

**Archaeological Investigations in the Proposed
Greensboro/Liberty Megasite Project Area
Randolph County, North Carolina**



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Prepared for

Randolph County Economic Development Corporation
Asheboro, North Carolina

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2015

Management Summary

Randolph County Economic Development Corporation contracted with Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC), to conduct an archaeological investigation of the proposed Greensboro/Liberty Megasite project area. The proposed Greensboro/Liberty Megasite project tract is located approximately 4.0 km (2.5 miles) northwest of the township of Liberty, in Randolph County, North Carolina. The overall project area is comprised of approximately 1,838 acres bounded by NC Highway 421, Old Highway 421, and Troy Smith and Julian Airport roads (Figure 1.2). Within the larger boundaries there a number of outparcels. Approximately 60 parcels totaling 1,400 acres were available for investigation.

The goals of this project were the identification and assessment of archaeological resources in accordance with National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines. This was a multi-phase project beginning with background research and field reconnaissance. The data gathered during this initial stage were used to develop a Scope of Work for the systematic survey of portions of the project tracts determined to have high potential for intact archaeological deposits. These high potential areas were confined to the northern portion of the project tract, where numerous occurrences of prehistoric lithic artifacts were noted during the field reconnaissance.

The intensive survey phase of this investigation examined nearly 400 acres and identified 17 archaeological sites and 17 isolated finds (Table i.1). The majority of the archaeological sites documented are small surface scatters of metavolcanic debitage. However, several of the sites yielded Archaic and Woodland period tools, indicating an intensive exploitation of this area by prehistoric peoples. Based on the types of sites identified, the primary appeal of this area appears to have been the availability of good quality knappable metavolcanic stone. Although no quarry sources were identified, it is likely that a quarry is nearby. Overall, the identified sites indicated a great deal of secondary stone reduction and tool production. The number of tools recovered suggests that several of the sites served not only as lithic workshops but as habitation sites.

Despite the recovery of abundant artifacts, erosion and modern day land use activities have adversely impacted all of the archaeological resources identified. None retain the potential for intact subsurface deposits or have any likelihood of preserved cultural features being present. For these reasons, all are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Regardless, this investigation has been extremely productive in furthering our understanding of lithic resource exploitation in the project area. The information gathered indicates that the underlying geology of the area provided a vital resource to prehistoric peoples. We suggest that northern Randolph County be included in future research on stone sources in the North Carolina Piedmont.

Table i.1. Summary of Archaeological Resources Identified During this Investigation.

Site/Isolate Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
31RD1525/1525**	Prehistoric Quarry Workshop/Historic Farmstead	Not eligible
31RD1526	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
31RD1527**	Historic house site	Not eligible
31RD1528	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1529	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1530	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1531	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1532	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1533	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1534	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1535	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1536	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1537/1537**	Historic farmstead	Not eligible
31RD1538	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1539	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1540	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1541	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1542	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1543/1543**	Prehistoric lithic artifact/Historic ceramic	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1544	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1545	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1546	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1547	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1548	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1549	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1550	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1551	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1552	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1553	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1554	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible

Isolate 31RD1555	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1556	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1557	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible
Isolate 31RD1558	Prehistoric lithic artifact	Not eligible

Table of Contents

Management Summary	ii
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Project Area	1
Methods of Investigation	1
Chapter 2. Environmental and Cultural Overview	8
Environmental Overview	8
Cultural Overview	11
Chapter 3. Results of Investigation	20
Background Research	20
Field Investigation	20
Chapter 4. Conclusion and Recommendations	54
References Cited	56
Appendix A. Artifact Catalog and Projectile Point Forms	
Appendix B. Artifact Plates	
Appendix C. Resume of Principal Investigator	

List of Figures

	Page
Figure 1.1	Map of Randolph County showing location of project area 1
Figure 1.2	Map showing boundaries of project area and parcels included in investigation 2
Figure 1.3.	1915 Randolph County soil map showing houses in the project tract 3
Figure 1.4.	Map delineating areas recommended for intensive archaeological survey 5
Figure 2.1	Physiographic provinces of North Carolina with the project vicinity highlighted 8
Figure 2.2.	Geologic map of project area showing band of gabbro and diorite 9
Figure 2.3	Map showing soil types in the project tract 12
Figure 3.1	Representative view of agricultural field in project tract 21
Figure 3.2	Representative view of wooded area in project tract 21
Figure 3.3	Representative view of clear cut area in project tract 21
Figure 3.4	Map showing location of archaeological resources identified during this investigation . . . 23
Figure 3.5	Plan map of site 31RD1525/1525** 24
Figure 3.6	View of farmstead, looking north 25
Figure 3.7	View of exposed ground surface in clear cut portion of site 31RD1525/1525** 26
Figure 3.8	Plan map of site 31RD1525/1525** showing distribution of temporally diagnostic artifacts 28
Figure 3.9	Plan map of site 31RD1526/1526** 30
Figure 3.10	Site plan of 31RD1527** 31
Figure 3.11	Site plan of 31RD1528 33
Figure 3.12	Plan map of site 31RD1529 34
Figure 3.13	Plan map of site 31RD1530 36
Figure 3.14	Plan map of site 31RD1531 37
Figure 3.15	Plan map of site 31RD1532 38
Figure 3.16	Plan map of site 31RD1533 40
Figure 3.17	Plan map of site 31RD1534 41
Figure 3.18	Plan map of site 31RD1535 42
Figure 3.19	Plan map of site 31RD1536 44
Figure 3.20	Plan map of site 31RD1537/1537** 45
Figure 3.21	Plan map of site 31RD1538 46
Figure 3.22.	Site plan of 31RD1539 48
Figure 3.23.	Site plan of 31RD1540 49
Figure 3.24.	Plan map of site 31RD1541 50
Figure 3.25.	Map showing locations of the three documented farmsteads 52
Figure 3.26.	Multi-story barn at Farmstead 1, east facade 53
Figure 3.27.	Craftsman style house at Farmstead 2, east facade 53
Figure 3.28.	I-house at Farmstead 3, east facade 53
Figure 4.1.	Map showing locations of quarry sites identified in the Carolina Slate Belt in North Carolina 54

List of Tables

	Page
Table i.1	Summary of Archaeological Resources Identified During this Investigation iii
Table 2.1	Soils Types Present in the Project Tract 11
Table 3.1.	Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified During this Investigation 22
Table 3.2.	Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1525/1525** 26
Table 3.3.	Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1526/1526** 30
Table 3.4.	Summary of Historic Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1527** 32
Table 3.5.	Summary of Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1533 39
Table 3.6.	Summary of Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1535 43
Table 3.7.	Summary of Historic Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1537/1537** 45
Table 3.8.	Summary of Isolated Finds Identified During this Investigation 51

Chapter 1. Introduction and Methods

Randolph County Economic Development Corporation contracted with Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. (ACC), to conduct an archaeological investigation of the proposed Greensboro/Liberty Megasite project area located in Randolph County, North Carolina. The goals of this project were the identification and assessment of archaeological resources in accordance with National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines. This was a multi-phase project beginning with background research and field reconnaissance. The data gathered during this initial stage were used to develop a Scope of Work for the systematic survey of portions of the project tract determined to have high potential for intact archaeological deposits.

Project Area

The proposed Greensboro/Liberty Megasite project area is located approximately 4.0 km (2.5 miles) northwest of the township of Liberty, in Randolph County, North Carolina (Figure 1.1). The overall project area is comprised of approximately 1,838 acres bounded by NC Highway 421, Old Highway 421, and Troy Smith and Julian Airport roads (Figure 1.2). Within the larger boundaries, approximately 60 parcels totaling 1,400 acres were available for investigation. These areas contain a number of ridges sloping to intermittent streams and creeks associated with Sandy Creek. A number of small ponds and Dodsons Lake are also present in the project area. A 500 kV transmission line runs through the center of the tract from east to west.

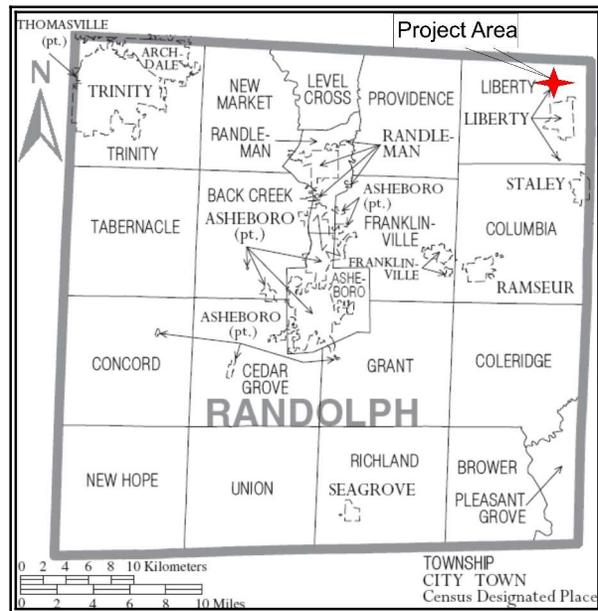


Figure 1.1. Map of Randolph County showing location of project area.

Methods of Investigation

Stage 1. As noted above, this was a multi-stage investigation. The first stage included background research and field reconnaissance. Background research began with a review of records of cultural resources (archaeological and architectural sites) on file at the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources. This research was carried out at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) and the Survey and Planning Branch, both located in Raleigh. This review allowed us to identify previously recorded resources in the project vicinity, as well as providing data on the prehistoric and historic context of the project tract. Historic maps of Randolph County and the project vicinity were examined to determine the extent of historic settlement in the project area. The Randolph County Soil Survey (online version) was consulted to determine soil types within the project tract.

Background research conducted at OSA identified one previously recorded archaeological site within the project boundaries. This site, 31RD1011, was recorded by an amateur in 1990. It was described as a Woodland Period (1000 BC - 1700 AD) site from which lithic debitage and tools were recovered. On OSA

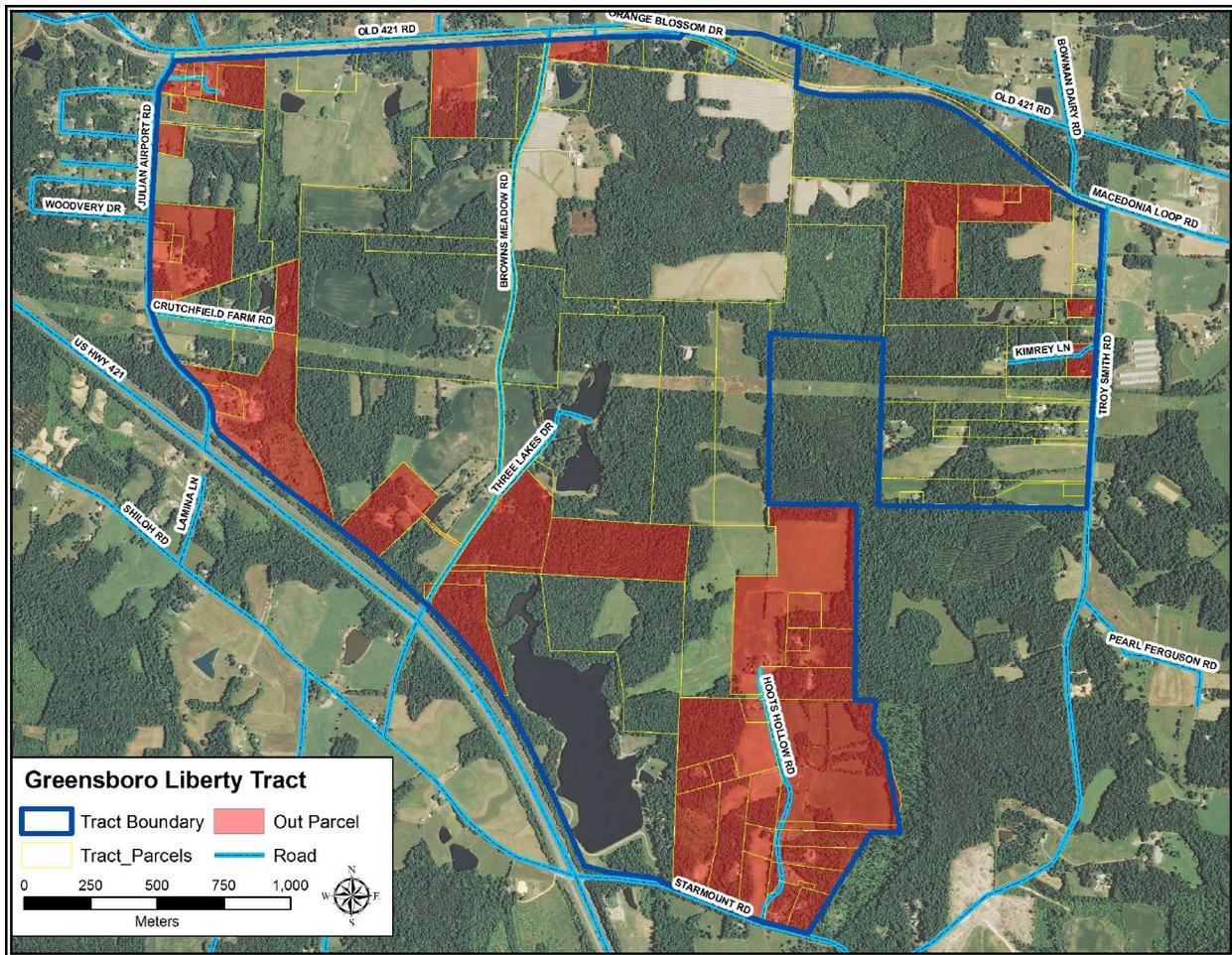


Figure 1.2. Map showing boundaries of project area and parcels included in investigation.

maps, this site is shown straddling Dodsons Lake. There are no recorded historic resources within or in a 0.25 mile radius of the project tract.

The field reconnaissance consisted of pedestrian examination of agricultural fields, roads, accessible wooded areas, and the transmission line corridor. Surface visibility in the majority of the fields was fair to good, although several were in pasture providing no exposed ground. This field reconnaissance determined that the majority of the southern portion of the project area had been impacted by a variety of land use practices and activities, including farm terracing, impoundment of lakes, construction of camping and hunting facilities and the transmission line, as well as having undergone severe erosion. In the southern portion of the tract, the wooded areas are steeply sloped with abundant exposed bedrock and large boulders. There is also an airplane landing strip in the northwest corner of the project area, and its construction has adversely impacted the surrounding area.

An attempt to located site 31RD1011 was made during the field reconnaissance. According to the current property owner, Mr. Dexter Blakely, Dodsons Lake was impounded around 1948 and has since undergone several modifications including raising of the dams and his construction of recreational facilities surrounding it. All exposed ground surface surrounding the lake was comprehensively examined in an attempt to locate cultural deposits associated with site 31RD1011. No indications of prehistoric activity were

observed. It is possible that this site has been incorrectly mapped or was recorded during a draw-down of the lake.

Evidence of prehistoric activity was abundant in the northern portion of the project tract, particularly in areas with Appling soils, which form from the residuum of felsic igneous and high grade metamorphic rock. Good ground surface visibility in fields and clear cut areas allowed for the identification of numerous prehistoric artifact occurrences. Most of these consisted of one or two metavolcanic flakes (i.e., debitage created during stone tool production) but two occurrences yielded temporally diagnostic tools as well. Six farmsteads or barn complexes with both standing and collapsed buildings were also identified during the field reconnaissance. Four of these had been identified on the 1915 Randolph County soil map (Figure 1.3).

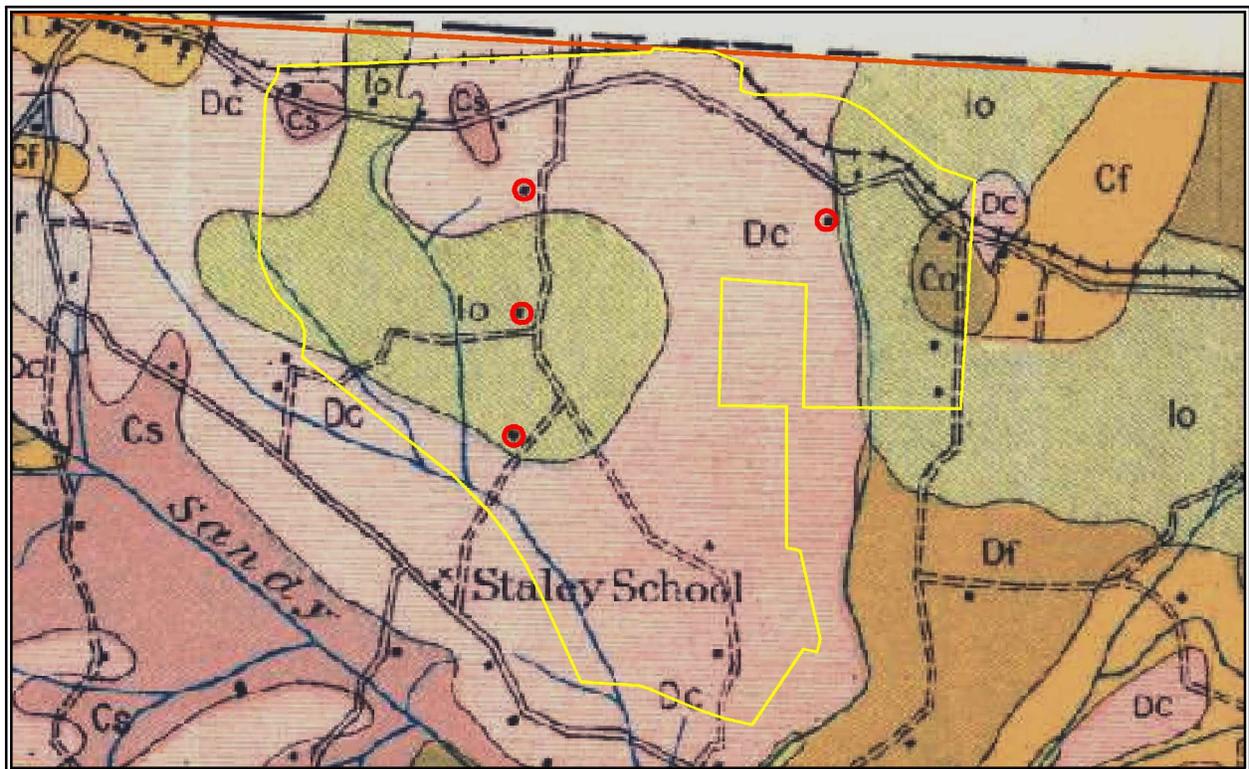


Figure 1.3. 1915 Randolph County soil map showing houses in the project tract.

Based on the findings of the first stage of this investigation, it was determined that additional investigation in the southern portion of the project tract would not be productive in terms of identifying significant cultural resources due to its eroded soil and the wide variety of disturbances the area had undergone. However, intensive landform-based survey of approximately 360 acres in the northern portion of the tract was recommended. Close interval contour topographic maps and Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) datasets were also used to identify areas with high potential for archaeological resources. These high potential areas are reflected in Figure 1.4. It was further recommended that the historic farmsteads in the tract be documented. Consultations were held with Ms. Dolores Hall, Deputy State Archaeologist, who concurred with the recommendations and approved the proposed Scope of Work for intensive survey based on those recommendations.

Stage 2. The intensive survey of the project area was comprised on three separate tasks: Field Survey, Laboratory Analysis, and Report Production. Each of these tasks is described below.

Field Investigations. Intensive field survey consisted of a combination of field methods. In pastures and wooded areas, survey was comprised of the excavation of shovel tests at 30 meter (98 ft) intervals along transects spaced 30 meters (98 ft) apart. Shovel tests measured approximately 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into sterile subsoil. Shovel test fill was screened through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. The soil stratigraphy and artifact content of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. In areas with surface visibility in excess of 50 percent, visual examination of a 5 meter (16 ft) diameter area around each shovel test location was conducted. All collected artifacts were placed in resealable bags labeled with appropriate location data.

For this project, an archaeological site was defined as three or more artifacts of a single occupation in a 30 meter (98 ft) or less diameter area of surface exposure; or where at least two shovel tests within 30 meters (98 ft) are positive (containing one or more artifacts); or the presence of surface or subsurface cultural features. Artifacts of a recent age (less than 50 years) would typically not define a site without compelling research or management justification. Site delineation again consisted of a combination of surface inspection and short interval shovel testing in order to define the extent of the site deposits and allow for the assessment of site integrity (e.g., preservation of intact stratigraphy, preservation of features).

Site settings were photographed with a digital camera. Sketch maps were produced in the field showing the locations of shovel tests and surface finds. Geographic attributes of positive shovel tests, surface finds, and features (immoveable cultural resources) were recorded with a Trimble GeoExplorer handheld sub-meter accuracy Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver.

Site significance is based on the site's ability to contribute to our understanding of past lifeways, and its subsequent eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Department of Interior regulations (36 CFR Part 60) establish criteria which must be met for an archaeological site to be considered significant or eligible for the NRHP (Townsend et al. 1993). Under these criteria, a site can be defined as significant if it retains integrity of "location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association" and if it: *A*) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; *B*) is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; *C*) embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents work of a master, possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or *D*) has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory. Archaeological sites are most frequently evaluated pursuant to Criterion D. However, some historic period archaeological sites can be considered under all four criteria.

The primary goals of this field investigation were to identify archaeological resources and evaluate their potential research value or significance. Sites with little or no further research potential are recommended *not eligible* for the NRHP, and no further investigation would be proposed. Sites for which insufficient data could be obtained at the survey level would be recommended *unassessed* and preservation or more in-depth investigation would be advocated. It is rare for ample data to be recovered at the survey level of investigation to definitively determine that a site meets NRHP eligibility criteria. However, when this occurs, the site would be recommended *eligible* for the NRHP. Again, preservation of the resource would be advocated. If preservation is not possible, mitigation options (e.g., data recovery) should be considered.

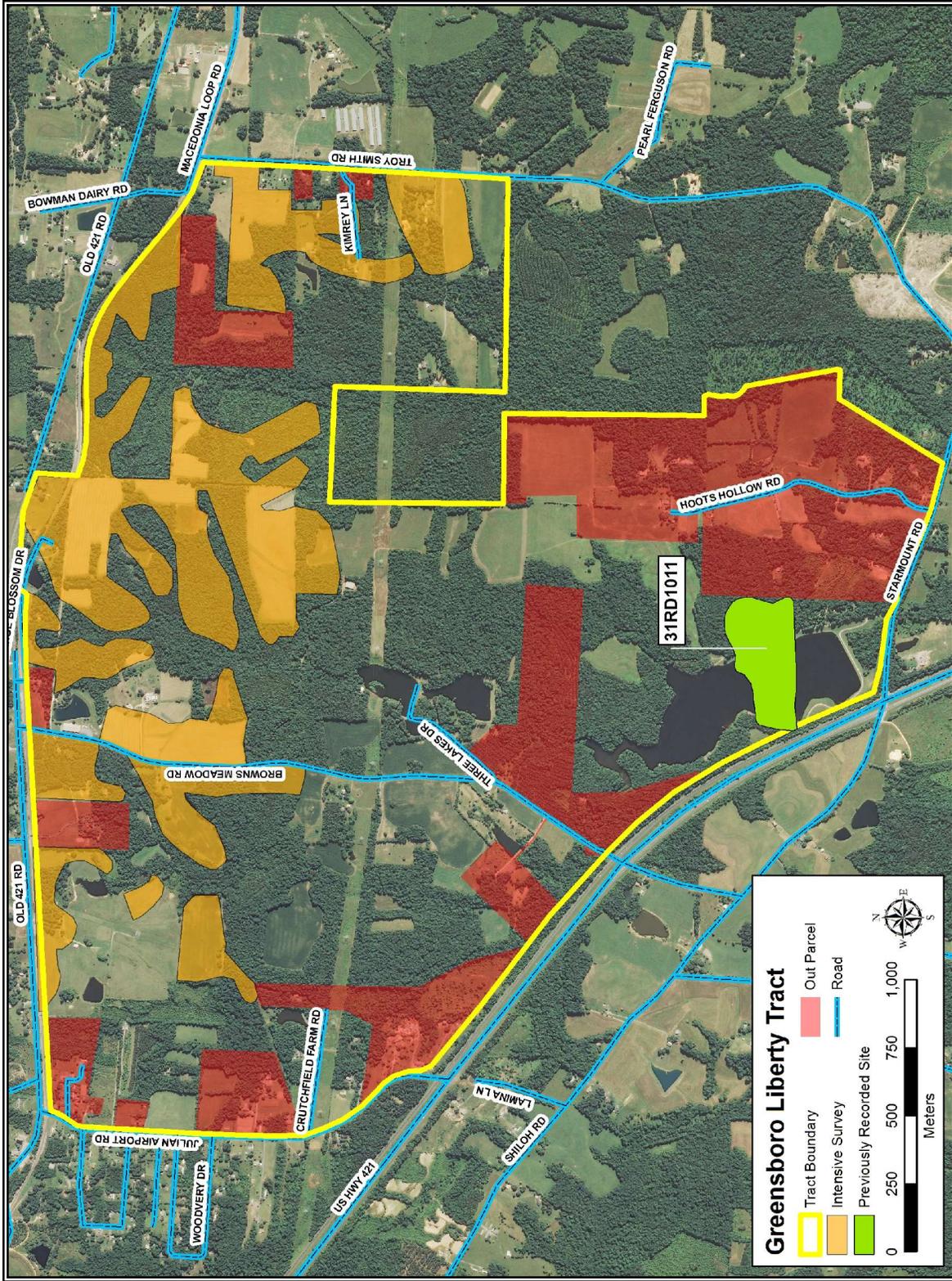


Figure 1.4. Map delineating areas recommended for intensive archaeological survey (1970 [pr 1982] Climax, NC, 1974 Grays Chapel, NC, 1970 [pr 1982] Kimesville, NC, and 1974 Liberty, NC USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles).

Laboratory Analysis. Laboratory analysis began with the washing of all recovered artifacts. A provenience number, based on the context of the artifact (i.e., surface or subsurface), was assigned to each positive shovel test location. Within each provenience, each individual artifact or artifact class was then assigned a number. Artifacts were cataloged based on specific morphological characteristics such as material in the case of lithics, and decoration and temper type in the case of prehistoric ceramics. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were compared to published type descriptions (e.g., Coe 1964; Oliver 1999; Peck 1982; Sassaman 1993; Sassaman and Anderson 1995; Sassaman et al. 2002; and Ward and Davis 1999) and cataloged by type when possible. Historic artifacts were identified by color, material of manufacture (e.g., ceramics), type (e.g., slipware), form (e.g., bowl, plate), method of manufacture (e.g., molded), period of manufacture (e.g., 1780-1820), and intended function (e.g., tableware). Historic artifacts with established manufacture date ranges were categorized using Aultman et al. (2003), Brown (1982), Feldhues (1995), Florida Museum of Natural History (2009), Majewski and O'Brien (1987), Noël Hume (1969), South (1977, 2004), and Steen (1994). Artifact descriptions, counts, and weights were recorded. The project artifact catalog is presented in Appendix A. All diagnostic and cross-mended artifacts were labeled with a solution of Acryloid B-72 and acid-free permanent ink.

