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R. E. STERREN DAVIS, JR.

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An Archeological Survey of the Cascade Heights Community Development Area, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Alan N. Snavely Diana C. Gorin

December 5, 1975

Museum of Man Wake Forest University Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Report submitted to the City-County Planning Board, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; and to the Archeology Section, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

ABSTRACT

An archeological survey of twelve (12) Community Development project areas in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, recorded fourteen (14) prehistoric sites. Artifact collections were obtained from each of these sites, and all relevant ecological and topographic field data recorded. Two areas of archeological interest, designated 31 Fy 374 and 31 Fy 410, were located in the Cascade Heights Community Development area. 31 Fy 374 refers to a single flake; 31 Fy 410 yielded unusual lithic material. Preliminary analysis of material from these two sites indicates no further archeological investigation is necessary.

An Archeological Survey of the Cascade Heights Community Development Area, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

A continuing program of urban redevelopment by the City of Winston-Salem involves in several instances, construction activities which would detrimentally affect any archeological resources encountered. In order to ascertain the presence and significance of any such prehistoric sites and material in the project areas, an archeological survey was conducted during portions of June and July, 1975. The field reconnaissance, preliminary data analysis, and subsequent recommendations of this survey were formulated with the explicit goal of minimizing the negative impact of urban development upon the data expressed by these resources.

The acreage involved in this survey totalled just over 2600 acres, with approximately 215 acres in the Cascade Heights project area. The general environmental characteristics of this land, which is located in the North Carolina Piedmont, have been detailed elsewhere (e.g., Land Potentials: Forsyth County Physiography, 1968), and need not be repeated here.

Significant from the perspective of field methodology was that most of this acreage was heavily developed. The extent of high-density housing, and commercial and industrial development, in fact raised an initial question about the merits and necessity of conducting an archeological survey. This question was answered, however, by two considerations. The first was that any clearance statement involving archeological resources would effectively discourage any future investigations of this area. If a clearance statement was made based upon the assumption that archeological sites had already been destroyed by development, any sites or material that had managed to survive would be unnecessarily jeopardized. Secondly, archeological survey conducted in Forsyth County during 1972 (Snavely and Gorin 1972) demonstrated that sites could be identified in small residential garden plots and vacant lots. Whereas much of the data once contained in these sites has admittedly been destroyed, data relevant to settlement pattern studies and other analyses can still be recovered. These considerations therefore dictated that a survey be implemented, although the cost-benefit ratio remained in question.

The field survey methods incorporated for the survey determined to a large extent its effectiveness and efficiency. The large percentage of concrete and asphalt "ground cover" in the area to be surveyed led to adoption of the following field strategy. Using detailed street maps, the project area was first investigated by slowly driving and walking through, and recording on the maps all open areas. These open areas, which defined the "real" survey acreage, were generally few and small, and were then investigated on foot. It should be noted that this substantial reduction of survey acreage meant a corresponding reduction in manpower investment. This fact is significant in the context of attempting to answer the question raised earlier dealing with the cost-benefit ratio of conducting archeological survey in areas where the probability of encountering prehistoric materials is admittedly low. The eventual discovery of fourteen (14) areas of archeological interest during survey of the twelve Community Development areas even more fully addresses this issue of archeological investigations in urban environments. Careful, methodical foot survey has proven from experience, to be the most viable technique for discovering the small inland sites characteristic of the Carolina Piedmont. The typically impoverished artifact inventory from these sites, as well as the postulated disturbed context resulting from urban development, further dictated foot survey for this study.

Another methodological consideration important for any survey, deals with the criteria used to define an archeological site. Archeological survey in Piedmont environments more amenable to site identification consider variables such as soil characteristics, hydrology, topography, and natural lithic materials, when defining a site. However, the disturbed environmental context of the sites encountered during this survey suggested that some modification of site definition was necessary. Therefore, when <u>any</u> material that was discerned to be of prehistoric cultural origin was located in the field, that location was designated an archeological site. This procedure obviously yielded sites of debatable status; however, potential data has not been disregarded. When future studies formulate more detailed statements about site locations, settlement systems, etc., this data can be reassessed and more accurate probabilistic conclusions reached regarding its status and significance.

When a site such as 31 Fy 285 was defined in the field, a sample of the cultural material was collected. If the sites were small, and would be completely destroyed by construction activity, attempts were made to obtain a 100% sample (of surface artifacts). Every site was assigned a unique designation of the following format: 31 Fy 285. This standardized trinomial system indicates that the site is located in North Carolina (31), in Forsyth County (Fy), and is the 285th site recorded in that county. The exact location of each site was plotted on large-scale road maps of Forsyth County, and on a 1" = 400' topographic map series of the county. In addition, site survey forms were completed for each site, to be filed at the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, with copies sent to the Archeology Section, Division of Archives and History, in Raleigh.

The cultural material recovered from the sites has been preliminarily analyzed in order to provide some information regarding the cultural significance of the sites. Analysis of the lithic artifacts proceeded along two lines. The first was a study of the gross functional and/or morphological attributes of the artifacts, in order to identify distinct tool types and to yield data on the temporal and functional dimensions of the sites. The second line of lithic analysis was concerned with the classification of the different raw materials utilized by the local prehistoric populations. For the purpose of this initial artifact analysis, the broadest lithic categories that still meaningfully differentiated the materials were chosen. These categories probably satisfactorily deal with attributes such as fracture quality, edge strength, and hardness, i.e., those variables assumed significant in aboriginal cognition and perception of lithic materials. Projectile points, which are especially valuable in defining the chronological parameters of a site, were assigned to the types described by Coe (1964).

The cultural materials recovered by this survey are stored at the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. All recorded field data is also on file at the Museum.

A synopsis of the two sites 31 Fy 374 and 31 Fy 410 recorded by this survey in the Cascade Heights Community Development area is presented below.

.31 Fy 374

Location:

Northeast quadrant of intersection of Acadia St. and Freeman St., immediately east of church. N.C. State Grid Coordinates: N 847,060 -E 1,631,600

Material Collected:

Felsite: 1 flake

Remarks:

This isolated flake was recovered from a small field with minimal ground cover. Careful survey of this and adjacent areas did not yield other artifacts. Heavy residential development probably destroyed any site that was once present.

Preliminary Classification:

It is impossible to assign this single flake to any prehistoric cultural period.

Recommendations:

It is unlikely that additional artifacts would be recovered from the area designated 31 Fy 374; therefore, no further archeological investigation is recommended.

31 Fy 410

Location:

In northwest corner of intersection of Cascade Avenue and Doune St. N.C. State Grid Coordinates: N 848,100 - E 1,633,000.

Material Collected:

Felsic tuff: 8 blade-shaped specimens averaging 4.5 cm. in length; 66 flakes ranging in length from 1 cm. to 6.5 cm.; 28 unmodified "chunks"/debitage

Steatite: 3 nodules, 3-7 cm. long

Ceramics: 4 historic earthenware sherds (1 unglazed, 1 salt glazed, 1 lead glazed, and 1 unidentified grey-brown sherd)

Remarks:

This material was recovered from a small garden plot in the northern portion of a large vacant lot. The lithic material is a hard, coarsegrained, blue-grey, felsic tuff with a high silica content. Native to the N.C. midstate region around Alamance and Albermarle Counties, few speciments have been recorded in Forsyth County. The fracture quality of this material makes it difficult to determine the degree of intentional modification. No "classic" artifact types were recovered; however, consensus is that these specimens are artifacts. The irregularity of their size and other morphological attributes indicate that they are not finished gravel products.

Preliminary Classification:

No chronologically diagnostic artifacts were recovered; however, the lack of prehistoric pottern and/or ground stone implements suggests an Early to Middle Archaic occupation.

Recommendations:

Although this site is of some interest, intensive surface collection during this survey eliminates the need for further archeological investigation of 31 Fy 410.

Discussion of sites 31 Fy 374 and 31 Fy 410 need not extend beyond the synopsis presented above.

It is probably inevitable that eventually an archeological site unobserved during survey will be exposed by the clearance and demolition of abandoned, deteriorating structures, or by the grading of heavy ground cover. However, the identification of minimal artifact concentrations during field survey of this and other Community Development areas suggests that very few major areas of archeological interest have been overlooked.



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Snavely, Alan N. and Diana Gorin

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The Rock House Survey An Archeological Investigation in Stokes County, North Carolina

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William G. Rasch J. Ned Woodall, Ph.D.

Archeology Laboratories Museum of Man Wake Forest University 16 December 1975

INTRODUCTION

On 12 December 1975 the Archeology Laboratories of the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, were contacted by Mr. Joe Matthews of the Northwest Economic Development Commission in regard to an archeological survey of a proposed park site in Stokes County, North Carolina. Subsequent conversation with Mr. Aaron Tilley of the Stokes County Historical Society, Inc. confirmed the need for development of the park. The survey area, which includes the total park, is slightly over three acres in extent. The major attraction will be an eighteenth century stone house, now in ruins, that was built by Colonel Martin. Plans call for stabilization of the ruins, landscaping the area around the house, and possibly the erection of picnic tables and other facilities for visitors.

On 16 December the survey was carried out by William Rasch and Lindy Freeman. One aboriginal site was recorded and is reported below. The cooperation of the personnel in the Soil Conservation Service office in Walnut Cove is gratefully acknowledged for soil maps they provided.

Museum of Man Wake Forest University

William G. Rasch J. Ned Woodall

ABSTRACT

In December of 1975 an archeological reconnaissance of the Rock House property was carried out by the Archeology Laboratories, Wake Forest University. The survey team recorded one site which will be destroyed by the restoration of the Rock House and the development of the surrounding property. Analysis of the cultural remains recovered from this site indicates that it was a small, temporary camp of the Woodland period. It is felt that the material recovered represents an accurate sample of the site. Due to the paucity of cultural debris and the severe deflation of the soil in this area no further work is warranted.

The Area

Stokes County lies entirely in the Piedmont Plateau, a physiographic province consisting of undulating terrain developed largely by the streams and rivers flowing across it. The region is underlain by older metamorphic and igneous formations which trend northeast-southwest. The major streams flow to the southeast across these rock formations and are largely unaffected by them. The Dan River is a major exception to this flowing northeast from Walnut Cove to the Virginia line. It lies in softer sedimentary rocks of the Triassic period. It is from this area that some of the felsitic raw materials used in the manufacture of tools might have been obtained.

The soils in the area are formed from the decomposition and weathering of the quartzite, mica schist and quartz-mica schist rocks which are the main types in the area. In particular the soils around the Rock House are of the Pacolet-Wilkes series which are defined as "moderately permeable clay subsoils, on strongly sloping, short, very narrow ridges with moderately steep to steep side slopes". Water runoff in this area has reduced the surface to a thin layer and in some places exposed the red clay subsoil. This subsoil lies no deeper than 87.5cm below the surface where it is underlain by a friable mica-schist material which is largely decomposed.

Elevations in the county range from 180 meters in the southeastern part of the county to approximately 390 meters in the northern part. Sauratown Mountain at a height of 750 meters dominates the Rock House area which lies due north.

The climate of Stokes County is continental. The winters are generally mild and short with a mean winter temperature of $38.7^{\circ}F$. The mean summer temperature is $73.6^{\circ}F$. The annual snowfall is slight with rainfall being well distributed throughout the year. The mean rainfall is 109.25cm. The heaviest

rainfall comes in the spring and summer with the lightest in the fall.

The climatic conditions and soils of Stokes County supported numerous types of plants and animals, a number of which were certainly exploited by the aborigines. Prior to extensive cultivation and the cutting of timber accom-

panying white settlement, the land was covered with hardwoods and some pines. The hardwoods consisted of poplar, hickory, sourwood, and oaks. This forest no longer remains. In its place stand second growth hardwoods and white pine. The undergrowth in forested areas consists of smaller versions of the previously mentioned trees, huckleberry bushes, laurel, briers, and other scrub brush. Many disturbed areas and abandoned fields have reverted to forests of scrub pine. The fauna associated with this environment is common to the Piedmont as a whole and consists of white-tailed deer, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, squirrels, turkey, quail, and a variety of smaller wild birds, lizards, snakes, and turtles. Several species of fish are available in the larger streams.

