Phelps [1983:32]). Little is known about possible cultural associations, although there is some limited evidence that at least some of the small variants of the Savannah River Stemmed may be found with Early Woodland materials. For example, Oliver notes the co-occurrence of Gypsy Stemmed points with Swannonoa pottery, dated to about 200 B.C. at the Warren Wilson site (Oliver 1981:185). John Davis reports the association of a Gypsy Stemmed point with Yadkin pottery (although Badin is also reported) radiocarbon dated to between 410 B.C. and A.D. 10 at 31FY549 (Davis 1987:1, 5).[7] The large triangular Roanoke point (South 1959:146-148) is likely also associated with Early Woodland ceramics.

In spite of our near total ignorance of Early Woodland sites, many suggest that the subsistence economy was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. This is based on the continuation of a generalized Late Archaic pattern, which may or may not be appropriate.

Somewhat more information is available for the Middle Woodland, typically given the range of about 2,300 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. The best data concerning Middle Woodland Coastal Zone assemblages comes from Phelps' (1983:32-33) work in the north coastal region and can be only cautiously extended to either the southern coast or the Sandhills. The pottery is his Mount Pleasant series which includes very coarse quartz temper and exhibits fabric-impressed, cord-marked, net-impressed, and plain surface treatments. Associated items include small varieties of the Roanoke Large Triangular points, Yadkin points, sandstone abraders, shell pendants, polished stone gorgets, celts, and woven marsh mats.

Significantly, both primary inhumations and cremations are found. It seems to be characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. Phelps (1983), for example, notes a decrease in the number of small sites along the smaller tributary streams and an increase in the number of sites along major streams and estuaries. He suggests the presence of seasonal subsistence camps (focused on either coastal shellfish or riverine species further inland) coupled with sedentary villages. The shift in settlement patterns, according to Phelps, may be related "to increased dependence on domesticated plants" (Phelps 1983:35), a conclusion with very little support.

In some respects the Late Woodland (1,200 B.P. to 400 B.P.) may be characterized as a continuation of previous Middle Woodland cultural assemblages. While outside the Carolinas there were major cultural changes, such as the continued development and elaboration of agriculture, the Carolina groups settled into a lifeway not appreciably different from that observed for the previous 500-700 years. From the vantage point of the Middle Savannah River Valley Sassaman and his colleagues note that, "the Late Woodland is difficult to delineate typologically from its antecedent or from the subsequent Mississippian period" (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). This situation would remain unchanged until the development of the South Appalachian Mississippian complex (see Ferguson 1971).

Phelps would challenge this view, at least for the north coastal region, holding instead that "from A.D. 800 onward archaeological assemblages of the Late Woodland period in the North Coastal region can be related to ethnohistoric information and studies, thus providing the relative comfort of social and linguistic

[7] Although very interesting, this feature should be cautiously interpreted since the carbonized material came from a depth of only 4 to 12 cm below the ground surface and Davis notes that the feature was somewhat dispersed by "natural processes." Further, the association of what is reported as both Badin and Yadkin pottery in the same feature may help account for the relatively large radiometric span. Billy Oliver (personal communication 1996), however, reports that another similar feature was also recovered from this site, although it has not been reported.

identities and the use of the direct historical approach" (Phelps 1983:36). In the north Phelps has done a superb job identifying the Carolina Algonkians (on the coast) and the Tuscarora (on the interior). The Algonkians are associated with the Colington phase and the associated pottery is shell-tempered with fabric-impressed, simple-stamped, plain, and incised surface treatments (Phelps 1983:36, 39-43; see also Gardner 1990; Phelps 1981, 1982, 1984). The inland Tuscarora appear to have been producing the Cashie series pottery, which is tempered with grit and pebbles and has fabric-impressed, simple-stamped, incised, and plain surfaces (Phelps 1983:37-39, 43-47).

Mississippian

The Mississippian in the North Carolina is intimately tied to the Pee Dee. In spite of this Ward only briefly mentions the culture in his synthesis of the North Carolina Piedmont (Ward 1983:63) and until recently one had to piece together ideas and concepts largely from Reid's (1967) typology of the pottery (which does provide a little background) or Ferguson's (1971) examination of what he called the South Appalachian Mississippian, which included central and northern Georgia, the Middle Chattahoochee River Valley, and the Atlantic Coastal Plain. More recently Coe (1995) has filled in at least some of the blanks in Pee Dee research, although much still remains to be explored.

Coe's earliest discussion of Pee Dee focused on Town Creek and he commented that the occupation was "one of the best archaeological records of the movement of a people in the southeast" (Coe 1952:309). The people bearing the Pee Dee culture moved into the Carolina Piedmont from the south, displacing the native Uwharrie culture, and after a relatively brief period of time retreated to the south in the face of the advancing Siouans. Pee Dee has received many dates since first discussed and, through time, has gradually been pushed earlier — first to about A.D. 1450 and most recently, by Oliver (1992) to occupy the span from about A.D. 1100 to 1500.

The most complete information concerning the extensive work at Town Creek comes from Coe (1995) and his co-authors that review lithics, faunal remains, plant materials, human remains, and of course the Pee Dee pottery. Still to be resolved, however, is the relationship of Pee Dee to the range of other complicated stamped materials found in the Carolinas.

Protohistoric and Historic Native American

Whatever simplicity the Carolina Piedmont exhibits during the Woodland or even Mississippian, is shattered in the Proto-Historic and early Historic. Coe observes that:

> Sara and Tutelo pottery evolved into a new style named Dan River; what was thought to be early Occaneechi is presently termed Hillsboro; the Saponi style was named Linwood; and the Keyauwee pottery of this period is called Caraway (Coe 1995:159).

Coe explains that what was previously called Linwood is today classified as Caraway. In spite of this, he distinguishes the two, commenting that the Saponi wares have a different rim treatment and the paddles were carved with steel knives rather than stone tools (Coe 1995:161).

In spite of Coe's desire to "wrap up" everything in the Piedmont in this neat package, the more detailed research of his students suggests the situation is far from clear. For those willing to carefully explore Wilson's 600+ pages on the Carolina and Virginia Siouan groups, there is the tantalizing suggestion that the Hillsboro wares may not even represent a Siouan group. More over he explains, by way of a summary:

> Because of the numerous shortcomings in the ceramic record for the Carolina and Virginia Piedmont, and the lack of precise dates for most of the assemblages, a true synthesis cannot be attempted (Wilson 1983:483).

He does, however, offer some generalizations which help us complete a picture or "snapshot" of the Piedmont during the Historic Period.

For example, Wilson observes that the distribution of Pee Dee and supposedly Siouan forms suggests that the two groups were interacting along the upper Wateree/lower Catawba, as well as the upper Pee Dee and lower Yadkin drainages, although why there is a gap between the two regions is far less clear. Nevertheless, the Pee Dee probably introduced such traits as burnishing and complicated stamping, cazuella bowl forms, and rim applique strips. He goes on to observe that, "it now seems probable that there was a development during the early part of the Late Prehistoric period of ceramics along the Catawba and Yadkin Rivers that came later to be called by the generic name 'Catawba'" (Wilson 1993:484). In contrast, the more northern Dan River assemblages suggest little contact with the Pee Dee.

During the Protohistoric Period there is far less known. The Hillsboro wares, which Coe identifies with the Occaneechi, seem to have a strong resemblance to the ceramics along the Roanoke River at the Fall Line to the northeast. Caraway's abundant complicated stamped pottery suggests a connection with the lower Yadkin, but little else can be observed concerning this far too poorly documented assemblage. Wilson remarks that the "enigmatic" Linwood series is even more poorly understood. Going back to much earlier efforts to identify the ancestral home of Linwood in Virginia, he notes that the issue has never been resolved. Even more importantly, he comments, "identification of the Linwood Series with the Saponi of 1701 should not be taken as a given, especially with the revisions that have been necessary for the other ceramic-ethnic group relationships proposed by earlier researchers" (Wilson 1983:487).

Moving into the Historic Period, Wilson points out that the only information available for the lower Catawba is the fleeting mention of Elkin, mentioned by Coe as being associated with the Catawba Indians of 1700. Yet nothing has ever been published on this assemblage and the only available information is that provided by Wilson from the analysis of a very small collection. Not unexpectedly, it is dominated by smoothing, burnishing, complicated stamping, and corncob impressing. He suggests that complicated stamping and perhaps some other Lamar-like characteristics continued at least into the late seventeenth century. The shift from this to what is recognized today as "Catawba," cannot be explained.

The only other information for the Piedmont is that from the upper Dan River drainage. There, excavation at two sites has produced the late seventeenth century version of the Dan River ware, which Wilson calls the Oldtown Series (Wilson 1983:615-618). He found that rim folds, present in the earlier Oldtown wares (and frequently associated with the Occaneechi), drop out in the later Oldtown pottery. He admits this disappearance of rim folds may relate to the Occaneechi's loss of power and control over trade routes at the hands of Nathaniel Bacon in 1676. But he notes an equally plausible explanation. It may be that the folded rim originated far to the south, with the Catawba, and that as their focus turned from the north to the south with the establishment of a English settlement in Charleston in 1670, their influence on the northern Piedmont waned.

Although the ceramic sequence for the Dan drainage is pretty well understood, he comments that similar patterns cannot be found in other areas — simply because too little research has been done. Moreover, much of what is available is poorly reported. In summary, Wilson offers a synthesis of Piedmont Siouan ceramics:

> Prior to the Late Prehistoric period, the ceramics of a region probably manifests characteristics derived from the cultures located within discrete river drainages. Interactions would be linear, and the general pattern of change and exchange of ceramic attributes, traits, and modes would follow a general Coastal Plain-Piedmont-Mountain direction. This linear orientation would be tied to communication and information flow up and down river systems, and not between drainages.
>
> With the expansion of the

> Pee Dee culture up the Wateree and Pee Dee Rivers, the same general pattern of interaction is followed during the Late Prehistoric period for the lower Catawba and lower Yadkin drainages. Information and interaction is most intense up and down the rivers. But, as illustrated by the presence of Pee Dee sherds in Pisgah assemblages of western North Carolina (Dickens 1976:198) and on the Dan River, these influences are also felt across the drainages. In the Piedmont this is manifest by the beginnings of a north-south, and a decline of the east-west, orientation in the ceramics. Contact with the Spaniards in the 1540s and 1560s probably provided an impetus to the changing interaction pattern. Certainly, with the establishment of English colonies in Virginia and South Carolina, the focus for Piedmont Indian interaction shifted decidedly north-south, an orientation which was tied tot he Great Trading Path, the Occaneechi Trail, that cut across river drainages as it ran from the Falls of the Appomattox River in Virginia, to the Fall Line at Augusta, Georgia. This change is clearly evident in the increase of "southern" traits in the ceramics along the Dan River (Wilson 1983:491-492).

In spite of decades of research, the implications of this scenario is far from clear.

Moving to the Coastal Plain the situation is somewhat less complex, thanks to both the more concentrated work by Phelps and his students, as well as to the somewhat simpler cultural circumstances. For example, discussing the coastal region, Gardner explains that "the cultural pattern of the Late Woodland was comparable — if not identical — to that of historic period Algonquins observed by English colonists in 1584" (Gardner 1990: 8). Although the situation may be similar for the Tuscarora, work at these sites is far less thorough. Phelps, in fact, noted that, "although a number of Cashie phase sites are now on record, no comprehensive study of settlement type and distribution has been initiated" (Phelps 1983:46).

Historic Overview

The three survey areas are found in two distinctly different historic regions. The Vance County project site is part of the region primarily occupied by the Pediment Siouan. Their history, imperfectly understood even today, is briefly recounted by Mooney (1894:37-53) and Rights (1947), with a more recent analysis by Wilson (1983). Exposure to disease and alcohol quickly reduced these groups, so that by only 1728 the remnants of Saponi might be described as "pitiful remnants" (Rights 1947:106).

In contrast, the Tuscarora were far more powerful and in 1701 Lawson reported that they had 15 towns and a total population of about 5,000. Poor treatment, improper trading practices, the introduction of alcohol, the pressure of settlement, and extensive slaving drove the Tuscarora to war in 1711. North Carolina appealed to South Carolina for assistance and Colonial Barnwell led an expedition against the Tuscarora.

Whatever political reasons there may have for the support, clearly there was also the hope of acquiring yet more slaves and plunder. After the January 1712 victory by Barnwell, he complained that while, "we were putting the [Tuscarora] men to the sword, our Indians got all the slaves and the plunder, only one girl we got" (quoted in Rights 1947:57). Barnwell, however, managed to acquire a fairly large number of slaves later, luring them to Core Town under the pretext of a peace settlement. As might be expected this served only to inflame the situation more and cause new strikes. Again North Carolina petitioned South Carolina, which this time sent Colonel Moore in 1713. After a decisive defeat at Catechna in Greene County, many Tuscarora moved north to Pennsylvania. Those remaining in North Carolina were eventually settled on a reservation in Bertie County, with the last dying in 1802.

With the elimination of the Tuscarora, the northeastern section of North Carolina was open for settlement.

It was also about this time that the Proprietary government, always suffering under inefficient governors and neglect, collapsed. In 1729 the Crown purchased the interests of all but one of the proprietors. Lord Carteret, the sole holdout, maintained his share, known as the Granville District, embracing the upper third of North Carolina. Significantly, this area included about two-thirds of the people in the Colony at the site — and all three of the study tracts. As might be imagined, this district caused considerable confusion up until the American Revolution, when it was seized by the people living in the area.

Even before the Crown's purchase, however, there was an effort to create a new precinct or county in the area of the Tar River and at least by the end of the second decade of the eighteenth century the area was considered to be Edgecombe (although this was not confirmed by the Assembly until 1741).

In 1744 Granville was laid out to include all of the Edgecombe precinct and was eventually subdivided to form Granville County (1746) and Halifax County (1758). In 1777 Nash County was created from the western part of Edgecombe County.

Collet's 1770 *A Compleat Map of North-Carolina* (Figure 11) reveals that all three tracts are situated in the vicinity of major trading paths serving to connect the areas with either Virginia to the north or various ports to the west.

In the piedmont, Bute County (no longer in existence) was formed from Granville in 1764 and was then further subdivided to form Franklin and Warren counties in 1779. In contrast to Edgecombe and Nash counties, whose political histories go back to the colonial period, Vance County was created from Granville, Warren, and Franklin counties until 1881 (Corbitt 1950).

Bute sent delegates to the Continental Congress in New Bern in 1774 and when the Revolution broke out in April 1775 the Royal government broke down and a provisional government was established. In 1776 the Fourth Provisional Congress met at Halifax, authorizing North Carolina representatives to the Continental Congress to declare independence.

Revolutionary War battles in the project areas was limited. There were no major activities in Vance County, although Lord Cornwallis did travel through Edgecombe County on his way north in 1781. Holm (1999:12) reports that Cornwallis camped near the present Rocky Mount-Wilson airport and engaged local militia at several creek crossings.

In the area of piedmont Vance County the early settlers were primarily from Virginia and tobacco became the main cash crop by the late eighteenth century. With tobacco came slaves and as early as 1790 the trend toward large slave populations in the tobacco counties along the Virginia border was already very clear (Lefler and Newsom 1954:129). In fact, Warren County, which included part of Vance, was the only county in North Carolina with a larger slave population than free population. In contrast, Nash and Edgecombe counties tended toward cotton and subsistence crops and around a quarter of the population consisted of African American slaves.

During the antebellum Vance participated in the meteoric rise of bright leaf tobacco, which encouraged the construction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and later the Townsville Railroad. To the southeast agriculture also encouraged the development of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, completed by 1840 and encouraging additional development. Much of this transportation improvement is clearly visible on the 1865 U.S. Coast Survey of North Carolina (Figure 12).