Lithics were the dominant artifact category identified during the survey. These artifacts were examined in fine detail as they have the potential to contribute significant information to various research themes discussed in this document. Following the determination of raw material type, lithic artifacts were classified based on their technological function and/or reduction stage. Lithic reduction is the process of removing excess raw material from a core or preform to produce stone tools. Several lithic reduction techniques have been described by previous researchers (e.g., Crabtree 1982; Semenov 1964, among others). Debitage classes are defined to reflect the different stages of the lithic reduction process(es) used to make stone tools. A mass of raw material (nodule) is broken to produce smaller fragments with adequate faces from which further material can be removed in a controlled manner. These smaller fragments are called *cores*. Cores can be bifacial, unidirectional, or multidirectional. Bifacial cores have flakes removed from multiple faces. Unidirectional cores have flakes removed from only one direction. Multidirectional cores have flakes removed from more than one direction. Cores, in addition to creating flakes for tool manufacture, can themselves become tools. *Core tools* are made from discarded cores and are used as hammers, choppers, or scraping tools.

From the cores, *flakes* are removed to create the desired form. *Shatter* is angular waste created during lithic reduction. *Tools* are the end product of lithic reduction, although further reduction of tools may be conducted to resharpen edges or to create a new tool. There are several different tool categories. Tools can be used for one specific function or a series of different functions. Tool types identified include utilized or modified flakes, bifaces, scrapers, and projectile points. *Flake tools* are flakes that have edges that exhibit use-wear damage. Flakes can be reduced in size to form other tools such as bifaces. *Bifaces* are tools that have been flaked on two sides (faces). *Unifaces* are tools that have been flaked on one side.

Projectile points are the most commonly recognized bifacial tools, although unifacial projectile points have also been found. These tools are hafted to shafts for use as arrows or spears. Projectile points can also be hafted to short handles for use as knives. Use-wear indicating cutting and scraping has also been found on some projectile points.

At the conclusion of this project, all project-related material, including field notes, artifacts, and project maps, will be prepared for curation based on standards set forth in 36 CFR 79 (*Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections: Final Rule*). These standards require that all project-related material be placed in archivally stable storage bags and boxes. Upon acceptance of the final project report by the SHPO, the project material will be submitted to the OSA for permanent curation.

Report Production. Report production involved the compilation of all data gathered during both stages of this investigation. State site and accessions numbers were obtained for identified cultural resources. Site maps were rendered from field sketches and collected GPS data. North Carolina Site Forms were prepared for each site and isolated find.

This document presents the results of the archival research, the field investigation, and laboratory analysis. The following chapters provide environmental and cultural overviews for the project area. This information allows us to place identified cultural resources within the area's established prehistoric and historic cultural contexts. A discussion of field investigation results follows. Each identified site is described, shown on project maps, and NRHP eligibility recommendations are offered. Site descriptions include data obtained through laboratory analysis. Finally, the project summary is presented with management recommendations, as appropriate.

Chapter 2. Environmental and Cultural Overview

In our attempt to evaluate cultural resources, we must understand the larger context within which they occur. Landscapes, technological development, and ideological values shape the way people live. This chapter discusses the local environment and cultural development of Randolph County to provide a context for assessment of archaeological resources.

Environmental Overview

Randolph County is located in central North Carolina and encompasses 2,092 square km (808 m²). It is bounded by Guilford County to the north, Alamance and Chatham counties to the east, and Moore, Montgomery, and Davidson counties on the west and south. Randolph County lies in the Piedmont physiographic province (Figure 2.1). Gently rolling to hilly landscapes generally characterize this province. However, the Uwharrie and Caraway mountain ranges are present in the central and western portions of the county with peaks reaching 305 m (1,000 ft) above mean seal level (amsl). Elevation in the project area ranges between 183 and 232 meters (600-760 ft) amsl.

Drainages

The two largest drainage systems in Randolph County are the Uwharrie River, which drains the eastern part of the county, and the Deep River, which drains the western part. A third drainage system is formed by the Little River, which rises in Asheboro in the central part of the county (Wyatt 2006). Numerous small streams and creeks extend through the county as part of these drainage basins. Other major bodies of water located in Randolph County are Randleman Lake and Lake Lucas.

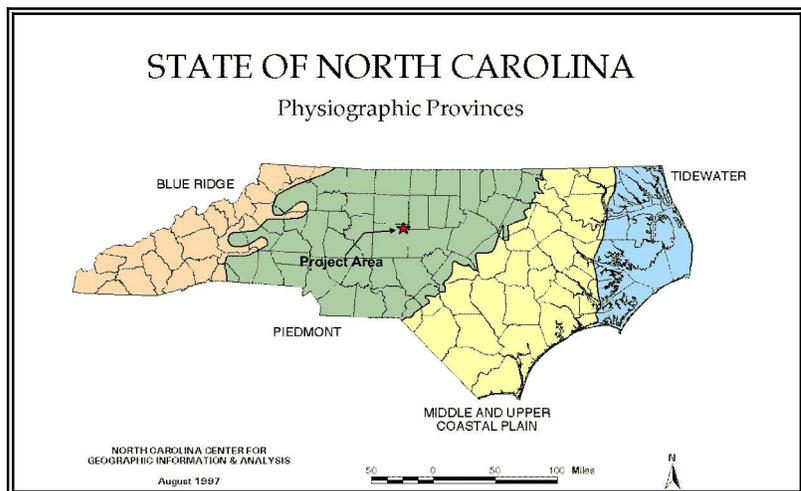


Figure 2.1. Physiographic provinces of North Carolina with the project vicinity highlighted.

Within the project area, Dodsons Lake is located in the southwestern corner adjacent to NC Highway 421. This man-made lake was impounded in the late 1940s, according to Mr. Dexter Blakely, the current owner of the property on which it is located. Since that time the lake has undergone several modifications, including expansion and raising of the dams. Three small unnamed lakes are present near the center of the tract. These are also man-made. Several small ponds are scattered across the tract. Several tributaries of Sandy Creek traverse the tract, and a number of small intermittent drainages associated with the creek are also present.

Climate

Like most of central North Carolina, the climate of Randolph County is temperate, characterized by relatively mild winters and warm summers. Average temperatures range from the lower 40s in the winter to the mid 80s in the summer. Normal annual precipitation averages 115 cm (45 in) and winter snow is common (Wyatt 2006).

Geology

The Piedmont was formed by volcanic activity and is composed of sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rock irregularly distributed through the region (Ward 1983). The major geologic formation within the region is the Carolinian Terrane, formerly called the Carolina Slate Belt. This formation was formed by lava flows and beds of breccia, ash, tuff, and slate.

The northern portion of the project tract falls at the transition between a band of metamorphosed gabbros and diorite and generalized metamorphosed granitic rock (Figure 2.2). This band contains plutonic igneous rocks, including granite, gabbro, and diorite, as well as finer grained metavolcanics such as rhyolite.

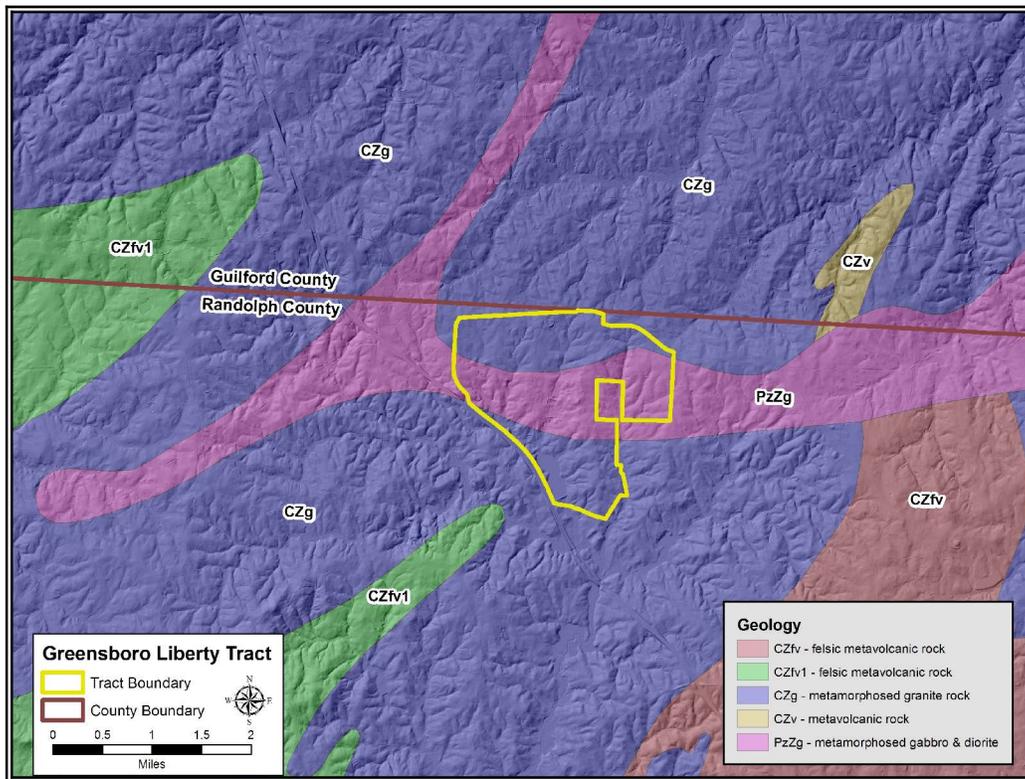


Figure 2.2. Geologic map of project area showing band of gabbro and diorite.

A geotechnical investigation of the project area conducted by ECS Carolinas, LLC, in March 2015, encountered bedrock at depths ranging from 1.2 to 14.3 meters (4-47 ft). Interestingly, relatively few occurrences of prehistoric lithic artifacts were identified within the PzZg band and none were identified in the southern portion of the tract where the tract geology reverts to generalized metamorphosed granitic rock.

Although quartz gravel was ubiquitous across the project tract and several quartz artifacts were recovered, the vast majority of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during this investigation were of fine grained metavolcanic material, both aphanitic and porphyritic.

From the Paleoindian Period through the end of the Prehistoric era, workable (knappable) stone was in demand. Quartz veins and gravels are common in the Piedmont, as are sources of fine-grained metavolcanics. Cherts are not common, although Abbott (1994) and Lautzenheiser and Eastman (1993) identify sources of chert in the southern Piedmont of North Carolina. No similar quarries have been noted in the northern portion of the state.

In considering the local availability of lithic source materials, it is important to note the presence of a large complex of prehistoric rhyolite quarries in the Uwharrie Mountains in Stanley and Montgomery counties, and several similar quarries in southern and central Randolph County. Moore and Irwin (2006) identified five Uwharrie Quarry Zones—the Uwharrie Southeast, South, East, West, and Asheboro zones.

The Uwharrie Asheboro zone encompasses several quarry sites located within Randolph County adjacent to the city of Asheboro, approximately 32 km (20 miles) southwest of the project area. While these quarries are significantly disturbed by modern development that began prior to the intensive investigations, Daniel and Butler (1996) did note evidence of undisturbed worked outcrops in wooded areas. The material produced from these outcrops is described as a dense plagioclase porphyritic rhyolite with blocky fracture (Daniel and Butler 1996:30-31).

A number of other prehistoric lithic quarries have been identified in adjacent Chatham and Orange counties. These sites fall within the Tillery Formation and the lithic material varies slightly from the Uwharrie material (Steponaitis et al. 2006). Although slightly beyond the Uwharrie Mountain range and outside of the Uwharrie Formation, the project tract could contain outcrops of similar lithic material and represent the northern extreme of this lithic material or discrete outlying deposits. Alternatively, the lithic material in the project area could be more closely aligned with the Tillery Formation material that has been identified in Alamance, Chatham, and Durham counties.

Soils

According to the county soil survey, the project tract contains a variety of well and poorly drained soils (Table 2.1; Figure 2.3). Several of the soil types are described as being moderately eroded. The eroded soils are primarily in the southern and northwestern portions of the project tract.

The predominant soil types found in the survey area are from the Wynott-Enon complex. These moderately eroded soils are moderately deep to very deep, well drained, and have slow permeability. Wynott-Enon complex soils form along narrow ridges, and the parent material consists of residuum weathered from mafic high grade metamorphic or igneous rocks. These soils account for 48.9 percent of the total project area, distributed primarily in the central and northwest portions of the tract. They have been classified as moderately eroded, and are therefore considered to have low potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits.

Vance sandy loams form on broad ridges in the Piedmont uplands. Helena sandy loams form on ridges and hillslopes. Both of these sandy loams are very deep and have slow permeability, but while Vance sandy loam drains very well, Helena sandy loams drain only moderately well. Both of these soil types derive

Table 2.1. Soils Types Present in the Project Tract (USDA 2015).

Soil Type	Characteristics	% of Tract
Appling sandy loam	well drained, 2-6% slope and 6-10% slope	5.1
Chewacla loam	0-2% slope, frequently flooded	0.4
Helena sandy loam	moderately well drained, 2-6% and 6-10% slope	13.2
Mecklenburg loam	well drained, 8-15% slope	1.3
Mecklenburg clay loam	well drained, 2-8% slope, moderately eroded	1.4
Vance sandy loam	well drained, 2-8% and 8-15% slope	16.8
Wilkes-Poindexter-Wynott complex	poorly drained, 8-15% slope	9.2
Wynott-Enon complex	well drained, 2-8% and 8-15% slope, moderately eroded	48.9

from residuum weathered from felsic high grade metamorphic or igneous parent material (USDA 2015). Vance sandy loams are present in 16.8 percent of the project area, and Helena sandy loams are present in 13.2 percent. Both of these soils would be considered to have high potential for the presence of archaeological deposits.

The remaining soil types each account for between 0.4 and 9.2 percent of the project area. Wilkes-Poindexter-Wynott complex soils are poorly drained and form on slopes ranging from 8 to 15 percent. Mecklenburg loam is well drained but also forms on moderately steep slopes. Mecklenburg clay loam is also well drained but has been classified as moderately eroded. Chewacla loam is frequently flooded. Each of these soil types would be considered to have low potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits. Appling sandy loam, being well drained with slight slope, would be considered a high potential area for the presence of archaeological deposits. Appling soil forms from saprolite derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist (USDA 2015).

Cultural Overview

The cultural history of North America can be divided into two general eras: Prehistoric and Historic. The Prehistoric era is extensive. It includes at least 12,000 years of Native American groups and cultures present prior to the arrival of Europeans. The Historic Era, in comparison, is relatively brief. This era refers to a time of exploration and initial European settlement on the continent through the colonization, industrialization and emergence of the modern era. Fine-grained chronological and cultural subdivisions are defined within these eras to permit discussions of particular events and the lifeways of North America's prehistoric inhabitants. The following discussion summarizes the various periods of prehistoric and historic occupation in the project vicinity.

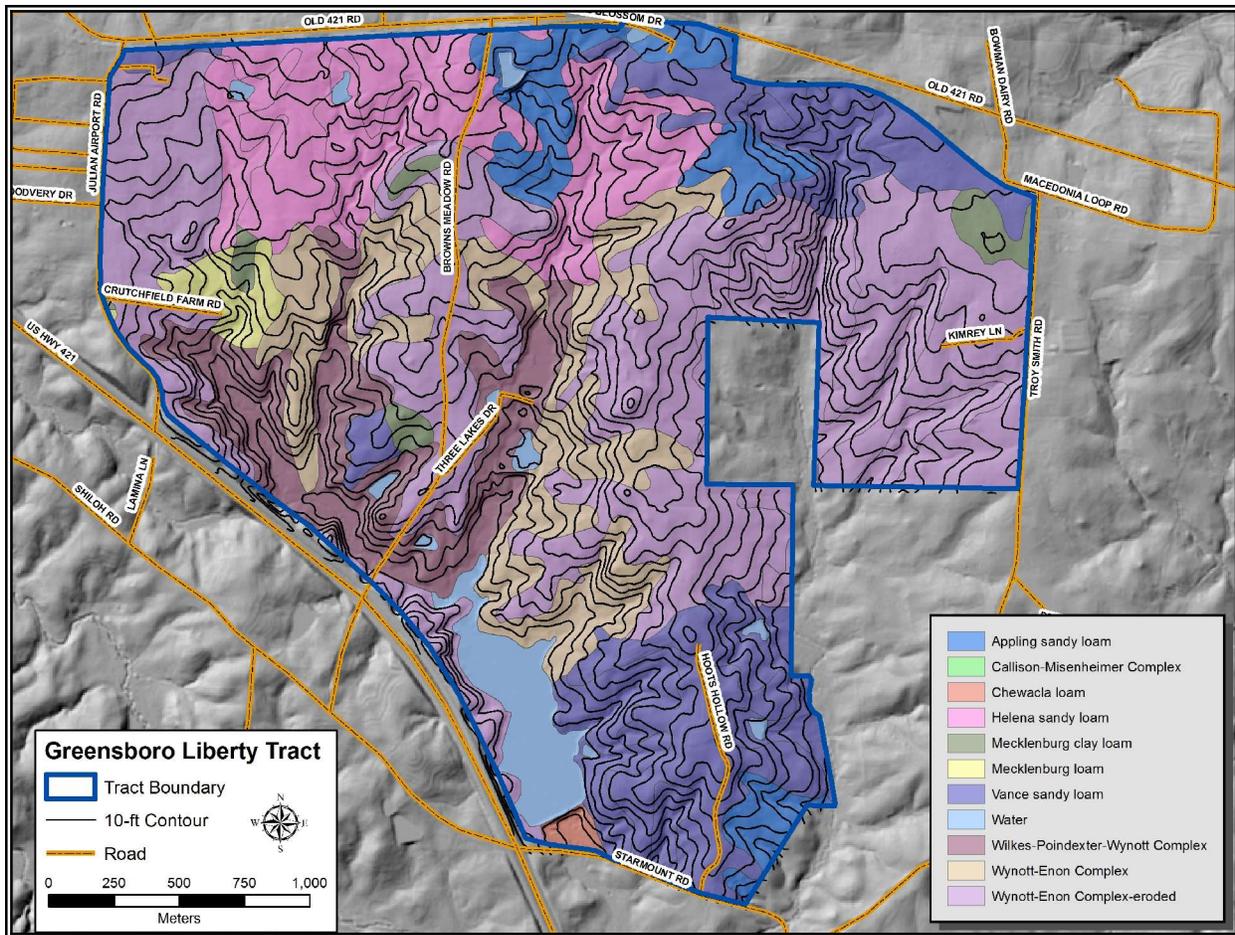


Figure 2.3. Map showing soil types in the project tract.

Prehistoric Period

Paleoindian Period (12,000 - 8,000 BC). The Paleoindian Period refers to the earliest human occupations of the New World, the origins and age of which remain a subject of debate. The most accepted theory dates the influx of migrant bands of hunter-gatherers to approximately 12,000 years ago. This time period corresponds to the exposure of a land bridge connecting Siberia to the North American continent during the last ice age (Driver 1998; Jackson et al. 1997). Research conducted over the past few decades has begun to cast doubt on this theory.

In the past two decades, investigations at Paleoindian sites have produced radiocarbon dates predating 12,000 years. The Monte Verde site in South America has been dated to 10,500 BC (Dillehay 1997; Meltzer et al. 1997). In North America, the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania had deposits dating to 9,500 BC. Current research conducted at the Topper Site indicates occupations dating between 15,000 and 19,000 (or more) years ago (Goodyear 2006). Two sites, 44SM37 and Cactus Hill, in Virginia have yielded similar dates. One contentious point about these early sites is that the occupations predate what has been recognized as the earliest New World culture, Clovis. Artifacts identified at pre-Clovis sites include flake tools and blades, prismatic blades, bifaces, and lanceolate-like points (Adovasio et al. 1998; Goodyear 2006; Johnson 1997; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; and McDonald 2000).

The major artifact marker for the Clovis period is the Clovis lanceolate-fluted point (Gardner 1974, 1989; Griffin 1967). First identified in New Mexico, Clovis fluted points have been recovered throughout the United States. However, most of the identified Clovis points have been found in the eastern United States (Ward and Davis 1999). Most Clovis points have been recovered from surface contexts, although some sites (e.g., Cactus Hill and Topper sites) have contained well-defined subsurface Clovis contexts.

The identification of pre-Clovis sites, higher frequencies of Clovis points on the east coast of the United States (the opposing side of the continent where the land bridge was exposed during the last glaciation), and the lack of predecessors to the Clovis point type has led some researchers to hypothesize other avenues of New World migration (see Bonnicksen et al. 2006). These alternative migration theories contend that the influx of people to the Americas occurred prior to the ice-free corridor 12,000 years ago and that multiple migration episodes took place. These theories include overland migrations similar to the one presumed to have occurred over the Bering land bridge and water migrations over both the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific rim (see Stanford 2006). Coastal migration theories envision seafaring people using boats to make the journey, evidence for which has not been identified (Adovasio and Page 2002).

In the southeastern United States, Clovis was followed by smaller fluted and nonfluted lanceolate spear points, such as Dalton and Hardaway point types, that are characteristic of the later Paleoindian Period (Goodyear 1982). The Hardaway point, first described by Coe (1964), is seen as a regional variant of Dalton (Oliver 1985; Ward 1983).

Most Paleoindian materials occur as isolated surface finds in the eastern United States (Ward and Davis 1999); this indicates that population density was extremely low during this period and that groups were small and highly mobile (Meltzer 1988). It has been noted that group movements were probably well-scheduled and that some semblance of territories was maintained to ensure adequate arrangements for procuring mates and maintaining population levels (Anderson and Hanson 1988).

O'Steen (1996) analyzed Paleoindian settlement patterns in the Oconee River valley in northeastern Georgia and noted a pattern of decreasing mobility throughout the Paleoindian period. Sites of the earliest portion of the period seem to be restricted to the floodplains, while later sites were distributed widely in the uplands, showing an exploitation of a wider range of environmental resources. If this pattern holds true for the Southeast in general, it may be a result of changing environments trending toward increased deciduous forest and decreasing availability of Pleistocene megafauna and the consequent increased reliance on smaller mammals for subsistence; population growth may have also been a factor.

Archaic Period (8000 - 1000 BC). The Archaic period has been the focus of considerable research in the Southeast. Sites dating to this period are ubiquitous in the North Carolina Piedmont (Coe and McCormick 1970). Two major areas of research have dominated: (1) the development of chronological subdivisions for the period based on diagnostic artifacts, and (2) the understanding of settlement/subsistence trends for successive cultures.

Coe's excavations at several sites in the North Carolina Piedmont established a chronological sequence for the period based on diagnostic projectile points. The Archaic period has been divided into three subperiods: Early (8000 - 6000 BC), Middle (6000 - 3500 BC), and Late (3500 - 1000 BC) (Coe 1964). Coe defined the Early Archaic subperiod based on the presence in site assemblages of Palmer and Kirk Corner Notched projectile points. More recent studies have defined other Early Archaic corner notched points, such as Taylor, Big Sandy, and Bolen types. Generally similar projectile points (e.g., LeCroy points), but with commonly serrated edges and characteristic bifurcated bases, have also been identified as representative of

the Early Archaic subperiod (Broyles 1981; Chapman 1985). The Early Archaic points of the North Carolina Piedmont are typically produced with metavolcanic material, although occasional chert, quartz, or quartzite examples have been recovered.

Claggett and Cable (1982) use a settlement/subsistence typology developed by Binford (1980), to classify late Paleoindian and Early Archaic populations as “logistical” (Claggett and Cable 1982). Logistical task groups, in this definition, target a particular resource or set of subsistence or technological resources for collection and use at a residential base camp. Their analysis identifies an increase in residential mobility beginning in the Early Archaic and extending into the Middle Archaic (Claggett et al. 1982). Early Archaic peoples transitioned from logistical orientation to foraging. Foraging refers to a generalized resource procurement strategy enacted in closer proximity to a base camp. Subsistence remains recovered from Early Archaic sites in southern Virginia include fish, turtle, turkey, small mammals, and deer, as well as a wide variety of nuts (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Sassaman (1983) hypothesizes that actual group residential mobility increased during the Middle Archaic although it occurred within a more restricted range. Range restriction is generally a result of increased population in the Southeast and crowding with group territories (Sassaman 1983); this increase in population led to increasing social fluidity during the Middle Archaic and a lower need for scheduled aggregation for mate exchange. In Sassaman’s view, technology during the Middle Archaic is highly expedient; this is reflected in an almost exclusive use of local resources, especially lithic material.

The appearance/introduction of Stanly points, a broad-bladed stemmed form defines the transition to the Middle Archaic subperiod. These were followed by Morrow Mountain points, which are characteristically manufactured from quartz, and have been recovered from numerous small sites throughout Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. Guilford points, also often made of quartz, follow Morrow Mountain in the Middle Archaic sequence. Morrow Mountain and Guilford points were the most frequently recovered projectile point types in the Jordan Lake survey area (Coe and McCormick 1970). The latter were typically found on low knolls or ridge toes overlooking perennial streams (Autry 1976).

The hallmark of the Late Archaic subperiod is the Savannah River Stemmed point (Coe 1964). This large, broad-bladed and stemmed point type is found widely over the eastern United States and in nearly every setting during the Jordan Lake survey (Autry 1976). It is associated with Late Archaic occupations in the mountains and uplands as well as at coastal midden sites of the period. Also, the earliest ceramics produced in North America are associated with the Late Archaic subperiod and date to around 2000 BC. These ceramics are Stallings Island Fiber Tempered and are primarily a coastal phenomenon, stretching from northern Florida to southern North Carolina.

Sites of the later phases of the Archaic are generally larger and more complex than earlier sites (Caldwell 1952; Coe 1952; Griffin 1952; Lewis and Kneberg 1959). These sites are typically in riverine settings within the Piedmont and are hypothesized to reflect greatly increased sedentism during the Late Archaic, with a focus on fish, shellfish, and floodplain resources. Small Late Archaic sites in the uplands of the Piedmont are interpreted as logistical collection and hunting camps (Anderson and Joseph 1988). Abbott et al. (1986) have speculated that an increase in population during the Late Archaic led to a restriction in resource ranges and an increase in trade networks.

More recent work on lithic sourcing has shed light on potential Late Archaic resource rounds. Steponaitis et al. (2006) conducted chemical analysis on Late Archaic artifacts recovered from archaeological sites on Fort Bragg and samples recovered from prehistoric quarries in the Uwharrie Mountains and in

Orange, Chatham, and Person counties. Several of the artifacts generally matched the chemical signatures from the Uwharrie quarries and others were similar to the Tillery Formation material present in Orange and Chatham counties. Their conclusions suggested that, despite the trend towards increased sedentism, Late Archaic peoples were traveling long distances to obtain good quality stone and crossing drainages rather than confining their travels to along drainages.

Woodland Period (1000 BC - 1450 AD). A transition between the preceramic Archaic cultures and the Woodland cultures has been identified by Oliver (1985). Stemmed point types, like the Gypsy triangular point, continue in the Early Woodland subperiod (1000 BC - 300 AD). Other cultural expressions of the Early Woodland are the ceramics and projectile points of the Badin culture. These points are generally crude triangulars while the ceramics are heavily tempered and undecorated. Unlike Oliver, Miller (1962) notes little change in the cultural makeup of groups at the Archaic/Woodland transition other than the addition of pottery. Coe (1964), although noting a stratigraphic break between Archaic and Woodland occupations, also describes little technological or subsistence change other than ceramics.

Ceramic technology evolved from Badin styles into the Yadkin Phase wares during the Middle Woodland subperiod (300 BC - 1000 AD). Yadkin ceramics have crushed quartz temper and are either cord marked or fabric impressed. Occasionally, Yadkin ceramics contain grog (i.e., crushed fired clay) temper, suggesting the influence of coastal populations who more commonly utilized grog temper in their ceramics (Coe 1964). Yadkin phase projectile points differ from the Badin styles in that they reflect significantly better workmanship (Coe 1964) and are more suited to the newly adopted bow and arrow technology. The introduction of the bow and arrow necessitated significant changes in hunting strategies, allowing for more independent procurement of animals rather than the group hunts generally associated with spear hunting. Horticulture was still in its infancy during this period so subsistence strategies remained focused on hunting animals and gathering wild plants.