The above environment was well suited to aboriginal exploitation as was the Carolina Piedmont generally. The upland areas of Stokes County probably saw many campsites of Indians living by hunting and gathering. This site probably represents a short term Woodland camp of this type.

Survey Method

The approximately three acre area to be included in the Rock House park was surveyed on foot by a team of two archeologists from Wake Forest University. Since the majority of the ground surface was obscured by a grass groundcover and by a moderate blanket of pine needles, a visual survey of the ground, except along erosion cuts, was fruitless. Accordingly, the survey team covered the area in twenty-five meter transects, so that a gird was formed over the area. Every twenty-five meters a one meter square area was cleared and tested to a depth of ten centimeters below the surface. Since the soil was very friable it was not necessary to screen it. At intervals lying approximately in the center of each twenty-five meter square grid a small test was made with a post-hole digger. This gave us an additional check on soil depths and the presence of a site small enough to fall within our grid, as this site did. In fact the site was initially discovered by the aforementioned technique.

In approximately the center of the site a control sample was taken, control referring to the spatial dimension of the collected area. At this site only the brick fragments and the lone felsite flake were recovered from within our controlled test. The frequency of material recovered seemed representative of the site as a whole. It should be noted that the controlled sample inscribed a two meter diameter circle in the site.

The site was assigned a unique designation of the following format: 31Sk96. This standardized trinomial system indicates that the site is located in North Carolina (31), in Stokes County (Sk), and is the ninety-sixth site recorded in that county.

The location was then plotted on the county map and on the United States Geologic Survey, North Carolina Series, Hanging Rock quadrangle. Field notes were taken on the natural environment, soil type, erosion damage, and any other pertinent data. This information, along with the artifacts, was returned to the Archeology Laboratories at Wake Forest University for processing, analysis, and storage.

The Site

Only one site, 31Sk96, was located within the area to be affected by the restoration and development of the Rock House and its grounds. It was located on the south side of the property on the first terrace below the ridgetop and has an elevation of 297 meters. The area is now in second growth pine, and the ground surface is severely deflated. The site measures fifteen meters east-west by approximately nine meters north-south. A total of sixteen artifacts were recovered.

The Artifacts

Ceramics: Five sherds were recovered from the site. Of these, three are fragments of plain, white lead-glazed earthenware vessels. The fourth sherd, also lead-glazed earthenware, is a rim fragment of a small bowl or cup with a light blue line encircling the inner edge of the rim. These sherds are probably debris from the period when the house was occupied. The fifth sherd, however, is not from this period. It is a fabric impressed sherd, well-fired and oxidized on both sides. It is grit tempered with large pieces of quartz. The presence of this sherd would seem to indicate that the Indian occupation component was of the Woodland period.

Brick: Two fragments of brick were recovered from within the two meter control sample taken by the survey team. The brick was red-orange in color and poorly fired with some grit tempering in it.

Glass: One fragment of olive-green bottle glass was recovered. The glass was heavily patinated.

Lithics: The stone debris at this site consisted of seven pieces of quartz and one flake of a small grained, light-gray felsite. The felsite flake has no retouch. Three of the quartz flakes are unretouched. One piece is a core fragment. Of the remaining three artifacts one is a burin made of a very pure milky quartz. The second tool is an ovoid with unifacial retouch on alternating sides along one-half of its edge. The last artifact is the distal tip of a bifacial tool which is serrated along its entire outer edge. It is made of

an almost clear quartz.

Recommendations

As regards future work at 31Sk96, the analysis of the artifacts recovered from this site indicate that no additional work is necessary to mitigate the adverse affects of the restoration and development of the Rock House.

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE

TAYLORTOWN APARTMENT PROJECT

by

Judith A. Newkirk Karen Barnette Survey Archeologists

J. Ned Woodall Principal Investigator

19 October 1976

Museum of Man Archeology Laboratories Wake Forest University Winston-Salem, North Carolina

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE

TAYLORTOWN APARTMENT PROJECT

Introduction

The Archeology Laboratories of the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University were contacted during the second week in October 1976 by the W.H. Weaver Company of Greensboro concerning an archeological survey of the eight acre Taylortown Apartment Project site in Taylorsville, North Carolina. A budget was agreed upon and final approval given the project the same week, with the field work carried out by Karen Barnette and Judith A. Newkirk on 15 October 1976. All phases of the survey project were under the general supervision of the principal investigator, J. Ned Woodall.

One prehistoric site was recorded by the survey. A description of this site and recommendations for mitigation are included in the following report.

The Survey Area

Alexander County is located along the northwestern boundary of the physiographic region known as the North Carolina Piedmont Plateau. The county is characterized by gently rolling hills with elevations ranging up to 575 meters above sea level. The transitional nature of this environmental zone is evident in higher elevations and cooler temperatures than across the Piedmont as a whole; the Brushy Mountain Range forms a part of Alexander County's northern boundary.

The Catawba River forms the southern boundary of the county. Various smaller water courses, such as Middle and Lower Little River and Elk



Shoals Creek, form parts of the drainage system emptied by the Catawba.

The Fiedmont region is underlain by a complex series of igneous and metamorphic rocks, folded, faulted and metamorphosed by pressure and heat. It is composed primarily of light and dark colored gneisses, porphyritic granite, and small amounts of sandstone and shale. It was in Alexander County that the very rare gem stone hiddenite was first discovered and mined; emeralds and gem-quality rutilated quartz also have been recovered from several localities. It is unlikely, however, that aboriginal inhabitants had access to these minerals.

The eight-acre tract comprising the apartment complex site is bounded in part by First Avenue Drive S.E. on the south and by Hardee's Restaurant and NC 90 along the northern boundary; the entire eastern site terminus is formed by Stirewalt Creek, a small tributary of the Lower Little River. The western half of the tract is a high, level expanse supporting a variety of weeds and high grasses, but with many bald areas created by removal of the ground cover and subsequent erosion. The remainder of the site slopes steeply toward the creek along most of the eastern boundary. Soils here are of the Cecil series. Stands of mixed young pines and older hardwoods are present, and the ground cover often is a dense tangle of vines and weeds. At the southern edge of the site the slope is much more gradual. This section of the project area as well as the plateau forming the western portion of the site are considered more suitable for habitation than the steeper slopes, and our efforts were concentrated accordingly.

Methods

The survey crew carried out a thorough foot survey of the project

site. An exception to this procedure was the steeply sloped sections near

the eastern boundary. These areas received a more cursory examination as previous research has shown such topographic features to be almost devoid of cultural materials. The normal procedure was to make traverses 25 meters apart across the project site, beginning at various points along the boundaries and walking to the opposite boundary line. Where vegetation obscured the ground surface, areas approximately 50 centimeters square were cleared at 20 meter intervals and the soil troweled down to 10 centimeters or more below surface in an effort to expose any cultural materials present. When the ground surface was visible an exhaustive search of the entire cleared surface was undertaken.

The goal of the survey was to locate any evidence of aboriginal occupation such as chipped stone or pottery, collect such materials, map the site and record pertinent information on local natural resources and topographic features. These data were returned to the Archeology Laboratories of the Museum of Man for processing and analysis.

31Ax6

Two small artifacts were recovered from an area approximately 170 meters northwest of Hardee's Restaurant, 227 meters due north of Stirewalt Creek which crosses NC 90 40 meters south of Hardees, and 25 meters eastnortheast of First Avenue Drive S.E. Both specimens are unaltered felsite flakes, found 25 meters apart. Due to the previous grading of the site area it is difficult to determine if these artifacts were <u>in situ</u> or if they had been disturbed. The total lack of other cultural materials in the area and the severe erosion at the site indicate that Ax6 is of little archeological value; no further work is deemed necessary.

Comments and Recommendations

A steeply sloped terrain usually is not productive of aboriginal habitation sites, so the lack of artifacts along the eastern boundary of the survey area came as no surprise. Since previous research has shown

an aboriginal preference for upland and floodplain regions, the absence of artifacts along the high, level southwestern edge of the project area is more difficult to explain. Some possible hypotheses for this discrepancy could be correlated with the area's topography as a whole. The project area is situated on a ridge crest approximately 360 meters above sea level with its nearest permanent water source, the Lower Little River, 4.25 kilometers due east. The headwaters of Stirewalt Creek are located along the project area's eastern boundary but the intermittancy of the creek would be inadequate as a water source. The ecology of the immediate area is relatively lacking in desirable natural resources which would have supported aboriginal habitation.

In summary, the area to be impacted by construction of the Taylortown Apartment Project contains no archeological sites requiring further mitigation efforts. It is recommended therefore that clearance be given for the construction activities. ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE WAYNESVILLE

WATER FACILITIES IMPROVEMENTS IMPOUNDMENT

by

Judith A. Newkirk Karen Barnette Survey Archeologists

J. Ned Woodall Principal Investigator

June 9, 1976

Archeology Laboratories Museum of Man Wake Forest University Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Report submitted to the Town of Waynesville, North Carolina, and to the Archeology Section of the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.

ABSTRACT

In May 1976 an archeological reconnaissance was carried out in the area to be affected by construction of the Waynesville Water Facilities Improvements Impoundment. The survey located three archeological sites that might be affected by this project, none of which were deemed worthy of additional work. Of the five prehistoric components found at the sites, all but one is Archaic. These represent occupations from the Middle Archaic through the Early Woodland, a period of approximately 5000 years.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In any archeological survey it is necessary to call upon members of the local community for various forms of assistance and this project was no exception. We would like to thank Mr. Philip C. Cocke, Jr., Town Manager for Waynesville, North Carolina, and Gary A. Broome, Project Manager for LBC&W Harwood Beebe for aid in obtaining maps and a geologic report on the site area. Mr. Broome also accompanied us throughout the impoundment area, pointing out features of the landscape and specific areas to be impacted. Mr. Albert Mull provided transportation around the site and was helpful in supplying details of local history, especially with regard to Quinland Town. To each of the above we are grateful for making our survey easier and more thorough.

> J.N. K.B.

Archeology Laboratories Museum of Man Wake Forest University

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INTRODUCTION

In May 1976 the Archeology Laboratories of the Museum of Man were contacted by Mr. Bill G. Gibson, Co-Director of the Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission, concerning an archeological survey of the Waynesville Water Facilities Improvements Impoundment on Allen Creek in Haywood County, North Carolina. In accordance with federal law, such a survey is required to provide an assessment of the project's impact on archeological sites if federal funding is desired.

A budgeted proposal was prepared and its acceptance confirmed 17 May 1976. The field work was carried out on 25 May 1976 by Judith A. Newkirk and Karen Barnette, under the direction of Dr. J. Ned Woodall. A total of three aboriginal sites was recorded, and a description of those sites along with suggestions for their mitigation follows.

The impoundment area is an 86 acre (34.8 hectares) tract southwest of the town of Waynesville. Allen Creek flows through the center of the section to be flooded and several small feeders (including Bearpen Branch) flow into Allen Creek within the survey area. While the maximum high water level is 980 meters, parts of the surrounding hills are potential borrow pits for clay to be used in sealing the reservoir floor and may thus be impacted. It is important to note that the major portion of the impoundment area has been disturbed by quarrying activities of the Western North Carolina Paving Company. Gravel mining began in the early 1950's and continued until the early 1970's, and several sections now have a strip-

mined appearance.

Quinland, a settlement occupied from the early twentieth century

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until the departure of the last resident around 1953, was located partially within the impoundment area near the southern boundary. Stone steps reported to be those of an old schoolhouse and several house depressions were encountered by the survey team. However, no artifacts were recovered and it is known that the cabins at Quinland were burned after being abandoned. It seems unlikely that any historic significance could be attached to

these foundations.