The similarities — and differences — between the three areas are clearly illustrated by the 1850 census. Slaves accounted for 50.6% of the Edgecombe population, 48.9% of the Granville population, and 40.4% of the population in Nash County.

Nash was also the county with the greatest diversity of agriculture, producing both cotton (345 bales) and tobacco (5,388 pounds), but also large quantities of corn and other subsistence crops. In

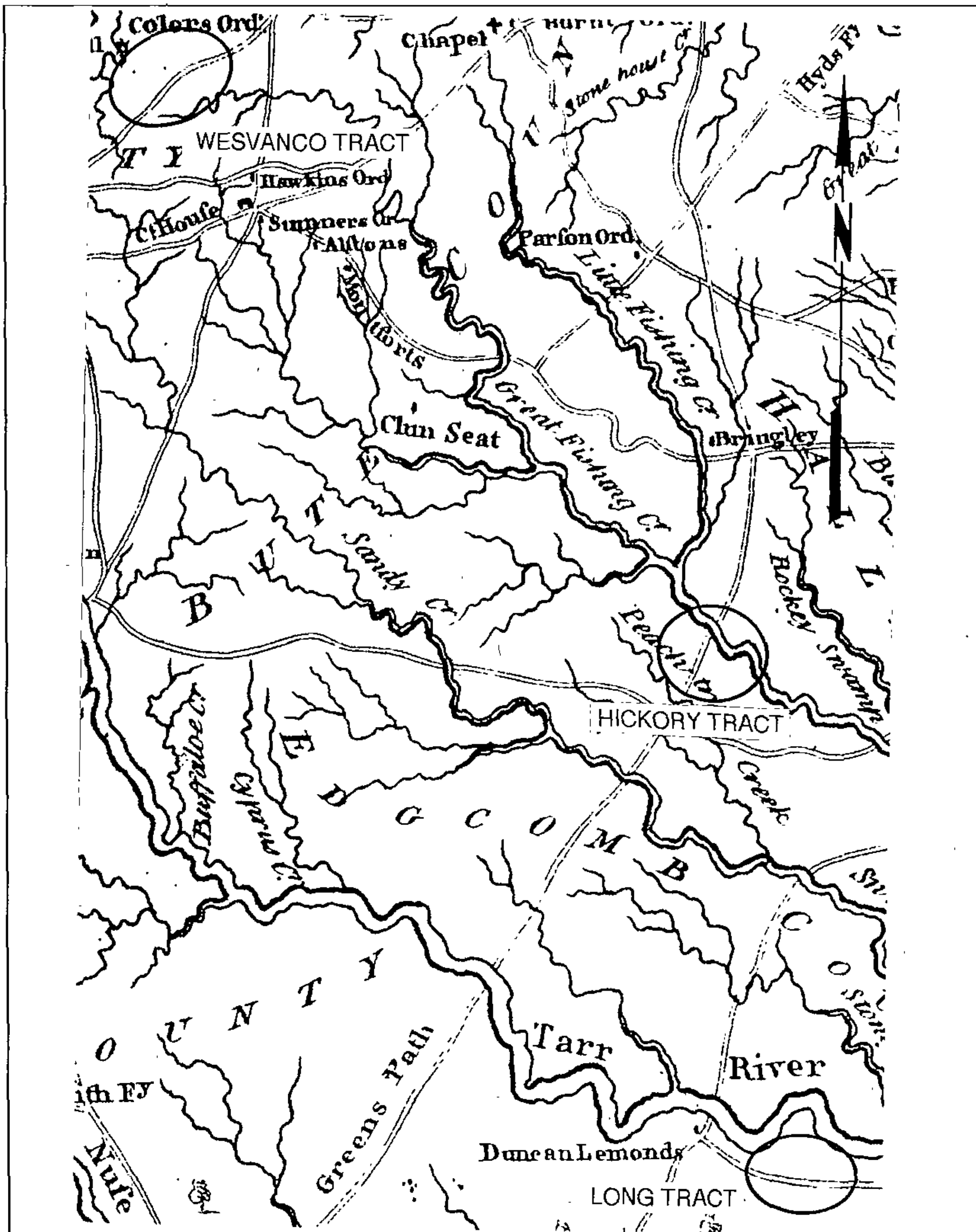

Figure 11. Portion of Collet's *A Compleat Map of North-Carolina* showing the vicinity of the three survey tracts.

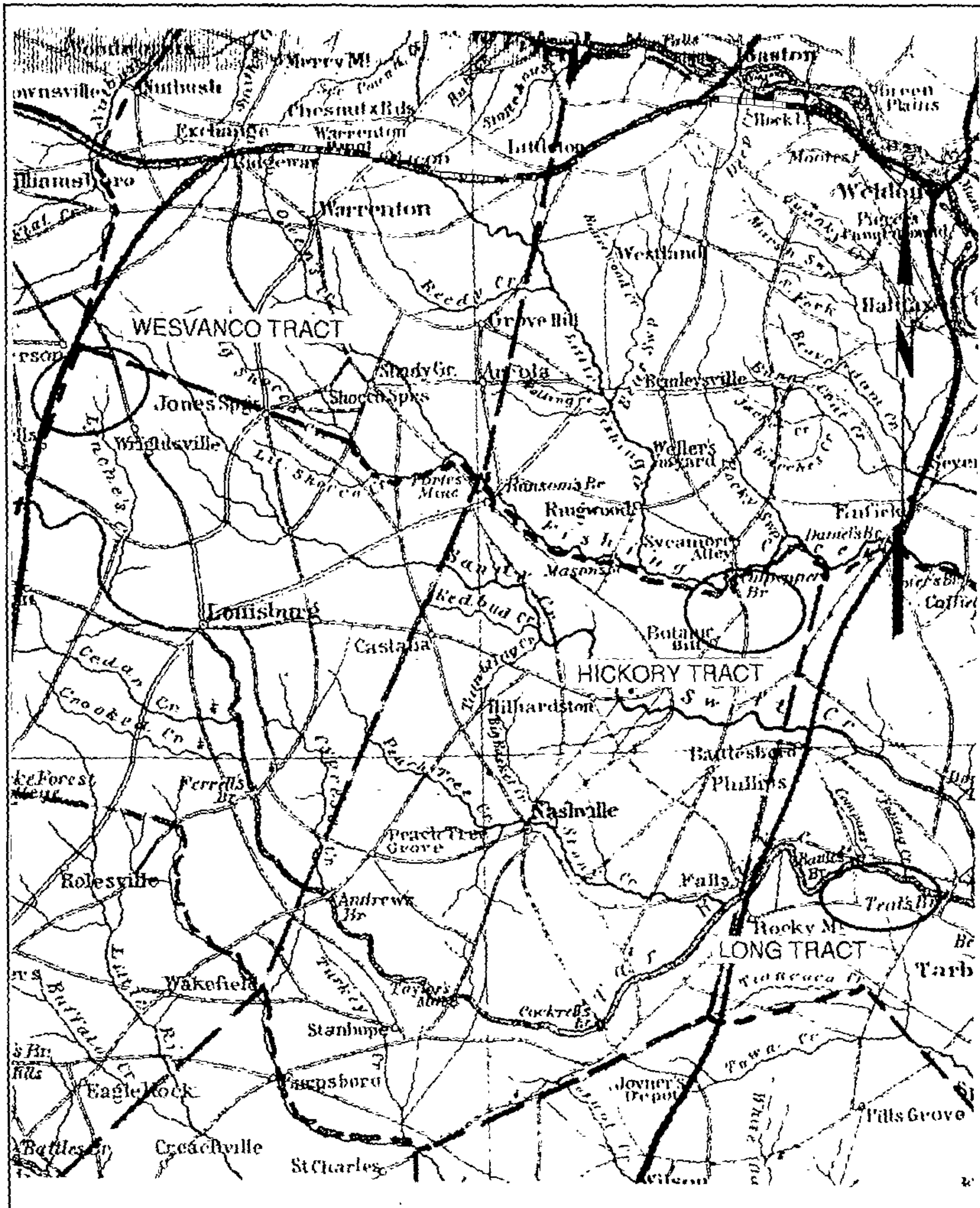

Figure 12. Portion of the 1865 U.S. Coast Survey map of North Carolina showing the three survey areas.

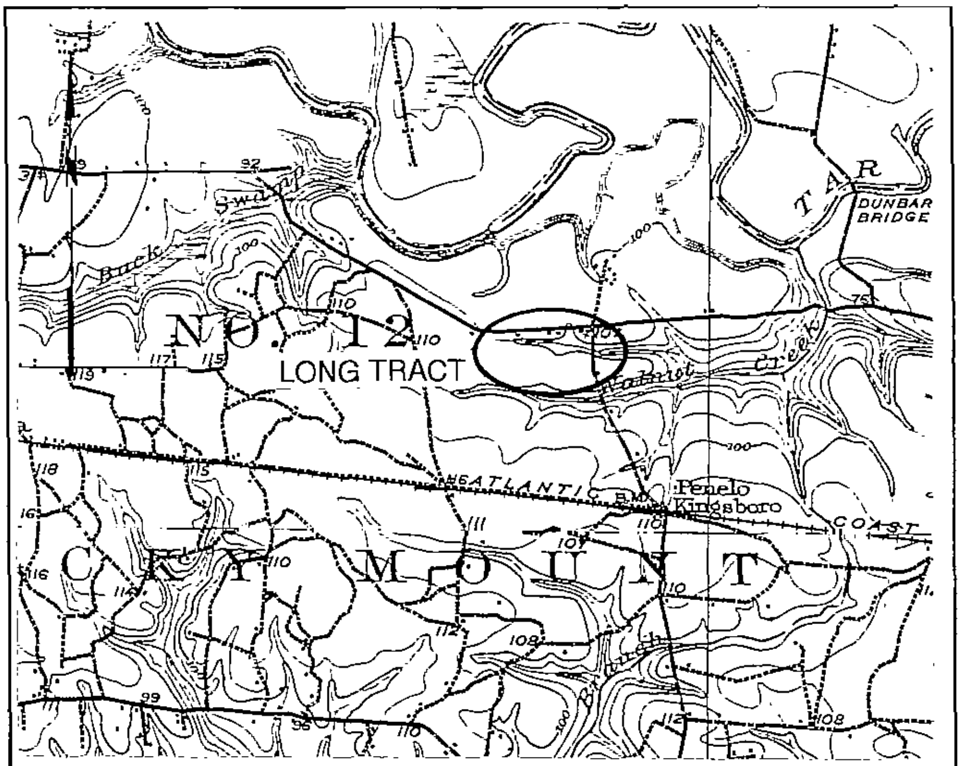

Figure 13. Portion of a 1903 15' topographic map showing the Long tract in Edgecombe County.

contrast, Granville ranked first in terms of tobacco production, boasting a yield of 3,420,884 pounds, compared to their paultry production of 76 bales of cotton. The county also ranged fifth in wool production with 22,134 pounds. Edgecombe County, in contrast, produced only 404 pounds of tobacco, far below adjacent Nash County, but 3,097 bales of cotton, placing it fourth in terms of cotton production (DeBow 1854).

The study areas were largely shielded from direct conflict during the Civil War, although Union forces under Potter did strike the rail lines and cotton mills in Nash County in 1863. At the end of the war Sherman passed southwest of Nash and Edgecombe, going through Smithfield and Raleigh.

After the Civil War the local communities returned to agriculture, at various times casting their fortunes with either cotton or tobacco. By the end of the nineteenth century, however, all three areas were heavily invested in tobacco. Edgecombe's tobacco crop accounted for 4,000 acres and a production of 4,000,000 pounds of bright leaf. Nash County had devoted 5,500 acres to tobacco, with a return of 4,500,000 pounds. Vance, being a relatively new county, and smaller, was producing only 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco annually, as well as about 3,000 bales of cotton (State Board of Agriculture 1896:335, 371, 403). All three counties also had very large black populations — reflecting their early reliance on slavery. Edgecombe's population was nearly two-thirds black, Vance followed close behind with a 63.4% black population, and Nash evidenced the smallest African American population, accounting for only two-fifths of the citizens.

The ascendancy of tobacco held through much of the early twentieth century. In 1939, for example, Rocky Mount, in Nash County, was listed as the third largest tobacco market in the state, behind Wilson and Greenville.

The only early twentieth century map identified is a 15' topographic sheet showing the vicinity of the Long tract in Edgecombe County (Figure 13). Dating from 1903 this identifies several structures, oriented to the nearby east-west road system, on the edge of the survey tract. This is a typical nineteenth century settlement pattern illustrating the increasing importance of the road system, as well as the decline in the use of water transportation.

METHODS

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100-foot intervals along transects also placed at 100-foot intervals with shovel tests expected to be 1.0-foot in diameter and 1.0-1.5-feet below the surface, or to subsoil. In areas considered to have a low probability for the recovery of archaeological sites, shovel tests were excavated at 200-foot intervals. In areas of standing water, wetlands, and slope of greater than 15%, no tests would be excavated. All soil would be screened through ¼ inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

During the survey it was noted that portions of the project areas had moderate to excellent surface visibility, so in addition to shovel testing, a pedestrian survey was performed. When sites were discovered, areas around them were examined to understand site dynamics. This was done to help determine site boundaries and site integrity.

Should sites be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. These tests would be placed at either 25 or 50-foot intervals in a simple cruciform pattern until two consecutive negative shovel tests were encountered. The information required for completion of North Carolina Office of State Archaeology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

Long Tract, Edgecombe County

Upon arriving at the Long tract, we noticed that the eastern-most portion of the tract (adjacent to Kingsboro Road) consisted of cultivated and fallow fields. In addition, houses currently occupied were located in the northern portion of the survey tract. The eastern portion of the tract was also subjected to a pedestrian survey due to the excellent ground visibility. Sites located during pedestrian survey in the fallow and cultivated fields were shovel tested to further determine the site boundaries and site integrity. The remainder of the tract was shovel tested, as mentioned above. A total of three sites and a standing historic resource were located during the survey of the Long tract.

Hickory Tract, Nash County

The Hickory tract consisted entirely of cultivated fields. The ground visibility over the tract ranged from at least 50% to upwards of 75%, permitting a pedestrian survey at 100-foot intervals throughout the fields, in addition to shovel testing in areas of lower visibility (50%). A number of sites were located on the basis of intensive pedestrian survey, which were subsequently shovel tested to further determine the site boundaries and site integrity. A total of seven sites and one standing historic resource were identified in this tract.

Wesvanco Tract, Vance County

The Wesvanco tract consisted mainly of mixed hardwood forests with a few cleared areas, and two areas of mobile homes. The entire tract could be accessed by a number of overgrown dirt roads that run throughout the tract. During shovel testing of the area, a number of large modern trash piles were discovered (Figure 14). These areas of trash were not shovel tested due to safety concerns. In addition, the areas surrounding the mobile homes were not shovel tested due to the presence of landscaped yards and gravel parking areas.