The Late Woodland subperiod (1000 – 1450 AD) in the study area is represented by the Uwharrie Phase. The Uwharrie Phase projectile points have small triangular forms. Uwharrie ceramics are heavily tempered with crushed quartz and predominantly net impressed with scraped interiors (Eastman 1996). Although they continued to hunt and gather wild plants, agriculture began to supplement, and later dominate, Native American subsistence strategies. Corn, beans, squash, and fruit were cultivated with the aid of stone hoes and wooden implements, and settlement patterns indicate conditions favorable to agriculture were significant to decision-making (Hantman and Klein 1992; Ward 1983).

Historic Indian / Protohistoric Period

Spain initiated the exploration of the southeastern United States in the hopes of preserving their claims to American lands west of the Treaty of Tordesillas line of demarcation. Hernando de Soto (1539-1543) and Juan Pardo (1566-1568) led military expeditions into the western Piedmont and mountains of North Carolina during the mid-sixteenth century (Hudson 1990, 1994). These parties visited Indian villages near the present-day towns of Charlotte, Lincolnton, Hickory, and Maiden (Hargrove 1998). The Spanish also built garrisons in the vicinity of Marion and Salisbury (Hargrove 1998). Recent work at the Berry site in Burke County identified the remains of the Spanish garrison of Xualla (also called Joara) visited by de Soto in the 1540s and Juan Pardo in the 1560s. Spanish presence in the Carolinas could not be sustained despite their best attempts to establish a permanent presence with interior outposts and coastal settlements. Mounting pressure from hostile Native Americans and English privateers also contributed to their withdrawal to St.

Augustine in 1587 (South 1980). Diseases introduced by these explorers wrought disastrous effects on contemporary Native American peoples. Populations collapsed and entire communities disappeared (Fossett 1976).

Sir Walter Raleigh heavily promoted England's interest in the New World. In 1585 Raleigh used his position in the court of Queen Elizabeth I to secure backing to outfit an English attempt at colonizing the Atlantic coast (Powell 1989). Although this effort failed, Raleigh's single-minded ambition led to the establishment of a colony on the James River in 1607 (Noël Hume 1994).

The first years of settlement at Jamestown were hampered by disastrous mismanagement resulting in starvation, loss of life, and hostilities with neighbouring Powhatan. In 1624 the Crown revoked the Virginia Company's charter and established a royal government (Noël Hume 1994). Preoccupied with the civil war between Royalist and Parliamentarian forces in the 1640s, these authorities showed little interest in the area that was to become North Carolina until the 1650s. During this period traders, hunters, trappers, rogues, and tax evaders began living in the area around the Albemarle Sound in northeastern North Carolina (Powell 1989). Even then, North Carolina was becoming notorious as a refuge for the independent and self-reliant.

Historic Period

Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660 and distributed rewards to loyal Royalist supporters (Powell 1989). Seven supporters were awarded the charter to establish a proprietary colony south of Virginia. The boundaries of this deed were set to include the Albemarle Sound settlement of Charles Town south to the frontier of Spanish-held La Florida. Proprietors maintained control over a single Carolina until 1712, when the colonies were separated. After the Yamasee War, the colonists pleaded with the crown to take over the settlement of the colony. The proprietors subsequently forfeited control to the Crown. That divestment forced the Proprietors' sale of their North Carolina charter to King George II in 1729.

John Lederer, a German doctor, was the first recorded European explorer to visit the project area. In 1669, Lederer was commissioned by the governor of Virginia to find a westward route to the Pacific Ocean (Cumming 1958). Lederer traveled through Virginia south to present day Camden, South Carolina. During this trip, he visited with several Native American tribes, including the Catawba and Waxhaw. The Catawba Indians are historically linked to the Catawba River Valley in North and South Carolina. Inspired by Lederer, John Lawson traveled from Charleston, South Carolina through the North Carolina Piedmont to Pamlico Sound. Lawson's 1700-1701 excursion followed a well-established Native American trading path that passed near present day Charlotte, Concord, and Salisbury (Lawson 1967). Lawson's journey took him through Esaw, Sugaree, Catawba, and Waxhaw territory, four tribes who would soon come into close contact with European colonists.

The principle economic focus of the Carolinas during the early colonial era was the Indian trade. This trade revolved around the exchange of European manufactured goods and alcohol for skins and slaves. It drew Native American groups into an Atlantic economy and had the added effect of increasing intertribal hostilities. Itinerant traders based in Charleston (South Carolina), and Virginia vied for clients among the North Carolina Piedmont settlements.

Severe fighting between North Carolinian settlers and Tuscarora Indians broke out in 1711 after the death of the colony's Surveyor General (John Lawson) at the hands of the Tuscarora (Powell 1989). The war

ended in 1712, leaving the Carolina colonies in dire financial straits. These conditions persisted until the Lords Proprietors were forced to sell their holdings in the Carolinas to the Crown in 1729 (Powell 1989).

As the number of settlers began to multiply in the Northeast, many began to look to the wilderness of the South and the West to build new lives. German and Scotch-Irish settlers first walked the Indian footpaths connecting present-day Pennsylvania and Georgia (Rouse 2001). In 1744, a series of treaties allowed the colonies to formally take over the trail, then known as the Warrior Path, from the Five Nations of the Iroquois (NCOAH 2004; Rouse 2001). Dubbed the Great Wagon Road settlers from northern colonies used the route to populate the farmlands and new towns of the Carolinas and Georgia well into the 1800's.

Few settlers resided in the central Piedmont prior to 1748, but the influx of several religious groups contributed to its settlement during the early eighteenth century into the late nineteenth century. The Pennsylvania Quakers were among the first to establish a presence in the 1740s, and maintained a sizeable settlement up until the onset of the American Revolution (Powell 1989). In 1755, Reverend Shubal Stearns began to establish a strong Baptist presence in Randolph County with the construction of Sandy Creek Baptist Church, northeast of the city of Asheboro. The church drew hundreds of new members to the congregation, and its vast missionary efforts have led to its reputation as the “mother of Southern Baptist Churches” (Ready 2005:63).

The Regulator movement began in the late 1760s due to backcountry farmers’ frustrations with county government’s administration. The majority of the county’s population were engaged in agriculture and resented the rapid ascension of lawyers and “Scotch” merchants to positions of influence over the county’s court. General dissatisfaction with newcomers’ meddling coalesced into a backcountry crusade against a corrupt appointee of Governor Dobbs and frequent office holder, Edward Fanning (Whittenburg 1977).

Beginning with the formation of the Sandy Creek Association in 1766 and attempted prosecution of corrupt government officials, backcountry “Regulators” obstructed sheriffs from tax collection and prevented courts from operating. Tensions between the Regulators and the colonial administration began to boil, bordering on conflict. The increased prominence of Baptist movement, which had popular appeal with the Regulators because of its democratic religious policies, provided a divisive threat to the traditional Anglican beliefs held by many British Tories, paralleling the mounting political discontent (Powell 1989). This ultimately culminated in the start of the War of Regulation, in which the Regulators mounted a rebellion against the North Carolina colonial government in an effort to rid the colony of British oppression .

Hillsborough riots in October 1770 resulted in an escalation of the dispute. Led by Governor William Tryon, an armed expedition of an eastern county militia routed the Regulators on May 16, 1771 at Alamance. The skirmish took place along Alamance Creek, just a few short miles south of the city of Burlington. The North Carolina provincial militia put down the rebellion, leading to the end of the War of Regulation. However, these hostilities between the Regulators and British rule are considered an early step down the road to the American Revolution (Powell 1989).

Less than four years after the battle of Alamance, the Atlantic colonies allied themselves against King George’s government. North Carolinians were divided between the Tory and Whig causes. Tories supported royal prerogatives and many former Regulators suspicious of local authority were assumed to be sympathetic to the Tory cause. A local loyalist militia was organized under the command of Dr. John Pyle in 1776.

General Griffith Rutherford recruited 300 men to the Whig banner in the summer of 1776. Their first objective was the defense of western frontier communities under attack by the Cherokee (Blackwelder 1953).

General Cornwallis, commander of the British Army's Southern Department, bivouacked his entire force at Hillsborough in Orange County in the Spring of 1781. With Cornwallis' consent, Tory partisan David Fanning conducted numerous raids throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia (Morehead 1953). Fanning's command, which numbered 950 by the Summer of 1781, harried backcountry Whig leaders. Generally, patriot leaders were arrested, ransomed, and paroled. Fanning captured Thomas Burke, the Patriot governor of North Carolina, during a September 1781 raid on Hillsborough. While attempting to carry the Governor to the British lines at Wilmington, his forces encountered a strong Whig militia element defending a stream crossing at Lindley's Mill. After a four-hour engagement, Fanning took the crossing and delivered the Governor to Wilmington (Fanning 1861). Unfortunately for Fanning and other loyalist partisans, the Revolution was swiftly coming to an end. Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown barely a month after Fanning's raid on Hillsborough (Moorehead 1953).

Randolph County was formed from a portion of Guilford County in 1779. It was named after Peyton Randolph who had served as a president of the Continental Congress. Archdale was the first county seat but it was moved to Asheboro in 1793 (Whatley 2005).

North Carolina was slow to join the newly minted states in ratifying the Constitution. Political leaders were opposed to joining a federated union of states and the first vote on ratification was overwhelmingly defeated. This reluctance delayed a second ratifying convention until November of 1789, when the vote was carried in the affirmative (Moorehead 1953). North Carolina was second to last in joining the Union.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries rural Randolph County life revolved around agriculture. Farms became smaller as their frequency increased, and the population of enslaved African Americans also rose as larger plantations expanded. Industrial activities in the form of mills were another key component of the county's economic activity. The early nineteenth century brought five cotton mills to Randolph County, with several more mills having been constructed in adjacent counties (Powell 1989). These mills were some of the largest producers in the state until the Civil War.

If North Carolina resisted joining the United States, it was equally reluctant to secede. The Southern Loyalist, or Unionist, cause was strong in North Carolina and state leaders resisted joining the Confederate cause. Regardless, following secession local communities rallied forces. Three thousand men from Randolph County alone joined the Confederate Army, and iron ore from Iron Mountain was processed at the Bush Creek Iron Works for ammunition to supply them (Whatley 2005). Although no battles or skirmishes were fought in Randolph County, the conflict altered the local way of life as it did throughout the South.

The coming of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad in 1884 helped in the rebuilding of the local economy. This rail line ran thru the northeastern corner of the county. The communities of Staley and Liberty grew up around the rail road stops. By 1894, the Branson Business Directory listed a wide variety of successful businesses and enterprises in Randolph County, including nine textile mills, 85 grist mills, 30 sawmills, and 50 gold mines. The town of Liberty had a population of 520 and had a millinery shop, a dentist, and several small manufacturing facilities (Branson 1894).

The nearby community of Liberty continued to grow into the early twentieth century. In 1918 the Liberty Broom Works opened followed by the Gregson Manufacturing Company in 1921. The Liberty Chair

Company burned but was rebuilt in 1926, and the Dependable Hoisery Mill began operation in Liberty in 1927. By 1950, the town of Liberty's population had grown to 1,342 and it was 2,661 in 2000 (Whatley 2005). Though still a manufacturing area, Liberty has become an outlying suburb of the city of Greensboro in neighboring Guilford County.

Chapter 3. Results of Investigation

Background Research

Archaeological background research was conducted at the North Carolina site files located at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh, and one previously recorded archaeological site was identified within the project boundaries. This site, 31RD1011, was recorded by an amateur in 1990. It was described as a Woodland Period (1000 BC - 1700 AD) site from which lithic debitage and tools were recovered. On OSA maps, this site is shown straddling Dodsons Lake. There are no recorded historic resources within or in a 0.25 mile radius of the project tract.

As discussed in the previous chapter, Dodsons Lake was impounded around 1948 and has since undergone several modifications including raising of the dams and construction of recreational facilities surrounding it. All exposed ground surface surrounding the lake was comprehensively examined during the field reconnaissance in an attempt to locate cultural deposits associated with site 31RD1011. No indications of prehistoric activity were observed. It is possible that this site has been incorrectly mapped or was recorded during a draw-down of the lake. Regardless, the Dodsons Lake area will not be disturbed by the proposed development of the project tract.

Field Investigation

Initial field investigations began with pedestrian reconnaissance across the proposed Megasite project area. As noted, this reconnaissance focused on agricultural fields and other areas with exposed ground surface. This reconnaissance identified 13 prehistoric artifact occurrences, most of which consisted of metavolcanic debitage. Several of these occurrences were lithic tools (e.g, projectile points) dating to the Archaic Period. Each reconnaissance occurrence was located and fully documented during the intensive survey.

Nearly 400 total acres were examined during the intensive survey stage of this investigation (see Figure 1.4). These areas included agricultural fields, wooded areas, and areas that had been clear cut. Most of the agricultural fields had light growth that allowed for comprehensive examination of the ground surface (Figure 3.1). The wooded areas were generally forested with mature hardwoods (Figure 3.2) and were examined through shovel tests excavated at 30 meter intervals (98 ft) along parallel transects also spaced at 30 meter (98 ft) intervals. Those areas that had been clear cut allowed for moderately comprehensive examination of exposed ground surface (Figure 3.3). Where the ground surface was obscured by logging debris, shovel tests were excavated.

The intensive survey of the portions of the project tract determined to have high potential for the presence of archaeological deposits during Stage 1 of the investigation resulted in the identification and assessment of 17 archaeological sites (Table 3.1) and 17 isolated finds. The locations of these resources are shown in Figure 3.4 and each is discussed in detail below.



Figure 3.1. Representative view of agricultural field in project tract.



Figure 3.2. Representative view of wooded area in project tract.



Figure 3.3. Representative view of clear cut area in project tract.

Table 3.1. Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified During this Investigation.

Site/Isolate Number	Description	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
31RD1525/1525**	Prehistoric Quarry Workshop/Historic Farmstead	Not eligible
31RD1526	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Not eligible
31RD1527**	Historic house site	Not eligible
31RD1528	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1529	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1530	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1531	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1532	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1533	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1534	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1535	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1536	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1537/1537**	Historic farmstead	Not eligible
31RD1538	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1539	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1540	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible
31RD1541	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Not eligible

Site 31RD1525/1525**

Site Description: Prehistoric Habitation; Historic Farmstead	UTMs: 3973540 N 624320 E
Component: Archaic-Woodland; L. 19 th -E. 20 th C.	Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
Site Setting: Ridge Top	NRHP Rec: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1525/1525** is a large multi-component site on an upland ridge in the northeastern portion of the project tract (see Figure 3.4). The site extends from an agricultural field into a clear cut area that is in secondary growth. A dirt road bisects the site, and several logging roads run through the eastern portion of the site. The agricultural field was grassy but afforded excellent surface visibility. Likewise, much of the clear cut afforded excellent surface visibility with the exception of discrete areas of logging debris.

This site was examined through a series of 30 meter (98 ft) interval linear transects. Artifact presence/absence observations were recorded at 15 meter (49 ft) intervals and artifact collections were made at 30 meter (98 ft) intervals along each transect. Site dimensions of 400 by 400 meters (1,312 x 1,312 ft) were established based on the extent of the surface scatter of artifacts and the landform (Figure 3.5).

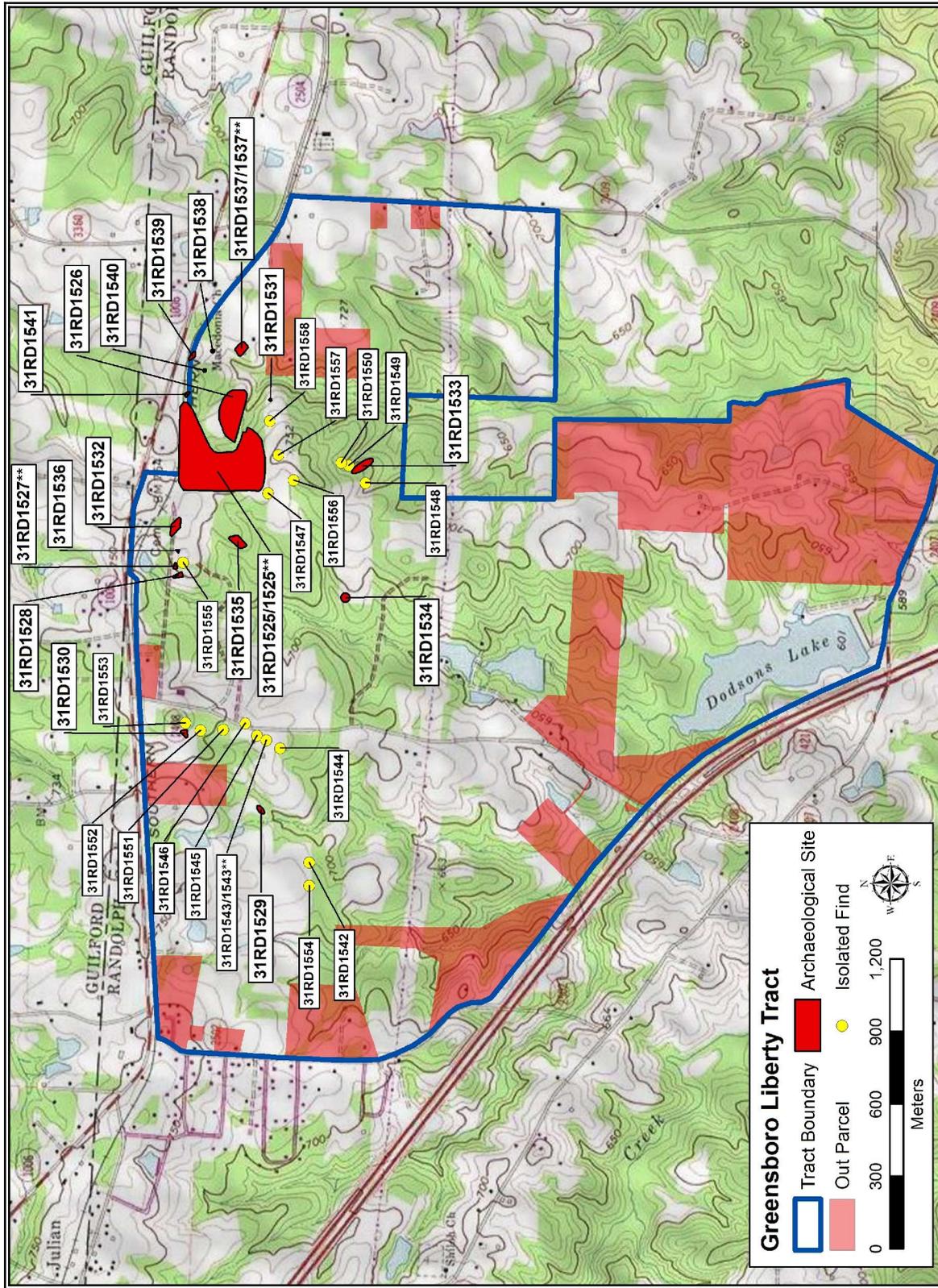


Figure 3.4. Map showing location of archaeological resources identified during this investigation (1970 [pr 1982] *Climax, NC*, 1974 Grays Chapel, NC, 1970 [pr 1982] *Kimesville, NC*, and 1974 *Liberty, NC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles).

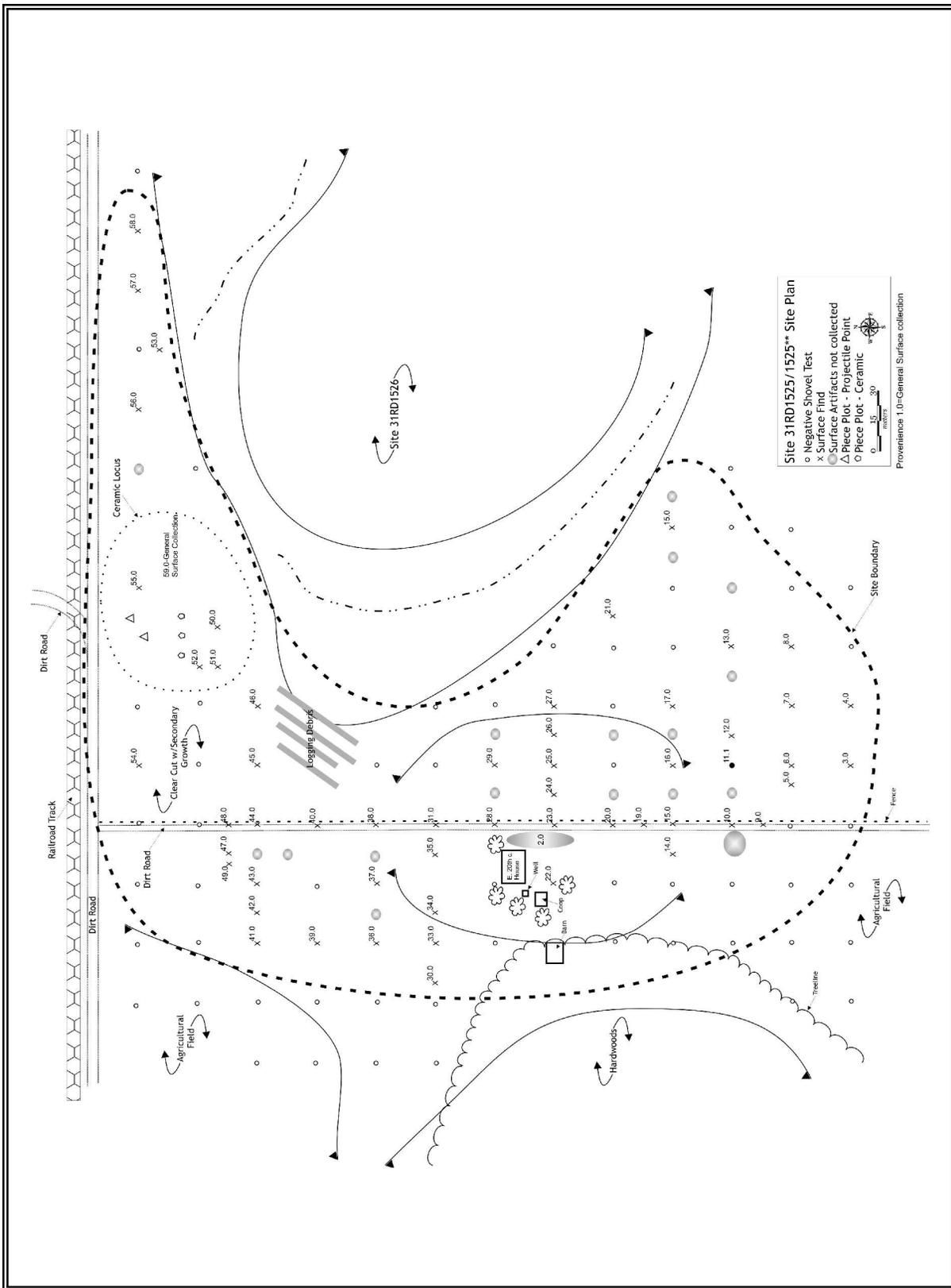


Figure 3.5. Plan map of site 31RD1525/1525**.

The historic component of this site consists of a late nineteenth/early twentieth century bungalow, an apparent animal coop, a standing barn, and a well (Figure 3.6). Several large hardwood yard trees are present surrounding the house. The house has wood siding with wire nails, 4/4 double hung windows, a seamed metal roof, and brick and concrete block footers. It has undergone several modifications and has a rectangular addition to the rear of the original house. No chimney was visible, but a brick flue extends from the roof of the main portion of the house. The well is situated at the rear (west) of the house and has been capped. The coop and barn are to the south and southwest of the house. These outbuildings are also constructed of wood siding with wire nails and have seamed metal roofs. This farmstead is reflected on the 1915 county soil map (see Figure 1.3).



Figure 3.6. View of farmstead, looking north.

A sample of historic artifacts was collected from around the standing buildings and into the western extreme of the clear cut area. These 17 artifacts include tableware, bottle glass, milkglass, whiteware, and ironstone (Table 3.2). The manufacturing dates for these items is consistent with a late nineteenth through late twentieth century occupation.

The prehistoric component of this site is comprised of scattered lithic debitage and tools and a few ceramics. Artifacts were recovered from the agricultural field north of the farmstead, around the farmstead, and in an adjacent clear cut area. Soil in the agricultural field consisted of reddish brown clay loam grading to clay at depth averaging 10 cm (4 in). In the clear cut, a thin lens of light grayish brown sand covered clay subsoil (Figure 3.7). All artifacts were recovered from the ground surface.

A total of 255 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 31RD1525/1525** (Table 3.2). Four of these artifacts are ceramic sherds, which were all collected from a relatively discrete area in the northern



Figure 3.7. View of exposed ground surface in clear cut portion of site 31RD1525/1525**, looking east.

Table 3.2. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1525/1525**.

Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments	Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments
Historics: Clear tableware	2	molded dish lid	MV point/point frag.	18	3 EA, 8 MA, 1 LA, 1 MW
Clear bottle glass	3		MV scraper	1	EA
Amethyst bottle glass	1	1880-1925	MV shatter	3	
Milkglass	4	jar and plate fragments	Qtz flake/flake frag.	33	
Undecorated whiteware	4	1820-present	Qtz flake tool	1	
Green glazed whiteware	1		Qtz core frag.	2	
Molded ironstone	2	1840-present	Qtz biface frag.	1	
Lithics: MV flake/flake frag.	167		Chert flake frag.	1	
MV flake tool	8		Ceramics: vcs/granular temper, cord marked	3	Yadkin series
MV core/core frag.	3		vcs/granular temper, plain	1	
MV biface/biface frag.	12				

MV - metavolcanic; Qtz - quartz; EA - Early Archaic; MA - Middle Archaic; LA - Late Archaic; MW - Middle Woodland; vcs - very coarse sand

portion of the site. This area was designated the “Ceramic Locus” (see Figure 3.5) and yielded the only ceramics recovered at the site, as well as a number of projectile points and tools. The ceramics all have very coarse sand/granular temper; two are cord marked and one has a plain exterior. These sherds can be ascribed to the Yadkin ceramics series dating to the Middle Woodland period.

Of the 251 lithic artifacts collected, 213 are metavolcanic. There is a wide variety of metavolcanic material represented in this assemblage, including both aphanitic and porphyritic rhyolite (some banded), andesite, and tuff. These artifacts include 167 flakes/flake fragments, eight flake tools (utilized flakes), three cores/core fragments, one Early Archaic scraper, and 18 projectile points/point fragments. Those points that can be typed include three Early Archaic Kirk-Palmer points, three Middle Archaic Guilford points, three Middle Archaic Stanly points, one Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain point, one Middle Archaic Halifax point, one Late Archaic Savannah River point, and one Woodland Period Yadkin triangular point. One chert flake fragment with cortex and 37 quartz flakes/flake fragments and tools were also collected.

In terms of artifact distribution, material was generally most dense through the center of the site. However, there were small concentrations in the southern and northeastern portions of the site. Temporally diagnostic projectile points and tools were scattered across the site (Figure 3.8). For example, two of the Early Archaic projectile points were recovered from directly east of the house in the southern half of the site, but two Early Archaic points were also recovered from the Ceramic Locus at the northern end of the site. The Ceramic Locus contained Early and Middle Archaic points, as well as the Middle Woodland ceramics.