THE AREA

Haywood County is in the southwestern portion of North Carolina, bordering Tennessee on the northwest. Waynesville (its county seat) is located in the southeast section of the county only a few kilometers from the survey area.

The county is within the Blue Ridge physiographic and geologic provinces, a maturely dissected landscape of deep valleys surrounded by mountains rising 600-900 meters above the valley floors. Elevations range from 427-2018 meters above sea level. The county is drained by the Pigeon River, a moderate to rapid stream which flows west to join the French Broad River before it enters the Tennessee River. An extensive system of tributaries, including Allen Creek, provides the uplands with complete surface drainage.

Well-drained floodplains are confined to the larger streams, but many valleys, like that of Allen Creek, have been partially filled with cobbly alluvium and colluvium and have a small floodplain. This material consists of cobbles and rounded boulders surrounded by finer sand, clay and pebbles. Mining of this fill in near-by areas is still going on. Along the edge of the Allen Creek floodplain and on the upper slopes of the valley residual soils are present. They range from clayey to silty or sandy depending on their bedrock derivative (Hatcher 1974:5).

The survey area is underlain by muscovite and biotite schists and biotite or granitic gneisses which have been intruded by veins and dikes

of pegmatite and quartz (Hatcher 1974). These geologic formations are roughly similar throughout the southern portion of the county, while in the northeast Max Patch and Cranberry granites are predominant. The northwest sector is a conglomerate of unnamed granite gneisses, Snowbird formation (fine and coarse-grained quartzites interstratified with slates and arkose), and Great Smoky conglomerate (Graywacke sandstone and conglomerate in thick graded beds with interbeds of slate). Noticeably lacking are limestone formations in which chert is formed, although this raw material was used for an appreciable amount of the artifacts found during the survey; the remainder were made of quartz, quartzite, or various felsic rocks.

The high altitudes influence Haywood's humid and temperate climate. Waynesville has a mean winter and summer temperature of 3.6°C. (38.5°F.) and 20.9°C. (69.7°F.) respectively. Average snowfall each winter is 24 cm. with rainfall distributed evenly throughout the year.

Before the blight of the mid-twenties (1925-32) the chestnut tree constituted almost 50% of the original tree growth in Haywood County, with lesser numbers of oak, hemlock, balsam, hickory, black walnut, dogwood, black cherry, buckeye, red spruce, locust and a few pine. In the higher altitudes (above 1200 meters) beech, birch and sugar maple thrived. Today most of this deciduous forest has been cut for timber, but in aboriginal times it provided abundant food resources as well as habitat for a variety of fauna.

SURVEY METHOD

The disturbed nature of a major portion of the Waynesville Water Facilities Improvements Impoundment site made some variation from our usual survey methods necessary. No archeological sites could survive the activities accompanying gravel quarrying. In fact, it seemed unlikely that any data

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would be recovered from the quarry proper. Thus, our efforts were concentrated on the few areas within the impoundment site that remained relatively undisturbed -- the potential borrow pits and wooded sections.

Our initial look at the area to be surveyed was from the back of a truck. Mr. Albert Mull transported the survey crew, accompanied by the project manager, Gary Broome, over the site; boundaries were pointed out and specific areas thought to be undisturbed were given cursory attention. Notes were made on the terrain and several sections were designated to be revisited for a comprehensive foot survey. Of special interest was a section along the southwestern boundary of the impoundment where collectors were reported to have made repeated artifact discoveries. While this area is above the maximum high water level of the reservoir, it is within an area where one borrow pit is certain to be located and another is a possibility.

A comprehensive foot survey of the undisturbed areas was made, searching for evidence of prehistoric occupation such as charcoal, stone flakes or pottery. In wooded areas where ground visibility was poor this was accomplished by walking transects 25 meters apart and testing at intervals of approximately 25 meters. This has the effect of establishing a square grid. Testing in this manner involves clearing an area approximately 50 cm. square and troweling the soil down to 10 cm. below the humus layer. Near the potential borrow pits where some clearing had occurred previously a careful surface collection and a controlled collection were made when feasible. The controlled collection was taken by the two-meter "dog leash" method. This involves attaching a string two meters long to a stake and a surveyor and collecting all the

material within the circle described by that string. Such a controlled collection produces an index to the amount of cultural material present at a site.

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When a site was located, established procedures were followed for gathering potentially useful data. Each site was located in the field on a large scale project map of the impoundment area provided by LBC&W Harwood Beebe; subsequently locations also were plotted on the North Carolina State Highway Map of Haywood County and on the USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Series, Hazelwood, North Carolina, Quadrangle. Field notes were made on natural environment, erosion damage, soil type and other pertinent data. These were returned to the Archeology Laboratories of the Museum of Man along with the artifacts for processing, analysis and storage.

THE SITES

Three archeological sites were recorded by the survey, all of which had been disturbed by the activities of the Western Carolina Paving Company. Consequently no statements can be made as to the original nature of these sites in terms of true provenience or site size, and none are recommended for further work. Projectile point names used in the artifact descriptions are according to Coe (1964). Lithic materials are categorized by the general geologic classifications quartz, quartzite, chert and felsite.

3lHw1

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This site covers a roughly triangular area adjacent to and west of Old Bald Road. A small dirt road cuts diagonally east-west through the southern portion of the site which extends 80 meters north and has a total width of approximately 70 meters at the southern boundary, narrowing to 30 meters at its northern boundary. Elevations range from 982 to 991 meters above sea

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level, well above the high water level. Old Bald Creek is approximately 64 meters west-northwest of the southern edge of the site. Previously the site area had been cleared for quarrying but no mining was ever begun. Because of this the site is lacking in topsoil and has suffered severe erosion. The original soil is of the Tusquitee series, eroded hilly phase.

THE ARTIFACTS

BIFACIAL TOOLS

Projectile Points (9 specimens)

The variety of projectile points found on this site shows intermittant occupation beginning in the Middle Archaic period and continuing through the Early Woodland, a time span of approximately 4500 years. Raw materials used for these points were quartz or quartzite in all cases. The points were classified as follows:

Guilford (6 specimens. Figs. la,e,h)

Savannah River (1 specimen. Fig. 1g)

This point was broken and reworked along the present distal edge. Badin (1 specimen)

This is a crudely made point of white quartz, characteristically thick and triangular. It measures 5 cm. in length, 3 cm. in width and is 1.6 cm. thick.

Unidentified (1 specimen. Fig. 1i)

Ovate Biface (1 specimen)

This specimen is large and thick, with sporadic pressure retouch along one side. The raw material is quartzite.

Miscellaneous Bifaces (2 specimens)

The first specimen is a quartzite blade, thin and exhibiting pressure retouch on all edges. The second is a thick ovate chunk of quartz, and may be a projectile point blank.

Biface Fragments (6 specimens)

Four of these fragments appear to be proximal and distal portions of Archaic dart points, and two others also could represent the distal sections of large dart points or knives. Five specimens are of white quartz and one of quartzite.

UNIFACIAL TOOLS

Scraper (1 specimen)

This specimen is classified as a scraper -- it exhibits steep, regular unifacial retouch. It is made on a thick, irregular flake of white quartz.

Retouched Flakes (7 specimens)

Two quartzite and three quartz flakes show small amounts of retouch along one edge. A chert flake and one quartzite flake show more regular retouch on all sides.

DEBITAGE

Flakes (37 specimens)

Fifteen unaltered flakes of quartz, ll of quartzite and ll of chert were recovered.

Core Fragments (2 specimens)

Two core fragments of white quartz were found, one with opposed

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striking platforms.

CONTROL SAMPLE

A two-meter dog leash, taken near the northern end of the site, resulted in the collection of five flakes and 20 miscellaneous stones.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Intermittant occupation of this site extended from the Middle Archaic through the Early Woodland, spanning approximately 4500 years. All the tools found except for one retouched chert flake were made of quartz or quartzite. Based on the large tool assemblage recovered and its close proximity to two creeks, 31Hwl probably served as a base camp for various aboriginal groups. Although this site is above the maximum high water level there is potential impact from its use as a borrow pit. Since an extensive artifact collection was obtained from the site and due to its location on or near the disturbed surface, no further mitigation is necessary.

31Hw2

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This site is located at the eastern terminus of a long east/west ridge, immediately adjacent on the east to an area where quarrying activity has created a vertical escarpment. The site is 275 meters southwest of Allen Creek and 75 meters west of a smaller tributary of that creek, Old Bald Creek. Elevations at the site range from 985-991 meters above sea level, well above the potential high water mark; any impact upon this site would be from its use as a borrow pit. The site extends 80 meters along an east/ west axis from its western boundary to the escarpment and is approximately 24 meters in width. The ground drops off sharply south of the site, and material did not extend into the woods along the northern boundary. Presently the ground cover is low weeds and grasses; the area was stripped of trees and topsoil during the quarrying period and subsequent erosion has been severe. Soil type at this site is Tusquitee stony loam, eroded hilly phase. Due to the thoroughly disturbed conditions, a controlled collection was not considered useful.

BIFACIAL TOOLS

Projectile Points (8 specimens)

The projectile points found indicate occupation at this site over a period roughly 5000 years, beginning in the Middle Archaic and terminating with the Savannah River component prior to 0 B.C. A variety of raw materials was used, ranging from distinct types of quartz to quartzite and felsite. The points are identified as follows:

Morrow Mountain I (2 specimens)

These are small points of white quartz, similar in size and shape with the contracting stems typical of this type. The first is 2.9 cm. long, 2.1 cm. wide and .6 cm. thick. The second is broken at the distal tip -- its width is 2.4 cm. and thickness is .7 cm.

Halifax (1 specimen. Fig. 1f)

Savannah River (2 specimens. Fig. 1b,k)

The first of these specimens (Fig. 1b) shows evidence of reworking after a break at about the midpoint.

Unidentified (3 specimens. Fig. lc,d)

Biface Fragments (4 specimens)

All of these are small and probably are portions of projectile points. Three specimens, two of white quartz and 1 of gray felsite, represent basal fragments while the fourth is the distal tip of a white quartz point.

UNIFACIAL TOOLS

Scrapers (2 specimens. Fig. 1j)

The raw material used for making these tools is chert. The first (Fig. 1j) is an end scraper made on a primary flake and exhibiting steep unifacial retouch along two edges. The second specimen appears to have been a multipurpose tool. The steep, regular retouch characteristic of a scraper is present on one edge, but there is also irregular pressure flaking present on a second edge and signs of use retouch on the dorsal side of that edge.

Retouched Flakes (3 specimens)

One flake each of quartz, quartzite and chert was recovered; these exhibited small amounts of pressure retouch.

DEBITAGE

Flakes (23 specimens)

Unaltered flakes were collected as follows: ten of quartz, eight of quartzite, three of chert and two of felsite.

MISCELLANEOUS

One historic marble was found.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

31Hw2 is a multicomponent site occupied repeatedly from the end of the Middle Archaic period through the Late Archaic terminating with the Savannah River occupation -- a period of roughly 5000 years. The variety of tools of differing raw materials found here and the comparable amount of debitage indicate a base camp where tool production was carried on. However, there is no way to determine the original extent of the site due to the quarrying activity on the eastern boundary; this, as well as the generally disturbed condition of the site, preclude any additional investigation.

3lHw3

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

While no surveying was attempted in the disturbed areas of the quarry, one artifact was located during our trek across that section. A projectile point was recovered from piled up fill dirt on the floodplain of Allen Creek, approximately 105 meters southwest of Allen Creek and 215 meters north-northeast of 31Hw2.

THE ARTIFACT (1 specimen. Fig. 11)

A small teardrop-shaped point of white quartz was found. The pressure retouch along all edges is fine and regular, especially notable because of the raw material. The point measures as follows: length, 3.4 cm.; width, 2.1 cm.; and .9 cm. thick.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The disturbed context of this site makes further work unnecessary.



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FIG. 1: 31Hwl, a,e,g,h,i; 31Hw2, b,c,d,j.