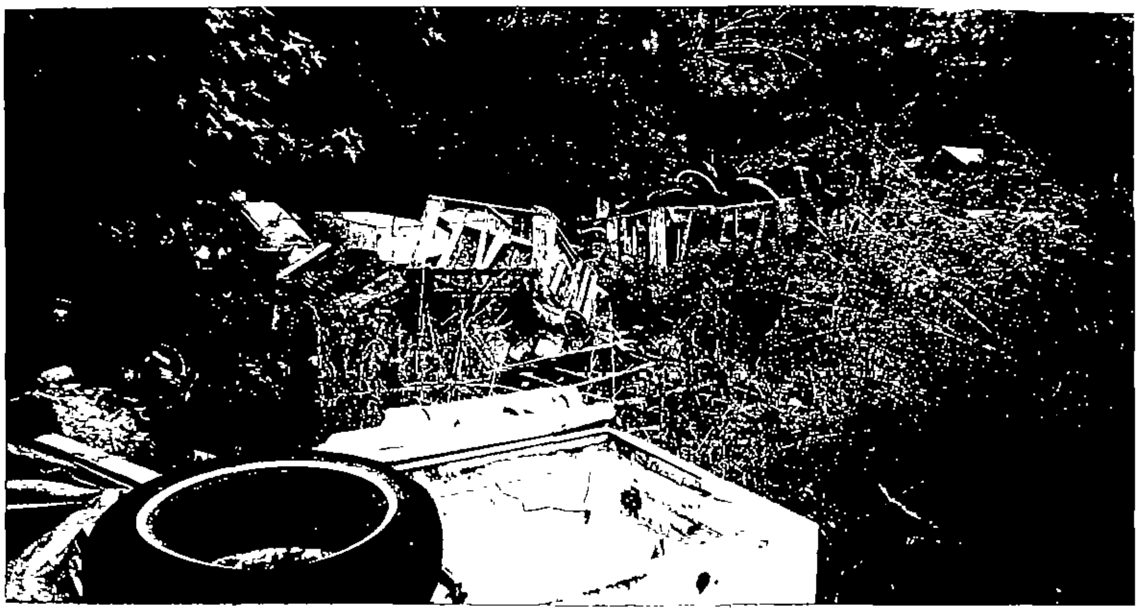

Figure 14. View of modern trash in the Wesvanco tract, Vance County.

Site Evaluation

Sites will be evaluated for further work based on the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Chicora Foundation only provides an opinion of National Register eligibility and the final determination is made by the Office of State Archaeology.

The criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is described by 36CFR60.4, which states:

> the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and
>
> a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

National Register Bulletin 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains five steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility. Briefly, these steps are:

- identification of the site's data sets or categories of archaeological information such as ceramics, lithics, subsistence remains, architectural remains, or sub-surface features;

- identification of the historic context applicable to the site, providing a framework for the evaluative process;

- identification of the important research questions the site might be able to address, given the data sets and the context;

- evaluation of the site's archaeological integrity to ensure that the data sets were sufficiently well preserved to address the research questions; and

- identification of important research questions among all of those which might be asked and answered at the site.

This approach, of course, has been developed for use documenting eligibility of sites being actually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places where the evaluative process must stand alone, with relatively little reference to other documentation and where typically only one site is being considered.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories. These materials have been catalogued and accessioned for curation at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, the closest regional repository. The site forms for the identified archaeological sites have been filed with the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

RESULTS

Introduction

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey identified a total of thirteen sites and five historic resources in Long, Hickory, and Wesvanco tracts. Of these, site 31NS90 located on the Hickory tract and 31VN259**, an historic cemetery located on the Wesvanco tract, are recommended as potentially eligible. Further work is recommended for these sites prior to any ground disturbing activities. Further documentation is recommended for Historic Resource 1 on the Long tract. No other management work is recommended for the other sites and historic resources recorded in these tracts.

Identified Sites

A total of three sites and a standing historic resource were located on the Long tract in Edgecombe County. These sites include two isolated prehistoric occurrences (31ED345, 31ED346), a historic surface scatter (31ED347**) and Historic Resource 1 (Figure 15). At the Hickory tract, a total of seven sites and a standing historic resource were located. These include a very large, potentially eligible prehistoric lithics site (31NS90), two small prehistoric lithic scatters (31NS91, 31NS96), two isolated prehistoric lithic occurrences (31NS92, 31NS95), two historic sites (31NS93**, 31NS94**), and Historic Resource 1 (Figure 16). Testing at the Wesvanco tract located an isolated prehistoric lithic occurrence (31VN258), a potentially eligible cemetery (31VN259**), a historic site (31VN260**), and Historic Resources 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 17).

Long Tract, Edgecombe County

Site 31ED345 is an isolated rhyollitic flake located in a cultivated field less than 100 feet south of a small stream at the northeastern edge of the tract. The flake was located during pedestrian survey and subsequent shovel testing produced no other artifacts (Figure 18).

The site's central UTM coordinates are N3979440 E258420 and the elevation is 105 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The site is located on Norfolk sandy loam. Normally, these soils have an A horizon of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) to 12 inches, followed by a B horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam. These shovel test soils revealed that the A horizon has been depleted, most likely due to plowing, cultivation, and erosion.

The data sets present at the site include only one non-diagnostic rhyollitic flake. This artifact does not permit a discussion of significant research questions. In addition, the location of the site and the eroded soils at the site suggest that the site will not produce data sets necessary to address significant research questions.

As a result, site 31ED345 is recommended as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further management work is recommended.

Site 31ED346 is a small prehistoric lithic site located in a recently plowed field 200 feet south of a small stream in the northeastern edge of the tract. The site is located 300 feet south of Highway 64A. The central UTM coordinates are N3979440 E258290 and the elevation is 105 feet AMSL.

The site includes a quartz biface fragment and three quartz flakes, which were located on the surface during pedestrian survey of the field. The lithics were recovered from an area measuring 2,250 ft². Ten shovel tests placed in a modified cruciform pattern intended to cover the area of the surface scatter produced no other artifacts (Figure 19).

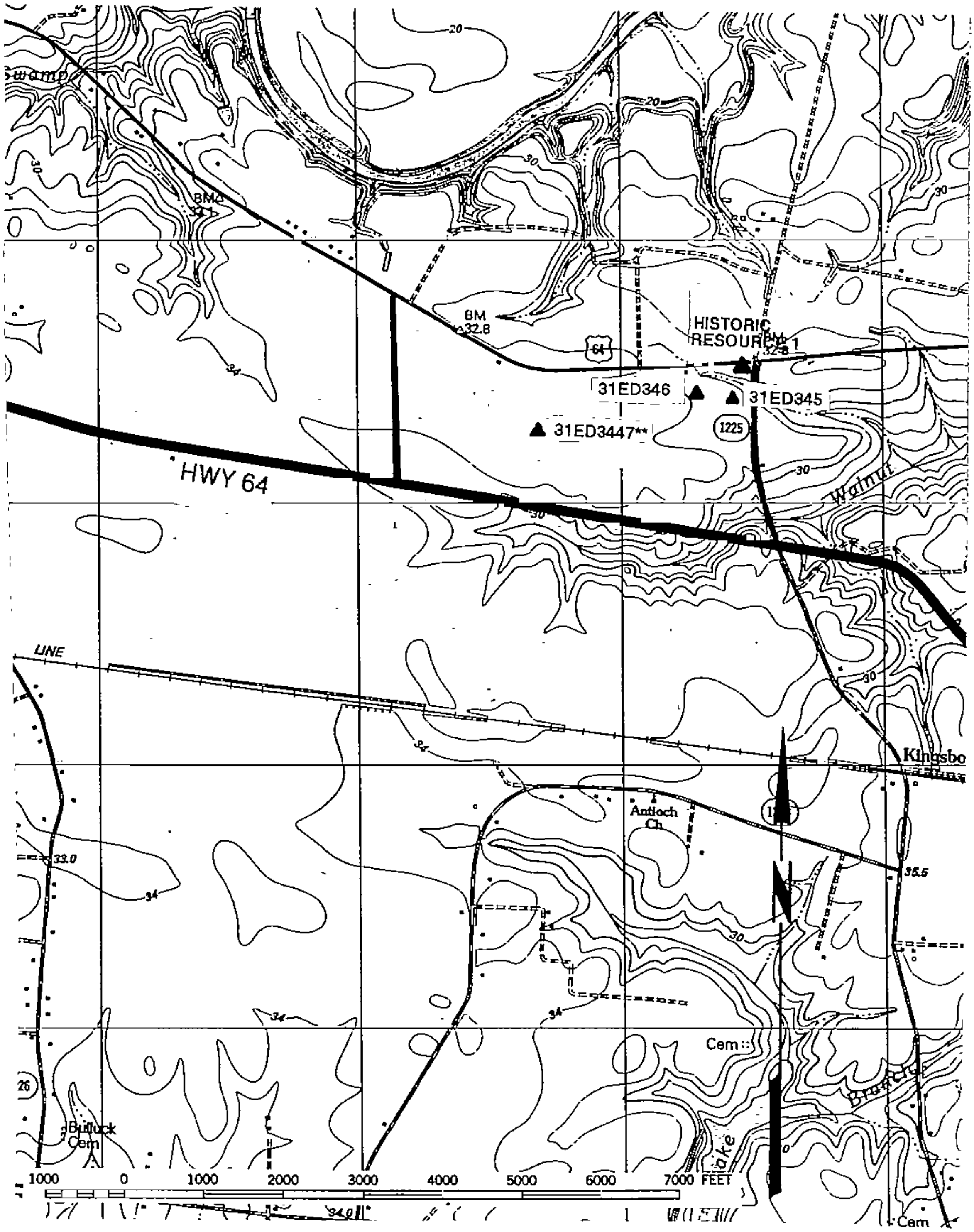

Figure 15. Sites located in the Long tract, Edgecombe County (base map is USGS Hartsease 1981, 1:24,000).

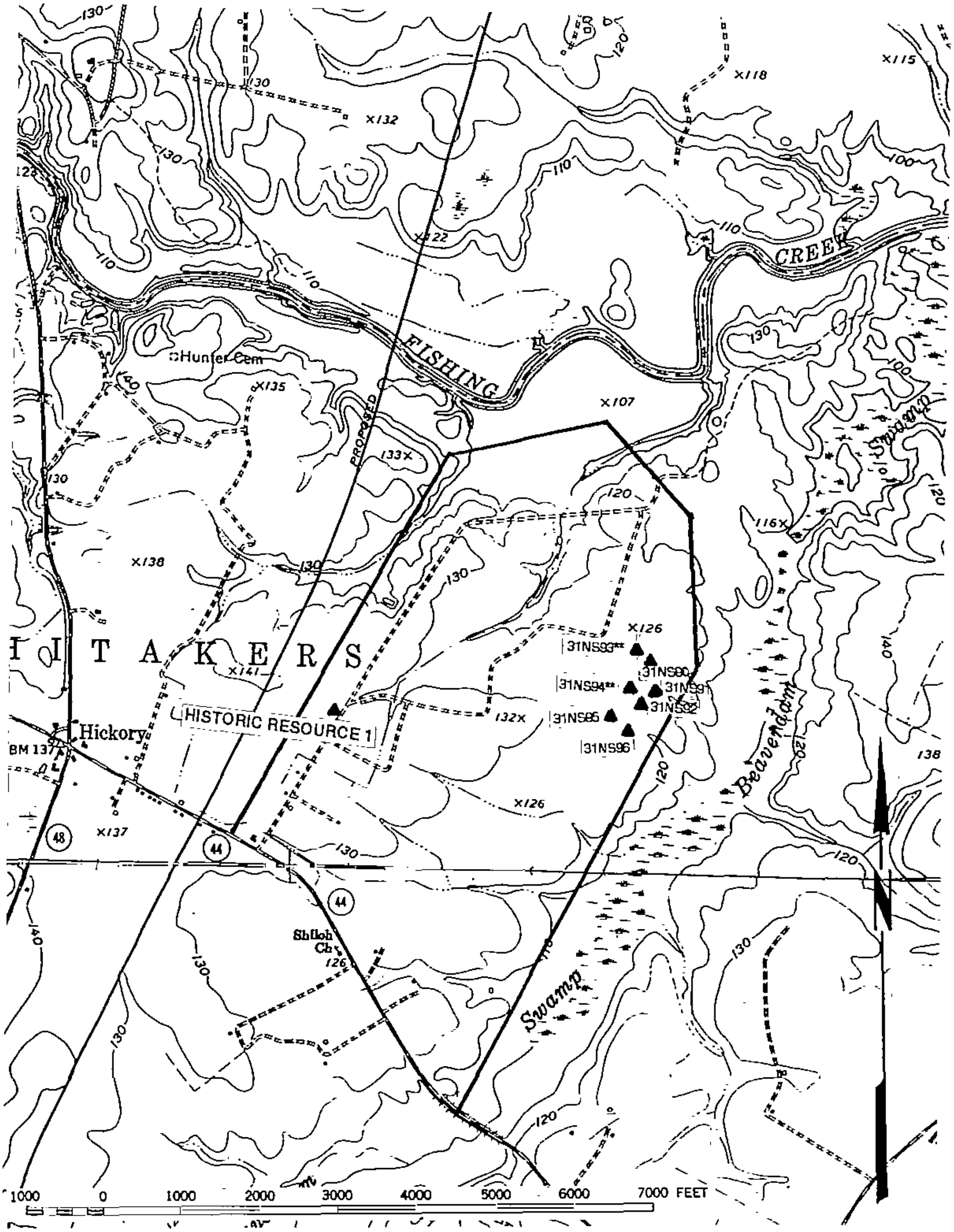

Figure 16. Sites located in Hickory tract, Nash County (base map is USGS Ringwood 1963, 1:24,000).

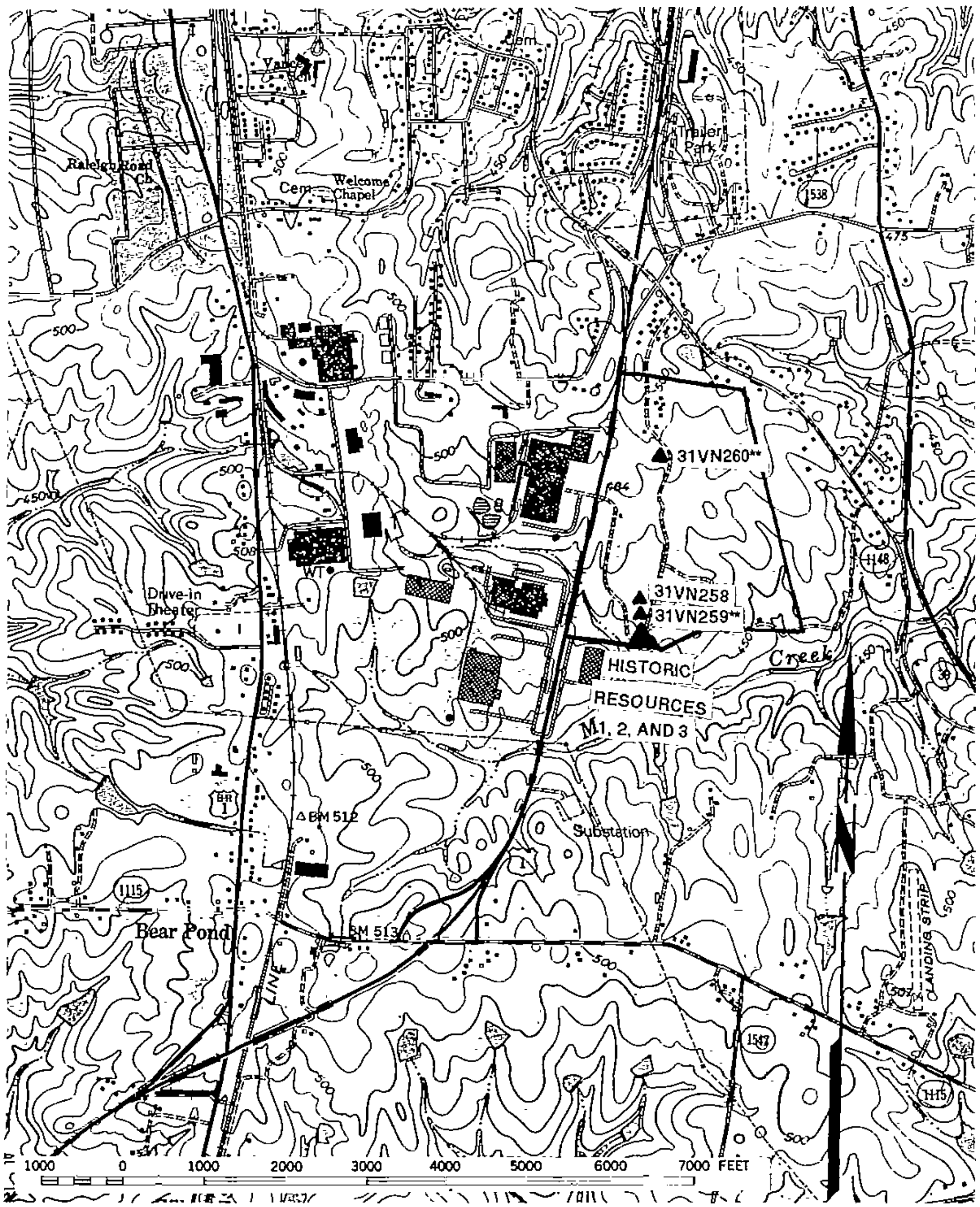

Figure 17. Sites located in Wesvanco tract, Vance County (base map is USGS Henderson 1970PR82, 1:24,000).