Based upon the density of lithic debitage, it is apparent that this site area was both intensively and extensively utilized particularly by Archaic peoples. The preponderance of secondary flakes combined with the high number of tools and low number of cores, suggests that this site served as a habitation and lithic workshop location and that the lithic source or quarry is nearby. The exposed rock outcrops and larger cobbles observed during this investigation did not appear to be of sufficient quality to have served as a focal point for prehistoric quarrying. It is more likely that the source of the metavolcanic stone being exploited is outside of project tract.

Despite its size and artifact density, this site has no intact prehistoric deposits. The diagnostic artifacts recovered represent nearly 10,000 years of site occupation but all were recovered from the ground surface in mixed contexts. Based on the distribution of diagnostic artifacts, this site does not contain discrete occupation areas that would allow for more in-depth examination of specific time periods or activities. Due to the severity of the erosion and disturbance in the site area, there is virtually no potential for preserved prehistoric cultural features. The historic farmstead is an example of a common site type and does not contain unique characteristics that would contribute new data to our understanding of historic settlement in the project vicinity. Based on these considerations, site 31RD1525/1525** has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Site 31RD1526/1526**

Site Description: Prehistoric Artifact Scatter; Historic Isolate
Component: Late Archaic; Woodland; 18th C.
Site Setting: Ridge Toe

UTMs: 373460 N 624518 E
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1526/1526** is situated on a ridge toe that grades to a tributary of Sandy Creek. It is separated from 31RD1525/1525** by intermittent drainages (see Figure 3.4). The site area has been clear cut and is currently in secondary growth. Logging debris is scattered throughout the site area but overall surface visibility was good.

As at site 31RD1525/1525**, this site was examined through a series of 30 meter (98 ft) interval linear transects. Artifact presence/absence observations were recorded at 15 meter (49 ft) intervals and artifact collections were made at 30 meter (98 ft) intervals along each transect. Site dimensions of 200 by 100 meters (656 x 328 ft) were established based on the extent of the surface scatter of artifacts and the landform (Figure 3.9). Ground surface visibility was generally good. Where the ground surface was obscured by vegetation or debris, shovel tests were excavated. The majority of these tests exposed red clay subsoil. The few excavated tests that contained A horizon soil had approximately 5 cm (2 in) of grayish brown sandy loam overlying red clay subsoil.

Thirty-five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from site 31RD1526/1526** (Table 3.3). These artifacts include aphanitic and porphyritic metavolcanic and quartz debitage and tools, and two ceramic sherds. The tools include a Middle Woodland period Yadkin triangular type projectile point base. The second projectile point fragment consists of a contracting stem and likely dates to the Late Archaic period. The ceramics are attributable to the Middle Woodland period and have characteristics consistent with the Yadkin ceramics series. The quartz hammerstone is approximately 7.5 cm (3 in) in diameter and has bashing on two sides and an indentation in the center, suggesting possible use as a nutting stone as well as a hammerstone.

Two historic period artifacts were also recovered at this site. These items are a small piece of lead glazed earthenware and a dark olive green bottle neck fragment. The ceramic cannot be dated; however, the bottle neck is likely from a wine bottle. It was hand blown and may date to the early nineteenth century. These artifacts are considered to be intrusive due to the lack of additional historic material or indications of historic structures within the site boundaries.

The prehistoric component at 31RD1526/1526** is similar to that at 31RD1525/1525** in that, despite the recovery of temporally diagnostic artifacts, the artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts. No discrete activity areas or specific temporal occupation areas can be identified. The site area has undergone severe disturbance from erosion and logging activities, and there are no subsurface deposits. Based on these considerations, site 31RD1526/1526** is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

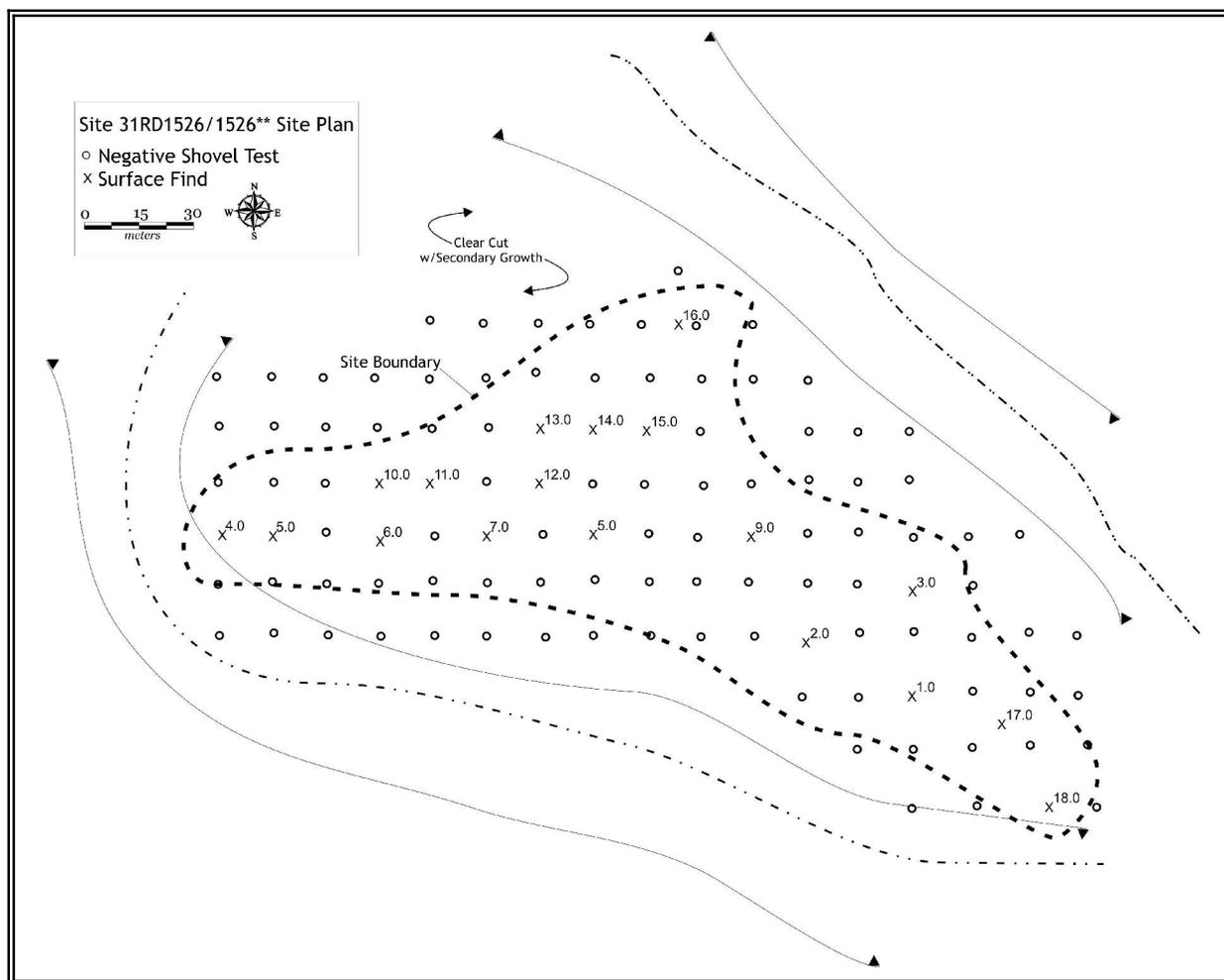


Figure 3.9 Plan map of site 31RD1526/1526**.

Table 3.3. Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1526/1526**.

Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments	Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments
Lithic: MV flake/flake frag.	24		Qtz flake/flake frag.	2	
MV flake tool	1	use wear on 2 edges	Qtz shatter	1	
MV biface/biface frag.	1		Qtz hammerstone/nutting stone	1	
MV point/point frag.	2	1 MW Yadkin triangular base	Ceramics: vcst, UID decoration (poss. cord marked)	1	MW Yadkin series
MV shatter	1		crushed qtz temper, simple stamped	1	MW Yadkin series

MV - metavolcanic; Qtz - quartz; EA - Early Archaic; LA - Late Archaic; MW - Middle Woodland; vcst - very coarse sand

Site 31RD1527**

Site Description: Historic House Site
Component: 19th-E. 20th C.
Site Setting: Ridge Top

UTMs: 3973687 N 623876 E
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1527** is the remains of a historic house on a ridge top. It is set in a wooded buffer between two agricultural fields (see Figure 3.4). The surrounding area is wooded with a mix of pines and hardwoods, and undergrowth is moderately dense. A dirt road runs east/west approximately 12 meters (39 ft) north of the site, and several very large quartz boulders are exposed between the site and this road.

The aboveground structural remains include a brick and stone rubble pile, that likely represents the chimney, and 17 concrete block footers. The footers are spaced approximately 2 meters (6.5 ft) apart along four rows oriented north/south. Based on the placement of these footers, the building would have measured approximately 22 by 15 meters (72 x 49 ft). The chimney would have been in the center of the building.

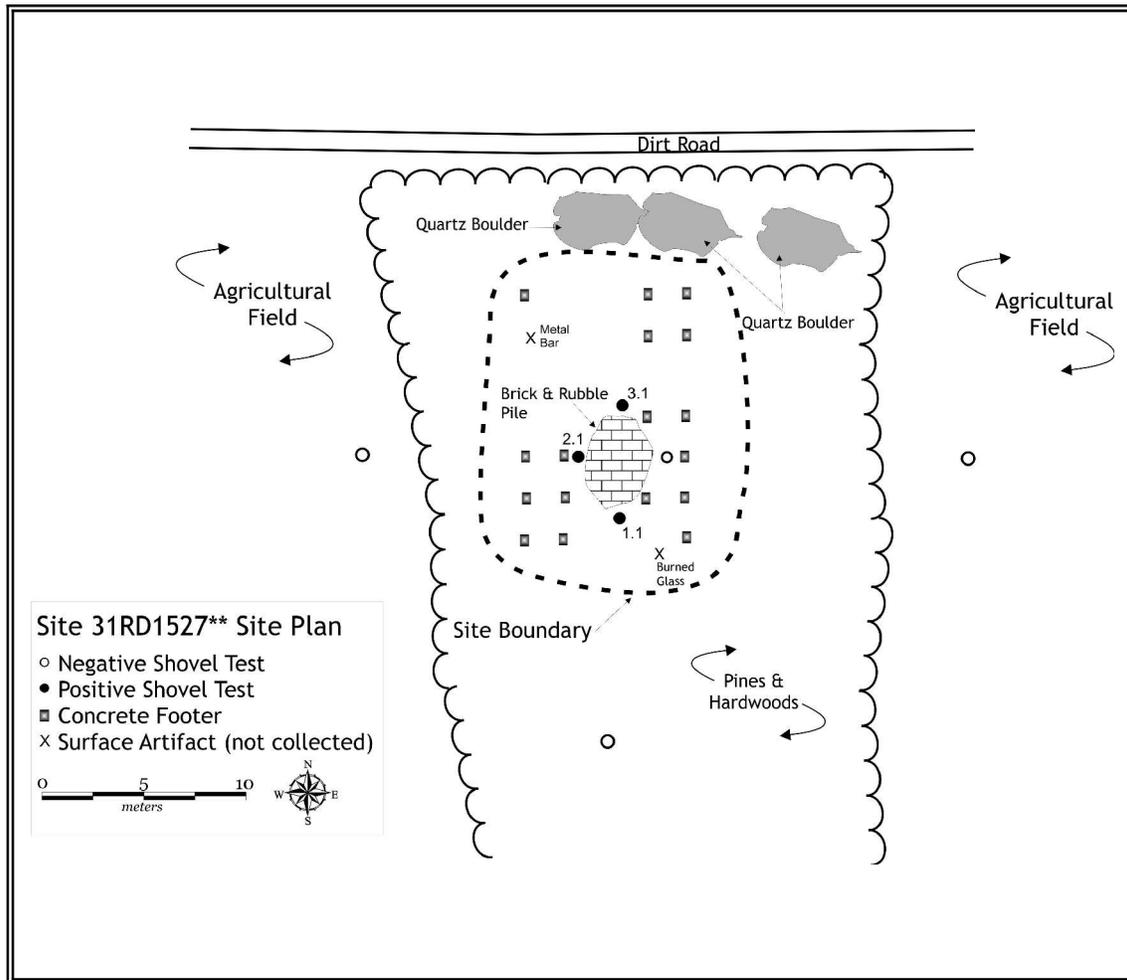


Figure 3.10. Site plan of 31RD1527**.

Shovel tests were excavated at 5 meter (16 ft) intervals around the chimney base. These tests contained approximately 45 cm (18 in) of light yellowish brown loamy sandy overlying yellowish red sandy clay subsoil. Three of these shovel tests yielded artifacts. These artifacts include glass (both flat and bottle), cut nails, and sheet metal fragments (Table 3.4). Cut nails were in common use between 1810 and 1880 (IMACS 2001), indicating that the building was constructed during the nineteenth century. A large metal bar and pieces of burned glass were noted on the ground surface but were not collected. The distribution of the artifacts and the building footers served to establish site boundaries of 32 by 25 meters (105 x 82 ft; Figure 3.10). This building is not reflected on the 1915 county soil map. It is possible that it had already been destroyed, likely by fire, by that time. Alternatively, it may not have been built by that time and was only occupied for a short period during the early twentieth century.

Table 3.4. Summary of Historic Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1527**.

Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments
clear bottle glass	1	
light green burned glass	2	
light green flat glass	1	
cut nail	2	1810-1880
square nail/nail frag.	2	
UID metal	7	likely corrugated sheet metal frags.

This site has undergone severe disturbance, primarily from the likely burning of the building. With the exception of the cut nails, no temporally sensitive artifacts were recovered and the building is not reflected on the 1907 soil map, precluding our ability to definitively determine the period of occupation. Archival research failed to yield information on possible occupants of this house. This is a relatively common site type in the project area, and this site does not contain any unique characteristics that would warrant further research. Site 31RD1527** has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1528

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Component: Unknown Prehistoric

Site Setting: Upland

UTMs: 3973673 N 623839 E

Soil Type: Vance sandy loam

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1528 is a scatter of prehistoric lithic debitage in a upland agricultural field in the northern portion of the project tract (see Figure 3.4). At the time of this investigation, the field contained sparse grass and afforded excellent ground surface visibility. A dirt road bordered by a ditch runs east/west approximately 15 meters (49 ft) north of the site deposits.

Transect shovel tests excavated in the field contained yellowish brown clay loam overlying reddish brown clay subsoil. No shovel tests yielded artifacts. Artifacts were initially noted on the surface of the field

and the site was defined through a general walkover of the field. Site dimensions of 60 by 28 meters (197 x 92 ft) were defined based on the distribution of artifacts noted on the surface of the field (Figure 3.11).

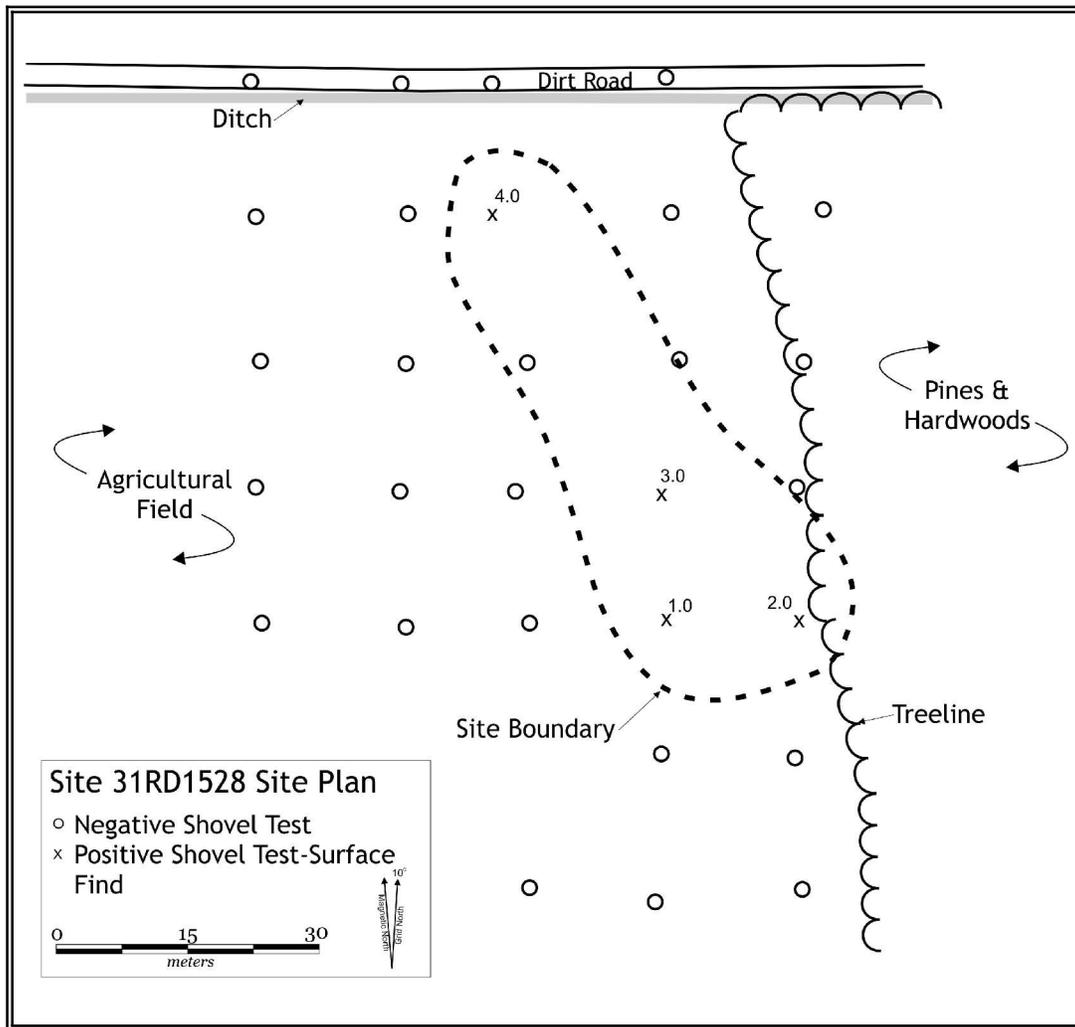


Figure 3.11 Site Plan of 31RD1528.

Artifacts were recovered from four surface locations at this site. They consist of seven metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments. All are relatively small and likely resulted during the later stages of tool production. None can be attributed to a specific time period.

Site 31RD1528 is a light scatter of non-diagnostic lithic debitage. The site lacks subsurface deposits and has no potential for preserved cultural features. This site has no further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1529

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Site Setting: Ridge Toe

UTMs: 3973308 N 622875E
Soil Type: Helena sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Site 31RD1529 is a scatter of lithic debitage identified along a dirt road at the southern on the edge of an agricultural field (see Figure 3.4). Beyond the site, the landform slopes to an intermittent drainage that drains south into Dodsons Lake. The field was in sparse grass at the time of this investigation, providing excellent ground surface visibility. The field is bordered by hardwood forest.

Transect shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity contained either yellowish brown clay loam overlying reddish brown clay or only reddish brown clay. None yielded artifacts. The artifacts were noted on the surface of a dirt road that borders the field. A total of six artifacts were recovered from four surface

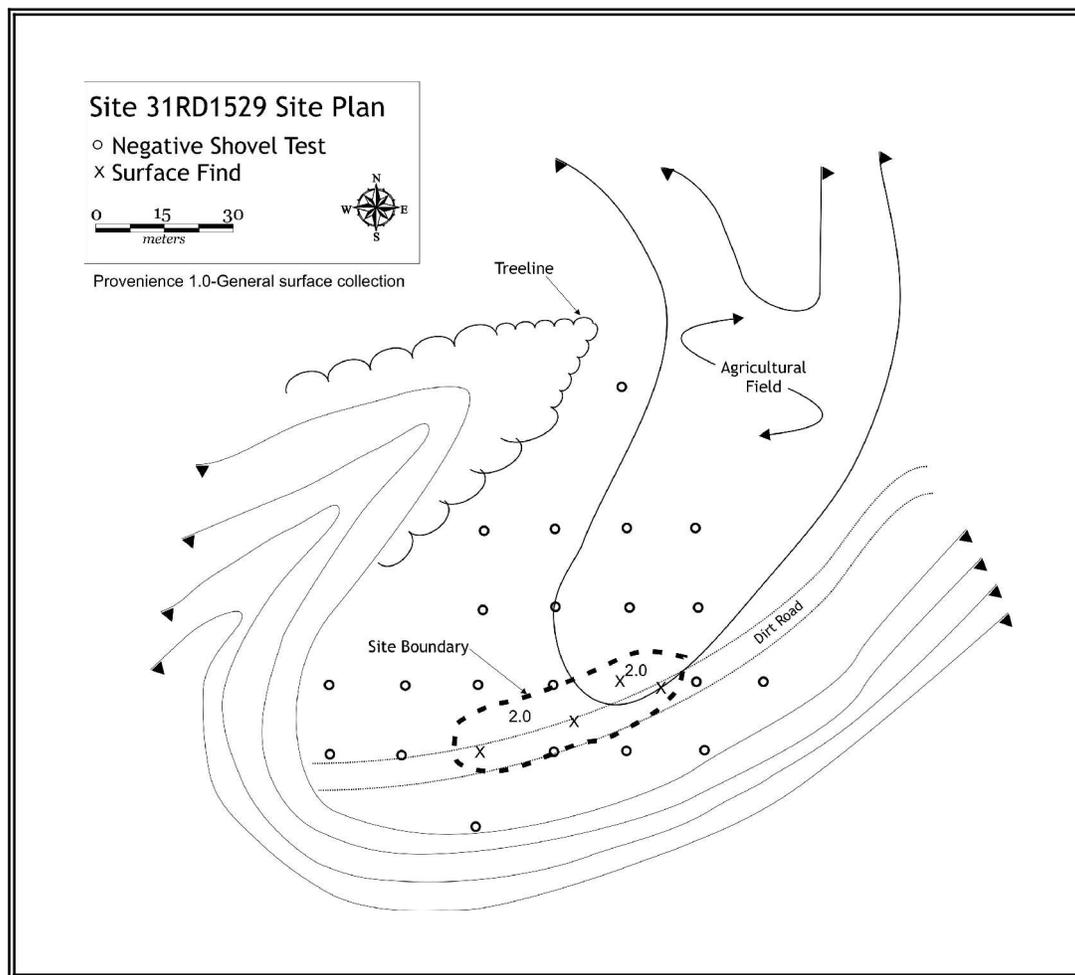


Figure 3.12. Plan map of site 31RD1529.

locations. Site dimensions of 15 by 50 meters (49 x 164 ft) were established based on the distribution of these artifacts (Figure 3.12).

The artifact assemblage for this site is comprised of six metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments. Three of these flakes are of a fine grained material, possibly rhyolite. None of these flakes can be attributed to a specific time period.

Site 31RD1529 is a low density scatter of non-diagnostic lithic debitage. There are no subsurface deposits and no potential for preserved cultural features. This site lacks further research potential and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1530

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Site Setting: Ridge Top

UTMs: 3973634 N 623186 E
Soil Type: Helena sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Site 31RD1530 is a subsurface scatter of lithic debitage situated on a ridge top in the north central portion of the project tract (see Figure 3.4). The site area is wooded with a mix of pines and mature hardwoods. A large outcrop of quartz boulders are present at the tip of the landform, approximately 60 meters (197 ft) southeast of the site. Fence lines run north/south and east/west immediate east of the site, separating the woods from a residential yard. A drainage ditch runs north/south west of the site area.

Shovel tests were excavated at 30 meter (98 ft) intervals along parallel transects spaced 30 meters (98 ft) apart in this area. Upon identification of the initial positive test, intervals were decreased to 15 meters (49 ft). A total of four shovel tests yielded artifacts, resulting in site boundaries of 45 by 25 meters (148 x 82 ft; Figure 3.13). Soils exposed in shovel tests excavated in the immediate site vicinity consisted of up to 50 cm (20 in) of light yellowish brown sand grading to yellowish brown clay subsoil. Soil exposed in shovel tests excavated in the surrounding area contained reddish brown clay loam, suggesting that this site is situated in a discrete pocket of sandy soil.

Most of the artifacts were recovered from the upper 35 cm (14 in), with the exception of one flake that was recovered at a depth of 50 cm (20 in). The artifacts recovered from this site consist of two metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments, a non-diagnostic metavolcanic biface fragment, one quartz flake/flake fragment, and one piece of quartz shatter. The presence of the quartz debitage could indicate the exploitation of the nearby outcrop but the boulders exhibited no evidence of having been quarried. None of these artifacts can be assigned a specific temporal or cultural affiliation.

This site is a discrete scatter of lithic debitage that appears to have been deposited in an area with soil that varies from the surround landform. Unfortunately, the artifacts are sparse and no diagnostic material was recovered. It is unlikely that this site will contribute significantly to our understanding of prehistoric settlement in the project area. Site 31RD1530 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is advocated.

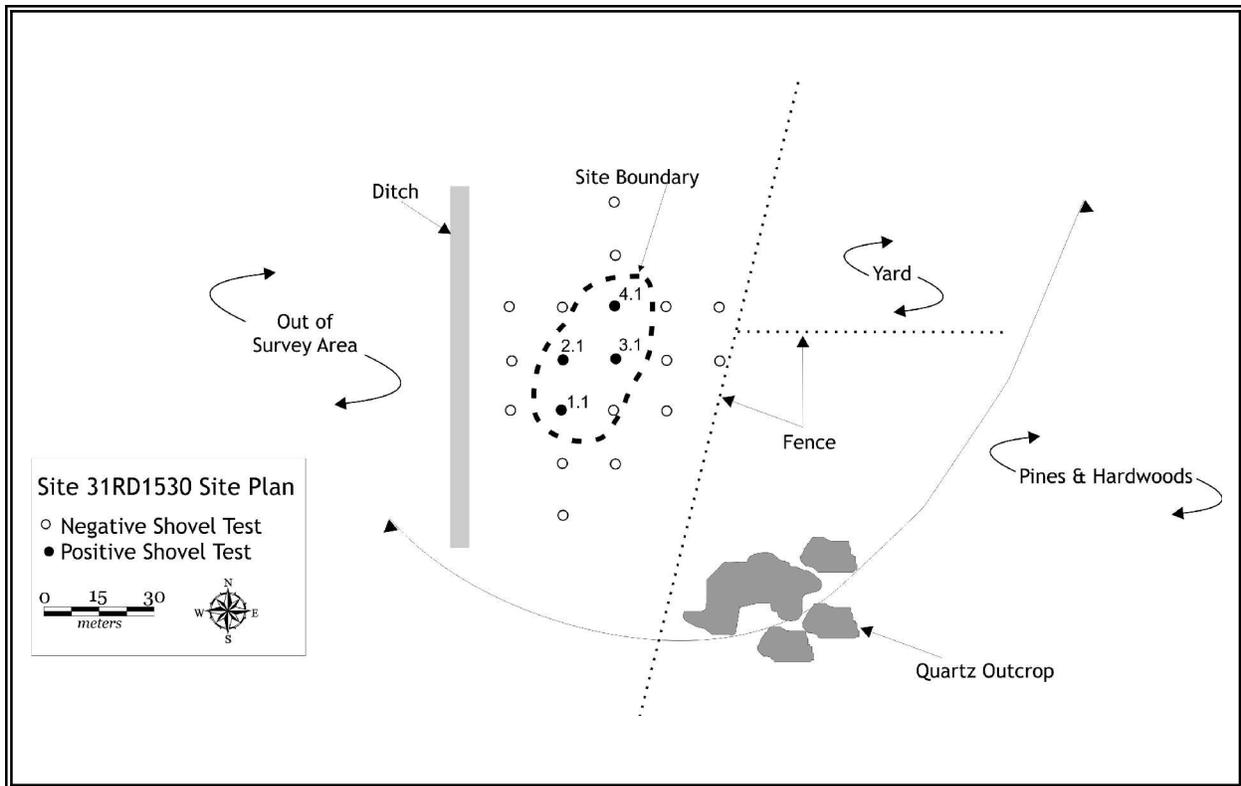


Figure 3.13. Plan map of site 31RD1530.