Fig.2: WAYNESVILLE WATER FACILITIES IMPOUNDMENT

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The archeological survey of the Waynesville Water Facilities Improvements Impoundment located three archeological sites that potentially could be impacted by the reservoir's construction. The sites have suffered from varying degrees of quarrying activity; however, the survey team was able to obtain adequate artifact collections from at least two of the sites, 31Hwl and Hw2, to allow some determination of temporal boundaries. The scattering of materials at both sites and possible destruction of a portion of 31Hw2 prevent any attempt at ascertaining true spatial boundaries. It is felt that additional work at these sites would not contribute to present knowledge of the prehistoric inhabitants.

Excavation and publication of materials regarding the Archaic period in the western North Carolina mountains has been extremely limited. It is thus difficult to place the sites located by this survey within the context of a total cultural system. 31Hwl and Hw2 appear to represent at least temporary base camps; this could prove important since Archaic base camps in other areas of the state are at best poorly understood. Further survey and excavation in this area should make the significance of these sites clearer.

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ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

AT THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

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William G. Rasch

Archeology Laboratories, Museum of Man

Wake Forest University

8 March 1977

Final report submitted to the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Archeology Section, and the Surry County Historical Society, Inc., by the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University in partial fulfillment of a research contract dated 12 December 1976.

ABSTRACT

In December of 1976, archeological testing of three areas at the Franklin House in Surry County, North Carolina was carried out by Wake Forest University. This testing was done in an attempt to answer some twenty-five architectural questions posed to provide a framework for the proposed restoration of the north, south, and east porches and steps of that house.

Before testing was initiated it was anticipated that little positive evidence such as piers or foundations would be found due to the severe deflation of the soil by erosion and to the continued occupation and remodeling of the exterior of the house until its purchase by the Surry County Historical Society a few years ago. Surprisingly, preservation on both the south and east sides was sufficient to provide answers to many of the questions. Unfortunately only limited inferences could be drawn from the negative return produced by testing on the north side of the house.

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APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

LIST OF FIGURES

 FIG. 1:	Map of EU 1, the east porch following page 13
FIG. 2:	Map of EU 2, the south porch
FIG. 3:	Area map of the Franklin House
FIG. 4:	Sketch of brick pier reconstruction
FIG. 5:	Franklin House front (south) porch, looking northeast. Note chamfered posts and porch rail holes in the posts
FIG. 6:	South porch, EU 2, showing foundations and riser supports
FIG. 7:	East porch, EU 1, (looking west). Note fieldstone footings set on bedrock
 FIG. 8:	Chimney, west side. Note fieldstone foundation set on bedrock and Flemish bonding in chimney22
FIG. 9:	Franklin House, abutment of porch and house at SE corner. Note masonry differences

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INTRODUCTION

On 2 November 1976 the Archeology Laboratories of the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, were contacted by John W. Clauser, Jr. of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, Archaeology Section regarding investigation of the three areas of the Franklin House where porch and/or step restoration was required. Subsequent conversation with Stanley M. Rogge, President of the Surry County Historical Society, Inc. confirmed the need for restoration of the 18th century late Georgian/Federal style house. A budget was submitted to the Division of Archives and History on 9 November 1976 and later revised on 18 November when certain requirements were added to the format of the final report. Acceptance of the budget by both the Surry County Historical Society, Inc. and the Division of Archives and History was received on 29 November 1976. Clearance to begin the field work was received on 7 December and field work was initiated on 12 December. The test excavations were completed in two days and the accumulated artifacts, field notes, photographs and other data were returned to the Archeology Laboratories for cleaning, cataloging and analysis, where they remain on file. The following report represents the results of those test excavations.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In any successful archeological field work the cooperation and sacrifices of many people are required. Even a small project is no exception to this rule. The archeological field work was done on the 12-13 December by Judith Newkirk and myself. Special thanks must go to Ms. Newkirk who worked with me under conditions which were less than ideal. John Clauser of the Archaeology Section of the Division of Archives and History came to Winston-Salem to explain the nuances of the contract requirements. The Surry County Historical Society, Inc. and in particular its president, Stanley Rogge, extended themselves to make our work easier. We are especially indebted to Jack O. Boyte, architect for the Franklin House project, for the excellent field map he provided for us.

Two people must be acknowledged for their assistance in preparing the final report. Ms. Newkirk prepared the excellent photographs of the house and field work. She also typed the manuscript and was assisted by Ms. Cassandra Hill in its proofreading. The line drawings and processing of the artifacts were done by myself. For the myriad services unselfishly given by all of the above I am sincerely grateful.

> William G. Rasch Wake Forest University 8 March 1977





ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

LOCATION AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

Surry County lies in the northwestern part of North Carolina, its northern boundary formed by the Virginia state line and the southern boundary by the Yadkin River. The Franklin House, the area of archeological investigation, is located in the central portion of the county approximately seven miles (11 kilometers) northwest of Dobson, the county seat, and forty-two miles (68 kilometers) northwest of Winston-Salem. The house is bordered on the west side by SR 1338, on the south side by SR 1331, and lies 650 feet (198 meters) from Fisher River, its east-northeastern boundary. The northern boundary of the property runs from the edge of the right-of-way of SR 1338 for a distance of 208.78 feet (63.7 meters) at which point it crosses to the south bank of the unnamed tributary located to the northwest of the Franklin House. From this point it follows, approximately, the south bank of the unnamed tributary to the junction of that tributary with Scary Branch. Continuing across Scary Branch for a distance of approximately 16 feet (4.9 meters), the boundary angles eastnortheast for a distance of 559.36 feet (170.5 meters) on an axis of N 76° 58' E to Fisher River.

Due to its location in the western portion of North Carolina, Surry County is comprised of parts of two physiographic provinces, the Piedmont Plateau and the Blue Ridge Mountains. Roughly fifteen percent of the county lies in the mountains and eighty-five percent in the Piedmont Plateau. At the edge of the Blue Ridge escarpment, a section locally known as the foothills, the topography is characterized by hills, narrow ridges and low knobs and is generally rougher terrain than most of the Piedmont. The slope is steep, broken and occasionally badly gullied. The broad interstream areas represent a peneplain maturely dissected by streams while the larger streams and rivers have cut narrow valleys to depths ranging from fifty to three hundred feet (15-95 meters) below the general level of the uplands (Stuckey 1965). This results in areas that are smooth, gently rolling to undulating, with elongated ridges and low, rounded knobs. The area surrounding Dobson, which includes the Franklin House, is one of the largest areas exhibiting this type of terrain (Goldston 1937).

CLIMATE

The climate of Surry County is continental with the Appalachian Mountains acting to moderate cold air intrusions flowing from the north and west across the Piedmont. This buffering action is amply illustrated in the striking differences between the rainfall and temperature fluctuations of the Piedmont Plateau and those of the mountainous regions. In the Piedmont section rainfall is well distributed throughout the year with a great amount falling during the summer (14.95 in.; 38 cm.) and the least during the fall (9.59 in.; 24.4 cm.). The annual mean rainfall is 46.45 in. (118 cm.). The climate is moderate with the temperature averaging 56.3° F (13.5° C) for the year. The frost-free season lasts for 175 days from April 23, the average date of the last killing frost, to October 15, the average date of the earliest. The winters generally are mild with the annual snowfall averaging 10.1 inches (25.7 cm.) (Goldston 1937).

In contrast to these statistics are those from the mountainous regions of Surry County, for which records from the weather station at Boone, in

Watauga County are probably representative. There the average frost-free season lasts for 153 days from May 5 to October 5. Rainfall is heaviest in the spring (16.15 in.; 41.0 cm.) and lightest in the winter (11.63 in.; 29.5 cm.), with an annual rainfall of 57.0 inches (144.8 cm.). The average temperature is 51.5° F (10.8° C) but fluctuates between highs of 67.7° F (19.9° C) in the summer and lows of 36.1° F (2.3° C) in the winter months (Sharpe 1945). Below is a chart showing monthly climatic means from Mount Airy, North Carolina (Goldston 1937). This city is located approximately 12 miles (19.3 kilometers) east-northeast of the Franklin House, so that the climate is basically similar.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MEANS FOR TEMPERATURE,

Month	<u>Temperature</u> daily mean		Precipitation mean		<u>Snowfall</u> mean	
January	37.7°	F 3.17° C	3.44"	8.74 cm.	3.1"	7.87 cm.
February	39.5	4.17	3.50	8.89	2.9	7.37
March	46.7	8.17	3.93	9.98	1.5	3.81
April	55.4	13.12	3.36	8.53	0.1	0.25
May	63.9	17.74	3.92	9.96	0	
June	71.8	22.13	4.55	11.56	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
July	75.2	24.02	5.33	13.54	0	
August	73.8	23.24	5.07	12.88	0	
September	68.9	20.52	3.59	9.12	0	
October	57.1	13.96	3.40	8.64	trace	
November	46.5	8.06	2.60	6.60	0.4	1.02
December	38.8	3.78	3.76	9.55	2.1	5.33
Annual Mean	56.3	13.51	46.45	117.98	10.1	25.65

PRECIPITATION AND SNOWFALL (1900-1935)

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The upland section of the southern Piedmont is a sub-maturely to maturely dissected plateau lying between the Blue Ridge Mountains to the west and the Atlantic Coastal Plain to the east (Trimble 1974). Elevations range from 700-1500 feet (213-457 meters) above sea level. Near the Blue Ridge, as topographic relief increases, the ridges become narrower and the proportion of land in gentle slopes decreases. Therefore, the erosion hazard due to surface configuration tends to increase with greater proximity to the Blue Ridge (Thornbury 1965). Accordingly these sections of the Piedmont are some of the most severely eroded agricultural areas in the United States, losing between five to nine inches (12.7-22.9 cm.) of topsoil since European settlement (Trimble 1974).

Piedmont soils are largely residual having been formed by the decomposition of underlying bedrock, primarily gneisses, granites, schists and quartzites. The soils developed under a forest cover prior to European settlement. Soils on the Blue Ridge escarpment tend to have greater organic content than Piedmont soils due to differences in the climatic conditions which prevail in each area. The leaching of organic materials and alkaline earths is greater in the Piedmont soils due to the warmer climate. Therefore, the remaining soils have a high silica content and tend to be acidic. In the mountainous sections the soils are frozen much of the winter so that the leaching and erosion of minerals and soils is slowed. Mountain soils also absorb more water since less illuviation of the subsoils and eluviation or erosion of the surface soils have taken place (Goldston 1937). In Surry County there are two distinct types of

soils, each depending upon the location of its formation for its characteristics. In the mountains, soils are brown in color and very friable. Contrasted to this are the Piedmont soils which are orange to reddish-brown, heavy, brittle clays. While the soils in the two regions have developed from similar parent materials, soils in the Piedmont vary according to the underlying rock formation. Cecil soils are formed from underlying gneisses and schists, Surry soils from schists, and Appling soils from granites.