Site 31ED346 is located on Wagram loamy sand with 0-6% slopes. In general, these soils have an A horizon of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand to seven inches below the surface over a pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) loamy sand up to 29 inches below the surface. The B horizon occurs below this as a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) loamy sand. Shovel testing revealed that the A horizon soils have eroded slightly, most likely due to recent plowing and erosion.

The data sets present at the site include only four non-diagnostic quartz lithics. These artifacts do not permit a discussion of significant research questions. In addition , the location of the site and the eroded soils at the site suggest that the site will not produce data sets necessary to address significant research questions.

As a result, site 31ED346 is not recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no further management work is recommended.

Site 31ED347** is a historic scatter located 900 feet south of Highway 64A and 2400 feet west of Kingsboro Road in a heavily wooded area accessed by an overgrown logging road. The central UTM coordinates are N3979230 E257780 and the elevation is 110 feet AMSL. The site was located along the side of the dirt road and surface artifacts were collected, including two window glass fragments, an aqua glass jar fragment, a whiteware fragment, a brown salt glazed stoneware fragment, and a Bristol exterior glazed stoneware fragment. Shovel tests were placed in a cruciform pattern with the center shovel test placed in the center of the surface artifacts. This test, N200 E200 contained two small whiteware fragments. Eight additional shovel tests produced no other artifacts (Figure 20).

Site 31ED347** is located on Norfolk loamy sand with 2-6% slopes. Generally, these soils have an A horizon of brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand to 12 inches.

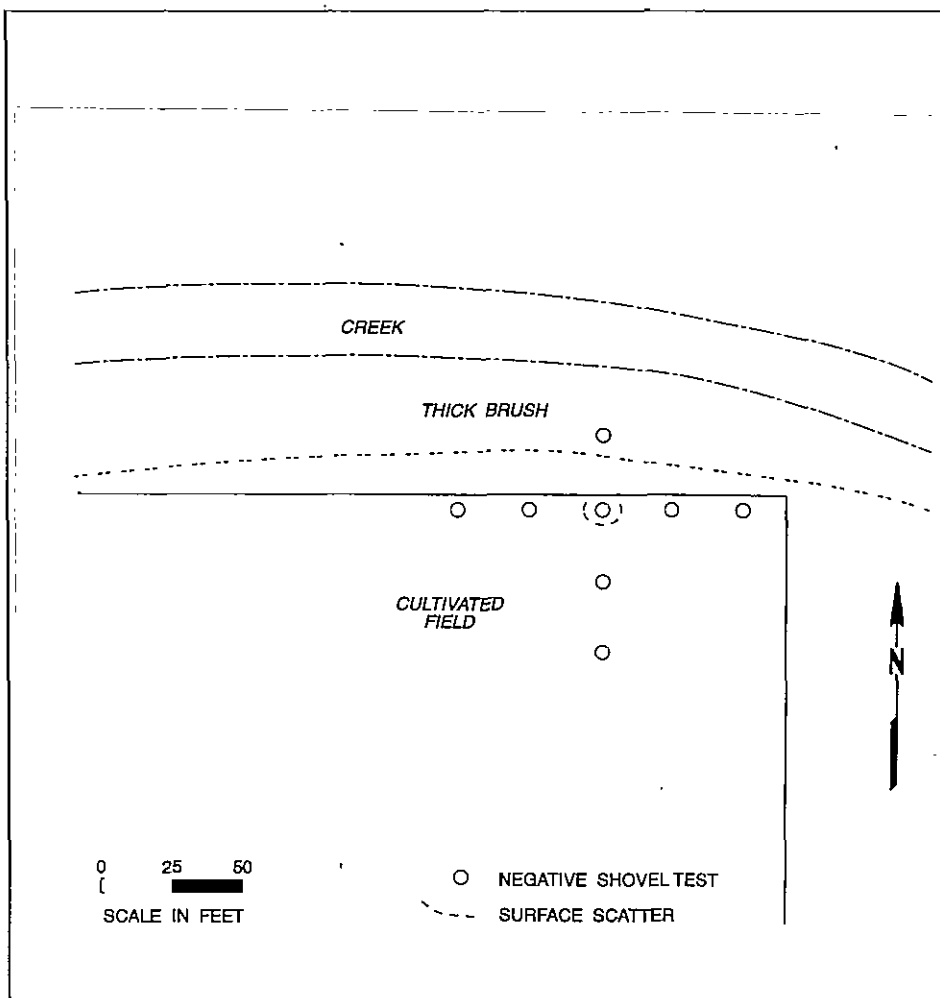

Figure 18. Map of 31ED345, Long tract.

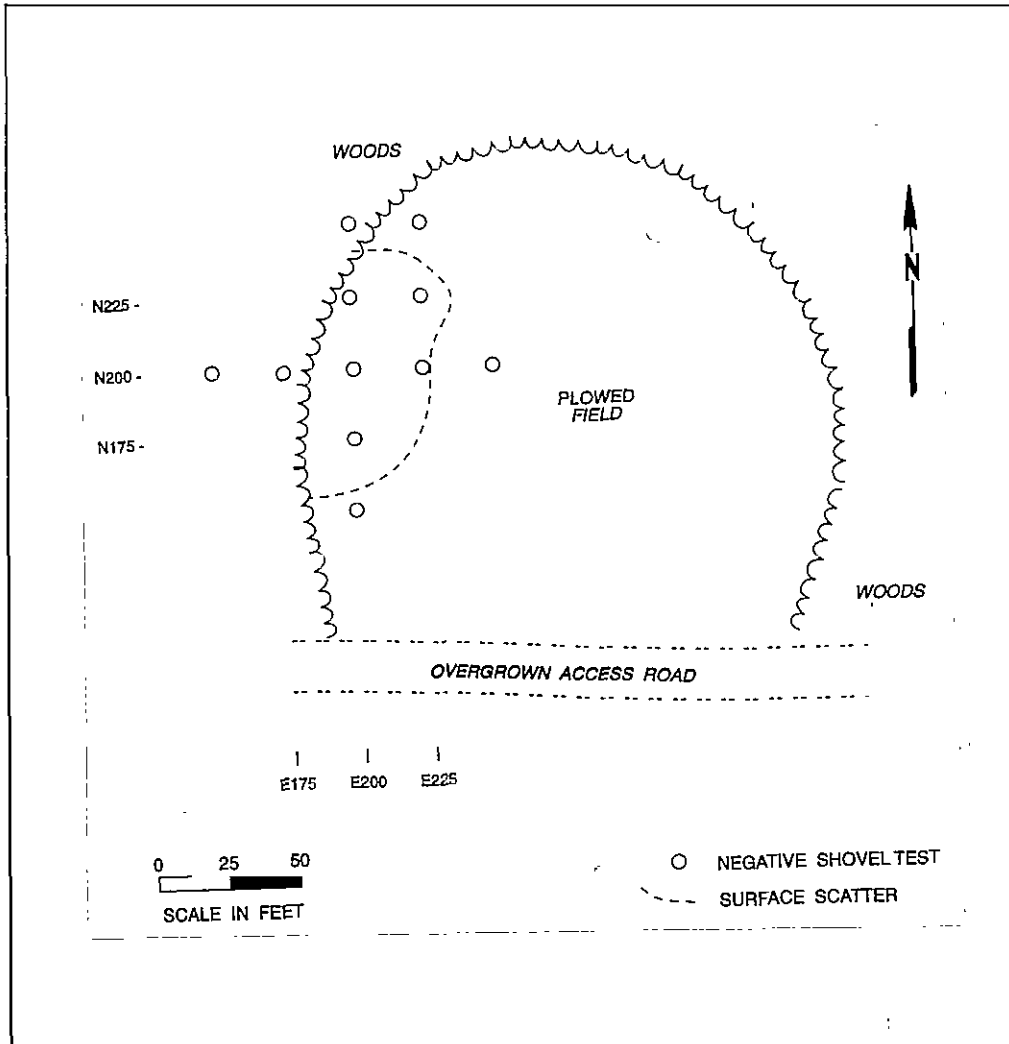

Figure 19. Map of 31ED346, Long tract.

The B horizon consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam. Shovel tests revealed that there has been very little erosion of the A horizon soils, although there may have been some damage to the site from logging activities.

The data sets recovered during surface collections and testing represent the kitchen and architecture artifact groups. These artifacts suggest that the site dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. While there are a number of pertinent research questions that late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites can address, such questions would require a much broader range of data then we have found at 31ED347**. For example, to explore site function, it is necessary for the site to yield more artifacts, features, and material suitable for dating. It is also necessary for the site to exhibit, at the very least, some degree of intra-site patterning, perhaps concentrations of nails or other construction hardware reflected in surface collections or shovel testing density. None of these data sets are present. It seems very unlikely that the site has the ability to provide the data sets necessary in order to address these questions. The site appears very superficial, yielding very few subsurface artifacts.

As a result, we recommend the site as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and recommend no further management activities.

Historic Resource 1 is a house and large warehouse or industrial structure located at the corner of Highway 64A and Kingsboro Road. The house is currently occupied and the larger structure is used as a flea market on the weekend called "the Packhouse." No shovel testing was done in the accompanying yards for these structures. The central UTM coordinates are N3979500 E258500.

The house is a single story rectangular building with a side gabled roof constructed of metal sheeting (Figure 21). The exterior is covered in metal siding, and seems to have concrete foundations. A brick central chimney is visible from the front view of the house. The roof extends to cover a full-width porch with wooden posts, concrete foundations and concrete steps. There is a single double pane window located in the front of the house between two paneled doors that each have six pane windows.

The larger structure appears to have been constructed as a warehouse or storage building (Figure 22 and 23). It is a two story structure constructed of horizontal wood siding and machine cut nails with wooden post foundations. A metal siding skirt has been placed at the base of the base of the building on the northern side. The side gabled roof is constructed of metal sheeting. There are doors in the northern (which faces Highway 64A) and eastern sides of the house on both stories. All of these doors, except the door currently used as an entranceway, are boarded up. In addition, six windows of the northern side of the building have also been boarded up. A small tin roofed, one story porch with wooden posts covers the entranceway to the building, which is accessed by either a wooden ramp or steps resting on concrete blocks.

There warehouse or storage function of the building is suggested by the appearance of doors located on both stories of building. Large quantities of material, such as tobacco or cotton, would have been hoisted up to the second story for storage through these doors, rather than climbing steps. The name of the building, "The Packhouse," also suggests its former function

While this resource is not recommended as potentially eligible, we are recommending that further documentation of the resource be undertaken prior to any ground disturbing or construction activities in the area. Standing rural storage buildings that have retained integrity and much of the original construction materials, such as the Packing House, are not common. Further documentation of the building would add to our understanding of the area's economic history and distribution of goods.

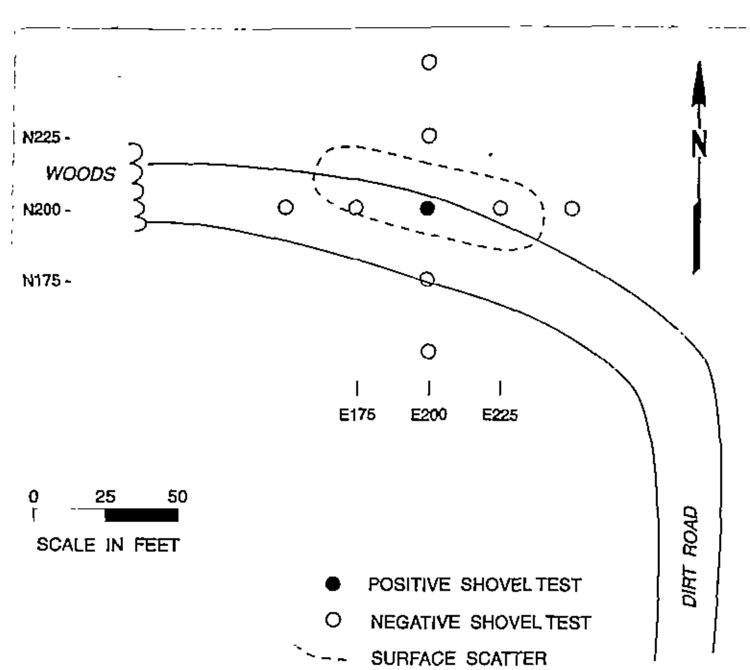

Figure 20. Map of site 31ED347**, Long tract.

Figure 21. View of house at Historic Resource 1, Long tract.

Figure 22. View of Historic Resource 1,"The Packhouse," on the Long tract.

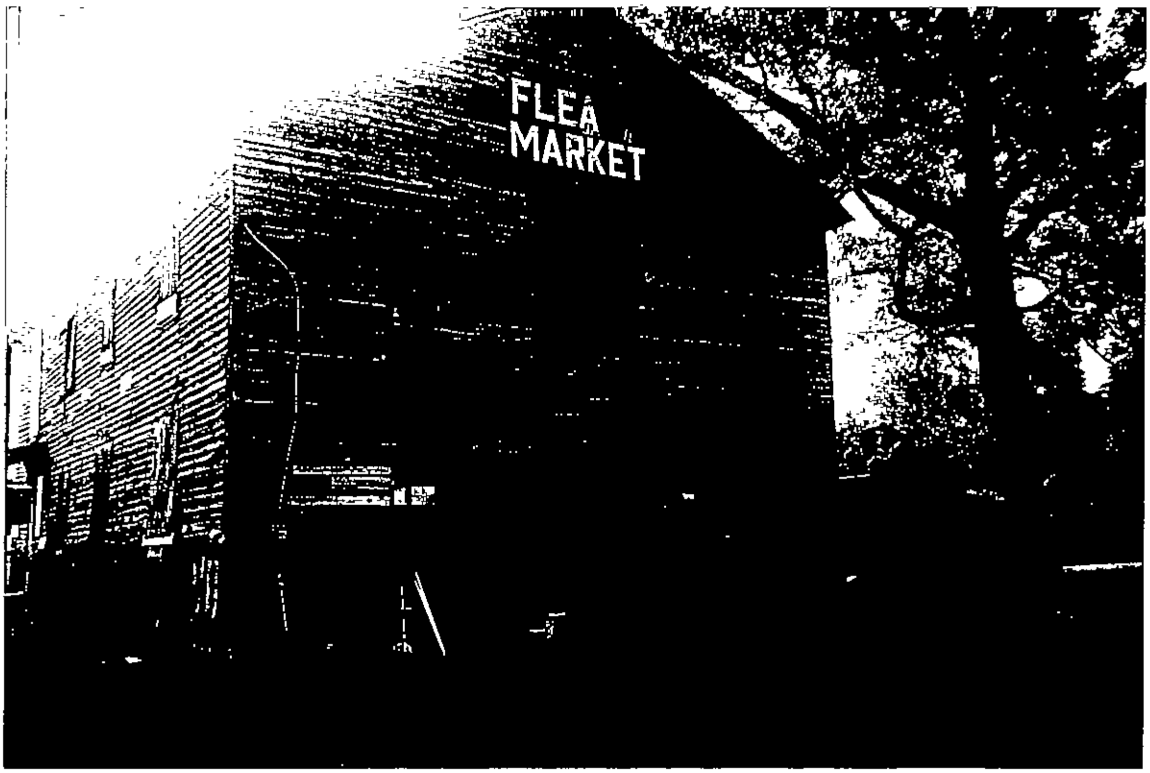

Figure 23. View of Historic Resource 1, "The Packhouse," Long tract.