Site 31RD1531

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Site Setting: Ridge Toe

UTMs: 3973290 N 624616 E
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Site 31RD1531 is a scatter of lithic debitage situated at the edge of a ridge toe that grades southward to a tributary of Sandy Creek (see Figure 3.4). The site deposits were identified at the eastern end of an agricultural field along its wooded border. The adjacent woods consist of planted pine. The agricultural field was in sparse grass, allowing for excellent surface visibility.

Reddish brown clay loam was present at the ground surface in the site area. In judgementally placed shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity, red clay subsoil was encountered within 10 cm (4 in) of the ground surface. Delineation of site 31RD1531 was accomplished through comprehensive pedestrian walkover of the site area. Three metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments and one metavolcanic biface fragment were collected from a 7 by 5 meter (23 x 16 ft) area (Figure 3.14).

None of the artifacts recovered can be attributed to a specific time period. The biface fragment and one of the flakes/flake fragments are banded rhyolite. Another of the flakes/flake fragments is very fine grained.

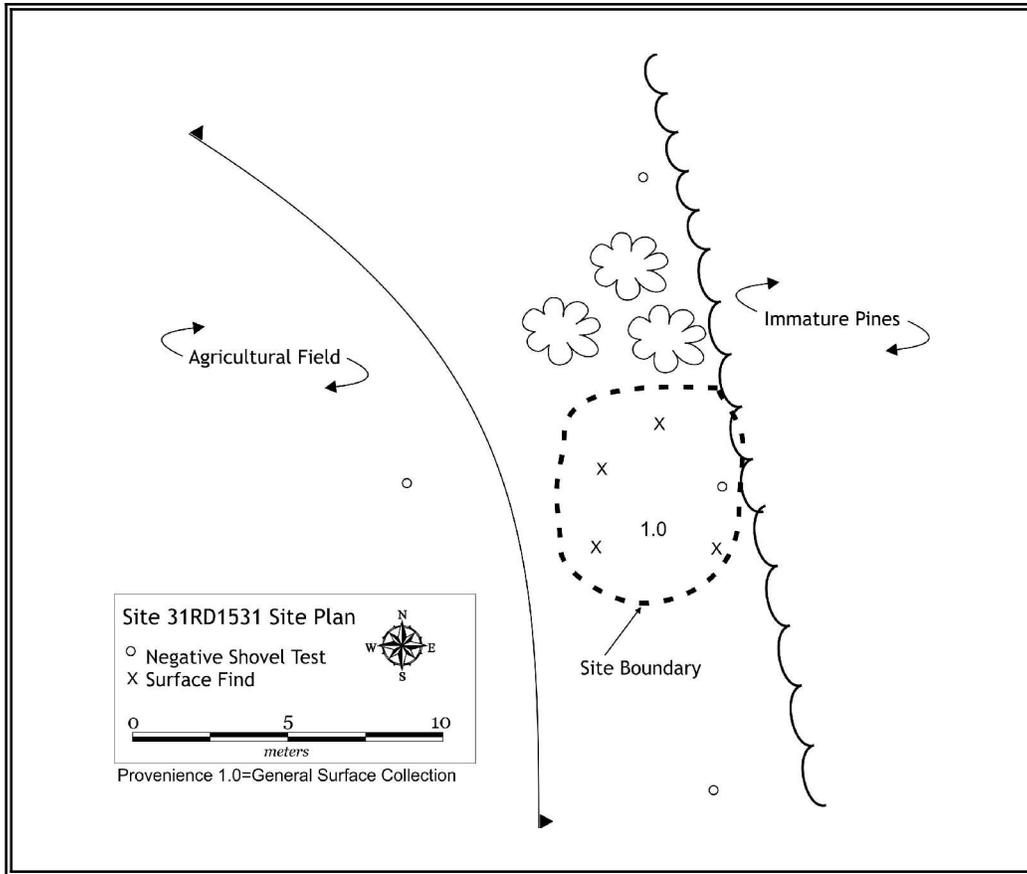


Figure 3.14. Plan map of site 31RD1531.

This site is a light density artifact scatter that cannot be attributed to a specific time frame. There were no subsurface deposits identified and there is little potential for preserved cultural features. This site has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1532

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Site Setting: Ridge Top

UTMs: 3973690 N 624041 E
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Site 31RD1532 is a scatter of lithic debitage on a knoll top in the northern portion of the survey tract (see Figure 3.4). Deposits were scattered in an agricultural field and along an adjacent dirt road. The agricultural field contained sparse grass and had excellent surface visibility.

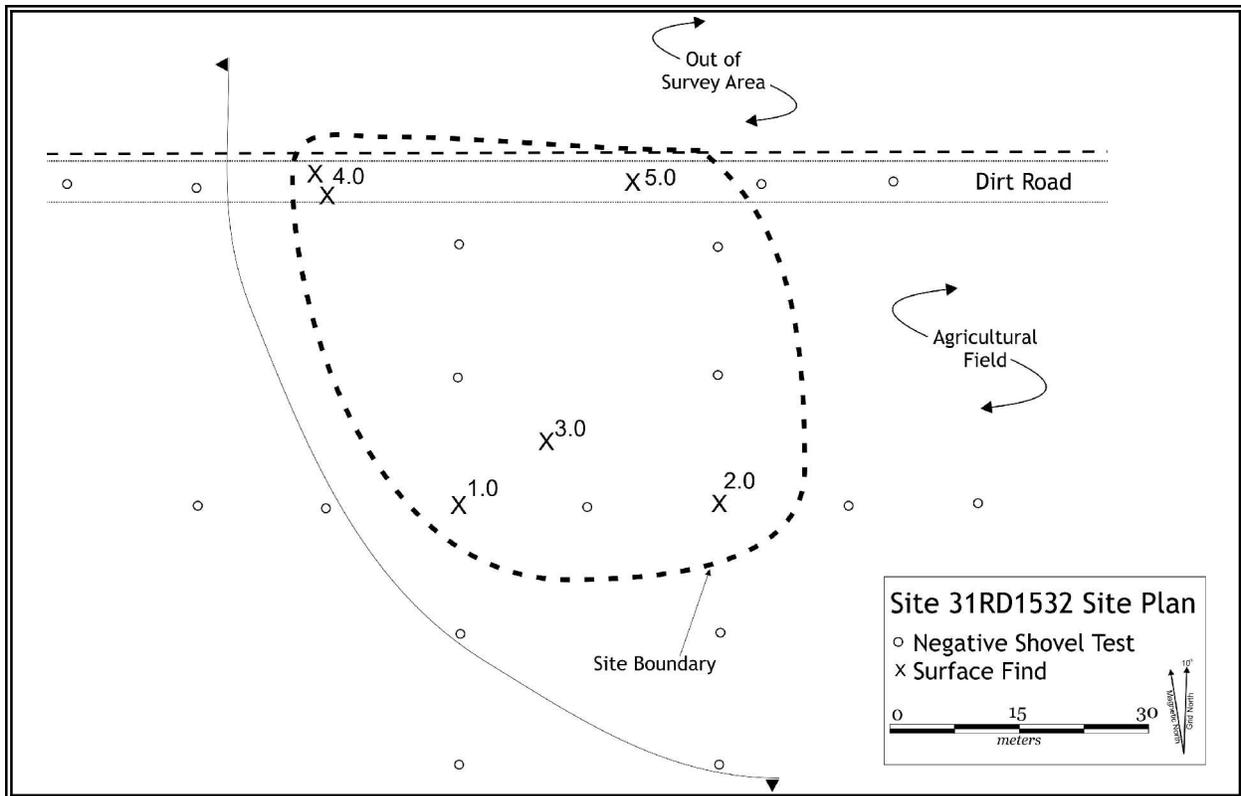


Figure 3.15. Plan map of site 31RD1532.

Reddish brown clay loam was visible across the agricultural field. Shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity encountered red clay subsoil within the upper 10 cm (4 in) of the ground surface. No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts. Site boundaries of 45 by 60 meters (148 x 197 ft) were established based on the distribution of surface artifacts in the field and along the dirt road bordering the field on the north (Figure 3.15).

Seven flakes/flake fragments were recovered from this site. Six of these are metavolcanic and one is quartz. None of this debitage is diagnostic of a particular time period.

This site is a light scatter of non-diagnostic lithic debitage. Based on flake size, this material resulted from the later stage of tool production. There are no subsurface deposits and no potential for preserved cultural features. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, having no further research potential.

Site 31RD1533

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Middle-Late Archaic; Middle Woodland
Site Setting: Ridge Toe

UTMs: 3972909 N 624308 E
Soil Type: Wynott-Enon sandy clay loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

Site 31RD1533 is a scatter of lithic debitage and tools that extends down a ridge toe that grades to a tributary of Sandy Creek (see Figure 3.4). The area has been recently clear cut and afforded excellent surface visibility. Logging debris is scattered across the landform.

Due to the exposure of subsoil across the landform, this site was delineated through comprehensive examination of the ground surface. No shovel tests were excavated. Diagnostic tools were piece plotted and the outer boundaries of the debitage scatter were recorded. Site dimensions of 95 by 40 meters (312 x 131 ft) were established based on the extent of the site deposits (Figure 3.16).

Twenty artifacts were recovered from this site (Table 3.5). These artifacts include one Archaic stemmed point, two Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain projectile points, three Late Archaic Savannah River projectile points, and one piece of Middle Woodland period Yadkin series ceramic. None of this material retains its spatial integrity so no discrete temporal occupation areas can be discerned.

Table 3.5. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1533.

Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments	Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments
Lithic: MV flake/flake frag.	12		Qtz point	1	Archaic
MV flake tool	1		Ceramics: c/vcs temper, fabric impressed	1	MW Yadkin series
MV biface/biface frag.	1				
MV point/point frag.	4	2 MA, 3 LA Archaic			

MV - metavolcanic; Qtz - quartz; EA - Early Archaic; LA - Late Archaic; MW - Middle Woodland; c/vcs - coarse/very coarse sand

Despite the recovery of a number of temporally diagnostic tools, the site deposits lack integrity. The site area has been adversely impacted by logging and severe erosion. There is no potential for subsurface deposits or preserved cultural features. This site has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is warranted.

Site 31RD1534

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Late Archaic
Site Setting: Ridge Toe

UTMs: 3972970 N 623761 E
Soil Type: Wynott-Enon sandy clay loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not eligible

This scatter of lithic debitage is situated on a ridge toe that grades northwest to an intermittent drainage that flows into Dodsons Lake (see Figure 3.4). The site deposits are clustered at the northwest corner of an agricultural field that has sparse grass. The adjacent forest is primarily mature hardwoods.

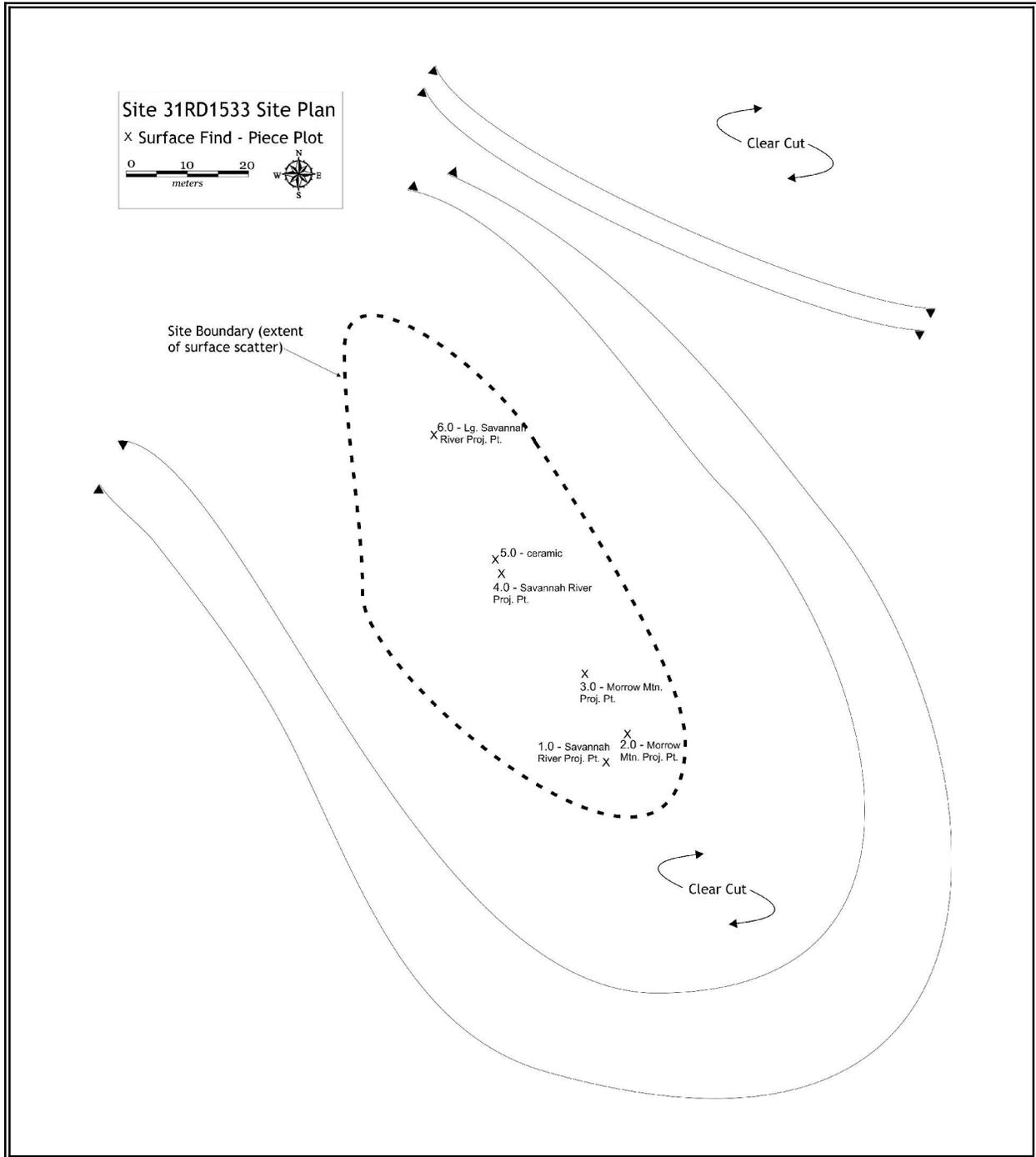


Figure 3.16. Plan map of site 31RD1533.

Reddish brown clay loam was visible across the field surface. Shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity encountered red clay subsoil within 10 cm (4 in) of the ground surface. Site dimensions of 105 by 75 meters (344 x 246 ft) were established based on the extent of the artifact scatter on the surface of the field (Figure 3.17). Artifacts were recovered from six surface locations.

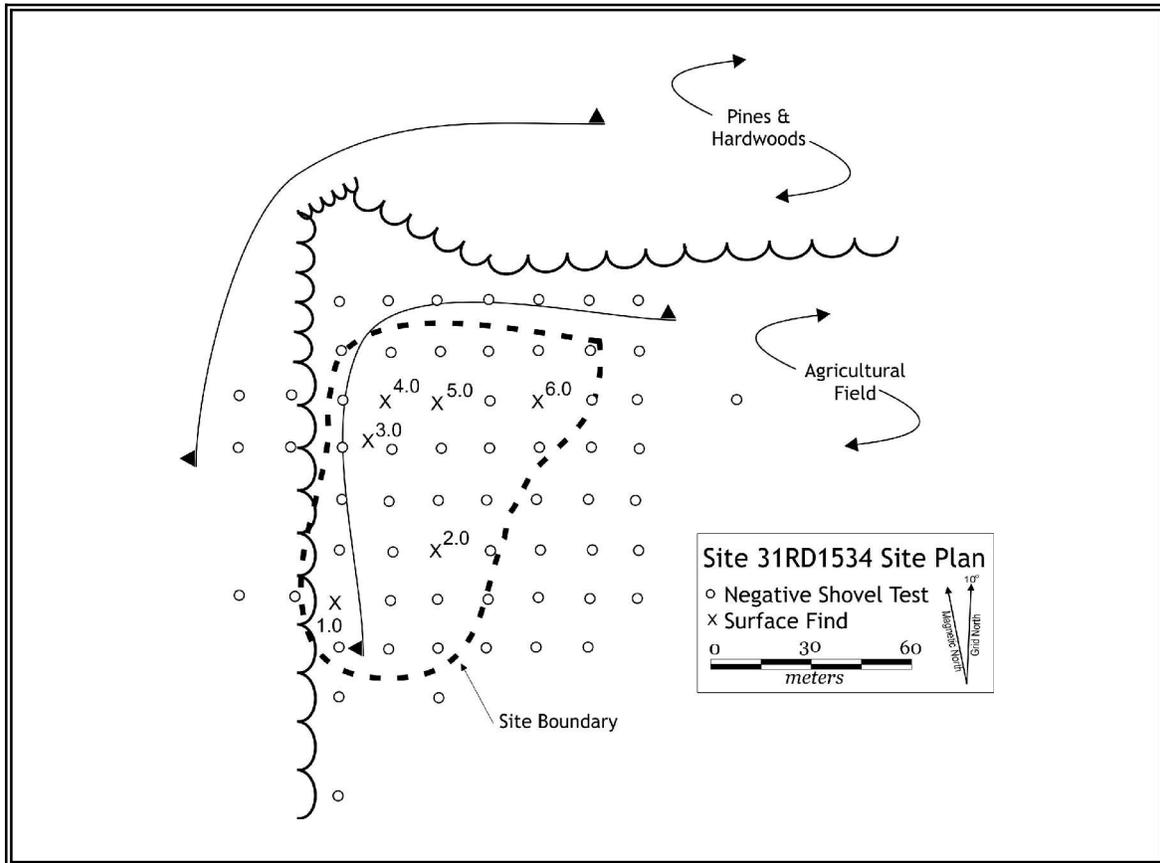


Figure 3.17. Site plan map of 31RD1534.

A total of eight artifacts were recovered at 31RD1534. This assemblage consists of four flakes/flake fragments, two bifaces/biface fragments, and two projectile points/point fragments. All are of metavolcanic material. One of the projectile points is a Middle Archaic Guilford type and the other is a Late Archaic Savannah River type, allowing us to date the site occupation to the Middle through Late Archaic periods.

Site 31RD1534 is a scatter of lithic debitage and tools in an agricultural field. There are no subsurface deposits and the artifacts recovered lack spatial integrity. Based on the shallowness of clay subsoil, there is little potential for preserved cultural features. Overall, this site lacks further research potential. It is, therefore, recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1535

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Early - Late Archaic
Site Setting: Ridge Nose

UTMs: 3973426 N 623984 E
Soil Type: Helena sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1535 is a scatter of lithic debitage on a ridge nose overlooking an intermittent drainage in the northern portion of the survey tract (see Figure 3.4). Site deposits were confined to the southwestern corner of an agricultural field. The agricultural field contained sparse grass and had excellent surface visibility. It is bordered by mixed pine and hardwood forest.

Reddish brown sandy loam was visible across the agricultural field. Shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity encountered red clay subsoil within the upper 10 cm (4 in) of the ground surface. No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts. Site boundaries of 55 by 60 meters (180 x 197 ft) were established based on the distribution of surface artifacts (Figure 3.18).

A total of eighteen artifacts was recovered at 31RD1535 (Table 3.6). These artifacts consisted of both quartz and metavolcanic debitage and tools. The temporally diagnostic artifacts in this assemblage include one large Early Archaic blank, one Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain projectile point, and one Late Archaic Savannah River point. None of this material retains its spatial integrity, so no discrete temporal occupation areas can be discerned.

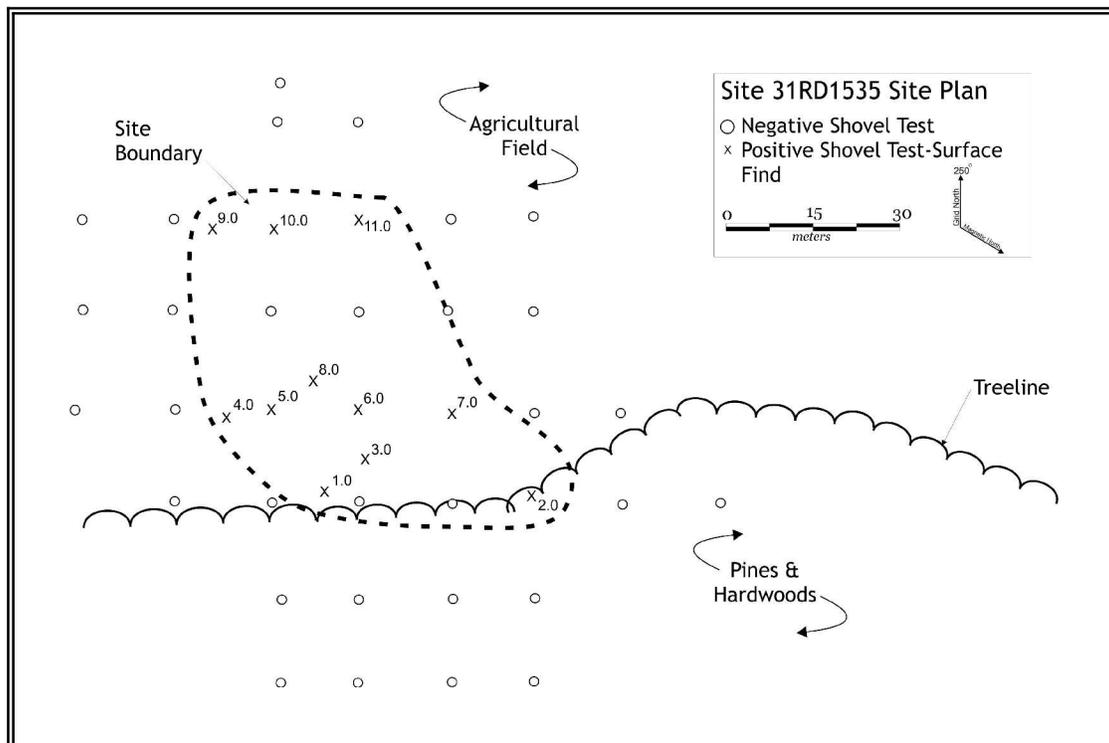


Figure 3.18 Site plan map of 31RD1535.

Table 3.6. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1535.

Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments	Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments
Lithic: MV flake/flake frag.	9		Qtz flake/flake frag.	3	
MV flake tool	1				
MV core/core frag.	1				
MV biface/biface frag.	1	1 EA			
MV point/point frag.	3	1 MA, 1 LA			

MV - metavolcanic; Qtz - quartz; EA - Early Archaic; MA - Middle Archaic; LA - Late Archaic; vcs - very coarse sand

Site 31RD1535 is a scatter of lithic debitage and tools on the surface of an agricultural field. There are no subsurface deposits and while diagnostic materials are present, their lack of intact context is indicative of heavy disturbance. Based on the shallowness of clay subsoil, there is little potential for preserved cultural features. Overall, this site lacks further research potential. It is, therefore, recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1536

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Archaic (unknown subperiod)
Site Setting: Ridge Top

UTMs: 3973678 N 623941 E
Soil Type: Helena sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1536 is prehistoric lithic scatter located on a small rise in the northern portion of the survey tract (see Figure 3.4). Artifacts were recovered from the surface of an agricultural field. A dirt road runs east-west approximately 20 meters (66 ft) north of the site deposits. The agricultural field contained sparse grass and had excellent surface visibility.

Reddish brown clay loam was visible across the field surface. Shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity encountered red clay subsoil within 10 cm (4 in) of the ground surface. As shovel tests were unproductive, the site was delineated through close interval walkover of the site area. Site dimensions of 23 by 30 meters (75 x 98 ft) were established based on the extent of the artifact scatter on the surface of the field and road (Figure 3.19).

Three metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments and one metavolcanic projectile point tip fragment were recovered. Based on its size, it is likely that the point fragment dates to the Archaic Period, but the particular subperiod cannot be determined.

This site is a light scatter of lithic debitage and tool fragments. There are no subsurface deposits and the artifacts recovered lack spatial integrity. Based on the shallowness of clay subsoil, there is little potential for preserved cultural features. Site 31RD1536 has fulfilled its research potential at this level of investigation and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

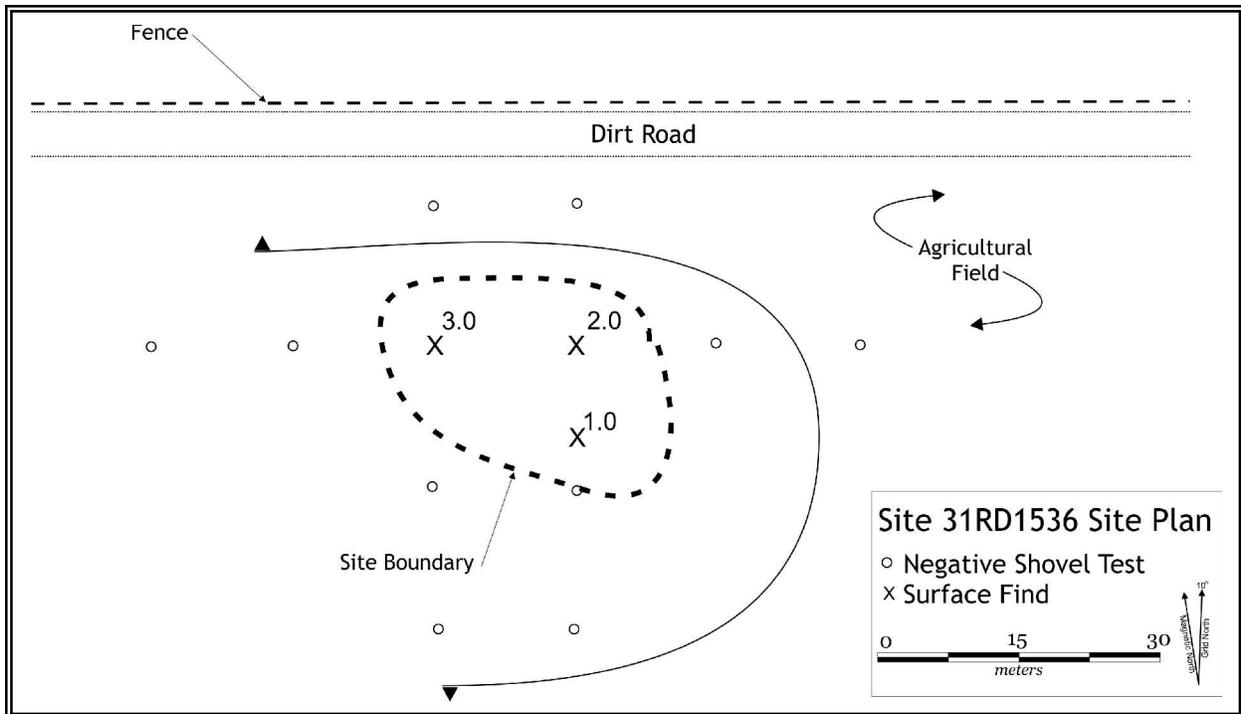


Figure 3.19. Plan map of site 31RD1536.