Finally the geologic background of modern riverine topography must be noted. At the end of the Cretaceous period the mountains occupying the present Mountain and Piedmont areas were again uplifted as part of a worldwide mountain building disturbance. After this period the Piedmont underwent no further tectonic deformation but was uplifted varying amounts. During the Paleogene period this uplifted region was eroded to a surface known as the Schooley peneplain. In time this peneplain was covered with a thick layer of residual soils and clays due to the long term weathering and erosion of the metamorphic and igneous formations underlying it. Although these formations trend northeast-southwest, this residuum allowed streams to meander at will largely unaffected by the parent rock structure. During the Miocene epoch the Piedmont was again uplifted as much as 2,500 feet (762.20 meters). This uplift renewed streams and caused the rapid erosion of areas of softer rocks while the major streams continued to flow across resistant formations (Stuckey 1965:199-201). As a result the major streams and rivers have become entrenched. The Yadkin, Mitchell, Ararat and Fisher rivers are all examples of riverine entrenchment due to resistant bedrock.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Surry County is located at the edge of the Carolina Biotic Province. Due to the moderating effect of the mountains, the climate is mild and the area supports numerous varieties of plants and animals. Throughout most of the county none of the original timber remains, largely because of erosive land-use practices that reached a peak in the period from 1860-1920 (Trimble 1974:69). These original stands of timber consisted of hardwoods and some pines. The hardwoods consisted of poplar, sourwood, hickory, maple, and white, red, post and chestnut oaks and the softwoods of white and shortleaf pines. In place of this forest stand second growth hardwoods and pines of the same species. This second growth forest covers approximately sixty percent of the county (Goldston 1937). The Piedmont forest is open and its soils are well drained. Undergrowth in this forest consists of smaller versions of the previously mentioned trees, laurel, briers, huckleberry bushes and other scrub brush. Many of the disturbed areas and abandoned fields have reverted to pine forests or a mixed hardwoodconifer community. On the Blue Ridge escarpment some dead chestnut trees of the original timber remain. The second growth here is composed of post and white oaks, chestnut, maple, poplar, sourwood, white pine and spruce. The fauna associated with this type of environment are common to the Piedmont as a whole and consist of white-tailed deer, beaver, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, squirrel, turkey, quail and a variety of smaller wild birds, lizards, snakes, and turtles. Several species of fish are available in the larger streams of the region.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The first European settlers began to move into the northeastern portions of North Carolina between 1638-1640. Circa 1719-1723, the southeastern section of the colony was opened to permanent settlement. These early colonists settled along streams, moving into the uplands only after the bottoms were occupied. By 1770 northwestern North Carolina was beginning to fill with the Revolutionary War acting as a catalyst for some of the population shift (Hall 1948). Land grants were issued by Lord Granville's agent in the present Surry County area as early as ca. 1751 (Cashion, personal communication). By 1770 the Tryon Line had been established confirming county lines within current state boundaries (Cross, personal communication). It was at this time (1770) that Surry County was formed. Initially it included the present Forsyth, Stokes, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany and Ashe counties. In 1777, Wilkes County was formed. In 1789, part of the land was taken to form Stokes County and in 1799 present Ashe County was formed. Forsyth County was created from land taken from Surry County in 1849. In 1850 Yadkin County was formed and the Surry county seat moved to Dobson, its present location (Goldston 1937:3).

The first owner of the land on which the Franklin House stands was Colonel Martin Armstrong who entered a claim for 640 acres on 13 May 1784. The tract was located on Fisher River and subsequent deeds and a topographical map made in 1975 (Gilissen) clearly established this as the property under consideration. According to the census records of 1790 and 1800, Armstrong never lived on his Fisher River property as he is listed as a resident of Stokes County at these times. He sold the property in 1795 to Gideon Edwards.

There is no specific mention of the house in the property transfer so that it seems likely that the house was built thereafter by Edwards. He moved his family to the Fisher River location sometime after purchasing the property in 1795. Circa 1799, Edwards apparently constructed what is known today as the Franklin House to be his plantation house. In his will, dated 15 April 1810, the property including the Franklin House was deeded to the first son of his daughter Milly. Milly Edwards had married Meshack Franklin in 1802. They had a son, Gideon E. Franklin, for whom Meshack acted as executor after Gideon Edwards death in 1813 or 1814. Tax records indicate that Meshack Franklin moved into the Edwards home from Mitchell River in 1814. He claimed the property, passing it on to Jesse D. Franklin, another son, instead of Gideon E. Franklin the lawful heir (Cross 1976:6,7).

COMMENTS

In lieu of repeating point by point research related to the Franklin House, done by Jerry L. Cross, it was deemed preferable to include his report as an appendix and only touch briefly on the early history of the house in this report. However, it is obvious upon review of that report that Bernard Franklin neither owned nor built the Franklin House. Oral tradition claims that Jesse Franklin assisted in the construction of the house, but existing property records fail to substantiate this. At the same time there is also doubt that Meshack Franklin, who did live in the house, ever had legitimate claim to the property. In view of these facts the Bernard Franklin House is instead referred to as simply the Franklin House.

METHODS

The archeological testing initiated at the Franklin House was not a response to the relative frequency of surface remains around the house, but instead, a tool to aid the architect in restoration of the house to its structural configuration from 1799 to the 1847. In the 1830's the house underwent alteration to both its interior and exterior and its present appearance is largely the result of this remodeling.

On two sides of the house, the south and east sides, similar approaches were taken in the archeological testing. Test pits, 4.92 by 8.2 feet (1.5 by 2.5 meters) were placed opposite the doorways on the aforementioned sides. A vertical datum of 118.54 feet (36.14 meters) was established by the east porch and both excavation units were mapped using horizontal and vertical controls. Notes on soil types were taken but no soil profiles could be drawn due to the extreme deflation of the soils around the house. Photographs pertinent to the requirements of the contract were taken for inclusion in the final report. Since there was no apparent stratigraphy each test pit was dug as one unit from surface to bedrock. All soil removed was screened through quarter-inch mesh, and artifacts were bagged by pit number and level, washed and labeled. The floors and walls of the test pits were troweled and examined for evidence of foundations, piers, roofing material, nails and pottery. Excavation at the south porch, EU 2, produced evidence of step foundations while EU 1 on the east side of the house revealed remnants of piers.

On the north side of the house a different approach was taken to the problem of finding structural remains. The north side of the house sits

on bedrock overlaid by only the barest amounts of soil. Excavation, in this situation would not have been cost effective. Accordingly, it was decided to clear a 4.92 by 9.84 foot (1.5 by 3 meter) area of ground in the area with the highest probability of structural remains. This cleared area was then examined for evidence of brick or fieldstone foundation or piers; neither was found.

The Franklin House is already located on topographic maps of the area, in particular on the United States Geological Survey map; Bottom, North Carolina quadrangle; 7.5 minute series. In addition, the house is located on a small scale area map confined to its modern boundaries (Fig. 3). Noted on this map are all nearest water sources. Notes on vegetation and fauna are included in the report. All artifacts recovered from the testing are curated and stored at the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, along with all data recovered from these investigations.

THE TESTING AREA

The Franklin House is situated on a knoll overlooking the Fisher River floodplain. Undoubtedly, it was the floodplain soils that prompted settlement in this location. These soils, Congaree silt loams, are described as being rich in organic matter and mineral plant nutrients, well drained, and low in surface relief. This series is brown to dark brown in color and due to its fine texture, more compact than Congaree fine sandy loams. The soil is particularly well suited to corn and hay. The house itself is built upon Surry loam, steep phase. This series is unsuitable for cultivation due to the steepness of surface relief. It is described as a thin surface soil, grayish-brown when in existance, with parent (schists) underlying the surface and often outcropping through it (Goldston 1937).

This, then, is the problem in testing for structural remains at the Franklin House. The house is built virtually upon bedrock, thus markedly reducing the chances of buried remains. After preliminary evaluation it was decided to begin testing on the east side of the house where the soil seemed to have greater depth.

EAST SIDE, EU 1

Work was begun on EU 1 by clearing the surface of weeds and debris to a total area of 9.84 by 6.56 feet (3 by 2 meters). This enabled the placing of a 8.2 by 4.92 foot (2.5 by 1.5 meter) test pit in such a manner that the doorway was bracketed. In the initial plan the testing was to have been done in 5.91 inch (15 cm.) levels or by stratigraphic units if possible. Unfortunately, at the deepest point there was only 4.33 inches



(11 cm.) of soil overlying a friable decomposing bedrock. Accordingly, the test pit was dug as one level to bedrock. In the course of troweling off the surface soils, two fieldstone slabs were found set in the bedrock (Fig. 1). There was some evidence of a dripline extending across the edge of the slabs away from the house. A line drawn through the center of the slabs would parallel the edge of the house, on approximately a north-northwest by south-southeast strike.

A number of small fragments of badly weathered bricks were found on both of the fieldstones: the largest of these was 1 1/4" by 1 5/8" by 2 1/2" (3.18 cm. by 4.13 cm. by 6.35 cm.). There was no bonding material evident on any of the fragments.

It is postulated that the slabs are fieldstone footings (Fig. 7) to support two piers of either brick or fieldstone. In turn the evidence of a single dripline only 35.43 inches (90 cm.) from the house argues for the existance of a short porch and the greater runoff such a structure would have rather than steps alone. While not conclusive, the brick fragments found clustered around the fieldstone slabs tend to indicate that the piers were of brick. The piers, if reconstructed of brick, should be of bricks in a size range comparable to those in the chimneys. The bricks used in erecting the chimney range from 3" (7.62 cm.) (width) by 2 1/2" (6.35 cm.) (depth) by 7 1/2" (19.05 cm.) (length) to 3 3/10" (8.38 cm.) (width) by 2 1/2" (6.35 cm.) (depth) by 8 1/5" (20.83 cm.) (length). The brick mortar is a light sand mixed with some larger pieces of gravel and crushed quartz.

There was no roofing material of any kind in EU 1, nor was there any evidence of a roof or hood over the porch and steps. It is possible that



evidence of a roof or hood was concealed by the siding now covering the house but it seems more likely that there was neither a roof nor a hood over this porch. Although a hood would have produced a dripline similar to that observed in EU 1, there is no evidence to support speculation concerning the existance of such a structure on the house in its present architectural configuration. An absolute determiniation of the existence of a roof or hood prior to the addition of the siding requires that the siding be removed to facilitate observation of the original wall.

Additional clearing of the area beyond the initial test pit failed to produce any evidence of step foundations such as those found associated with the south porch.

THE ARTIFACTS

CERAMICS (8 specimens)

Four of these are fragments of a creamware chamber pot of a style common in the early 19th century. Two fragments are portions of a white porcelain cup, the larger fragment includes the handle. One specimen is a fragment of a transfer print porcelain bowl, with black rather than cobalt blue transfer printing. The last fragment is a piece of white porcelain plate, with no manufacturers mark.

GLASS (13 specimens)

Three of these specimens are of a thin window glass of recent vintage, with no apparent imperfections. Three more specimens are fragments of a glass vase with a beaded rim, two are rim sherds and the third is a body sherd. One sherd is a piece of a milk bottle with the letters "lo"



FIG. 7: East porch, EU 1, (looking west). Note fieldstone footings set on bedrock.

appearing on the right margin of the fragment. The glass has numerous imperfections and the mold mark runs to the rim.

Only one fragment of a creamer or handled tumbler was found. While there is not enough of the vessel to be certain, the characteristics of this piece are very similar to those of pressed glass of the period from 1827-1840. Whereas blown and molded glass usually have a smooth texture and almost polished appearance, pressed glass has an almost granular texture giving a mat appearance and, since the process involved no hand finishing, edges of rims and base incline to roughness. The pattern, which is rough to touch and usually has sharp edges, is on the exterior of the piece. The inner or top surface is unpatterned and comparatively smooth (McKearin 1941:336). The pattern on the exterior is that of a tree branch in leaf.

Both of the remaining glass objects are medicine bottles. The first bottle was made in a two-piece hinged mold which became common in America after 1800. The neck and lip of the bottle are hand-finished and somewhat irregular. The glass has numerous imperfections in it. On the base of the bottle is a raised, triangular maker's mark. The bottle is 5.9" in height (14.97 cm.), 1" in depth (2.54 cm.), and 1.9" in width (4.83 cm.).

The second bottle consists of two fragments forming over half of the bottle. The mold marks stop just short of the rim and there are few imperfections in the glass. Dimensions of this piece are 3.5" in height (8.89 cm.) by 1.1" in width (2.79 cm.) by .6" in depth (1.52 cm.).

METAL ARTIFACTS (15 specimens)

The first of this assortment of artifacts is a tire weight used in balancing tires. Four of these artifacts are wire nails. Wire nails did

not come into use until the 1850's and probably much later in most areas.

The first cut nails were produced in the 1790's, apparently an American invention. There were several types of cut nails during the period from 1790-1860, when wire nails became predominant. One example of a later type was found at the Franklin House. This was a nail with both the head and shank machine-made so that there was no waist as on types prior to the 1830's. This type lasted from the 1830's onward (Nelson 1968). It is possible that this was deposited below the east side doorway during the 1830's remodeling.