Hickory Tract, Nash County

Site 31NS90 is a very large prehistoric lithic scatter located in the eastern portion of the tract in a cultivated field. The site is situated 1500 feet west of Beaverdam Swamp and 4800 feet east of Interstate 95. The central UTM coordinates are N4002000 E250170 and the elevation is 120 feet AMSL.

Site 31NS90 is located on a slight hill that slopes southeast towards Beaverdam Swamp. The site seems to be concentrated on this southeast slope face. The site was first noted during pedestrian survey of the field. A general surface collection was begun until we realized that the site covered a large area that would require greater horizontal control than a general collection. Rather than continue collecting the site in a complete general collection, we walked transects at 100-foot intervals, collecting artifacts along these transects also at 100-foot intervals in order to determine the site boundaries. This intensive collection enabled us to pinpoint the heaviest surface concentrations of artifacts. Based on these surface collections, the site covers an area that measures 990,000 ft^2. Due to this large size, we decided to test the site in a modified cruciform pattern, with the east-west line of shovel tests placed in the heaviest concentration of artifacts near the overgrown road that bounded the field (Figure 24). The other north-south lines were excavated in areas convenient for testing that would do the least disturbance to the plants. Shovel testing was then done at 100-foot intervals. It was decided that closer interval testing would need to be performed at the next level of testing for the site.

More than 200 artifacts were recovered from this site (listed in Table 4), with 177 collected from the surface of the site and 30 artifacts recovered from the subsurface. The majority of the artifacts (162) consisted of quartz and rhyollitic flakes. Fourteen

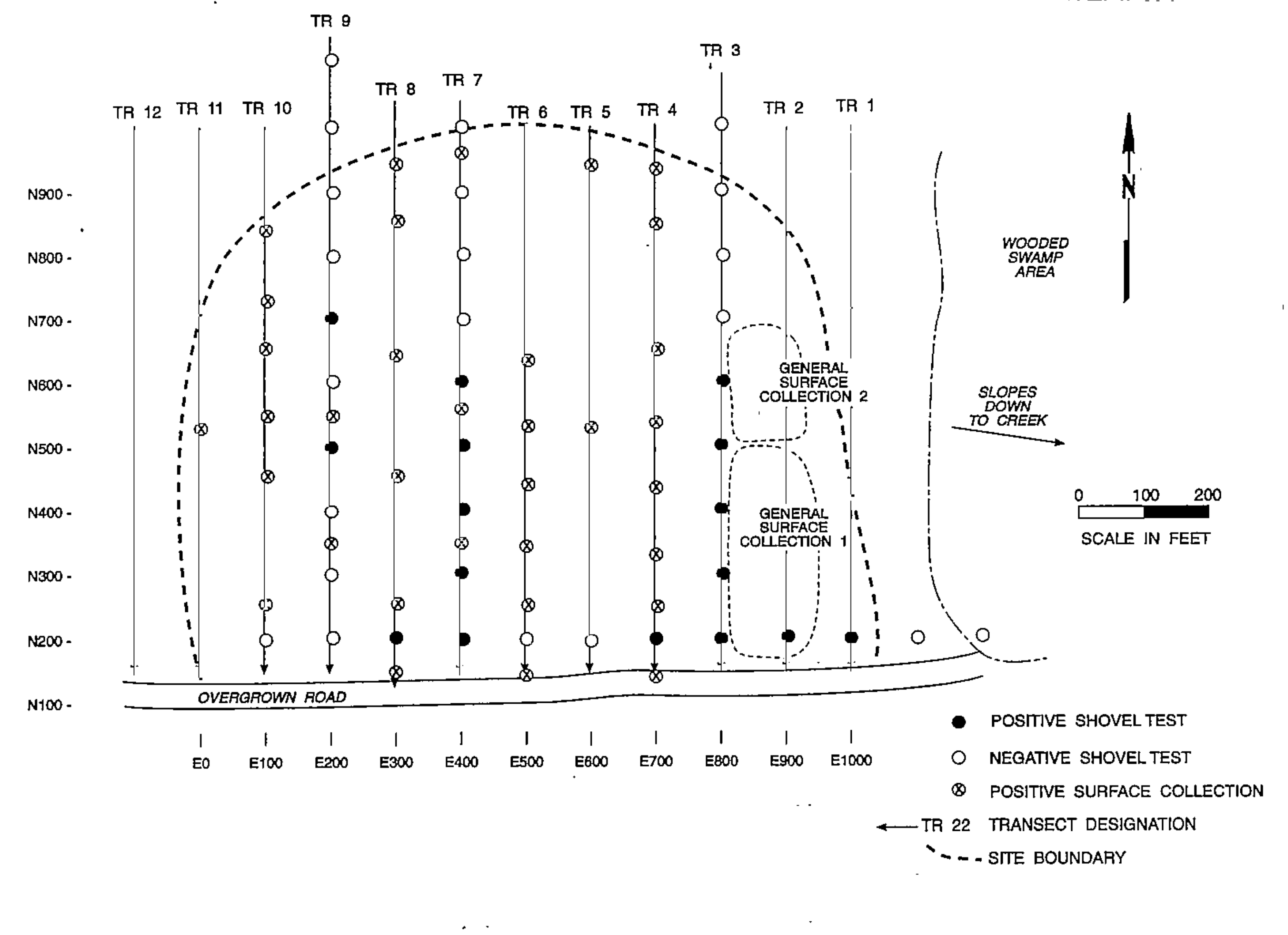

Figure 24. Map of site 31NS90, Hickory tract.

Table 4.
Artifacts Recovered from 31NS90

Prov.	Flakes	Used Flakes	Shatter	Morrow Mtn.	Carraway	Point frag	Biface frag.	Hammer stone	Core	Cobble
Surface:										
Gen. Coll. 1	37	8		1		1		2	1	
Gen. Coll. 2	18	3		1	1				1	
N100-300 E300	28	2				1	1			1
N400 E300	7						2			
N500 E300	1									
N600 E300	1									
N800-900 E300	4						1			
N500 E400	2									
N900 E400	1	1					1			
N100 E500	1									1
N200 E500	6									
N300 E500	8									
N400 E500	3									
N500 E500	1									
N300 E600	3						1			
N500 E600	2									
N900 E600	2									
N100 E700	4									
N200 E700	2							1		
N300 E700	1									
N600 E700	1									
N800 E700	1									
N900 E700	2									
N300 E800							1			
N500 E800	1									
N200 E900	2									
N400 E900	3									
N500 E900	3									
N600 E900			1							
N700 E900	1									
N800 E900			1							
N500 E1000	1									
Subsurfac:										
N200 E0	1									
N200 E100	1									
N200 E200			3							
N200 E600	1									
N200 E700	1									
N300 E200	1		1							
N300 E600			3							
N400 E200	2									
N400 E600	2									
N500 E200	2									
N500 E800	1									
N600 E600						1	1			
N700 E800	3									
Total	162	14	9	2	1	3	9	3	2	2

rhyollitic flakes were placed in the used flake category, although many of these flakes appear to have fresh edges and may not actually represent prehistoric use. Other non-diagnostic lithics recovered from the site include three point fragments, nine biface fragments, three possible hammerstones, and two cores. Three diagnostic lithic artifacts were also recovered and include two Morrow Mountain points and a Carraway Triangular point. All three points are made of a rhyollitic material. One of the Morrow Mountain points is somewhat unusual in its small size, measuring 28 mm in length, falling just under Coe's minimum length of 30 mm. However, the width to length ratio of 1:1.5 is within his original definition (Coe

1964:37). While this is a small specimen, it appears to otherwise fall within the Morrow Mountain definition. The other Morrow Mountain point measures 51 mm in length, while the Carraway Triangular point measures 27 mm in length. These three points give us some indication of the periods during which the area was used. Morrow Mountain points date to the Middle Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 B.P.) and Carraway Triangular points date to the Late Woodland Period (1,200-400 B.P.).

Site 31NS90 is located on Goldsboro fine sandy loam. Typically, these soils have an A horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam to 10 inches below the surface, overlying a B horizon of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy clay loam. Shovel testing at the site revealed that the A horizon has eroded by approximately four inches, and in many cases, the B horizon was visible at the surface. This damage is most likely due to the continued plowing and cultivation of the field.

The data sets at site 31NS90 include mainly non-diagnostic lithics and a few diagnostic lithics. The diagnostic lithics place use of the site during the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland Period. These dates suggest that this is a multicomponent site that may have been used extensively over the years.

A site's eligibility must be assessed based on its potential to address significant research questions. There are a number of research questions that the site may have the potential to address. The site's ability to address these questions will rest on further examination of the site. Research topics have been outlined by Sassaman and Anderson (1994), based on the Middle and Late Woodland context they developed for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, which are also applicable to the North Carolina area. These significant research questions include:

- *The typological association of the MALA point and especially its spread to other areas of North Carolina.* To address this question, of course, it would be necessary to identify a site with sealed contexts and large assemblages, similar to the original Pen Point site.

- *The typological significance of the Morrow Mountain I and II divisions.* To be able to address this question sites must not only possess fairly large numbers of these points, but there must also be assemblages of preforms, discarded points, and flakes, all securely associated with the points.

- *The temporal placement of the Morrow Mountain phase in North Carolina's Middle Archaic chronology.* This question demands, of course, the presence of sealed features capable of providing either radiometric or at least OCR dates.

Many of the research questions posed by Sassaman and Anderson (1994:183-192) are so broad as to be best addressed through comparison research incorporating either existing records or collections from multiple sites. Others are primarily methodological and are related to the techniques used to either identify or document Archaic sites. Some research topics, however, are clearly appropriate for individual site locations. Clearly, the question of extended use of the site begs additional questions which Sassaman and Anderson outline. For example:

- *What information about group size or duration of occupation can be determined from assemblages? Can special activity areas be identified within larger assemblages? Are structural remains present? Are the remains that are found the result of one or a few visits, numerous visits, or seasonal or year-round encampments?*

In addition, the large surface scatter of flakes and potential tools at the site may also provide evidence of technological changes in tool manufactures.

A site's eligibility is also based on the integrity of site, which reflects its ability to address research questions. At this level of testing, It is difficult to ascertain how plowing has affected the site's integrity. However, the sheer size of the surface scatter demonstrates that data sets have been preserved at the subsurface level, although they have been turned up by plowing. The size of the scatter and the multi-component nature of the site also suggest that the site has the potential to address typological questions, and questions concerning long-term use of the site. The large number of artifacts also indicates that the site has the ability to produce a quantity of artifacts sufficient for examining questions pertaining to intra-site patterning, and possible technological changes. Overall, at this level of testing, it appears that the site does possess the integrity necessary to address research questions.

The above discussion indicates that 31NS90 has the ability to address significant research questions that would aid in our understanding of the Middle Archaic Period, and perhaps the Late Woodland Period. However, only through further archaeological testing will it be possible to conclusively assess the site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. For this reason, we recommend 31NS90 as potentially eligible for the National Register and recommend that further testing involving the excavation of several units be undertaken to determine the preservation of subsurface remains and features, and further assess the site's ability to address research questions. All ground disturbing construction activities should be avoided in this area until further archaeological testing can be undertaken.

Site 31NS91 is a small surface scatter of lithics located in a cultivated field on the eastern side of the farm, approximately 1,000 feet west of Beaverdam Swamp and 3,500 feet north of Highway 44/33. The central UTM coordinates are N4001920 E250240 and the elevation is 120 feet AMSL. The site was located as we walked to transects in a recently plowed field at the field's edge (Figure 25).

A total of two hammerstones, a center fragment of a rhyollitic biface fragment, and a rhyollitic flake were recovered from the surface, covering an area that measured 75 feet by 20 feet. Nine shovel tests were placed in the area of the surface artifacts, but no subsurface remains were recovered.

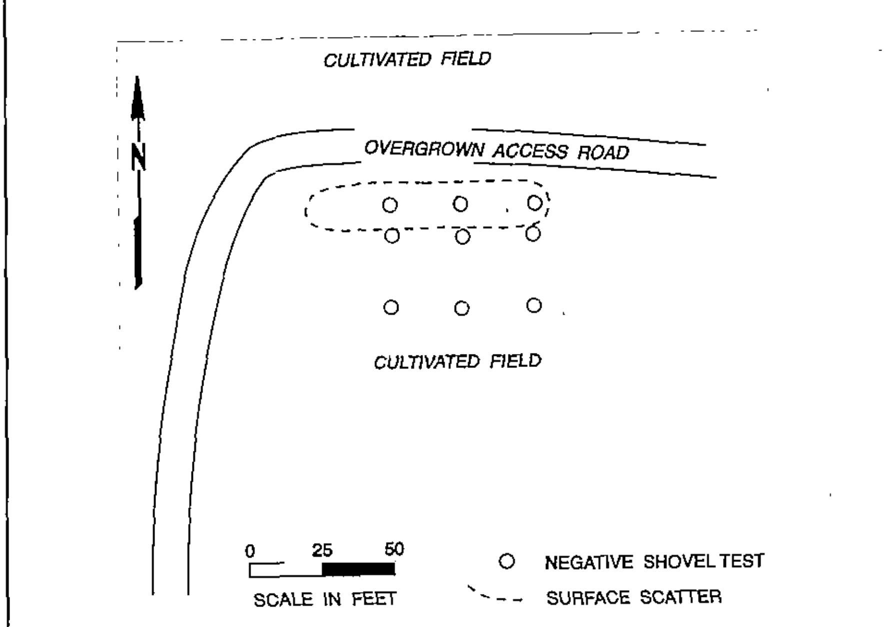

Figure 25. Map of 31NS91, Hickory tract.

The site is located on Norfolk loamy sand with 2-6% slopes. Generally, these soils have an A horizon of brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand to 12 inches. The B horizon consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam. Shovel tests revealed that the A horizon is somewhat depleted, most likely due to repeated plowing and cultivation of the field.

The data sets recovered from 31NS91 include four non-diagnostic lithics, which does not permit the site to be dated. Soils also show some erosion and obvious disturbance through cultivation. In order for the site to be considered potentially eligible, the site would need to have the potential to address important research questions. Generally, diagnostic materials elucidate research questions pertinent to the site being considered. However, without diagnostic materials, or a greater number of artifacts, it is not possible to construct significant research questions. Based on the superficial nature of the site, the small artifact number, and the lack of non-diagnostic materials, we recommend this site as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further management work is recommended.