Site 31RD1537/1537**

Site Description: Prehistoric Isolate; Historic House Site
Component: Unknown Prehistoric; L. 19th C.
Site Setting: Ridge Top

UTMs: 3973427 N 624783 E
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1537/1537** is a historic house site that also yielded an isolated prehistoric artifact. It is located on a severely rutted and disturbed ridge top in the northeastern portion of the survey tract (see Figure 3.4). The vegetation surrounding the site includes secondary growth from previous clear cutting activities, as well as a large cluster of daffodils that had been partially dug up. Standing water was also noted nearby. Surface visibility in the site area was fair to good.

Grayish brown clay loam was visible across the landform surface, and hydric soils were noted to the south of the site. Shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity encountered red clay subsoil within 30 cm (12 in) of the ground surface. Site dimensions of 75 by 50 meters (246 x 164 ft) were established based on the distribution of three positive shovel tests and by the presence of a nearby outbuilding believed to be associated with the historic component of the site (Figure 3.20).

The artifact assemblage from 31RD1537/1537** is comprised of nine historic artifacts (Table 3.7) and one metavolcanic flake/flake fragment. The prehistoric artifact cannot be attributed to a specific time period. The ironstone fragments have a decal decoration and were manufactured beginning in 1880 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Cut nails were in common usage from 1810 through about 1880 (IMACS

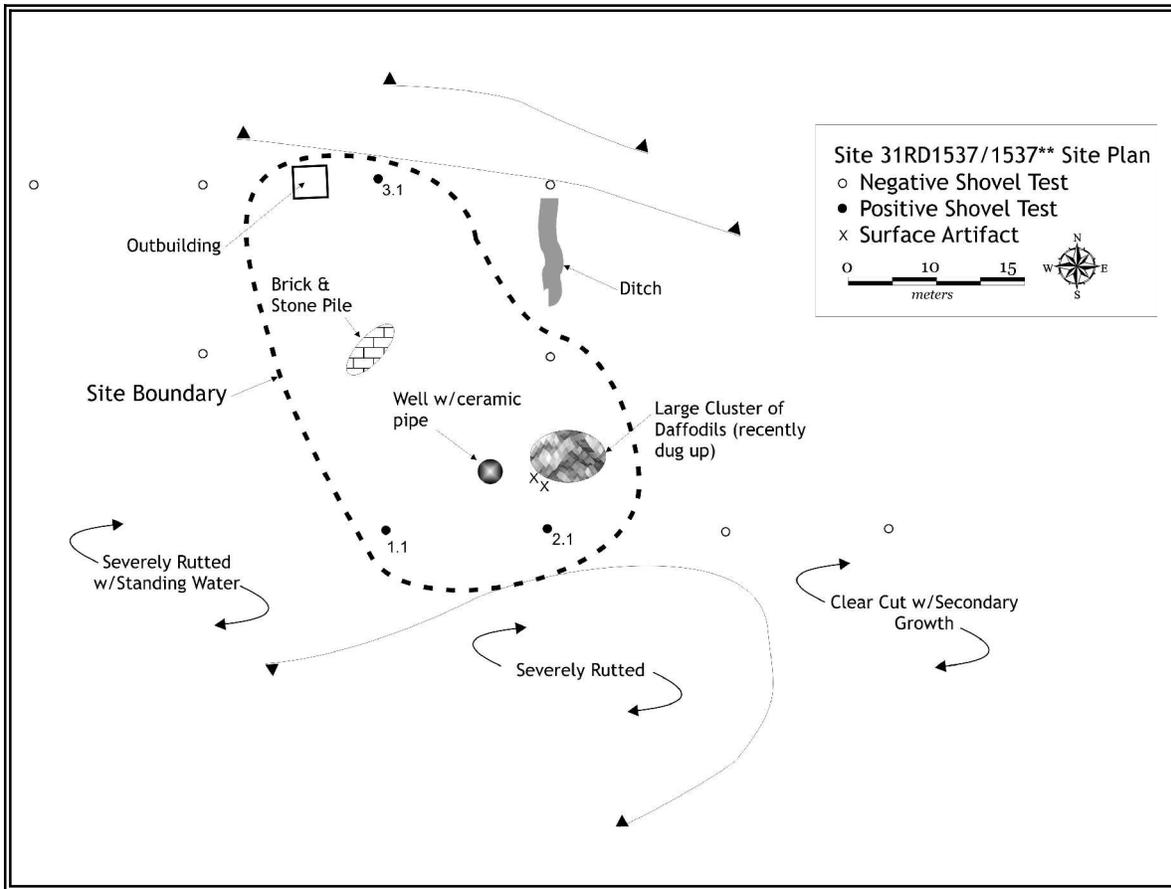


Figure 3.20. Plan map of site 31RD1537/1537**.

2001). These two artifacts indicate a late nineteenth century occupation of this site. No house is shown in this location on the 1915 county soil map, suggesting that it was no longer standing by that time. Features present at the site include a well with a ceramic pipe extending up from it, an outbuilding, a pile of brick and stone rubble, and a dense cluster of daffodils. The daffodils had been dug around and clumps appeared to have been removed. The brick and stone rubble may be the remains of a chimney. The outbuilding is constructed of wood plank siding, wire nails, and had a seamed metal roof. It appears to have been a chicken coop or small animal pen.

Table 3.7. Summary of Historic Artifacts Recovered from 31RD1537/1537**.

Artifact Type	# Recovered	Comments
Ceramics: Ironstone with decal decoration	3	1880-present
Lead glazed Redware	1	likely water or sewer pipe
Metal: Iron hardware	1	possible kitchen beater from electric mixer
Cut nail fragments	1	1810-1880
Miscellaneous	3	Aqua insulator cap fragments

Site 31RD1538

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Site Setting: Upland

UTMs: 3973548 N 624771 E
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1538 is a prehistoric lithic scatter clustered on the surface of a dirt logging road, which crosses an upland area in the northeastern portion of the survey tract (see Figure 3.4). The site and surrounding area has undergone extensive clear cutting, and the vegetation along the logging road is secondary growth. A small tributary of Sandy Creek runs northwest to southeast approximately 25 meters (82 ft) south of the site deposits and the site area is bordered by drainage with relatively steep side slopes on the west. Both the road bed and the surrounding area have excellent surface visibility.

Brown sandy loam was visible across the clear cut area and on the road surface. Shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity encountered red clay subsoil within the upper 10 cm (4 in) of the ground surface. Because the exposure of artifacts was limited to the road, selective surface collection was used to evaluate the extent of the scatter. Site boundaries of 7.5 by 7.5 meters (25 x 25 ft) were established based on the distribution of surface artifacts in the road bed (Figure 3.21).

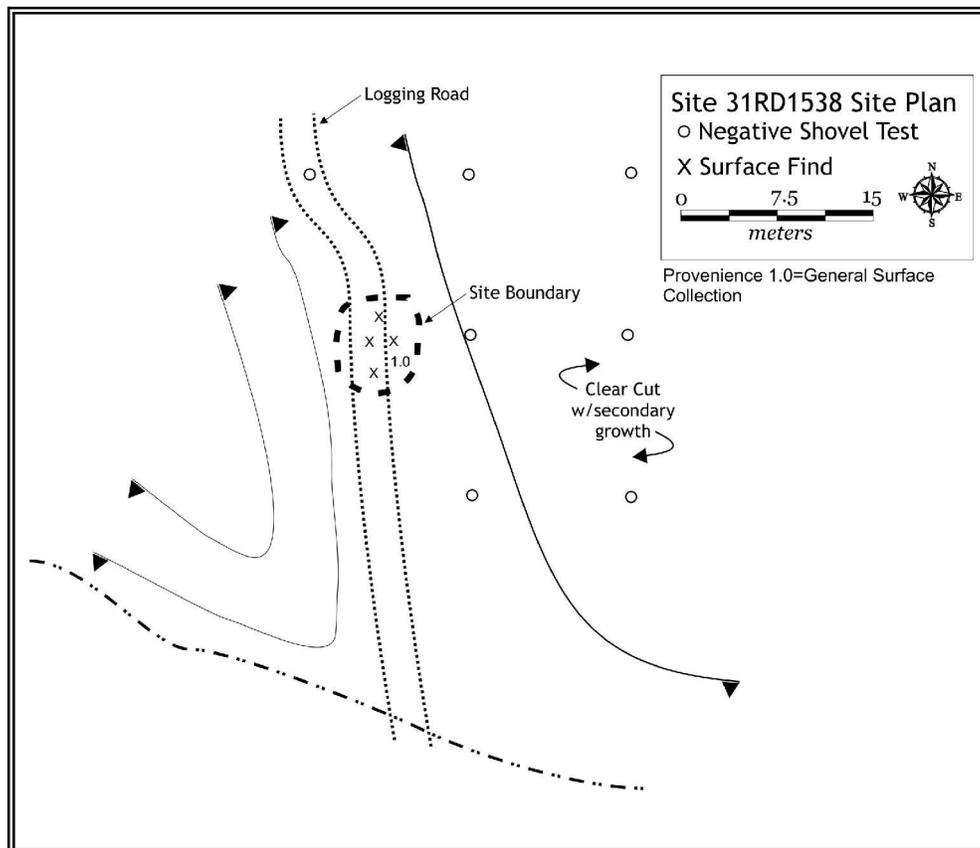


Figure 3.21. Site plan of 31RD1538.

Artifacts recovered from 31RD1538 consist of four metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments. Two of the flakes have cortex and appear to have been removed from a small cobble. None of these artifacts can be assigned a temporal or cultural affiliation.

This site is a small cluster of lithic debitage on the exposed surface of a logging road. It has no potential for subsurface cultural features, and its small assemblage of metavolcanic flakes makes it a limited source for future research. Site 31RD1538 has yielded all relevant data, and as such is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1539

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Component: Unknown Prehistoric

Site Setting: Ridge Top

UTMs: 3973632 N 624749 E

Soil Type: Vance sandy loam

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

This prehistoric lithic scatter was identified on the surface of a logging deck that it is situated on a ridge top in the northeastern portion of the project tract (see Figure 3.4). It is bounded to the northeast by a dirt logging road and adjacent railroad track. Local vegetation consists of scrub secondary growth over the surrounding clear cut area, and surface visibility is good. A number of push piles are present south of the site at the edge of the logging deck.

Brown sandy loam was visible on the surface across the clear cut area of site 31RD1539. Shovel tests excavated in the site vicinity exposed soil profiles consisting of approximately 25 cm (9.8 in) of brown sandy loam overlying red clay subsoil. In several tests, a mottled zone of yellowish gray clay and bark was present above the subsoil. Because the existence of the logging deck had so thoroughly disturbed the soil matrix and artifacts were present on the surface of this disturbed area, selective surface collection was used to evaluate the site extent. Site boundaries of 50 by 25 meters (165 x 82 ft) were established based on the distribution of artifacts on the logging deck surface (Figure 3.22).

A total of five artifacts was recovered from 31RD1539. All are metavolcanic flake/flake fragments and none of are culturally or temporally diagnostic. No artifacts were recovered from subsurface contexts, and no features were identified within the site area.

Site 31RD1539 is a light density prehistoric lithic scatter that cannot be dated to a specific time period. The site area has been severely disturbed by logging activities and erosion. This site has no potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of prehistoric settlement in the project area. It is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, and no further work is advocated.

Site 31RD1540

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter

Component: Unknown Prehistoric

Site Setting: Knoll

UTMs: 3973581 N 624690 E

Soil Type: Vance sandy loam

NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

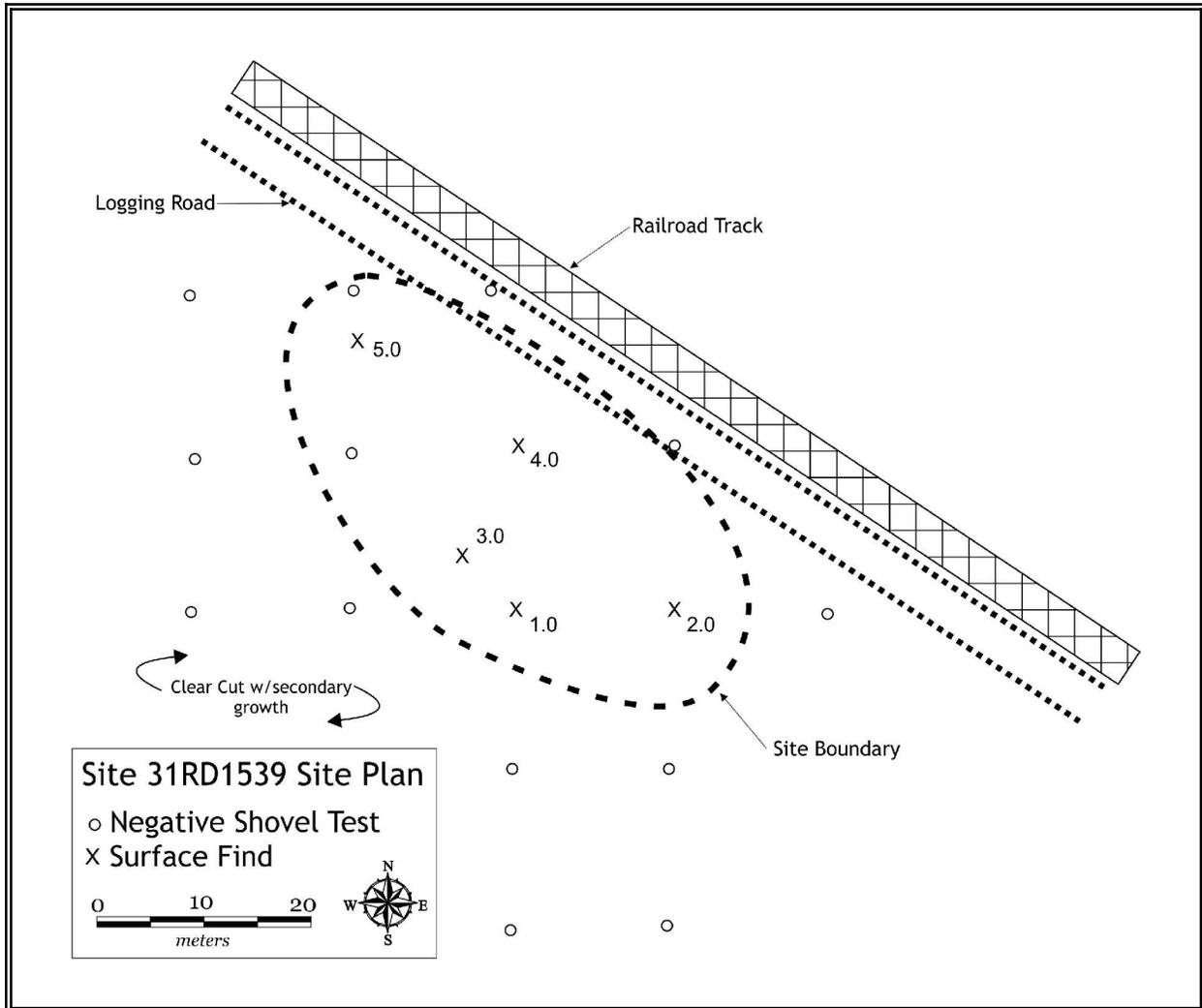


Figure 3.22. Plan map of site 31RD1539.

Site 31RD1540 is a prehistoric lithic scatter located on top of a knoll near the northeastern corner of the survey tract (see Figure 3.4). The area had been extensively clear cut with the only vegetation in the site vicinity being secondary growth. Ground surface visibility was fair to good.

Nine shovel tests were excavated across the landform in 15 meter intervals. Only one test yielded artifacts. Site boundaries of 15 by 15 meters (49 x 49 ft) were established based on the single positive shovel test (Figure 3.23). The artifact bearing soil zone is grayish brown sandy loam extending to a depth of 20 cm (8 in) below ground surface. Yellowish brown sandy clay is present to an approximate depth of 30 cm (12 in), beneath which is red clay subsoil.

Three metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments were recovered in the upper 5 cm (2 in) of the single positive shovel test. These flakes are not diagnostic.

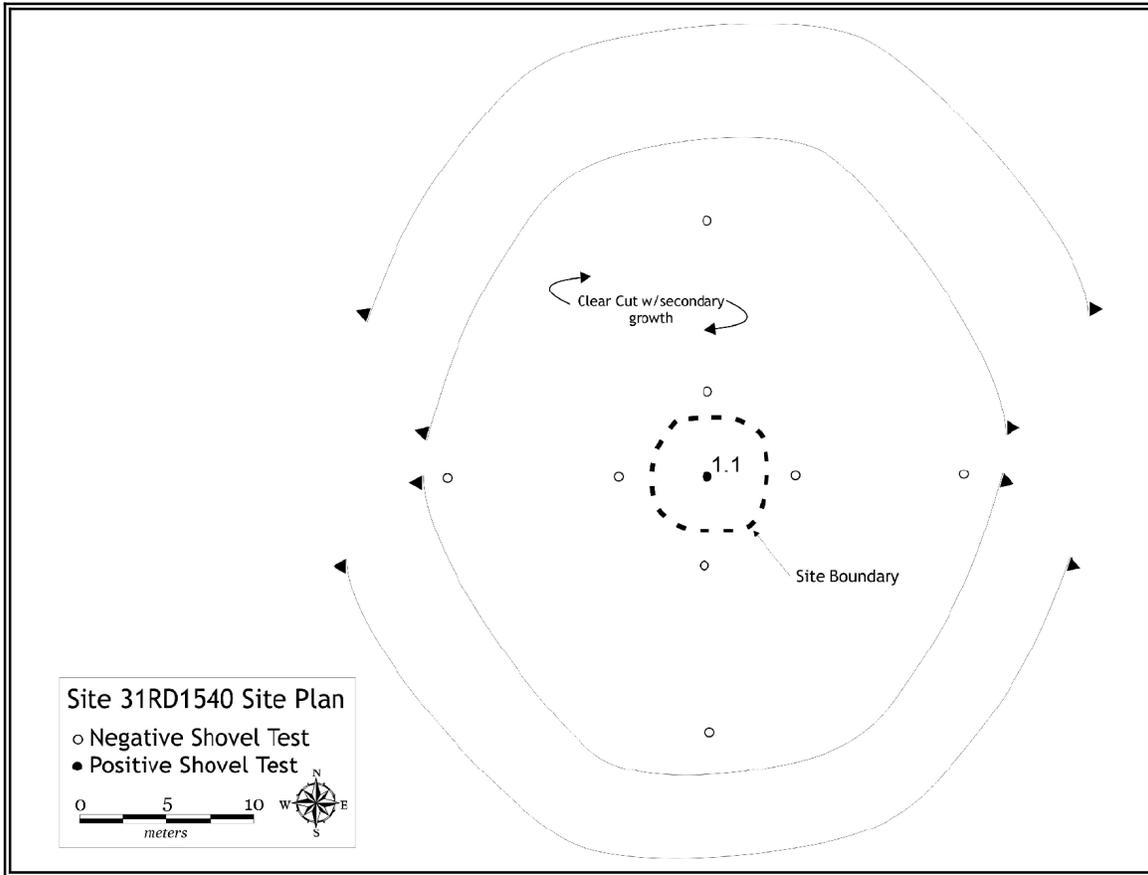


Figure 3.23. Site plan of 31RD1540.

Site 31RD1540 is a small lithic scatter which cannot be attributed to a specific prehistoric period. This site lacks sufficient potential for intact or distinct deposits and has no further research potential. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Site 31RD1541

Site Description: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter
Component: Unknown Prehistoric
Site Setting: Upland

UTMs: 3973652 N 624590 E
Soil Type: Vance sandy loam
NRHP Recommendation: Not Eligible

Site 31RD1541 is a prehistoric lithic scatter situated on a ridge top near the northern boundary of the survey tract (see Figure 3.4). The site deposits were identified along the edge of a dirt road that parallels railroad tracks, which forms the northern boundary of the project area. The road itself is separated from the adjacent railroad tracks by an overgrown buffer that is approximately 20 meters (66 ft) wide. South of the site area is a large clear cut in secondary growth.

Brownish red sandy clay loam was present on the surface of the site area on either side of the roadbed and the road surface was exposed reddish brown clay. Due to the 100 percent surface visibility in the site area, delineation of this site relied exclusively upon surface inspection. Site boundaries of 30 by 25 meters (99 x 82 ft) were defined based on the extent of the surface scatter of artifacts (Figure 3.24).

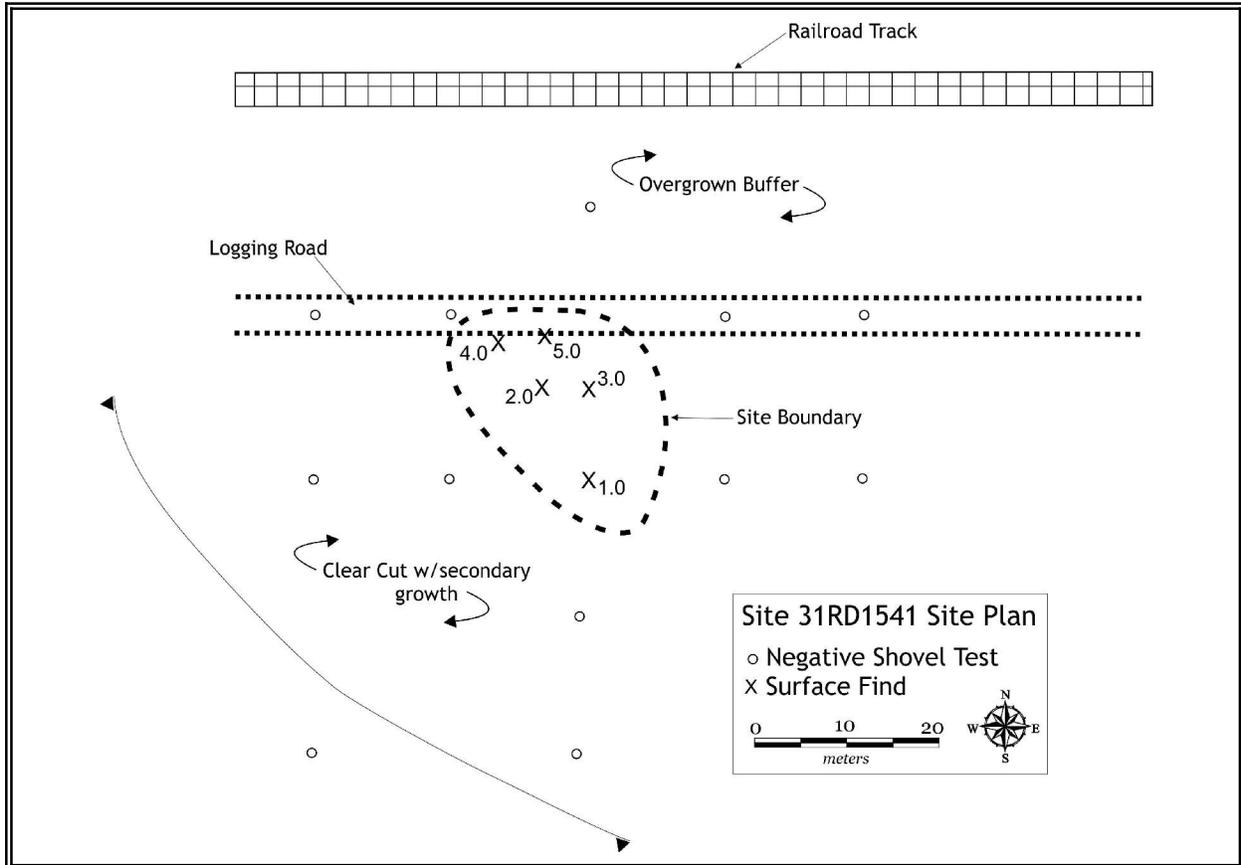


Figure 3.24. Plan map of site 31RD1541.

The artifact assemblage from site 31RD1541 includes four metavolcanic flakes/flake fragments and one metavolcanic biface. None of these artifacts are culturally or temporally diagnostic. No evidence of cultural features was identified.

Severe disturbance due to the existence of the road and the railroad, as well as land use activities, has removed any potential for discrete or intact deposits at this site. The artifact assemblage contains no diagnostics that would associate it with a particular occupational period. For these reasons, this site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and no further work is advocated.

Isolated Finds

Seventeen isolated finds were identified during this investigation (see Figure 3.4; Table 3.8). The majority of these resources consist of metavolcanic debitage. Despite delineation shovel testing or comprehensive surface examination around the original positive artifact location, an insufficient number of artifacts were recovered from these resources to be classified as sites. These isolates do not meet NRHP criteria and are recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

Table 3.8. Summary of Isolated Finds Identified During this Investigation.

Resource Number	Artifact(s)	Resource Number	Artifact(s)
31RD1542	1 MV flake/flake fragment	31RD1551	1 Qtz flake/flake fragment
31RD1543/1543**	1 MV flake/flake fragment; 1 pc. whiteware	31RD1552	1 MV flake/flake fragment
31RD1544	1 Qtz uniface	31RD1553	1 MV flake/flake fragment
31RD1545	1 MV flake/flake fragment	31RD1554	1 MV flake/flake fragment
31RD1546	1 MV projectile point fragment (non-diagnostic)	31RD1555	1 MV projectile point fragment
31RD1547	1 MV flake/flake fragment	31RD1556	1 MV flake/flake fragment
31RD1548	1 MV flake/flake fragment	31RD1557	1 MV biface fragment
31RD1549	1 MV utilized flake	31RD1558	1 MV flake/flake fragment
31RD1550	1 MV projectile point fragment (non-diagnostic)		

MV - metavolcanic; Qtz - quartz

Standing Structures

As noted in Chapter 1, four farmsteads are reflected in the project tract on the 1915 county soil map. One of these is documented in the 31RD152/1525** site discussion. As the focus of this investigation was archaeology, the other three farmsteads were photodocumented but not evaluated. Their locations are shown in Figure 3.25 and they are described below. These farmsteads are all comprised of a main house and multiple outbuildings. In addition, there were numerous dilapidated outbuildings and tobacco barns scattered throughout the survey areas, but these were not documented as cultural resources.

Farmstead 1. The main house at Farmstead 1 has collapsed so its architectural style cannot be determined. It had a brick chimney and a seamed metal roof. The siding was wood planks. Associated with this house are a sealed well, two log tobacco barns, two apparent livestock barns, and a large multi-story barn (Figure 3.26). With the exception of the tobacco barns, the outbuildings all have field stone footers, wood plank siding with wire nails, and seamed metal roofs. The tobacco barns are constructed of logs with notched ends and mortar chinking. Both exhibit evidence of having been converted from fire to gas as a heat source.