Another interesting artifact is a pointless screw. This type of screw was used until 1846 when new machinery made it possible to manufacture screws with points. The screw is 1" in length (2.54 cm.) with a .4" head (1.02 cm.). (Note: All of the hardware examined by the restoration specialist of the Historic Preservation Section in the house is fastened with pointless screws.)

One of the metal artifacts was a badly corroded expansion clamp. Also recovered was a heavily corroded metal door lock, no longer clearly discernable as to specific type. The dimensions of the lock are .7" (depth) by 3.1" (width) by 3.9" (length) (1.78 cm. by 7.87 cm. by 9.91 cm.). One artifact, a piece of triangular metal one inch in diameter was found in EU 1.

A series of metal brackets was found in this test pit. The first of these had a corkscrewed shape and dimensions of .9" (2.29 cm.) width by .1" (.25 cm.) depth by 5" (12.7 cm.) length. The second was trapezoidal in shape with bolt holes centered to the left and right of the middle of
the artifact. The bolt holes were for 3/5" (1.52 cm.) shank bolts. The last of these metal pieces was a "U" bracket .25" (.64 cm.) thick by 1" (2.54 cm.) in width by 5 3/8" (13.65 cm.) in length. Bolt holes were centered in each leg of the "U".

A "U"-shaped bolt threaded on both ends was found along the northern edge of the test pit lying against the east chimney. It had a 1 3/8" (3.49 cm.) thread and was threaded for 1.7" (4.32 cm.) down the shank on each side. Its dimensions were 6.6" (16.76 cm.) in length by 4.1" (10.41 cm.) (width across the mouth of the "U").

The final metal artifact is a piece of angled wire with a diameter of .1" (.25 cm.) and a length of 10.5" (26.7 cm.).

MISCELLANEOUS (1 specimen)

On the south wall of the test pit a hard plastic badge with the inscription Gen., U.S. was located.

BRICK FRAGMENTS (2 specimens)

Two brick fragments were recovered other than the very soft, decomposed fragments associated with the fieldstone slabs. These were rust red in color with sand and gravel tempering. The dimensions were as follows: 1" by 1.1" by 3.7" (2.54 cm. by 2.79 cm. by 9.40 cm.) and 2" by 1.9" by 1.2" (5.08 cm. by 4.83 cm. by 3.05 cm.).

NORTH SIDE, EU 3

The Franklin House occupies almost the entire knoll upon which it is situated. The north side of the house particularly has little extra room, since it is situated at the edge of the steep slope to Scary Branch. This positioning of the house enabled the creation of a cellar of sorts. Part of the bedrock was removed and a natural concavity in the knoll exploited to form a half-cellar. The house foundation was built up to conform with the level of the higher ground. Accordingly, the first floor door on the north side of the house opens to a drop of some height since there are presently no steps extant. The available area for the original porch or steps was very confined by the slope of the ground surface. Therefore, testing was initiated in those areas most likely to produce data. The test pit was oriented so that the doorway fell in its western half. The soil was extremely shallow with bedrock being visible in numerous places. The test area was cleared carefully but no remains of any kind were found. It is possible that there was only a porch, without steps, on this side of the house.

However, it seems more likely that there was a short porch at the doorway with steps descending at the side of the house, toward the cellar door. The reasoning behind the orientation of the steps to the west rather than to the east is twofold. First, the first floor on the north side of the house has two windows to the east side of the doorway and only one window to the west of the doorway. The existance of a porch and steps would probably account for the positioning of the windows. Second, there were already in existance one or possibly two sets of steps that would have provided sufficient access to a kitchen structure separate from the house and situated on its east side. Even if the east steps and doorway were not added until the house was remodeled in the 1830's there would still



have been sufficient access to the kitchen from the south porch. It is possible that the north porch had steps descending in both directions since this is not an uncommon architectural feature in late Georgian/Federal structures. However, it would seem that twin steps or steps to the east are the least likely prospects due to the window arrangement. In the absence of additional information which the removal of some of the siding might produce it is recommended that reconstruction be initiated with the alignment of the porch steps to the west. It also seems likely that this structure was of wood and not roofed, hence the lack of physical remains. Finally, to conform with the overall construction of the Franklin House, the footings for the north porch should be of fieldstone.

THE ARTIFACTS

There were no artifacts recovered from EU 3.

SOUTH SIDE, EU 2

Testing on the south side of the Franklin House was initiated in hopes of finding the remains of the original step foundations. Before a 4.92 by 8.2 foot (1.5 by 2.5 meter) test pit could be laid out it was necessary to dismantle the temporary cinderblock steps. The area was covered with a tall, thick grass, similar to Johnson grass and thus necessitated a preliminary clearing of the test area with rake and sling. At this point, the test pit (EU 2) was laid out on an east-northeast by west-southwest axis paralleling the front porch. EU 2 was situated so as to bracket the area between the third and fourth porch posts, the center posts. This placed it directly in front of the south door. It seemed

likely that the original steps would be found in this location since the chamfered porch posts, when erected, had supported a porch rail enclosing the entire porch, except between the third and fourth posts (Fig. 5). Again, in this area surface soil was minimal. Troweling immediately revealed the west side of the foundation of the south steps. The whole area was cleared and the structure of the step foundations defined (Fig. 6). Parallel foundation walls extended 43.31" (110 cm.) from the porch foundation wall and perpendicular to it (Fig. 2). At the southern edge of the test pit were two bricks serving as supports for the wooden risers bracing the middle of the steps. This type of configuration would indicate that the superstructure of the steps was wooden. The distance from the porch foundation to the southern-most edge of the brick riser supports is 53.14" (135 cm.) and the porch is about 31.5" (80 cm.) in height. Since the riser usually extends slightly from the edge of the first (bottom) step the width of each step would be 12.6" (32 cm.) wide. Therefore, there would be four steps, all but the first descending in 7.87" (20 cm.) increments and each step approximately 12" (30.5 cm.) wide. At the bottom of the steps fieldstone slabs had been laid out and probably originally inscribed an arc around the bottom step (Fig. 6). The restored foundation should be of fieldstone, preferably dry laid, although it could be stabilized with mortar and made to appear dry laid.

THE ARTIFACTS

BRICK (4 specimens)

Three bricks and one fragment were recovered from the testing of the south porch. It is unclear whether these had any relation to the steps,



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FIG. 5: Franklin House front (south) porch, looking northeast. Note chamfered posts and porch



FIG. 6: South porch, EU 2, showing foundations and riser supports.

as they were recovered some distance south of the foundation structure. The bricks are tempered with sand and gravel and contain a great number of air pockets. They also are rust red in color. The dimensions are as follows: brick "A", glazed on one end 3.3" by 8.4" by 2.5" (8.38 cm. by 21.34 cm. by 6.35 cm.); brick "B", unglazed, 3" by 7.5" by 2.5" (7.62 cm. by 19.05 cm. by 6.35 cm.); brick "C", glazed on both ends, 3" by 7.6" by 2.6" (7.62 cm. by 19.30 cm. by 6.60 cm.); and brick "D", an unglazed fragment, 2.8" by 5.5" by 3.5" (7.11 cm. by 13.97 cm. by 8.89 cm.).

METAL (1 specimen)

One set of tire chains, badly corroded, was recovered from the area between the foundations.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE HOUSE

The Franklin House is an amalgam of late Georgian and Federal architectural styles. Its construction date, circa 1799, falls at the end of the time span for the Georgian style and the beginning of the popularity of the Federal style. The basically Quaker-style floor plan house (Johnston 1947) was remodeled in the 1830's. At this time there was also some exterior alteration. It is this, or the possibility of earlier alteration, that enjoins this discussion. I question the construction date of the shed porch on the south end of the house. The foundation underlying the south porch was not at all similar to that found elsewhere in the house. Under the west chimney, for example, the fieldstone footing is tight-laid drywall (Fig. 8). At either end of the porch the difference in construction between the house foundation and the porch foundation is marked (Fig. 9). This



FIG. 8: Chimney, west side. Note fieldstone foundation set on bedrock and Flemish bonding in chimney.



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FIG. 9: Franklin House, abutment of porch and house at SE corner. Note masonry differences.

fact and the nature of construction of the porch structure itself argue against its construction simultaneously with the house circa 1799. There is no bonding between the porch and house foundations and the porch structure does not interlock with the house but is only built flush against it. It is possible that after the house was built, possibily a short time after construction, the porch was added. Accordingly, it is recommended that when the porch is dismantled for restoration, an archeologist be present to test for evidence of steps beneath the present porch.

Due to the possibility of other archeological remains on the Franklin House property such as the kitchen and privy it is strongly suggested that as few ground altering activities as possible be carried out until further testing can be done. Such testing could provide additional information on the structural configuration of the kitchen as well as information on the types of artifacts in use during the Edwards-Franklin occupation of the house.

One final note not included in the main body of the report is a clearance for construction of an underground electric conduit running from the southwestern corner of the house, southwest to the connection with the existing powerline, per contract dated 12 December 1976.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Archeology Laboratories were asked to investigate three areas around the doorways on the north, south and east faces of the Franklin House in an attempt to gain information pertaining to the possible presence and hypothesized construction of entrance structures and/or porches in these areas. The data recovered indicated that a porch and steps had once existed on the east face of the house and that steps, located between the center posts, were extant on the south face. No concrete information was recovered from testing on the north side of the house.

Recommendations to be made as a result of the field work at the Franklin House are as follows: First, archeological testing should be initiated when the south porch is restored to determine if there was a step structure of some type prior to construction of the porch. Second, if there prove to be no steps, then reconstruction of the south porch steps should be carried out as suggested in the report. Third, a short porch and steps should be restored to the east doorway, with brick piers as depicted in Fig. 4. Fourth, there should be a short porch and steps (both of wood) with wooden piers on fieldstone footings, located on the north side of the house descending toward the cellar. Fifth, in Fig. 8 the header-stretcher arrangement known as Flemish bonding can be seen in the west chimney. Originally, the headers had a light glaze on the exposed ends which made them darker than the stretchers. Now this glaze has largely worn away although it can still be seen on some of the bricks. Could the bricks be treated in some manner so as to restore or at least protect the remaining glaze? Sixth, the area to be affected by burying

the electric conduit is cleared for work to commence. Finally due to the possibility of other archeological remains from the period of the Edwards-Franklin occupation of the house, it is suggested that ground disturbing activities be kept to a minimum until further testing can be carried out.

The architectural questions posed in the contract were largely answered by the testing and a framework for future work at the Franklin House was established. Certainly the value of historic archeological site testing is apparent. Hopefully the insights gained from the Franklin House project will serve to clarify procedural and field techniques for future small scale archeological projects, either prehistoric or historic. REFERENCES CITED

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APPENDIX A

RESEARCH RELATED TO THE BERNARD FRANKLIN

HOUSE, SURRY COUNTY

by

Jerry L. Cross Research Branch December 8, 1976

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Memorandum

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Department of Cultural Resources Raleigh 27611

Date: November 29, 1976

то	: Jerry C. Cashion, Research Supervisor
•	Al Honeycutt, Field Services Supervisor
FROM	Jerry L. Cross, Researcher

SUBJECT: Bernard Franklin House, Surry County

At a conference on November 17, 1976, with Janet Seapker, Al Honeycutt, Margaret Stephenson, Jerry Cashion, and myself present, problems concerning Ed Hendrick's research report for the Bernard Franklin House were discussed. Following that meeting, Mr. Cashion asked me to prepare a chain of title for the property to place in our files. While making a routine search of the records, it became apparent to me that very serious questions could be raised concerning the relationship of the Franklin family to the house. Furthermore, I discovered that portions of the research report were incompatible with the documentary records. An intensive investigation followed using the records and sources listed in the appended bibliography; the factual data uncovered was both unexpected and disturbing. The enclosed summary is based on notes and documents on file in the research branch.