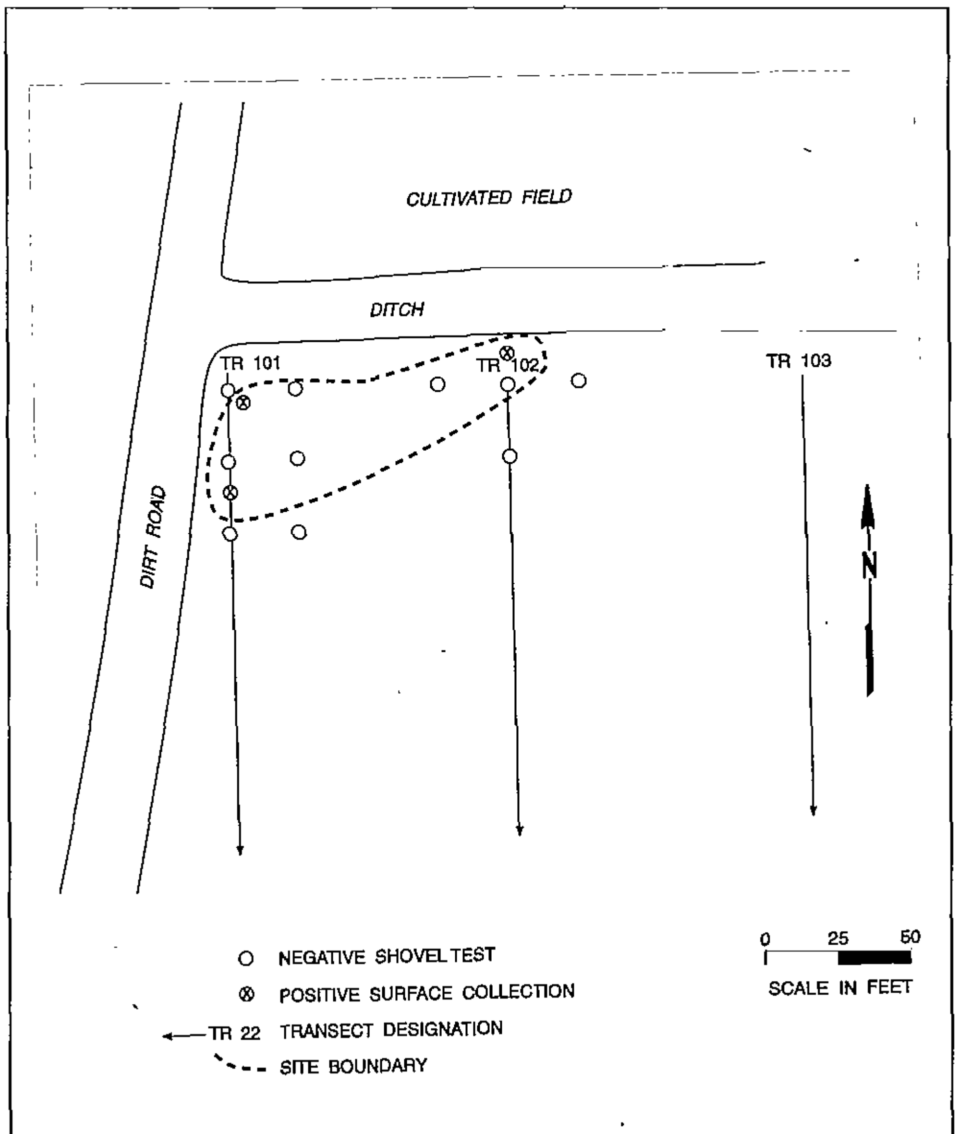

Figure 26. Map of site 3, Hickory tract.

Site 31NS92 is an isolated occurrence located in a cultivated field on the eastern edge of the farm, approximately 300 feet north of Highway 44/33 and 1,500 feet west of Beaverdam Swamp. The site is located on a slight rise that slopes southeast to Beaverdam Swamp. The central UTM coordinates are N4001860 E250180 and the elevation is 120 feet AMSL.

A rhyollitic Savannah River Stemmed point, a rhyollitic shatter, and a hammerstone were located at the beginning of two transects, covering an area that measures 9,375 ft² (Figure 26). Six shovel tests were placed along Transect 101 and 25 feet west of the transect in an effort to avoid damaging plants and recover subsurface remains. At Transect 102, four shovel tests were placed in a cruciform pattern. None of these shovel tests produced artifacts.

Table 5.
Artifacts Recovered From 31NS93**

Prov.	Whiteware	Glass: Aqua	Glass: Amethyst	Glass: Clear	Glass: Milk	Nails	Misc.	
TR 4 SC 9	1							
TR 4 SC 10-11	3	1		1	1	1		
TR 5 SC 12	1							
TR 5 SC 14			1				1 UID metal	
TR 6 SC 14-15	8	2	2	2	1			
TR 7 SC 14	1		1	1			1 UID metal	
TR 7 SC 15	1				1			
TR 10 SC 10	1							
TR 11 SC 12	1							
TR 11 SC 13	1							
TR 13 SC 14	1							
Total	19	3	4	4	3	1	2	(36)

The site is located on Norfolk loamy sand with 2-6% slopes. As mentioned above, these soils have an A horizon of brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand to 12 inches. The B horizon consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam. Shovel tests revealed that the A horizon is somewhat depleted, most likely due to repeated, and recent, plowing and cultivation of the field.

Data sets recovered from the site include two non-diagnostic lithics and a Savannah River Stemmed point, which dates to the Late Archaic. Although the site can be dated to the Late Archaic Period, this small number of artifacts does not permit significant research questions to be formulated. Because no subsurface artifacts were recovered, it is unlikely that the site will produce artifacts that have the potential to address research questions. For these reasons we recommend that 31NS92 3 is not eligible for the National Register. However, we do suggest that if construction activities are to take place in this portion of the farm, an intensive surface collection be undertaken at this area to ensure that the site does indeed include only four artifacts, since at the time of the survey, the field had been recently plowed, making surface artifacts more difficult to recognize.

Site 31NS93** is a historic scatter situated directly north of 31NS90 on the eastern edge of the farm in a cultivated field (Figure 27). It is located 3,500 feet north of Highway 44/33 and approximately 1,500 feet west of Beaverdam Swamp. The central UTM coordinates are N4002140 E250150 and the elevation is 120 feet AMSL.

The site was located during pedestrian survey of the field area. A total of 36 artifacts were collected from the surface (listed in Table 5) in an area measuring 625,000 ft². Shovel testing was undertaken along transects in areas that would not damage plants. These shovel tests produced no artifacts. The only dateable ceramics recovered from the site include undecorated whiteware fragments, which has a date range from 1813 to 1900, placing the occupation of the site some time after 1813.

The site is located on Goldsboro fine sandy loam. Typically, these soils have an A horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam to 10 inches below the surface, overlying a B horizon of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy clay loam. Shovel testing at the site revealed that the A horizon has eroded by approximately four inches, and in many cases, the B horizon was visible at the surface. This damage is most likely due to the continued plowing and cultivation of the field.

The data sets for site 31NS93** include 36 ceramic, glass, and

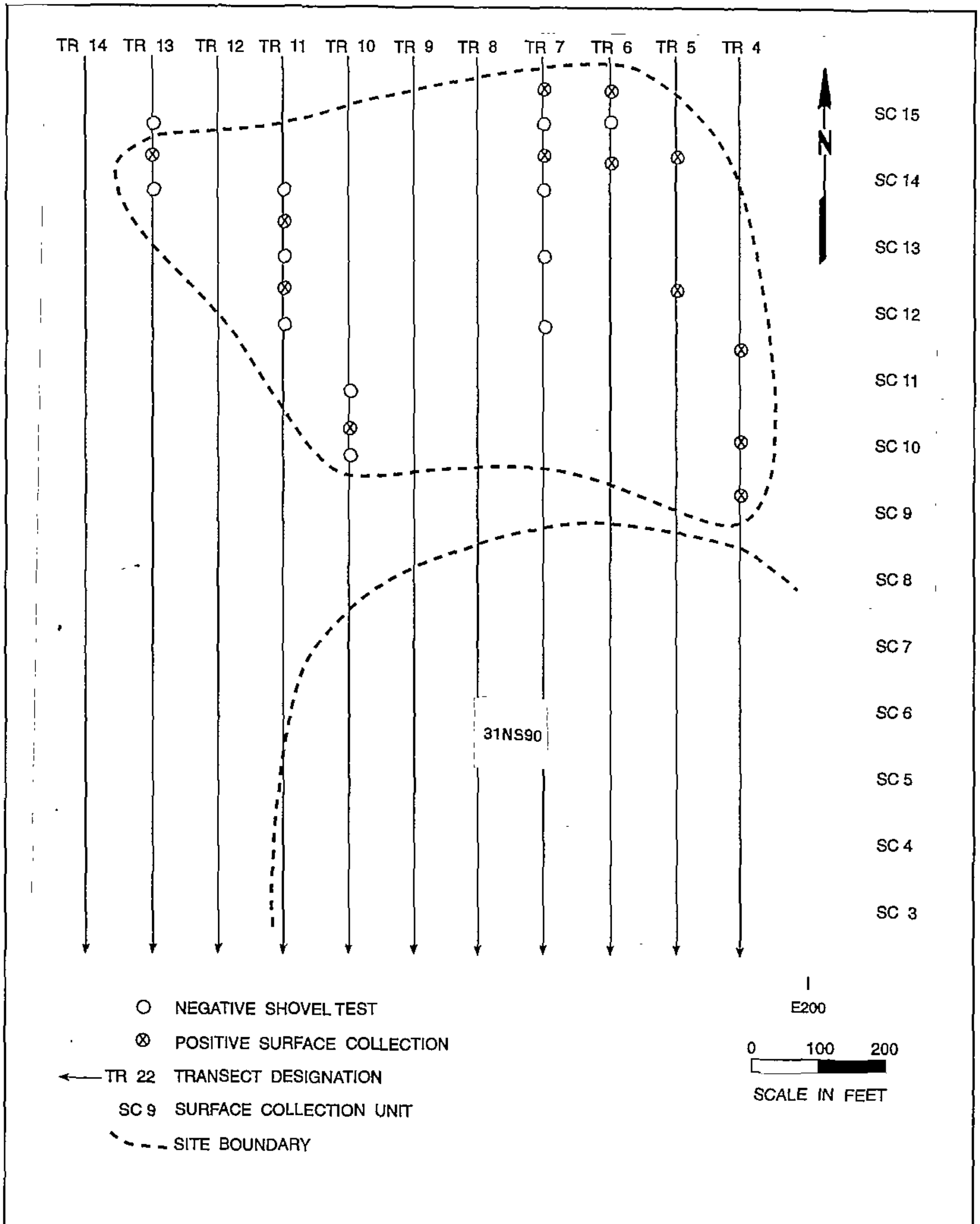

Figure 27. Map of site 31NS93**, Hickory tract.

metal artifacts. These artifacts belong to the kitchen (n=34) and architecture (n=1) artifact groups. The small data sets present do not permit a discussion of significant research questions. In order to address any research questions, it would be necessary that the site contain more artifacts, features, and materials suitable for chronological control. These data sets are not present at 31NS93**. It is unlikely that this superficial site has the ability to produce such data sets. For this reason, 31NS93** is not recommended as eligible for the National Register and no further management work is recommended.

Site 31NS94** is a historic surface scatter situated in a small cultivated field on the eastern edge of the farm. It is located 3,000 feet north of Highway 44/33, and approximately 1,500 feet west of Beaverdam Swamp. The central UTM coordinates are N4001930 E250170 and the elevation is 120 feet AMSL.

The site was located during pedestrian survey of the field along transects (Figure 28). Shovel testing was undertaken in cruciform patterns where possible so that plants would not be damaged. No positive shovel tests were produced from this testing. The surface

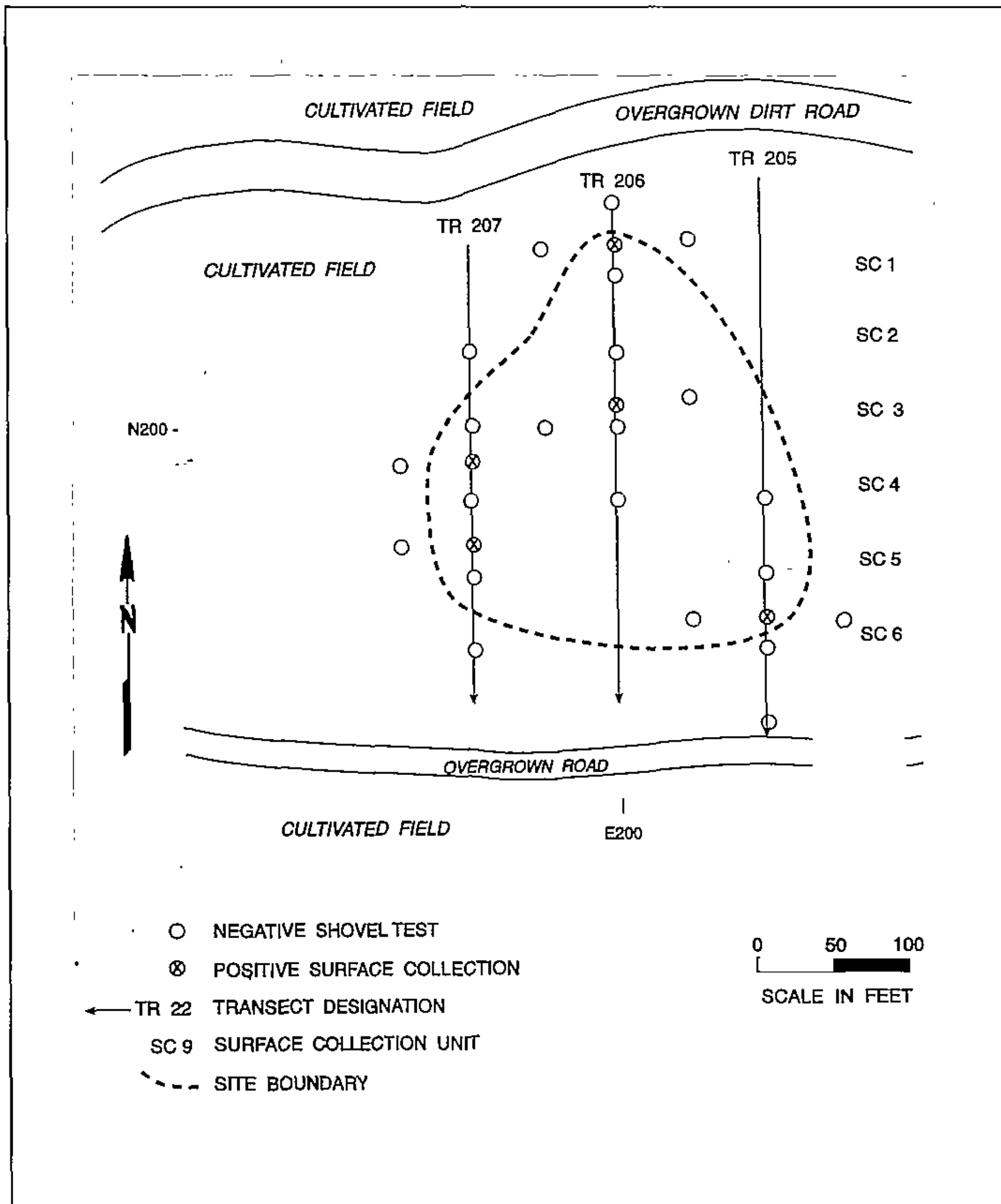

Figure 28. Map of site 31NS94**, Hickory tract.