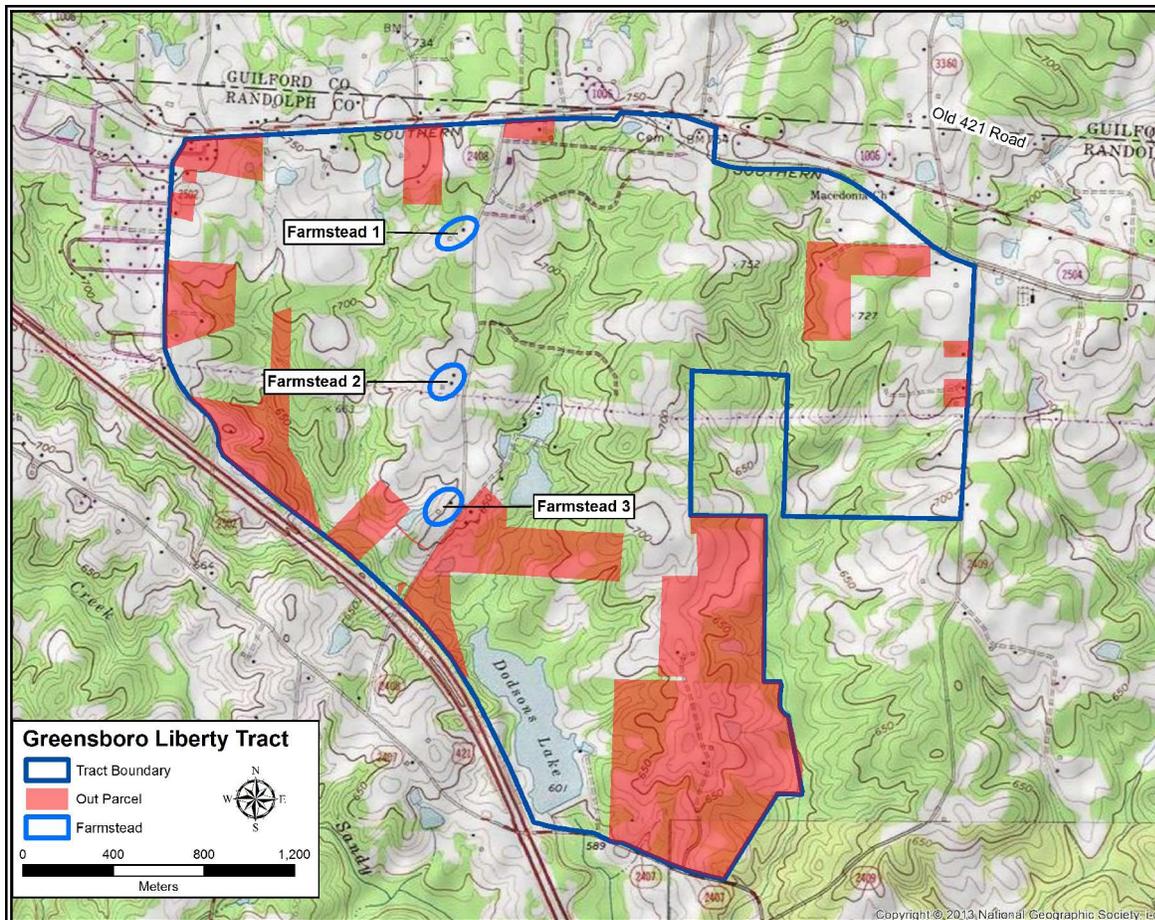


Figure 3.25. Map showing the locations of the three documented farmsteads (1970 [pr 1982] *Climax, NC*, 1974 *Grays Chapel, NC*, 1970 [pr 1982] *Kimesville, NC*, and 1974 *Liberty, NC* USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles).

Farmstead 2. Farmstead 2 includes a Craftsman style main house. This 3-bay house has 3/1 double hung windows and a wrap-around front porch (Figure 3.27). It does not have a chimney, but does have a brick flue. There are seven barns and outbuildings in proximity to the house. All are constructed of wood plank siding with wire nails and have seamed metal roofs.

Farmstead 3. This farmstead has a modified I-house style main house that has several additions (Figure 3.28). It has 6/1 double hung windows and two brick chimneys. The siding is asphalt shingles. A wooden well house is present in the rear of the house. There are four associated outbuildings, all set on brick and field stone footers with seamed metal roofs.

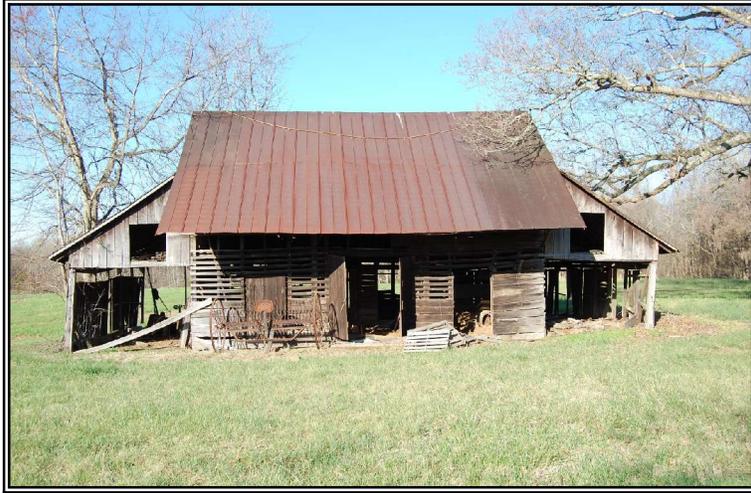


Figure 3.26. Multi-story barn at Farmstead 1, east facade.



Figure 3.27. Craftsman style house at Farmstead 2, east facade.



Figure 3.28. I-house at Farmstead 3, east facade.

Chapter 4. Conclusions and Recommendations

This investigation of the Greensboro/Liberty Megasite tract took place in multiple phases. The first phase included archival research and a field reconnaissance. Utilizing the data gathered during this phase, we were able to define portions of the project area that would have the highest potential for the presence of archaeological resources. By focusing solely on these high potential areas, we developed a survey strategy that was specifically tailored to the conditions in the project tract. This strategy resulted in our identifying and assessing 34 archaeological resources (see Table i.1).

Despite the recovery of abundant artifacts, particularly diagnostic artifacts, erosion and modern day land use activities have adversely impacted all of the archaeological resources identified. None retain the potential for intact subsurface deposits or have any likelihood of preserved cultural features being present. For these reasons, all are recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Based on the data gathered during the initial stage of this investigation, the intensive survey focused on the northern portion of the project tract. This portion of the tract was extensively and intensively occupied during prehistory. The identified archaeological sites yielded artifacts diagnostic of the Early Archaic through Middle Woodland time periods, a time span of nearly 10,000 years. Based on the types of sites identified, the primary appeal of this area appears to have been the availability of good quality knappable metavolcanic stone. Although no quarry sources were identified, it is likely that a quarry is nearby. Overall, the identified sites indicated a great deal of secondary stone reduction and tool production. The number of tools recovered suggests that several of the sites served not only as lithic workshops but as habitation sites.

Abundant research has been conducted on metavolcanic quarries in the Uwharrie Mountains near Asheboro in the southeastern part of Randolph County, as well as in Alamance, Chatham, Orange, and Person counties (Figure 4.1). The Chatham County Siler City quarry complex is the nearest identified quarry complex to the Greensboro/Liberty Megasite project area. This area falls into an undifferentiated zone

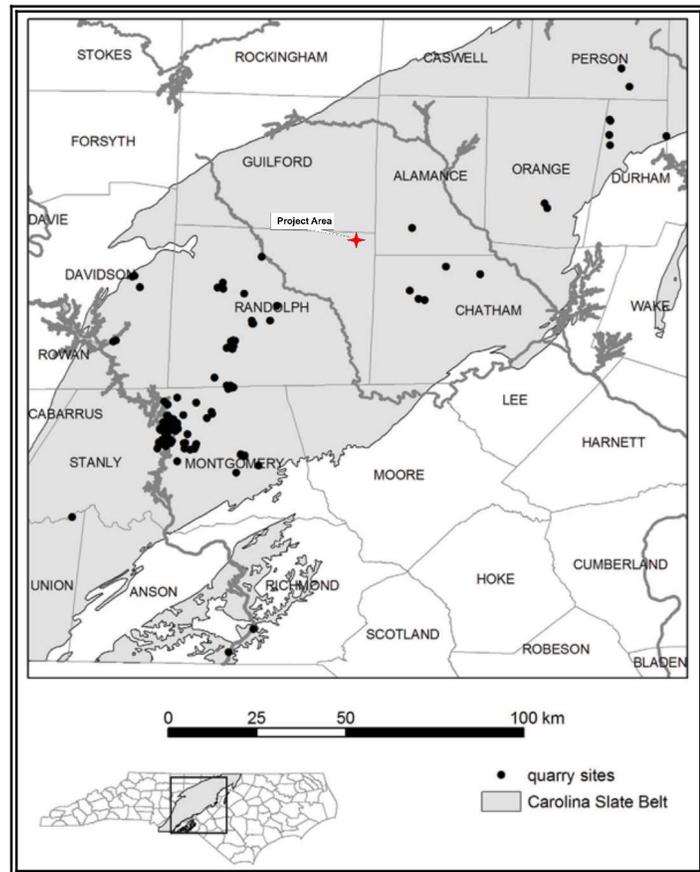


Figure 4.1. Map showing locations of quarry sites identified in the Carolina Slate Belt in North Carolina (modified from Moore and Irwin 2006).

of metavolcanic rock. Samples taken from the Rocky River quarries in the Siler City complex by Moore and Irwin (2006) are largely comprised of dacite and metasedimentary (e.g., mudstone). Of the 344 metavolcanic tools and pieces of debitage recovered from all prehistoric sites identified during this survey, both aphanitic and porphyritic characteristics are notable.

Consultations were held with Christopher Moore, who has been conducting petrographic analyses on lithic raw material from the various known prehistoric quarries in the North Carolina Piedmont. Moore opined that the lithic material recovered from the Greensboro/Liberty tract sites most closely resembled the samples collected from the Rocky River and Siler City quarries rather than those associated with the Uwharrie Mountain quarries. However, petrographic analysis will be necessary to more accurately identify the northeastern Randolph County material. Regardless, this investigation has been extremely productive in furthering our understanding of lithic resource exploitation in the project area. The information gathered indicates that the underlying geology of the area provided a vital resource to prehistoric peoples. We suggest that northern Randolph County be included in future research on stone sources in the North Carolina Piedmont.

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Appendix A. Artifact Catalog and Projectile Point Forms



Artifact Catalog

Greensboro/Liberty Megasite

Site Number 31RD1525/1525** Accession Number: 2015.0094

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 1, General Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	2	174.9	Clear Tableware	1 molded decoration jar lid with yellowish tint, 1 molded decoration body
2	m2	3	54.7	Clear Bottle Glass	2 bases, 1 body embossed with "-TO B-"
3	m3	1	4.8	Amethyst Bottle Glass	
4	m4	2	6	Milkglass Tableware	plate rim with floral design
5	m5	2	30.7	Milkglass Bottle Glass	1 jar fragment, 1 jar lid insert
6	p6	4	28.2	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	1 rim, 2 body, 1 base (2 mend)
7	p7	1	3.4	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	1 rim
8	p8	1	1.9	Green Whiteware Ceramic	green-glazed body

Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 1, General Surface Near House

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m9	5	30.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
2	m10	2	4.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge
3	m11	1	94.5	Quartz Core Fragment	
4	m12	1	93.9	Metavolcanic Core Fragment	
5	p13	1	1.7	Mold Decorated Ironstone Ceramic	rim

Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 1, N440 E530, Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m14	1	3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	

Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 1, N440 E560, Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m15	2	3.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment Porphyritic Rhyolite	fine grained

Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 1, N470 E520, Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m16	2	15.6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 weathered
2	m17	1	26	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	1 weathered

Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 1, N470 E530, Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m18	1	2.4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
2	m19	2	0.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
3	a20	1	6.1	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip broken off

Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 1, N470 E560, Surface

Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m21	12	20.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
2	m22	1	1.7	Metavolcanic Utilized Flake	unifacial flaking on 1 edge
3	m23	2	2.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
4	m24	1	108.3	Quartz Core Fragment	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 1, N470 E590, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m25	3	8.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number: 9.0 Site 1, N495 E495, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m26	7	10.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 10.0 Site 1, N500 E500, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m27	6	26.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
2	m28	2	17.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment		
3	m29	1	3.3	Chert Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex		
4	a30	1	14.2	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	base and partial blade	
Provenience Number: 11.1 Site 1, N500 E530, 0-20CM						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m31	2	3.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 weathered, 1 fine grained	
Provenience Number: 12.0 Site 1, N500 E545, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m32	8	25.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with cortex and possible utilized edge	
2	m33	1	2.4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment		
3	m34	1	12	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment		
Provenience Number: 13.0 Site 1, N500 E590, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	a35	1	9.2	Metavolcanic Scraper		
Provenience Number: 14.0 Site 1, N530 E485, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m36	1	61.7	Metavolcanic Flake Tool	1 utilized edge, 1 unifacial edge	
Provenience Number: 15.0 Site 1, N530 E500, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	a37	1	4.8	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip fragment	
2	m38	2	32.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge	
3	m39	3	3.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 16.0 Site 1, N530 E530, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m40	2	2.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment		
2	m41	1	1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 17.0 Site 1, N530 E560, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m42	3	3.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment		
2	m43	1	0.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 18.0 Site 1, N530 E680, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	

Artifact Catalog

1	m44	1	0.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 19.0 Site 1, N545 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m45	5	4.87	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	1 with possible utilized edge
2	a46	1	7.9	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip fragment
Provenience Number: 20.0 Site 1, N560 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a47	1	7.7	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip fragment
2	m48	2	1.7	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
3	m49	2	12.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge
Provenience Number: 21.1 Site 1, N560 E605, 0-15cm					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m50	2	1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 22.0 Site 1, N590 E470, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m51	1	7.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 23.0 Site 1, N590 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m52	4	5.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 24.0 Site 1, N590 E515, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a53	2	31.5	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	24.0:1A -- Guilford, tip broken off; 24.0:1B -- stemmed projectile point, tip broken off
Provenience Number: 25.0 Site 1, N590 E530, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m54	4	2.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 shale-like, cultural?
Provenience Number: 26.0 Site 1, N590 E545, Surface, Dense Scatter					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m55	1	105.5	Metavolcanic Core	
2	m56	2	6.9	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	fine grained
3	m57	2	20.8	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	
4	m58	2	20.2	Metavolcanic Utilized Flake	1 with use wear on 2 edges; 1 with use wear on 1 edge
5	a59	1	4.7	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip missing, serrated, corner notched (Kirk-Palmer: Early Archaic)
6	a60	1	4.3	Metavolcanic Projectile Point	weathered, likely Early Archaic
Provenience Number: 27.0 Site 1, N590 E560, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m61	1	0.9	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 28.0 Site 1, N620 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m62	6	11	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge

Artifact Catalog

2	m63	1	2.5	Metavolcanic Flake Tool	possible abrader, fragment
3	m64	1	2.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 29.0 Site 1, N620 E530, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m65	7	10.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge
2	m66	5	4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
3	m67	1	19.2	Metavolcanic Uniface	possible scraper function
4	a68	1	22.3	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip broken off, bifurcated base
Provenience Number: 30.0 Site 1, N650 E425, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m69	1	6.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 31.0 Site 1, N650 E485, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m70	5	6.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	2 with possible utilized edges
2	a71	1	1.4	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	triangular base, Woodland
Provenience Number: 32.0 Site 1, N650 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m72	2	5.6	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 33.0 Site 1, N655 E440, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a73	1	1.2	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	base, notched, fragment
Provenience Number: 34.0 Site 1, N655 E455, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m74	2	9.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 35.0 Site 1, N655 E485, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m75	4	18.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge
2	m76	1	1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
3	m77	1	22.2	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	weathered
Provenience Number: 36.0 Site 1, N680 E440, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m78	1	166.4	Metavolcanic Core Fragment	
Provenience Number: 37.0 Site 1, N680 E470, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m79	1	0.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 38.0 Site 1, N680 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m80	4	3.9	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	3 fine grained
Provenience Number: 39.0 Site 1, N710 E440, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m81	4	3.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	all weathered

Artifact Catalog

2	m82	1	10.5	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	possible drill, tip broken off
Provenience Number: 40.0 Site 1, N710 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m83	2	5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	all fine grained
Provenience Number: 41.0 Site 1, N740 E440, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m84	2	3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge
Provenience Number: 42.0 Site 1, N740 E455, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m85	3	13.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 porphyritic
2	m86	1	10.8	Metavolcanic Utilized Flake With Cortex	use wear on 1 edge
Provenience Number: 43.0 Site 1, N740 E470, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m87	1	0.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 44.0 Site 1, N740 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m88	17	73.6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with possible utilized edge; 3 large
2	m89	1	1.4	Metavolcanic Shatter	
3	m90	1	14.6	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	
4	m91	1	19.4	Quartz Biface Fragment	
5	m92	1	18.5	Quartz Flake Tool	1 bifacial side, 1 with use wear and possible pressure flaking
Provenience Number: 45.0 Site 1, N740 E530, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m93	1	6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered
Provenience Number: 46.0 Site 1, N740 E560, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m94	1	33.5	Metavolcanic Shatter	cultural?
Provenience Number: 47.0 Site 1, N755 E485, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m95	1	9.4	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	weathered
Provenience Number: 48.0 Site 1, N755 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m96	2	1.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 banded; 1 porphyritic
2	a97	1	0.3	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment Banded	tip fragment
3	m98	1	33.6	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	possible scraper function
Provenience Number: 49.0 Site 1, N760 E485, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m99	2	21	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	
Provenience Number: 50.0 Site 1, N760 E585, Surface, Ceramic Loci					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1	a100	1	7.4	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	
Provenience Number: 51.0 Site 1, N765 E575, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a101	1	4.7	Metavolcanic Projectile Point	likely Kirk-Palmer (Early Archaic), corner notched, serrated
Provenience Number: 52.0 Site 1, N770 E575, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a102	1	7.9	Metavolcanic Projectile Point	notched base
Provenience Number: 53.0 Site 1, N790 E710, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a103	1	2.4	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip fragment
Provenience Number: 54.0 Site 1, N800 E530, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m104	2	9.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	fine grained
Provenience Number: 55.0 Site 1, N800 E620, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m105	1	23.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	large, cultural?
Provenience Number: 56.0 Site 1, N800 E680, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m106	1	0.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
2	m107	1	0.2	Milkglass Tableware	molded design too small to identify
Provenience Number: 57.0 Site 1, N800 E740, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m108	5	2.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with cortex; 4 fine grained
2	m109	1	0.1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 58.0 Site 1, N800 E770, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m110	2	7.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 weathered; 1 fine grained
2	m111	1	0.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 59.0 Ceramic Loci, General Surface Collection					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m112	22	199	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	4 large
2	m113	1	13.2	Metavolcanic Shatter	
3	m114	1	44.6	Diabase Tool	possible quarry tool, spall from stone used to break up rock
4	m115	1	69.7	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	possible Late Archaic, large
5	m116	1	19.9	Metavolcanic Tool	bifacially flaked, possible drill with tip broken off
6	a117	1	5.8	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	base fragment
7	p118	2	17	VCS/Granular Temper Cord Marked Body Sherd	
8	p119	1	4.6	VCS/Granular Temper Plain Body Sherd	
9	p120	1	3	VCS/Granular Temper Cord Marked Residual Sherd	

Artifact Catalog

Site Number		31RD1526/1526**		Accession Number:		2015.0095	
Provenience Number:		1.0		Site 1A, N545 E830, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m1	1	1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	fine grained		
Provenience Number:		2.0		Site 1A, N560 E800, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m2	1	44.4	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	large, Late Archaic?		
Provenience Number:		3.0		Site 1A, N575 E830, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m3	2	9.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	2 fine grained; 1 banded		
Provenience Number:		4.0		Site 1A, N590 E635, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m4	2	2.9	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	2 fine grained; 1 with cortex		
Provenience Number:		5.0		Site 1A, N590 E650, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m5	1	8.5	Olive Green Bottle Glass	neck fragment		
Provenience Number:		6.0		Site 1A, N590 E680, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m6	1	6.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered		
2	a7	1	1.4	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	triangular base, tip broken off		
Provenience Number:		7.0		Site 1A, N590 E710, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m8	1	15.9	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex			
Provenience Number:		8.0		Site 1A, N590 E740, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m9	2	3.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered		
Provenience Number:		9.0		Site 1A, N590 E785, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m10	4	2.7	Metavolcanic Utilized Flake	use wear on 2 edges; fine grained; all mend		
Provenience Number:		10.0		Site 1A, N605 E680, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m11	1	290	Quartz Hammerstone			
Provenience Number:		11.0		Site 1A, N605 E695, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	p12	1	4.4	Very Coarse Sand Temper UID Decoration Residual Sherd	fabric impressed or cord marked?, eroded		
Provenience Number:		12.0		Site 1A, N605 E725, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments		
1	m13	6	13.9	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment			
2	m14	1	7.5	Metavolcanic Shatter			

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number:		13.0	Site 1A, N620 E725, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m15	1	2.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:		14.0	Site 1A, N620 E740, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m16	2	4.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number:		15.0	Site 1A, N620 E755, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m17	1	0.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment Porphyritic Rhyolite	with cortex	
Provenience Number:		16.0	Site 1A, N650 E770, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m18	1	1.6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment Banded	fine grained	
Provenience Number:		17.0	Site 1A, Piece Plot #1, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m19	2	5.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	1 crystal quartz	
2	m20	2	3.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	2 weathered	
3	p21	1	16.3	Granular Temper Simple Stamped Rim Sherd	crushed quartz temper, rounded rim; had paste	
4	p22	1	2.4	Lead Glazed Unidentified Ceramic	earthenware, mottled brown lead glazed interior, unglazed red slipped exterior, glaze partially spalled off interior	
Provenience Number:		18.0	Site 1A, Piece Plot #2, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m23	2	8.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with cortex and weathered; 1 fine grained	
2	m24	1	16.1	Quartz Shatter		
3	a25	1	4.7	Metavolcanic Projectile Point	contracting stem, fine grained	
Site Number		31RD1527**		Accession Number: 2015.0096		
Provenience Number:		1.1	Site 2, 5m South of Chimney Fall, 0-42cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m1	1	5.7	Clear Bottle Glass	neck fragment	
Provenience Number:		2.1	Site 2, 5m West of Chimney Fall, 0-55cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m2	7	26.9	Metal Iron Unidentified Form	likely corrugated sheet metal, fragments	
Provenience Number:		3.1	Site 2, 5m North of Chimney Fall, 0-55cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m3	1	14.6	Miscellaneous	graphite core and fragment of D-cell battery; discarded after cataloging	
2	m4	2	6.7	Nail Cut		
3	m5	1	2.8	Nail Square	likely cut	
4	m6	1	1.3	Nail Fragment Square	likely cut	
5	m7	1	0.6	Light Green Flat Glass		
6	m8	2	3.5	Light Green Burned Glass		

Artifact Catalog

7	p9	1	1	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body
Site Number		31RD1528		Accession Number: 2015.0097	
Provenience Number:		1.0 Site 3, N760 E95, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	0	0	Unidentified Material Debitage	lost in field
Provenience Number:		2.0 Site 3, N760 E110, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m2	1	1.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:		3.0 Site 3, N790 E80, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m3	5	11.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 with cortex, primary; all fine grained
Site Number		31RD1529		Accession Number: 2015.0098	
Provenience Number:		1.0 Site 4, N493 E485, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:		2.0 Site 4, N500 E500, Road Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m2	5	2.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	2 weathered; 3 fine grained
Site Number		31RD1530		Accession Number: 2015.0099	
Provenience Number:		1.1 Site 5, N485 E480, 30-50cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:		2.1 Site 5, N500 E480, 0-35cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m2	1	0.2	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number:		3.1 Site 5, N500 E500, TR1/ST7, 0-30cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m3	1	0.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
2	m4	1	6.9	Quartz Shatter	cultural?
Provenience Number:		4.1 Site 5, N515 E500,			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m5	1	8.9	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	
Site Number		31RD1531		Accession Number: 2015.0100	
Provenience Number:		1.0 Site 6, General Surface Collection Around N440 E80			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	3	7.6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 weathered; 1 banded; 1 fine grained
2	m2	1	6.1	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment Banded	
Site Number		31RD1532		Accession Number: 2015.0101	
Provenience Number:		1.0 Site 7, N790 E290, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments

Artifact Catalog

1	m1	2	5.9	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 7, N790 E320, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m2	1	0.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	fine grained
Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 7, N795 E300, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m3	1	0.6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	fine grained, weathered
Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 7, N820 E275, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m4	0	0	Unidentified Material Debitage	lost in field
Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 7, N820 E310, Road Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m5	2	3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered
Site Number 31RD1533		Accession Number:		2015.0102	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 8, General Surface Collection, Logging Deck					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	12	26.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	3 banded
2	m2	1	19.1	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	
3	m3	1	8.2	Metavolcanic Utilized Flake	weathered
Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 8, Piece Plot A, SR#3					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a4	1	9.5	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	likely Savannah River (Late Archaic)
Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 8, Piece Plot B, Quartz PPK					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a5	1	13.6	Translucent Quartz Projectile Point	
Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 8, Piece Plot C, MM PPK					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a6	1	8.6	Metavolcanic Projectile Point	likely Morrow Mountain (Middle Archaic); weathered
Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 8, Piece Plot D, SR#2					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a7	1	15.6	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	likely Savannah River (Late Archaic)
Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 8, Piece Plot E, Sherd					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	p8	1	31.7	Coarse/VC Sand Temper Fabric Impressed Body Sherd	
Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 8, Piece Plot F, SR#1					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m9	1	36.3	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	likely Savannah River (Late Archaic)
Site Number 31RD1534		Accession Number:		2015.0103	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 9, N440 E440, Occurrence 8						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m1	1	30.5	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 9, N455 E470, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m3	1	0.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 9, N490 E450, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	a4	1	5.5	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment Porphyritic Rhyolite	tip fragment; fine grained	
Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 9, N500 E455, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m5	1	3.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 9, N500 E470, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m6	1	44.8	Metavolcanic Biface	fine grained; weathered	
2	m7	2	2.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	1 porphyritic	
Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 9, N500 E500, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	a8	1	4.6	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	bifurcated base	
Site Number 31RD1535			Accession Number:		2015.0104	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 10, N485 E507, TR3b/ST4 and 5, Edge of Field						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	a1	1	77.5	Metavolcanic Biface	large	
Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 10, N485 E545, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m2	1	63.2	Metavolcanic Core With Cortex		
2	m3	1	4.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 10, N493 E515, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m4	1	9.1	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment		
2	m5	1	4.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	overshot; weathered	
Provenience Number: 4.0 Site 10, N500 E495, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	a6	1	16.5	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	base fragment	
2	m7	1	9.8	Metavolcanic Uniface		
Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 10, N500 E500, TR3/ST5, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m8	3	9.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	2 fine grained	
Provenience Number: 6.0 Site 10, N500 E515, Surface						
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	

Artifact Catalog

1	m9	1	5.3	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 7.0 Site 10, N500 E530, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a10	1	3.3	Metavolcanic Projectile Point	
Provenience Number: 8.0 Site 10, N505 E505, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a11	1	1.4	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip fragment
Provenience Number: 9.0 Site 10, N530 E495, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m12	2	1.8	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	fine grained; weathered
2	m13	1	10.8	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 10.0 Site 10, N530 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m14	1	2.6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Provenience Number: 11.0 Site 10, N530 E515, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m15	1	3.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment Banded	flow banded
Site Number 31RD1536		Accession Number:		2015.0105	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Site 11, N775 E190, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	overshot
Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 11, N775 E200, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a2	1	2.8	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip fragment
Provenience Number: 3.0 Site 11, N790 E200, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m3	1	6.3	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	overshot
Site Number 31RD1537/1537**		Accession Number:		2015.0106	
Provenience Number: 1.1 Site 15, N500 E485, 0-30cm					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	3.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	
Provenience Number: 2.0 Site 15, N500 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	p2	3	25.9	Decal Ironstone Ceramic	overglazed floral decal; molded rim; yellowish hue; all mend
Provenience Number: 2.1 Site 15, N500 E500, 0-30cm					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m3	1	36.5	Metal Iron Hardware	possible kitchen beater
2	m4	1	2.5	Nail Fragment Cut	
3	m5	0	38	Slag	