The enclosed summary is not intended as an attack upon the previous researcher nor is it a deliberate effort to destroy a long standing tradition. It is instead the result of what this researcher believes to be the professional obligation of the Historic Preservation Section and the Division of Archives and History to present the history of North Carolina, in all its aspects, as accurately and impartially as the records will permit.

SUMMARY NOTES ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE FRANKLIN FAMILY TO THE BERNARD FRANKLIN HOUSE

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Land grants and deeds show that Bernard Franklin and his son Jesse began to acquire extensive land holdings along Mitchell's River in Wilkes County (which portion was annexed to Surry in 1792) as early as 1784. In the 1790 census Bernard, Jesse, and Shadrack (another son) each had a separate household, and by 1795 all were living in Captain Oglesby's tax district.

On November 11, 1795 Jesse Franklin purchased 411 acres on Fisher's River from Henry Kerby. A year later Kerby assigned to Franklin a grant for 100 acres of adjoining property. Jesse moved from Mitchell's River to Fisher's River shortly thereafter and began to add to his new estate. In 1799 he owned 640 acres along Fisher's River. Tax lists, however, show that in 1801 Bernard was still in Captain Oglesby's district and, therefore, did not move to Fisher's River with Jesse. Furthermore, local tradition and previous research maintain that Shadrack Franklin never moved from his Mitchell's River home. Since tax records place Shadrack and Bernard in the same district until 1814, and since Bernard's property holdings remain relatively constant during that time, the logical conclusion is that Bernard remained on his Mitchell's River estate at least until 1814.

According to a date painted on the chimney and an achitectural analysis, the Bernard Franklin house on Fisher's River was constructed in the 1790s. Since Bernard was living on Mitchell's River as late as 1801, and perhaps until 1814, serious doubts were raised concerning his role in the construction of the house. The doubts were transformed into realities when a thorough examination of land grants, wills, and other modes of property transfers revealed that Bernard Franklin never owned the property on which the house stands.

The only known property owned by Bernard Franklin on Fisher's River came through a state grant entered in 1817 and issued in 1819. The tract contained 200 acres and was located "on Red Hill Creek waters of Fisher's River." A plat of the deed, however, showed that the acreage did not include the site on which the house stands. Even if the house were constructed later than the evidence indicates, Bernard Franklin's land was not involved.

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Quite obviously Bernard Franklin did not build the house that bears his name. The question remains as to who did build the rather pretentious structure. According to local tradition Jesse and Meshack lived in the area and assisted in construction of the house. The records fail to substantiate the tradition.

Jesse Franklin did accumulate a large Fisher's River estate that at one time totalled 1,000 acres. But property descriptions and available plats show nearly all of Jesse's land to be located in the area of Roaring Gap Fork in the vicinity of present Low Gap where Jesse lived. Precisely how far down the river the land extended is undetermined, but it is not likely that 1,000 acres could cover the 5.4 miles between Jesse's home and the Bernard Franklin house.

Although Meshack Franklin definitely owned and lived in the house and willed it to his son Jesse D. Franklin, it is not clear how he came into possession of the property. Available records indicate that Meshack did not build the house. When the 1800 census was compiled, Meshack was a few months short of his 27th birthday but still living in his father's household on Mitchell's River. He did not set up his own home until he married Mildred (Milly) Edwards, daughter of Gideon and Anna Edwards, in 1802. The records are sketchy, but those that do exist suggest that Meshack Franklin also moved to Fisher's Kiver sometime after

In conclusion the documentary records offer no proof that Bernard Franklin or any of his sons had a role in construction of the Bernard Franklin house. Meshack Franklin obtained the property sometime before his death in 1839 but the manner of acquisition remains a mystery. He did not purchase, inherit, or receive the property in a deed of gift or through a deed of trust. Meshack may have come into the estate through marriage or through settlement of his father-inlaw's estate for which he was executor. Limits of time prevented the researcher from fully examining these possible leads. One thing seems clear, however. If Jesse Franklin had no role in construction of the house, and the records suggest that he did not, then Meshack Franklin was the only member of the family associated with the structure which was already standing when he took possession of the property. Meshack was an important figure and of statewide significance, though he pales in light of his brother Jesse. In any event, it is historically inaccurate to retain the appellation "The Bernard Franklin House" in view of recent documentary research. Further study surrounding early ownership of the house (1790-1830) is necessary before the full story can be known and an accurate interpretation developed.

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CHAIN OF TITLE

1840*	Meshack Franklin's will probated (was written in 1839).
مىيە ئېرىدى بې يې مىلىك مىلىك يې سىمىئە مەرىپى مىلىك ئىيېشا بىستانىت	Lett nouse and tract to windw during her lifetime. To
	Copy of will in research file.
· · · · ·	
1847	Jesse Franklin to Saint Clair /Sinclaire/ McMicle//McMickle/
	1300 acres on Fisher's River being the estate left him by
	Deed Book 5, p. 95.
1856	Will of Cinclare /Sinclaire/ McMickle
	Gave wife Mary a life estate in all lands on south side
	of Fisher's River including mansion house and all outhouses.
	To go to voungest son C. C. McMickle upon Marv's death.
	Copy of will in research file.
1901	C. C. and R. P. McMickle to Laura E. McMickle, daughter
	4 tracts of land on Fishers River. McMickle dwelling house
• •	in tract #4.
	Deed Book 39, p. 23.
404	
1914	Laura E. McMickle married James Blevins who was 12 years
	younger. Laura was 38 and James 20, and the union was
· · · · · · · · · · · ·	apparently childless. House became community property.
1935	W. M. Jackson, Trustee to James Blevins.
	Property had been placed in deed of trust in 1931, but
· · · · ·	Laura Blevins died on March 3. 1935 before obligations
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of trust were satisfied. Title then passed to James
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Blevins upon completion of the terms of the deed of trust.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Deed Books 117, p. 259 and 122, p. 69
1973	Elsie Lou Blevins, widow, Samuel J. and Joyce M. Blevins,
	heirs of James Blevins, to Surry County Historical Society.
	Samuel John Blevins was born in 1940 and married Joyce
	McCraw in 1961. Elsie Lou Blevins was apparently the
· · · ·	second wife of James Blevins who died July 10, 1962.
	Deed Book 302, p. 314.
н. Н	NOTE. Samuel J. Blevins was James Blevins' son born apparently
	by the second wife Elsie Lou Blevins. Yet there is
	no record of James' second marriage in Surry County.
	He may have married her outside of Surry County or
	10 may nave been a common 1aw marriage which was
	Lated Sometime alter March (, 193).
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This is	the earliest documented date of ormanchin bit is mombon of the

This is the earliest documented date of ownership by a member of the Franklin family. Obvicusly Meshack had owned the property for some time, but how long and by what method of acquisition he obtained it are unknown.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Department of Cultural Resources Raleigh 27611

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Jerry Cashion TO : Janet Seapker Al Honeycutt Margaret Stephenson Date: December 8, 1976

FROM : Jerry L. Cross

SUBJECT: Bernard Franklin House

In the conclusion of the report for which the attached supplement was written, I suggested that Meshack Franklin may have obtained his homestead through marriage to Milly Edwards. I also recommended that the early period of the Franklin house be studied more closely.

On December 3 Janet Seapker, Jerry Cashion, and I met and discussed lines of research that possibly could solve the remaining problems. Following that conference a new investigation began using the same sources as the original report but placing emphasis on Gideon Edwards.

As a result of this second phase of research a complete chain of title was made from the time the land left the public domain until today. Also uncovered was the means by which Meshack Franklin acquired the estate, a series of events that leaves a cloud of suspicion hanging over any legitimate transfer of the property since 1814.

THE EARLY YEARS, 1784-1814

Supplement to Summary Notes on the Relationship of the Franklin Family to the Bernard Franklin House

The first owner of the land on which the Bernard Franklin House stands was Colonel Martin Armstrong who entered a claim for 640 acres on May 13, 1784. Armstrong paid fifty shillings per 100 acres for the tract "on Fishers River, known by the Name of Skull Camp." A comparison of the 1784 survey plat with subsequent deeds and a topographical map made in 1976 clearly establish this tract as the property under consideration.

The records offered much circumstantial evidence suggesting that Martin Armstrong never lived on the Fisher's River property. The 1790 census listed him as a resident of Stokes County (cut off from Surry in 1789). He was still living in Stokes County when he sold the tract in 1795 and continued to reside there according to the census of 1800. The Franklin house reflected a lifestyle surrounded by affluence, and even though the 1795 transfer mentioned houses and buildings, it does not appear that the Franklin house was among them. Armstrong apparently leased the property to tenants or provided residences for overseers. It is most unlikely that the pretentious and stylish Franklin house was constructed by or for a low income family.

Armstrong sold the 640 acres to Gideon Edwards on June 6, 1795. Little is known about Edwards except that he was born in or before 1755, married a woman named Anna, and produced three children, two boys and a girl. He and his family were in Surry County by 1787 and sometime around the year 1795 moved to the Fisher's River location. Edwards was elected to the General Assembly in 1789 and spent a total of fifteen years in the legislature, fourteen of them as a state senator. He was locally prominent as a justice of the peace as well as a justice of the county court. By the time of his death in 1813 or 1814 Gideon Edwards had nearly 2,000 acres of land in Surry County and owned fifty slaves.

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Edwards' last will and testament was dated April 15, 1810. Of his three children only his daughter Milly had survived, although one son had left a widow and young daughter who were also among Gideon's heirs. Milly had married Meshack Franklin in 1802 and their first child was a son named for his grandfather, Gideon E. Franklin. The Fisher's River property was divided between the two grandchildren (Gideon E. Franklin and Grizzeal A. D. C. Edwards), with Gideon E. Franklin receiving the lower tract ". . . whereon I [Gideon Edwards] live." The house in which Gideon Edwards was living in 1810 stands today as the Franklin house and was undoubtedly constructed by the wealthy Edwards as his plantation house about 1799.

Meshack Franklin came into possession of the property through his son's inheritance, but the details of the matter were not uncovered. When Gideon Edwards died, Gideon E. Franklin was a lad of no more than eleven years. As executor of the estate and the heir's father, Meshack had nominal title until his son came of age, no earlier than 1824. There is no record of a transfer from son to father and just how Meshack kept the property is unclear. Gideon E. Franklin married Ann Hughes in 1832 and began property transactions in his own name, thus removing death or incompetency as possible explanations. For a father to obtain property through his son's inheritance without a deed transfer, and without death or incompetency playing a role, is extremely unusual and casts a shadow of doubt over Meshack's legal claim to the property.

The tax records indicate that Meshack Franklin moved from his Mitchell's River home about 1814 (see original report) which coincided with the death date of Gideon Edwards. The logical conclusion is that Meshack moved his family into the Edwards homestead about that time. Somehow over the next twenty years

Gideon E. Franklin lost his inheritance.

Meshack claimed title to the property and passed it on to his son Jesse

D. Franklin through his last will and testament in 1840. Meshack's will also

stated that he had made previous arrangements with Gideon whose bequest in

1840 amounted to twenty-five dollars.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHAIN OF TITLE FOR THE BERNARD FRANKLIN HOUSE

1784 State of North Carolina to Martin Armstrong 640 acres on Fisher's River in Surry County known by the name of Skull Camp Deed Book 0, 26-27 Land Grant Book 53, p. 327 1795 Martin Armstrongto Gideon Edwards 640 acres on Fisher's River called and known by name of Skull Camp . . . together with all and singular the houses buildings and all other improvements. . . " Consideration was ±100. Deed Book F, 342 Will of Gideon Edwards (date of writing) 1810 Divides estate between grandchildren, Grizzeal A.D.C. Edwards and Gideon E. Franklin. Gideon E. Franklin received lower tract "whereon I live." Gideon Edwards died in late 1813 or early 1814. Original will in Surry County Wills, State Archives 1814-1840 Meshack Franklin acquired property inherited by son through means not yet uncovered (though a thorough search was made). Only reference is to previous arrangements mentioned vaguely in Meshack's will (probated in 1840) that bequeathed the house and tract to Jesse D. Franklin.