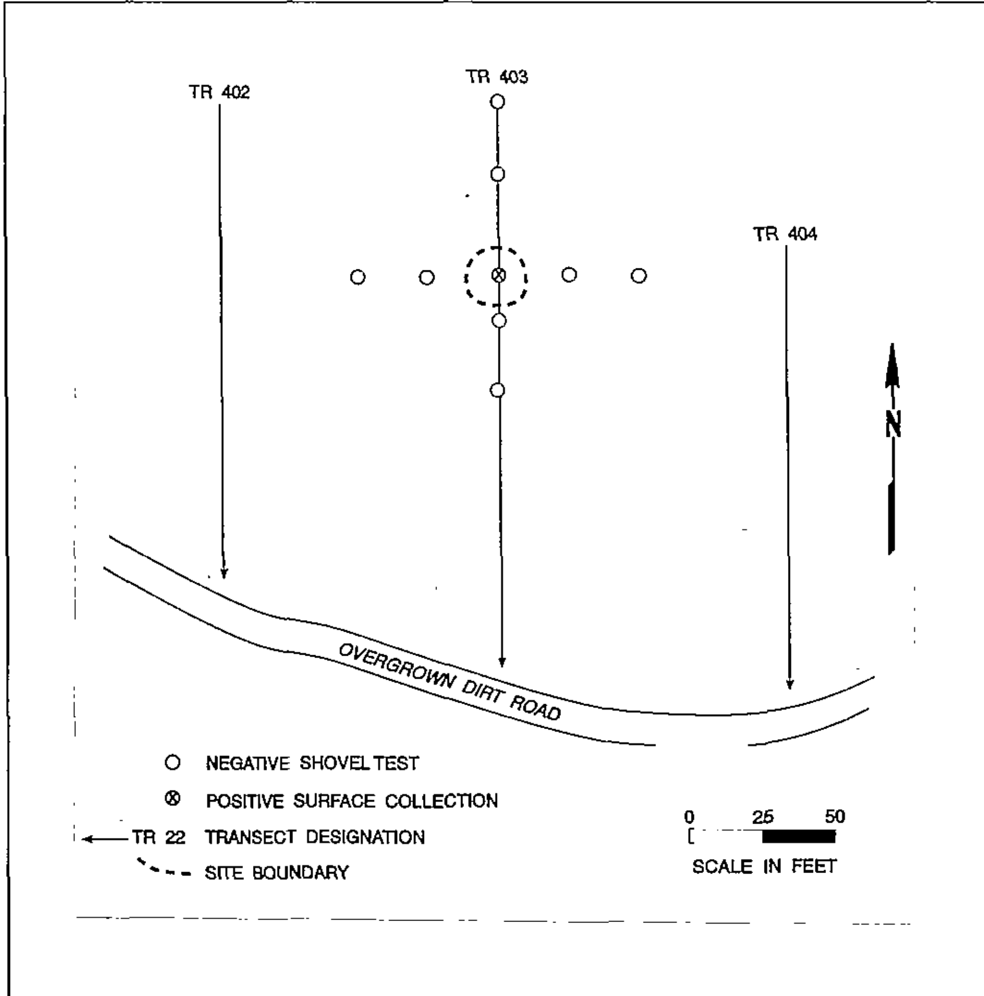

Figure 29. Map of site 31NS95, Hickory tract.

scatter covered an area measuring 180,000 ft^2. Brick was noted at the southeastern edge of the site. A total of 18 artifacts were recovered from the surface collections, as noted in Table 6.

The site is located on Goldsboro fine sandy loam. Typically, these soils have an A horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) fine sandy loam to 10 inches below the surface, overlying a B horizon of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy clay loam. Shovel testing at the site revealed that the A horizon has eroded by approximately four inches, and in many cases, the B horizon was visible at the surface. This damage is most likely due to the continued plowing and cultivation of the field.

The data sets at 31NS94** include ceramic, glass, and nail artifacts, which belong to the kitchen and architecture artifact groups. While there are a number of pertinent research questions that late nineteenth and early twentieth century sites can address, such research questions would require a much broader range of data then we have found at this site. For example, to explore site function, it is necessary for the site to yield more artifacts, features, and material suitable for dating. It is also necessary for the site to exhibit, at the very least, some degree of intra-site patterning, perhaps concentrations of nails or other construction hardware reflected in surface collections or shovel testing density. None of these data sets necessary are present. It seems very unlikely that the site has the ability to provide the data sets necessary in order to address these questions. The site appears not only very superficial, yielding no materials in the shovel testing, but also appears to have been intensively plowed, further reducing the potential to recover in situ historic remains.

As a result, 31NS94** is recommended as ineligible for inclusion on the National Register and no

Table 6.
Artifacts Recovered from 31NS94**

Prov.	Artifacts
TR 205 SC 6	1 whiteware fragment
	1 red glass
	2 aqua glass
	3 clear glass
T206 SC 1	1 UID ceramic
	1 UID nail
	5 clear glass
TR 206 SC 3	1 whiteware fragment
	1 milk glass
	2 clear glass
TR 207 SC 4	1 milk glass

further management work is recommended.

Site 31NS95 is located in a cultivated field 1,600 feet west of Beaverdam Swamp and 3,200 feet north of Highway 44/33. The central UTM coordinates are N4001790E250130 and the elevation is 120 feet AMSL.

The site was located during a pedestrian survey of the field along Transect 403 (Figure 29). Two large primary quartz flakes were recovered from an area measuring 25 feet by 25 feet in diameter. Shovel testing in a cruciform pattern produced no other artifacts.

The site is located on Norfolk loamy sand with 2-6% slopes. Generally, these soils have an A horizon of brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand to 12 inches. The B horizon consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam. Shovel tests revealed that the A horizon has eroded and in some cases, the B horizon was visible at the surface. This erosion has most likely taken place through plowing and cultivation of the fields over the years.

The data sets present at 31NS95 include only two non-diagnostic lithics. Such a small data set does not permit a discussion of significant research questions. It is also unlikely that the site will produce data sets necessary to formulate such questions, based on the sparsity of artifacts in this area. For these reasons, site 31NS95 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register, and no further management work is recommended.

Site 31NS96 is small lithic scatter located in cultivated field 2,500 feet north of Highway 44/33 and

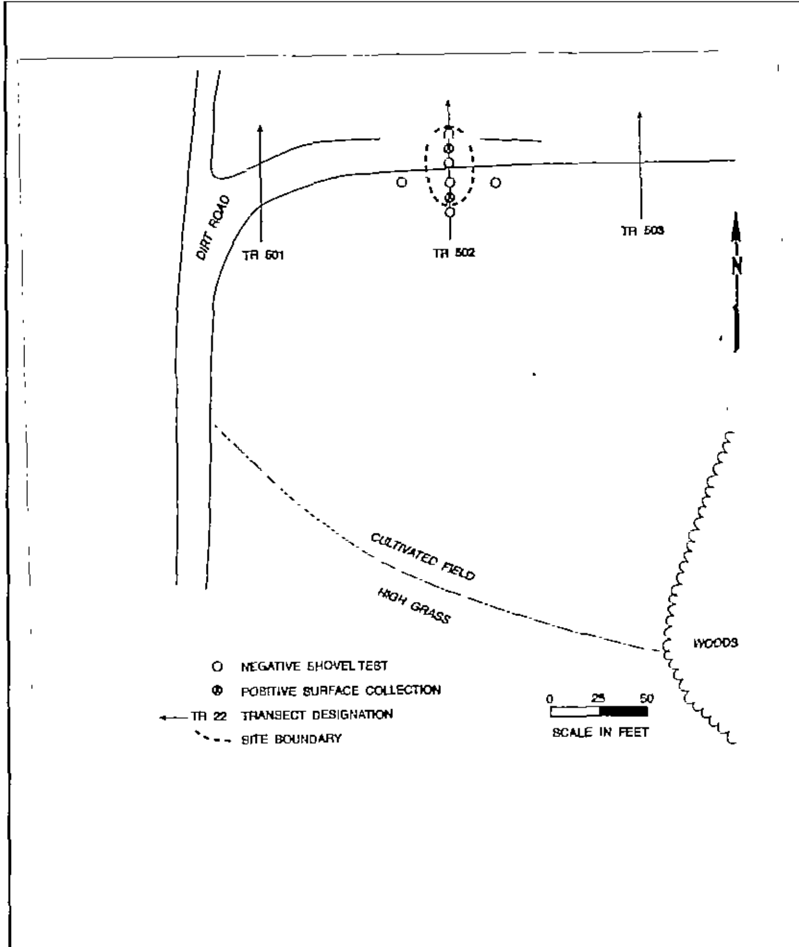

Figure 30. Map of site 31NS96, Hickory tract.

1,500 feet west of Beaverdam Swamp. The central UTM coordinates are N4001750 E250140 and the elevation is 120 feet AMSL.

During a pedestrian survey of the field, a large rhyollitic core was noted at the edge of the field near Transect 403 (Figure 30). At the first surface collection, a quartz flake and a rhyollitic flake were collected. The surface collection covers an area that measures 1,250 ft^2. Shovel testing in a cruciform pattern produced no other artifacts.

The site is located on Norfolk loamy sand. These soils have an A horizon of brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand to 12 inches, and a B horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay loam. Shovel tests revealed that the A horizon has eroded and in some cases, the B horizon was visible at the surface. This erosion has most likely taken place through plowing and cultivation of the fields over the years.

The data sets present at the superficial site include only three non-diagnostic lithics. This small number of artifacts does not enable significant research questions to be developed. In addition , the sparsity of artifacts in a plowed field suggests that the site will not produce data sets necessary to address significant research questions. For these reasons, 31NS96 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further management work is recommended.

Historic Resource 1 is located directly west of the Hickory tract, approximately 1,000 feet east of Interstate 95 and 1,800 feet northeast of Highway 44/33.

The structure is an abandoned storage building constructed of metal siding with a metal roof and concrete foundations (Figure 31). It is a two story building with a set of doors at the west side of the building and a single second story door on the east side

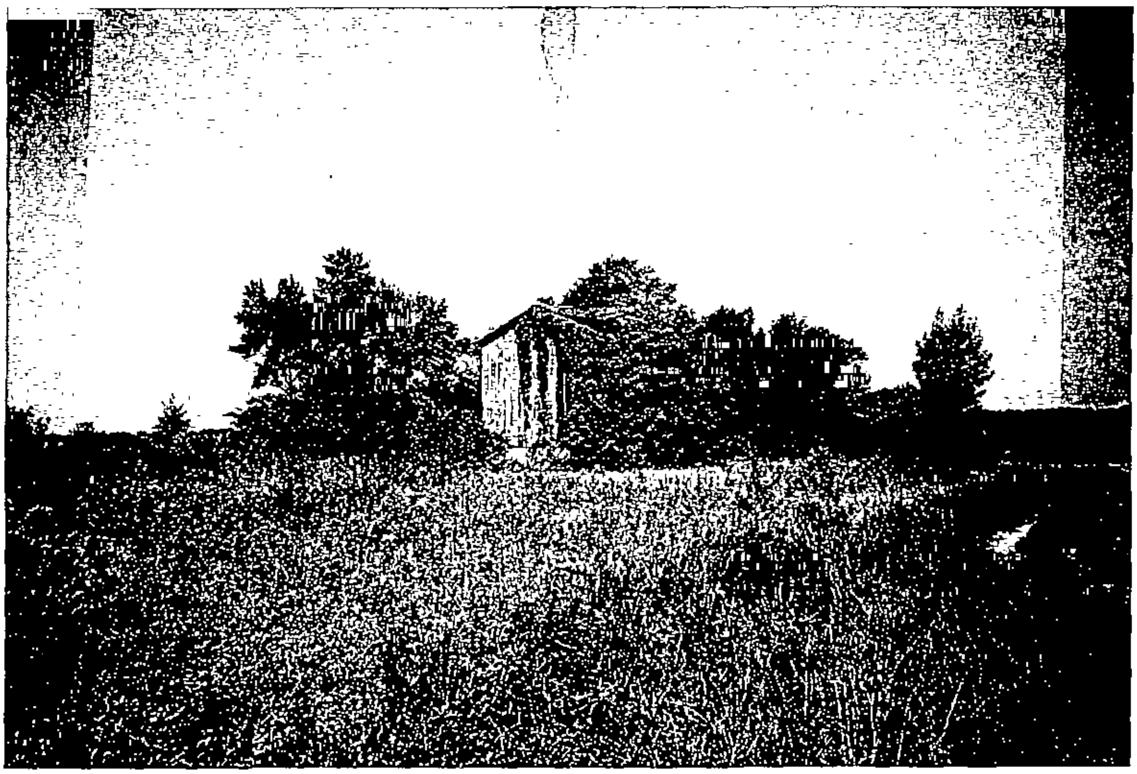

Figure 31. View of Historic Resource 1, Hickory tract.

of the building. The structure is overgrown on the north and south sides with vines.

This structure is located outside of the proposed impact area. We recommend it as ineligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further management work is recommended.

Wesvanco Tract, Vance County

Site 31VN258 is an isolated occurrence of two hammerstones. The site is located 800 feet east of Martin Creek Road and 200 feet west of the north-south dirt road that runs through the tract. The site is situated on a terrace approximately 600 feet north of a finger of Martin's Creek. The central UTM coordinates are N4018770 E734440 and the elevation is 450 feet AMSL.

The site was located during a pedestrian survey of a recent bulldozer cut through a forested area (Figure 32). The two hammerstones were located within an area measuring 15 feet by 10 feet. No other artifacts were recovered from the surface of the bulldozer cut and the thick leaf litter did not permit a pedestrian survey of the forested area. Routine shovel testing in the area produced no artifacts. A series of nine shovel tests were placed in a cruciform pattern centering on the positive surface collection. These tests produced no other artifacts.

The site is located on Appling sandy loam with 2 to 8% slopes. Typical Appling soils have ten inches of an A horizon of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam overlying a B horizon of yellowish brown (10YR6/8) sandy clay loam. The shovel test soils at site 1 showed some depletion of the A horizon.

The data sets present at 31VN258 include only two non-diagnostic lithics in a recently disturbed area. Although these types of artifacts are uncommon isolated occurrences, testing produced no other artifacts, suggesting that the site includes only these two artifacts. Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, the only research questions that could be formulated are very broad, and would not be considered significant. In addition, the data set is insufficient to address research questions. It is unlikely that he site has the potential to produce artifacts that can address important research questions, as testing revealed no other artifacts. For these reasons, site is recommended as ineligible for inclusion on the National Register and no further management work is recommended.

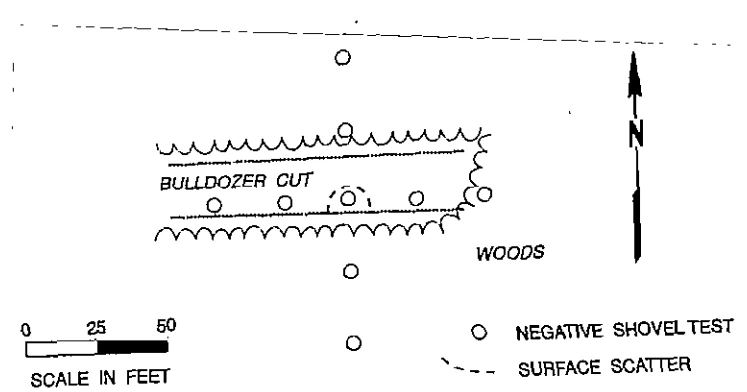

Figure 32. Map of 31VN258, Wesvanco tract.