Artifact Catalog

Provenience Number:		3.1	Site 15, N530 E485, 0-25cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m6	3	29.9	Aqua Other Glass	insulator cap; fragments; all mend	
2	p7	1	2	Undecorated Redware Ceramic	lead glazed; body	
Site Number		31RD1538	Accession Number:		2015.0107	
Provenience Number:		1.0	Site 16, Road General Surface Collection, TR8/ST1			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m1	4	8.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Site Number		31RD1539	Accession Number:		2015.0108	
Provenience Number:		1.0	Site 17, N500 E500, TR11/ST2, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m1	1	0.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex		
Provenience Number:		2.0	Site 17, N500 E515, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m2	1	0.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number:		3.0	Site 17, N505 E495, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m3	1	1.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex		
Provenience Number:		4.0	Site 17, N515 E500, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m4	1	0.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	overshot	
Provenience Number:		5.0	Site 17, N525 E485, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m5	1	16.6	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Site Number		31RD1540	Accession Number:		2015.0109	
Provenience Number:		1.1	Site 18, N500 E500, 0-30cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m1	3	2.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Site Number		31RD1541	Accession Number:		2015.0110	
Provenience Number:		1.0	Site 19, N490 E500, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m1	1	0.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number:		2.0	Site 19, N500 E495, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m2	1	18.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	weathered	
Provenience Number:		3.0	Site 19, N500 E500, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	
1	m3	1	0.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment		
Provenience Number:		4.0	Site 19, N505 E490, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments	

Artifact Catalog

1	m4	1	7	Metavolcanic Uniface	appears to be shatter worked unifacially
Provenience Number: 5.0 Site 19, N505 E493, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m5	1	0.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1542		Accession Number:		2015.0111	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 1, N500 E500, TR3.5/ST6, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	fine grained
Site Number 31RD1543		Accession Number:		2015.0112	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 3, N470 E500, TR15/ST3, Farmstead Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	p1	1	0.6	Undecorated Whiteware Ceramic	body; glaze spalled off on 1 side
Provenience Number: 2.0 Isolate 3, N500 E500, TR15/ST2, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m2	1	0.7	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment With Cortex	
Site Number 31RD1544		Accession Number:		2015.0113	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 4, N500 E500, TR13/ST3, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	32.5	Quartz Uniface Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1545		Accession Number:		2015.0114	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 5, N500 E500, at gate					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	6.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1546		Accession Number:		2015.0115	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 6, N500 E500, Occurrence 4					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a1	1	1.4	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip fragment
Site Number 31RD1547		Accession Number:		2015.0116	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 8, N440 E 440, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.2	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment Porphyritic Rhyolite	
Site Number 31RD1548		Accession Number:		2015.0117	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 11, N500 E500, Surface					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	lost in field
Site Number 31RD1549		Accession Number:		2015.0118	
Provenience Number: 1.0 Isolate 12, N500 E500, FL#2					
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	6	Metavolcanic Utilized Flake	flake scarring near the base

Artifact Catalog

Site Number 31RD1550		Accession Number:		2015.0119	
Provenience Number: 1.0		Isolate 13, N500 E500, In Draw, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a1	1	1.1	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1551		Accession Number:		2015.0120	
Provenience Number: 1.1		Isolate E-1, N500 E500, TR1/ST2, 0-40cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	3.4	Quartz Flake/Flake Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1552		Accession Number:		2015.0121	
Provenience Number: 1.0		Isolate E-2, N500 E500, TR1/ST5, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.5	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1553		Accession Number:		2015.0122	
Provenience Number: 1.1		Isolate E-3, N500 E545, 0-30cm			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	1.1	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1554		Accession Number:		2015.0124	
Provenience Number: 1.0		Isolate 2, N500 E500, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1555		Accession Number:		2015.0125	
Provenience Number: 1.0		Isolate 7, N760 E170, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	a1	1	5.7	Metavolcanic P. Point Fragment	tip and base broken off
Site Number 31RD1556		Accession Number:		2015.0126	
Provenience Number: 1.0		Isolate 15, N350 E500, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.4	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment Banded	flow banded
Site Number 31RD1557		Accession Number:		2015.0127	
Provenience Number: 1.0		Isolate 16, N410 E605, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	7.5	Metavolcanic Biface Fragment	
Site Number 31RD1558		Accession Number:		2015.0128	
Provenience Number: 1.0		Isolate 18, N470 E740, Surface			
Catalog Number	Specimen Number	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description	Comments
1	m1	1	0.9	Metavolcanic Flake/Flake Fragment	

PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 6.0 3
Point Classification Halifax
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 33 mm
Width 19.7 mm
Weight 6.1 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Notched
Ground? No
Maximum Width 16.8 mm
Width at Neck 14.4 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum mm
Maximum 19.7 mm
Maximum 7.3 mm

Comments: Halifax?, corner notched, slightly convex base, break on ear, cortex on 1 side, tip broken off, dull material, not extremely weathered, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 10.0 4
Point Classification Savannah River
Temporal Affiliation Late Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 48.8 mm
Width 42.1 mm
Weight 4.2 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 23.6 mm
Width at Neck 23.6 mm
Depth of 0.3 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? No
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 42.1 mm
Maximum 7.9 mm

Comments: base and partial blade fragment, most of blade broken off, straight stemmed base, stem slightly concave, weathered, measurements based on fragment



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 12.0 3
Point Classification Guilford
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 39.1 mm
Width 23.7 mm
Weight 12 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Stemless
Ground? No
Maximum Width 21.5 mm
Width at Neck 0 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 23.7 mm
Maximum 10.2 mm

Comments: tip and part of blade broken off, measurements based on fragments, weathered, lanceolate shape



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 13.0 1
Point Classification scraper
Temporal Affiliation Early Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 31.7 mm
Width 35.5 mm
Weight 9.2 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type
Ground? No
Maximum Width 0 mm
Width at Neck 0 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? No
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 6.5 mm

Comments: fine grained, dull, some patination



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 24.0 1
Point Classification Guilford
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements
Length 51.5 mm
Width 15.4 mm
Weight 13.5 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemless
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 15.4 mm
Width at Neck 1.2 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? Yes
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 15.4 mm
Maximum 9.6 mm

Comments: Catalog # 1A, weathered, tip broken off, lanceolate shape with concave base, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 24.0 1
Point Classification Unknown
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements
Length 64.9 mm
Width 19.7 mm
Weight 17.7 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemmed
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 13 mm
Width at Neck 13 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? Yes
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 19.7 mm
Maximum 10.3 mm

Comments: Catalog # 1B, straight stemmed point, Guilford-like, weathered, 1 side beveled, tip broken off, measurements based on fragment



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 26.0 5
Point Classification Kirk/Palmer
Temporal Affiliation Early Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements
Length 34.5 mm
Width 24 mm
Weight 4.7 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Notched
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 17.1 mm
Width at Neck 13.5 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? Yes
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 24 mm
Maximum 6.2 mm

Comments: corner notched, tip broken off, thin, weathered, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 26.0 6
Point Classification Kirk/Palmer
Temporal Affiliation Early Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements
Length 36.5 mm
Width 19.4 mm
Weight 4.3 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Notched
Ground? No
Maximum Width 10.9 mm
Width at Neck 10.9 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? Yes
Serrated? Yes
Maximum 32.9 mm
Maximum 19.4 mm
Maximum 5.6 mm

Comments: corner notched, likely Kirk/Palmer, very weathered, 1 side beveled



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 29.0 4
Point Classification Stanly
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 57.5 mm
Width 28.7 mm
Weight 22.3 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 17.4 mm
Width at Neck 17.4 mm
Depth of 4.1 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 28.7 mm
Maximum 11.4 mm

Comments: likely Stanley, tip broken off, notched stem, weathered, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 31.0 2
Point Classification Triangular
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 14.2 mm
Width 23.3 mm
Weight 1.4 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Stemless Triangular
Ground? No
Maximum Width 23.2 mm
Width at Neck 0 mm
Depth of 1.4 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 23.2 mm
Maximum 3.6 mm

Comments: likely Yadkin, fine grained metavolcanic, portion of blade and tip broken off, concave triangular base, measurements based on fragment, not weathered



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 50.0 1
Point Classification Morrow Mountain
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 41.6 mm
Width 22.9 mm
Weight 7.4 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type
Ground? No
Maximum Width 13.6 mm
Width at Neck 13.6 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 22.9 mm
Maximum 7.8 mm

Comments: contracting stemmed, base and tip chipped, weathered measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 51.0 1
Point Classification Kirk/Palmer
Temporal Affiliation Early Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 37.6 mm
Width 22.7 mm
Weight 4.7 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Notched
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 17 mm
Width at Neck 14.5 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? Yes
Maximum 31.6 mm
Maximum 22.7 mm
Maximum 4.9 mm

Comments: corner notched, flow banded, basal thinning present, 1 ear chipped off, dull, but not weathered



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 52.0 1
Point Classification Stanly
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 38.8 mm
Width 28.1 mm
Weight 7.9 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemmed
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 13.3 mm
Width at Neck 13.3 mm
Depth of 1.2 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? No
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 32 mm
Maximum 28.1 mm
Maximum 8.1 mm

Comments: weathered material, base chipped, shoulder chipped



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat # 59.0 6
Point Classification Stanly
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 21.4 mm
Width 29.1 mm
Weight 5.8 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemmed
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 17.4 mm
Width at Neck 17.4 mm
Depth of 2.3 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? No
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 29.1 mm
Maximum 8 mm

Comments: bifurcated stem, weathered, blade broken off, measurements based on fragment



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1526/1526**
Provenience: Cat # 6.0 2
Point Classification Triangular
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 18.4 mm
Width 26.1 mm
Weight 1.4 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type triangular
Ground? No
Maximum Width 26.1 mm
Width at Neck 0 mm
Depth of 1.2 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 26.1 mm
Maximum 3 mm

Comments: likely Yadkin, fine grained metavolcanic, not weathered, tip broken off, slightly concave base, base chipped, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1526/1526**
Provenience: Cat # 18.0 3
Point Classification Morrow Mountain
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 36.4 mm
Width 22.3 mm
Weight 4.7 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 14.7 mm
Width at Neck 14.7 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 24.3 mm
Maximum 22.3 mm
Maximum 7.2 mm

Comments: dull



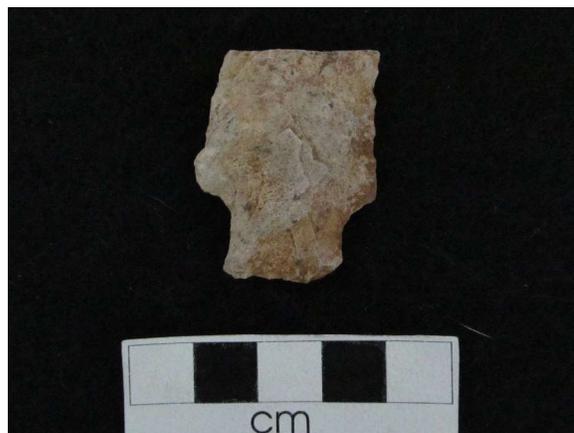
PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1533
Provenience: Cat # 2.0 1
Point Classification Savannah River
Temporal Affiliation Late Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 34.3 mm
Width 27.7 mm
Weight 9.5 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 17 mm
Width at Neck 17 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 9.2 mm

Comments: most of the blade broken off, weathered, thinned stem, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1533
Provenience: Cat # 3.0 1
Point Classification Archaic Stemmed
Temporal Affiliation Archaic
Lithic Material Translucent Quartz
General Measurements
Length 46.1 mm
Width 29.4 mm
Weight 13.6 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 13.8 mm
Width at Neck 13.8 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? No
Beveled? Yes
Serrated? No
Maximum 39.9 mm
Maximum 29.4 mm
Maximum 11 mm

Comments: possible knife?, break on base, reworked after break



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1533
Provenience: Cat # 7.0 1
Point Classification Savannah River
Temporal Affiliation Late Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements
Length 58.7 mm
Width 43.4 mm
Weight 36.3 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 28.9 mm
Width at Neck 28.9 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 43.4 mm
Maximum 9.5 mm

Comments: some cortex, base chipped, part of blade broken off, dull, not extremely weathered, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1534
Provenience: Cat # 1.0 2
Point Classification Savannah River
Temporal Affiliation Late Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements
Length 33.1 mm
Width 45.6 mm
Weight 13.8 g

Basal Attributes
Base Type Stemmed
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 23.9 mm
Width at Neck 23.9 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes
Symmetric? No
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 10.5 mm

Comments: weathered, basal thinning present, blade broken off, contracting stem, measurements based on fragment



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1534
Provenience: Cat # 6.0 1
Point Classification Guilford
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 21.8 mm
Width 22.7 mm
Weight 4.6 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Stemless Straight
Ground? Yes
Maximum Width 18.5 mm
Width at Neck mm
Depth of 1.1 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum mm
Maximum mm
Maximum 9.1 mm

Comments: weathered, blade broken off, slightly concave base, measurements based on fragment



Site Number 31RD1535
Provenience: Cat # 4.0 1
Point Classification Savannah River
Temporal Affiliation Late Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 48.2 mm
Width 32.4 mm
Weight 16.5 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type Stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 23 mm
Width at Neck 23 mm
Depth of 1.3 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 0 mm
Maximum 32.4 mm
Maximum 10.3 mm

Comments: weathered, slightly concave base, basal thinning, slightly contracting stem, most of blade broken off, measurements based on fragment



PPK Point Report

Site Number 31RD1535
Provenience: Cat # 7.0 1
Point Classification Morrow Mountain
Temporal Affiliation Middle Archaic
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 35.3 mm
Width 19.1 mm
Weight 3.3 g

Basal Attributes

Base Type stemmed
Ground? No
Maximum Width 12 mm
Width at Neck 12 mm
Depth of 0 mm

Blade Attributes

Symmetric? Yes
Beveled? No
Serrated? No
Maximum 22.6 mm
Maximum 19.1 mm
Maximum 4.6 mm

Comments: weathered, contracting stem, tip of base broken off



PPK Fragment Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat 15.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 24.2 mm
Width 26.1 mm
Weight 4.8 g
Fracture Type Lateral
Fragment Type Base/Stem
Base Type Stemmed
Comments: possible Morrow Mountain base?,
weathered



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat 19.0 2
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 34.7 mm
Width 31.4 mm
Weight 7.9 g
Fracture Type Hinge
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments: weathered



PPK Fragment Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat 20.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 39.6 mm
Width 29.5 mm
Weight 7.7 g
Fracture Type Lateral
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments: weathered



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat 33.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 12 mm
Width 18.5 mm
Weight 1.2 g
Fracture Type haft snap
Fragment Type Base/Stem
Base Type Stemmed
Comments: bifurcated stem fragment, ground base, fine grained, well made, dull surface, likely Early Archaic, measurements based on fragment



PPK Fragment Report

Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat 48.0 2
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 9.3 mm
Width 9.9 mm
Weight 0.3 g
Fracture Type Lateral
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments: flow banded, weathered, tip or ear fragment?



Site Number 31RD1525/1525**
Provenience: Cat 53.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 28.7 mm
Width 14.7 mm
Weight 2.4 g
Fracture Type Lateral
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments: weathered



PPK Fragment Report

Site Number 31RD1534
Provenience: Cat 3.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 28.3 mm
Width 26.2 mm
Weight 5.5 g

Fracture Type Lateral

Fragment Type Body

Base Type

Comments: small impact fracture on tip, fine grained, dull, not extremely weathered



Site Number 31RD1535
Provenience: Cat 8.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic

General Measurements

Length 20 mm
Width 15.5 mm
Weight 1.4 g

Fracture Type Perverse

Fragment Type Body

Base Type Unknown

Comments: weathered



PPK Fragment Report

Site Number 31RD1536
Provenience: Cat 2.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 32 mm
Width 16.2 mm
Weight 2.8 g
Fracture Type Unknown
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments: weathered, possible incipient fracture?,
serrated blade, possible Kirk/Palmer??



Site Number 31RD1546
Provenience: Cat 1.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 21.7 mm
Width 15 mm
Weight 1.4 g
Fracture Type Lateral
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments: dull, fine grained



PPK Fragment Report

Site Number 31RD1555
Provenience: Cat 1.0 1
Lithic Material Metavolcanic
General Measurements
Length 33.8 mm
Width 19.7 mm
Weight 5.7 g
Fracture Type Hinge
Fragment Type Body
Base Type Unknown
Comments: Guilford-like, tip broken off (impact fracture), weathered



Appendix B. Artifact Plates





Figure B-1. Projectile points from site 31RD1525/1525**. Top row: Early Archaic. Middle Row: Middle Archaic. Bottom Row (left to right): Late Archaic, Woodland.

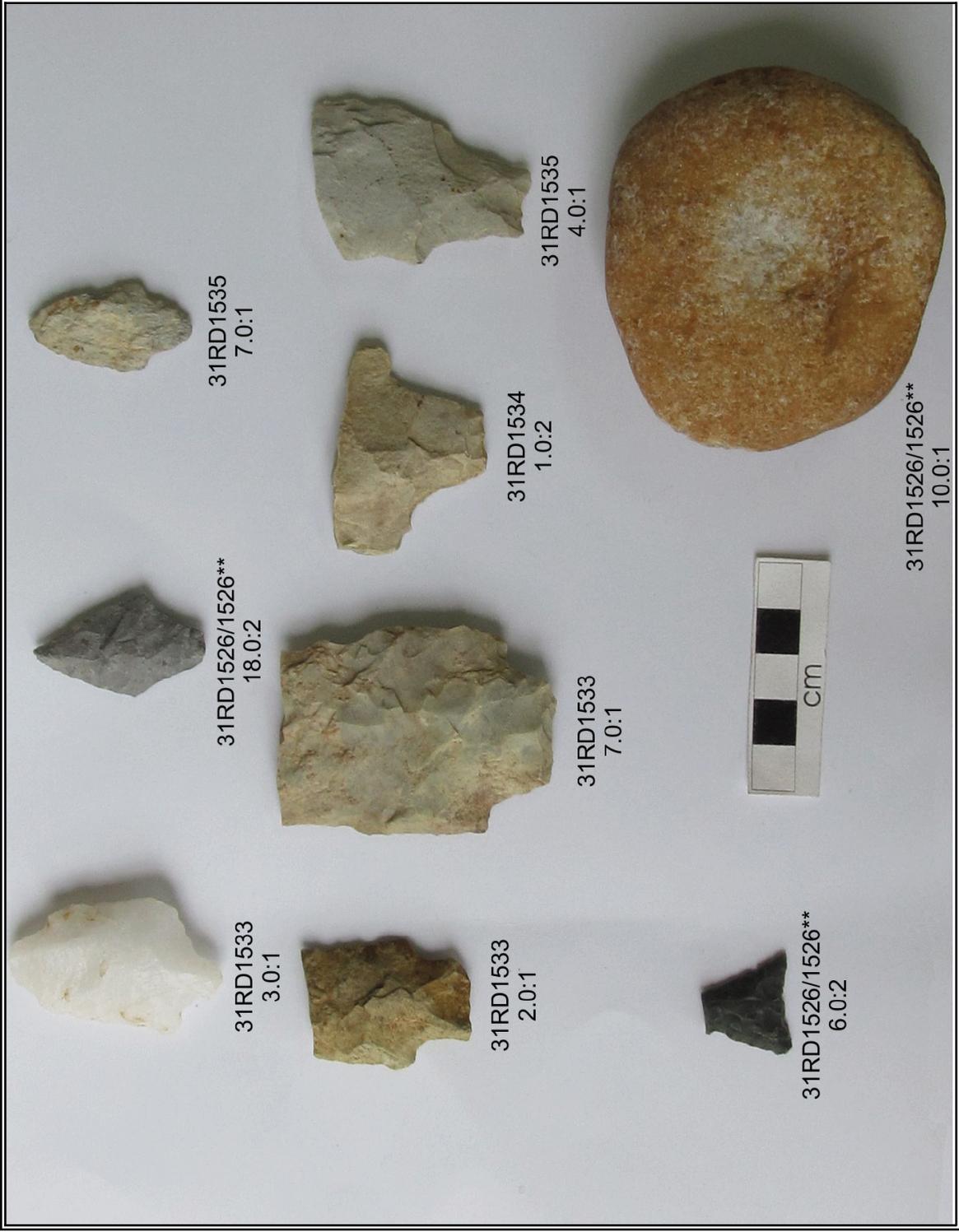


Figure B-2. Lithic tools from various sites. Top Row: Middle Archaic. Middle Row: Late Archaic. Bottom Row (left to right): Woodland, Hamerstone/Nutting Stone.

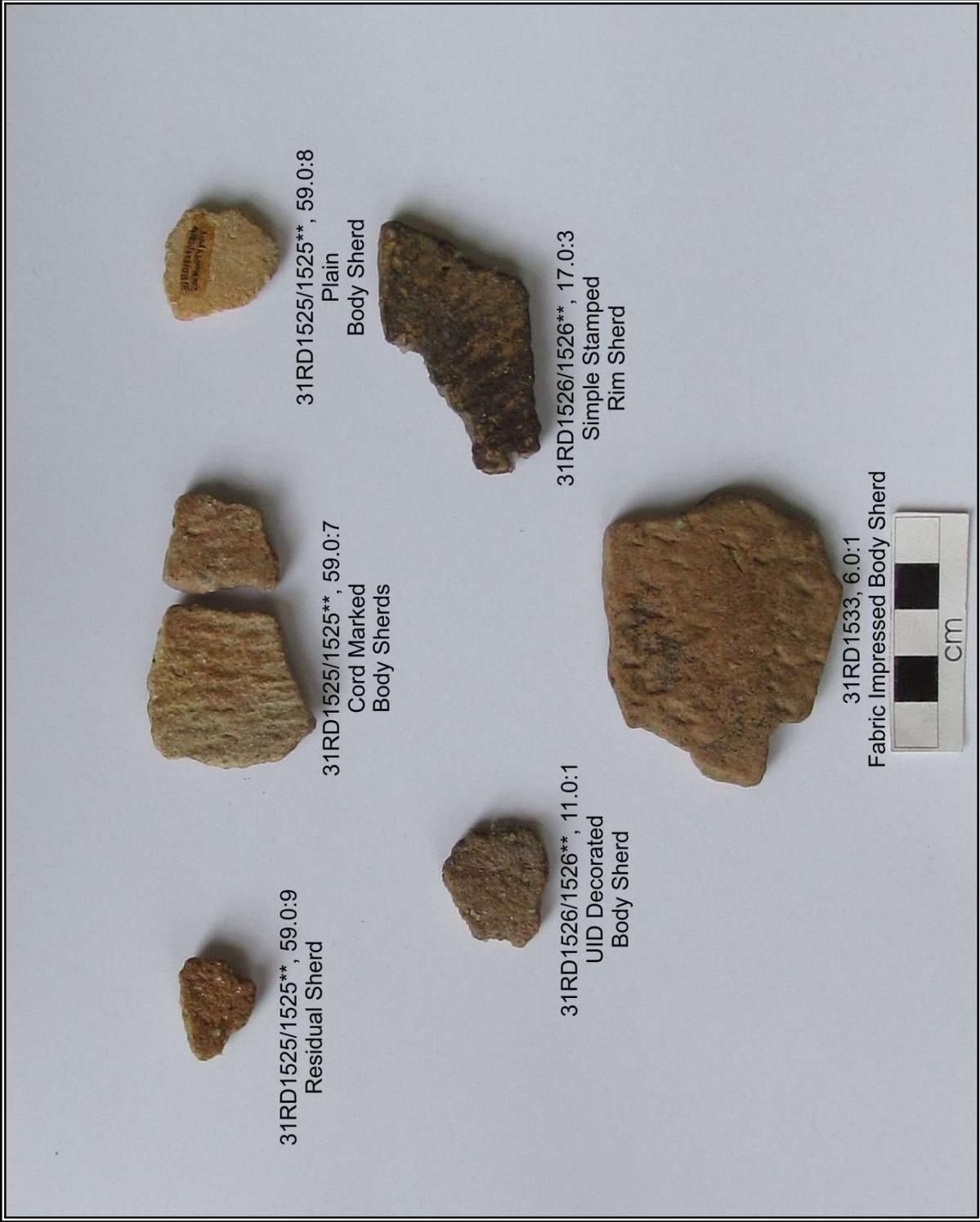


Figure B-3. Prehistoric ceramics from various sites.

Appendix C. Resume of Principal Investigator



**Greensboro/Liberty Megasite
Randolph County, North Carolina**

DAWN M. REID

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PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

President, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. - July 2008 to present

Vice President, Archaeological Consultants of the Carolinas, Inc. - 2003 to July 2008

President, Heritage Partners, LLC. - 2007 to present

Senior Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, Brockington and Associates, Inc. - 1993 to 2003

EDUCATION

B.S. in Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, 1992

M.A. in Geography, University of Georgia, Athens, 1999

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Client and Agency Consultations for Planning and Development

Vertebrate Faunal Analysis

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP

Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA)

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Archaeological Society of South Carolina

North Carolina Archaeological Society

Society for American Archaeology

Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference

Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists

North Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists

Cultural Resource Surveys (Phase I) and Archaeological Site Testing (Phase II) - Representative Examples

- **Greenways** for Appomattox County, Virginia (Appomattox Heritage Trail), Isle of Wight County (Fort Huger)
- **Utility Corridors** for Duke Energy (Charlotte), FPS (Charlotte), BREMCO (Asheville), SCE&G (Columbia), Georgia Power Company (Atlanta), Transco Pipeline (Houston), ANR Pipeline (Detroit), and others
- **Transportation Corridors** for Georgia Department of Transportation (Atlanta), South Carolina Department of Transportation (Columbia)
- **Development Tracts** for numerous independent developers, engineering firms, and local and county governments throughout Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and federal agencies including the USFS (South Carolina) and the USACE (Mobile and Wilmington Districts)

Archaeological Data Recovery (Phase III) - Representative Examples

- Civil War encampment (44IW0204) for Isle of Wight County, Isle of Wight, VA
- Prehistoric village (31ON1578) and late 18th/early 19th century plantation (31ON1582) for R.A. Management, Charlotte, NC



**Greensboro/Liberty Megasite
Randolph County, North Carolina**

- 18th century residence (38BU1650) for Meggett, LLC, Bluffton, SC
- Prehistoric camps/villages (38HR243, 38HR254, and 38HR258) for Tidewater Plantation and Golf Club, Myrtle Beach, SC

EXPERIENCE AT MILITARY FACILITIES

Fort Benning, Columbus, Georgia; Townsend Bombing Range, McIntosh County, Georgia; Fort Bragg, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Camp Lejeune, Jacksonville, North Carolina; Fort Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina; Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico; Milan Army Ammunition Plant, TN

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

Georgia Power Company -Flint River Hydroelectric Project
Duke Energy - Lake James and Lake Norman, North Carolina; Fishing Creek, South Carolina

*A detailed listing of individual projects and publications is available upon request