Site 31VN259** is a historic cemetery located 750 feet east of Martin Creek Road and 100 feet west of the dirt road that runs through the tract. The central UTM coordinates are N4018720 E734450. The cemetery is situated in a clearing surrounded by mixed hardwoods and kudzu (Figure 33). Three historic structures are located 200 feet southeast of the cemetery. The cemetery consists of approximately 30

Figure 33. View of 31VN259**, historic cemetery, Wesvanco tract.

gravestones, fieldstones, and temporary markers. These visible markers cover an area measuring approximately 90,000 ft^2, although it is likely that there are unmarked graves located in the area. The two most common surnames on the cemetery markers are Abbott and Wormack, and many of these stones date to the late nineteenth and twentieth century. The eroded field stones present at the cemetery suggest that the cemetery is older than the dates shown on the stones.

Cemeteries are often viewed in the context of historic places, design, landscape, or historic people under National Register Criteria A, B, and C. However, *National Register Bulletin 41* clearly indicates that cemeteries can and should be assessed under Criteria D as sites that have yielded or may be likely to yield information in prehistory and history. Under Criterion D, a cemetery's eligibility assessed through steps similar to archaeological site assessment. First, the site's data sets are identified. These would include grave goods, coffin hardware, human remains, landscape features, coffin remains, or associated plantings. Second, the historic context applicable to the cemetery must be identified in order to provide a framework for the evaluative process. The known historic context for this cemetery ranges from the late nineteenth century to the twentieth century, and possibly earlier. Third, important research questions that the cemetery may be able to address, given the data sets and context must be identified. Given the context of the cemetery, there are a number of important research questions addressing socioeconomic status, social organization, ethnicity, and burial rituals. Fourth, the integrity of the cemetery must be addressed to ensure that the data sets are well preserved to address the research questions. The positioning of the stones indicates that the cemetery has good integrity and has not been altered.

This analysis indicates that the cemetery has the potential to address important research questions and is therefore recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While it is possible that construction can be undertaken outside of the cemetery, we strongly recommend that before any ground disturbing activities take place in the vicinity of the cemetery, a pentrometer study be undertaken to determine the number of unmarked graves present and the true extent of the cemetery.

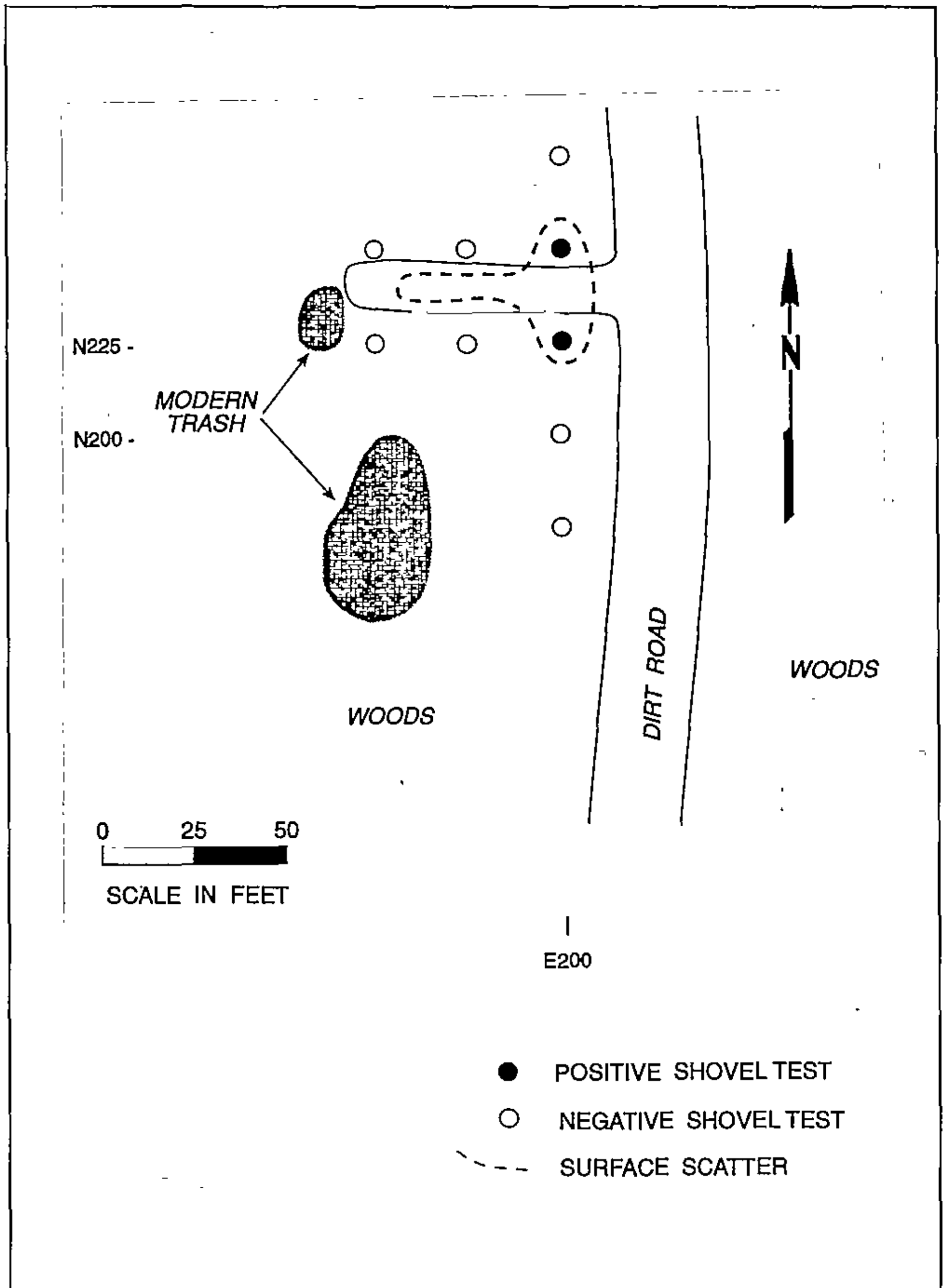

Figure 34. Map of site 31VN260**, Wesvanco tract.

Site 31VN260** is a historic site located along a dirt road that runs through the Wesvanco tract, approximately 700 feet east of Martin's Creek Road and 2,500 feet north of a finger of Martin's Creek. The central UTM coordinates are N4019320 E734530 and the elevation is 480 feet AMSL.

The site was located near two large piles of modern trash (Figure 34). A surface scatter of historic artifacts was noted in a clearing west of the dirt road. The majority of the scatter was concentrated less than 10 feet west of the road and appeared to have been recently bulldozed. A small sample of artifacts was collected from the scatter and included a whole blue bottle with a rusted cap, a small clear glass bottle, and a whiteware plate rim. The 4⅞-inch blue

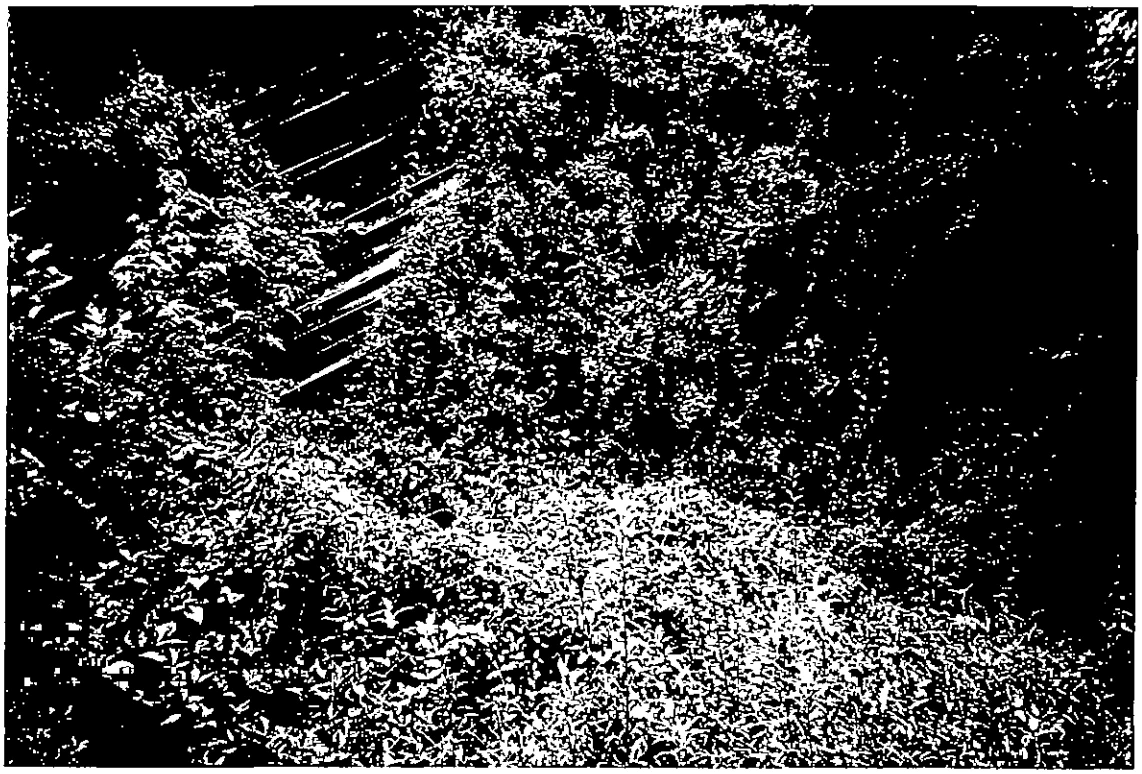

Figure 35. View of Historic Resource 1, Wesvanco tract.

bottle reads "GENUINE PHILLIPS MADE IN USA" on the bottom. This bottle most likely represents a Phillips Milk of Magnesia bottle which was introduced in 1924 (Fike 1987:141). The small clear bottle measures 2½-inches and may represent a medicine or toiletry bottle. Shovel tests were placed at the edge of the scatter in a cruciform pattern to determine the subsurface extent of the site. Two positive shovel tests produced two pieces of blue on white porcelain and a milk glass cap which measures 2-inches in diameter. The cap reads "BRISTOL-MEYERS CO. MUM® NET WT .42 OZ. MADE IN U.S.A. NEW YORK NY." No information could be located on this particular bottle cap, although the "Mum" product was originally produced by George B. Evans of Philadelphia and sold for 25 cents in 1926. These artifacts suggest that the site was occupied in the early twentieth century.

The site is located on Appling sandy loam, which generally has ten inches of a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam A horizon overlying a B horizon of yellowish brown (10YR6/8) sandy clay loam. The shovel tests soils were consistent with this typical description for Appling sandy loam. The data sets collected from the site include medicine and toiletry bottles and ceramics. A number of kitchen group artifacts were also located in the surface scatter, but were not collected. The artifacts recovered from the site suggest that it was occupied in the first half of the twentieth century. There are a number of important research questions that early twentieth century sites may address. For example, questions regarding site function, socio-economic status, ethnicity and consumer choice are pertinent research topics for twentieth century sites. However, this site does not appear to have the integrity necessary to address research questions based on the recent disturbance of the site. For this reason, we recommend the site as ineligible for placement on the National Register. No

Figure 36. View of Historic Resource 2, Wesvanco tract.

further management work is needed.

Historic Resources 1, 2, and 3 are situated in the southern portion of the tract along the dirt road that runs through the tract. These structures, shown on the Henderson, NC 1970PR82 topographic quad map. They are located 1,000 feet east of Martin's Creek Road, and 300 feet north of a finger of Martin's Creek. The central UTM coordinates are N4018530 E734475.

These three structures appear to be a house and two outbuildings, although these structures are so dilapidated that it is difficult to determine their function. The area surrounding these structures is littered with modern refuse and camper tops. Historic Resource 1 appears to have been a two story building with machine cut wood siding and a tin roof. The building has been overtaken by kudzu (Figure 35), and it was not possible to see more of the structure's detail. Historic Resource 2 was in a worse state of decay than Historic Resource 1. This structure is located approximately 50 feet north of Historic Resource 1. The only visible details of the structure are the metal roofing and machine cut wood siding seen in Figure 36. This structure may have been a house, but it was very difficult to decisively determine the function of this building. Historic Resource 3, located approximately 75 feet northeast of Historic Resource 2 appears to have been a storage building. The remnants of this structure consist of hand and machine cut roofing supports, machine cut roofing planks, and concrete foundations (Figure 37).

These historic resources do not possess the significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. For this reason, we recommend Historic Resources 1, 2, and 3 as ineligible. No further management work is recommend for these resources.

Figure 37. View of Historic Resource 3, Wesvanco tract.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Long, Hickory, and Wesvanco tracts in Edgecombe, Nash, and Vance Counties respectively, were surveyed in order to locate and record archaeological sites and historic resources present on the tracts. The surveys were conducted using shovel tests along transects spaced at 100-foot intervals in 100 or 200-foot increments. In addition, under conditions of excellent ground visibility, pedestrian surveys were also undertaken.

The survey tracts are located in the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain. The topography of the Piedmont is characterized by gently sloping to moderately steep hills. In the Coastal Plain, the topography is generally flat with grades of less than 2%. Where slopes are present they are usually associated with a waterway and often with its resulting erosion.

The survey tracts included a variety of natural and man-made environments, including cultivated and fallow agricultural fields, planted pine forests, mixed pine/hardwood forests, and wetlands. The Long tract consisted of pines with a dense hardwood understory and cultivated and fallow fields. A finger of Walnut Creek creates a small wetland area in the northeastern portion of Long tract. The Hickory tract consisted entirely of cultivated fields, with a few small intermittent streams running through the tract. The eastern portion of the tract is bordered by Beaverdam Swamp. The Wesvanco tract included pine and oak dominated forests, and herbaceous vegetation, especially kudzu. The southern portion of the tract is bordered by Martin's Creek and a few small fingers of this drainage create wetlands in Wesvanco tract.

As a result of the archaeological survey of Long tract, three sites and one historic resource were located and recorded. Of these sites and resources, further documentation is recommended for Historic Resource 1 before any construction activities are undertaken at this tract. The remainder are not recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and no further management work is recommended for these other sites and resources.

Historic Resource 1 is located at the corner of Kingsboro Road and Highway 64A. There are two standing structures, a house and a storage building which are currently in use, that will require further documentation prior to development of the Long tract. This documentation is recommended due to the condition of the buildings and the uncommon nature of the storage building. Further documentation, which would include additional photographing and researching of the property, would add to our understanding of the area's economic history and distribution of goods.

A total of seven sites and a historic resource were located and recorded at the Hickory tract in Nash County. Of these sites and resource, only one, site 31NS90, is recommended as potentially eligible because this site has the potential to address significant research questions pertaining to the Archaic and Woodland Periods. In order to further assess the site's eligibility for the National Register, we recommend that further archaeological testing be undertaken. Specifically, a number of excavation units should be opened, in addition to intensive surface collection. Until such work can be undertaken, the site should be avoided by all construction activities. No further management work is recommended for the other sites and historic resource.

The Wesvanco tract produced a total of three sites and three historic resources. Site 31VN259**, a historic cemetery, is recommended as potentially eligible. Based on the markers, the cemetery has been used since the nineteenth century. We recommend that a pentrometer survey and historical research be undertaken to determine the extent of the cemetery's boundaries prior to any ground disturbing activities in this area. It is very likely, given the presence of eroded fieldstones at the edge of the cemetery, that there are a number of unmarked graves that would be disturbed by any ground disturbing activity near the cemetery. This work would help further assess the cemetery's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. No further management work is recommended for the other sites and historic resources.

It is possible that archaeological remains may be encountered in other portions of the survey tracts during construction activities. Construction crews should be advised to report any discoveries of concentrations of artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or projectile points) or brick rubble to the project engineer, who should in turn report the material to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or to the client's archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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