FOR BALANCE OF CHAIN OF TITLE SEE ORIGINAL REPORT.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Corbitt, David Leroy. The Formation of the North Carolina Counties 1663-1943. Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1950 ... Extremely helpful in clarifying location of Franklin family before 1800. Details the annexation of part of Wilkes County to Surry in 1792. Hendricks, J. Edwin. "The Franklin House," 1974. Research report. Helpful as a guide but not reliable in presentation of historical fact, particularly that relating to Bernard and Jesse Franklin. Seems to have accepted local tradition and stretched the recorded evidence to make it compatible. Much of the section on Bernard Franklin is not true. Historic Preservation Section Research File: "Bernard Franklin (Surry County)" Of limited use. Some copies of documents but also found elsewhere. Helps to provide information on the local tradition through memories and research conducted by Franklin descendants. Historic Preservation Section Survey File: "Surry County-Bernard Franklin House." Helpful in pinpointing exact location of house and in providing leads for further research. Hollingsworth, J. G. History of Surry County or Annals of Northwest North Carolina. Printed by author, 1935. Useful only for general background into the traditional history of the region. Is unindexed an difficult to use. Very little on Franklins. Maps. Shows both Fisher's and Mitchell's rivers thereby Mouzon Map, 1775. reducing possibility that the two rivers were confused or used interchangeably in early deeds. Shows post roads in Surry County in addition Price-Strother, 1808. to rivers. Helps in locating house before contemporary road changes. Surry County Townships, 1868. Hand drawn and somewhat inaccurate. Not helpful to project. Soil Survey Map, 1938. Helpful in location of properties along rivers and has names of former creeks and streams. Enabled researcher to eliminate properties that were previously unidentifiable as to location. Highway Map of North Carolina Counties, 1974. Surry County. Useful in plotting properties in regard to exact location of Franklin House.

Undated clippings with no citations. Newspapers.

> Sent in by Surry County Historical Society. Interesting but of no value to project. Merely a repitition of old stories and traditions.

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North Carolina Land Grants. Secretary of State's Office. Extremely valuable for plotting land grants to Bernard and Jesse Franklin. Positive proof that only known grant to Bernard on Fisher's River was not the house site. Plats attached to warrants and grants invaluable.

Powell, William S. The North Carolina Gazetteer. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1968.

> Invaluable for locating streams and creeks mentioned in grants and deeds but not named on available maps.

Surry County Records (No known losses by catastrophe or otherwise)

Deeds.

Of obvious and inestimable value.

Wills.

Bernard, Jesse, and Meshack left wills. Bernard's will says property given away previously. Jesse bequeathed Low Gap property to sons but none of it could be placed

near Franklin house. Meshack bequeathed house and estate to his son Jesse D. after wife's death.

Estates Papers. Of limited value except to show positively that Meshack did not get house through settlement of Bernard's estate. Only personal property listed except for one chunk of land unrelated to house tract.

Tax Lists.

Incomplete and proves very little for any given year. Collectively they are valuable in showing approximate dates people changed locations. Arrangement and missing lists prevent the determination of a possible construction date for the house.

Marriage Bonds. Useful in establishing family relationships and possible leads for acquisition of property.

Marriage Records. Same as for marriage bonds.

Inventories and

Settlements. Helped determine wealth and status of individuals involved but of no help regarding disposition of property.

Miscellaneous. Often a hiding spot for pertinent data but not in this case.

Wilkes County Deeds. Used to locate first land holdings of Franklin family.

APPENDIX B

CONVERSION TABLE

FOR CHANGING TENTHS OF FEET TO INCHES

(TO THE NEAREST ONE-SIXTEENTH OF AN INCH)

0.1' = 1 3/16" 0.2' = 2 3/8" 0.3' = 3 5/8" 0.4' = 4 13/16" 0.5' = 6" 0.6' = 7 3/16" 0.7' = 8 3/8" 0.8' = 9 5/8" 0.9' = 10 13/16"

> Margaret Long Stephenson Restoration Specialist Field Services Branch Historic Preservation Section 31 January 1977

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AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE

TOWN OF COATS RECREATION PARK SITE

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J. Ned Woodall

Joan M. Bleacher

Archeology Laboratories, Museum of Man

Wake Forest University

11 August 1977

ABSTRACT

In the third week of July 1977, an archeological survey was conducted within a 12.11 hectare (30 acres) tract of land and associated park access road to be impacted by the construction of a recreation park by the Town of Coats. Five small prehistoric sites were found, none of which promises to yield significant archeological information. No further mitigation is recommended for the archeological resources of the impact area.
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INTRODUCTION

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In July of 1977 the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, was contacted regarding an archeological survey of the proposed Town of Coats Recreation Park site. A proposal was submitted on July 11, 1977 and approved at the Coats Town Meeting of the 14th of July. At that meeting, the plans were approved both for the park and the required archeological survey.

Field work was begun the 15th of July and completed by July 17, within the five man-days allotted for the field survey. The recreation park site, an additional 122 meter by 152 meter tract immediately northeast of the park site, and the proposed park access road route (approximately 610 meters long and 15 meters wide) all were surveyed. The results of this survey, the summary of the analysis and the resulting conclusions and recommendations follow. Included are two line drawings-one of the survey area and located sites and illustrations of selected artifacts from these sites.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Completion of this project was made possible by a combined effort of archeologists, local government officials, private contractors and the citizens of the Town of Coats. The field crew members were the junior author and Brett Riggs. Mr. Riggs is thanked for his devoted service in the heat and humidity of the North Carolina summer weather.

Mr. Ronald Coats, Mayor of the Town of Coats, and Mr. C.T. Clayton, project engineer of Ragsdale Engineers, P.A., were both extremely helpful, personally accompanying the field party to the survey site. Mr. Clayton, in addition to answering questions, providing maps of the area, and marking the park access road route, patiently negotiated the recreation park site boundaries-- its swampy area, woods, barbed-wire fences and streams. Mr. Gerald Langdon, property owner of the site, we thank for allowing us to survey his land.

The line drawings featured in this report were prepared by Bradley R. Leftwich. For the myriad of services unselfishly given by all of the above, we are sincerely grateful.

J. Ned Woodall

Joan M. Bleacher

Wake Forest University 11 August 1977

THE PHYSICAL SETTING

The tract of land surveyed is located southeast of the Town of Coats, in Harnett County, North Carolina. At present the site is reached by a dirt access road leading southwest from state road 1700, beginning just northwest of intersecting roads 1700 and 1702.

Harnett County lies near the border between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain of North Carolina. The survey area is within the Coastal Plain phsyiographic province which, along its western edge, is typified by gently sloping hills. The elevation of the impacted area ranges from 218 feet to 280 feet above sea level.

The geology of Harnett County is somewhat complex and to date no complete soil surveys or topographic maps of the county have been published. On the basis of information obtained from the Geological Map of North Carolina, the survey area soil is a sedimentary formation which lies directly on older formations, similar to those found in the piedmont and mountain areas. (Stuckey:1965). This formation of the Coastal Plain is classified as Tuscaloosa, characterized by tan, red and gray sands and interbedded clays. The Tuscaloosa formation, at least in the western part of the Coastal Plain, is believed to be continental in origin and dates to the Upper Cretaceous geological period. The lithologic character of the material of the Tuscaloosa formation indicates that most of the sediments were derived from crystalline rocks of the Piedmont Plateau west of the coastal plain. We were informed that the Recreation Park site lies on a deep gravel

deposit which was at one time considered for purchase by the State Department of Roads to secure the gravels contained therein. It would appear that these gravels are riverine deposits of the Mesozoic era. The more recent geological phenomena effecting the survey area is limited to moderate erosion of the slopes and deposition of organic detritus in the low-lying, swampy

area.

The survey area lies within the Cape Fear River Basin, with the Cape Fear River located less than 25 kilometers to the west. Tributaries of Juniper Creeek drain the impact area and are fed by local springs.

The overall impression of the survey area is of gently rolling, sandy hills, but part of the Recreation Park site is located in a low-lying, swampy area. The present vegetation is varied, with pine appearing predominantly on the well-drained upper slopes, mixed hardwoods and pines on the lower slopes, and hardwoods along with brush, briars and marsh grass in the lowest elevations. Of the survey area that is cleared, part is now used as pasture and part for corn production. The road survey transected a soybean field, woods and pasture. The light brown to gray sandy loam has been disturbed by cultivation and the slopes of the hills artificially terraced to impede erosion.

The survey area would not have been very different during prehistoric times when Indians occupied the area. Native vegetation of North Carolina includes a mixed forest, mostly oak-hickory and loblolly pine. The wildlife population included deer, bear, wild turkey, quail, rabbits, raccoon and waterfowl. The climate would have been much as it is today: mild, with long, hot summers and only occasional snow in the winter.(Hamnett and Thornton:1953)

It would seem that the survey area would have had considerable appeal to prehistoric Indian groups. Several econiches were available for exploitation by Indians known to have occupied the Piedmont and Coastal Plains. Small streams that drain the impacted area and several spring heads would have attracted these early inhabitants, as well as the wild game upon which they fed. A variety of plant resources were available through exploitation of the swampy area and the timber stands on the upper slopes. The flat, well-drained upper slopes could have been used by the later populations when limited horticulture was practised. Nearby, the Cape Fear River added to


the diversity of environmental resources available for subsistence activities as well as providing a means of transport.

SURVEY METHODS

As mentioned above, the impacted area is presently in woods, pasture and cultivated fields. Survey methods varied according to the type of vegetative cover encountered on the land surface.

In the areas under cultivation or in pasture where the grass was sparse, the field party visually inspected the surface for artifacts such as pottery, stone tools or debitage. In cultivated fields, the surveyors were spaced from four to ten meters apart, depending on visibility of the surface; in pasture, the surveyors walked twenty meters apart excavating small test pits in those few areas where visibility was severely restricted.

When an artifact was found, the surrounding area was thoroughly searched for additonal artifacts and the exact dimensions of the artifact scatter

determined. The site was then recorded on a large scale contour map of the survey area, plotted in relation to tree lines, outbuildings, roads, etc., using the Brunton pocket transit and pacing the distance. The artifacts were collected and placed in a labeled bag later taken to the Museum of Man for washing and analysis. Notes were recorded as to the soil, environment, proximity to water, etc.. Such information was added to site files at the Museum, where a data bank on sites is maintained. Unless artifacts are especially scarce at a given site (the case for all sites in the Recreation

Park survey area) a control sample is taken. Usually the control sample uses the "dog leash" techniques, wherein a two meter length of string is

attached to a stake and to a surveyor -- the four-meter diameter circle thus inscribed is cleaned of all surface debris and the location of the circle plotted on the site map. This sample, bagged separately from other site material remains, controlled for the area collected and for individual bias in <u>what</u> was collected and provides an index to the frequency and types of cultural material on the site.

In the wooded areas or when vegetation was too dense to allow adequate visibility of the surface, a somewhat modified procedure was followed. In this case, the surveyors walked 20 meters apart, digging 50 centimeter by 50 centimeter test pits every 20 meters. The leaf or grass cover was cleared away and the soil trowelled or removed with entrenching tools, inspecting the dirt for artifacts. The test pits were dug to a depth ranging from ten to thirty centimeters below surface, depending on the depth of the top soil. Every 100 meters the soil removed from the test pit was passed through a one-quarter inch mesh screen. When any artifact was found by these processes, additional test pits were dug at five meter intervals along the four cardinal directions. These pit lines were continued until two consecutive pits in the given direction failed to yield additional artifacts. In this manner site dimensions were estimated. Again the site location was recorded on the field map, notes taken, and the artifacts placed in a labeled bag.

The proposed park access route was surveyed with the surveyors on either side of the center stake lines, about fifteen meters apart. When the route passed through a wooded section and visibility was poor, leaves were cleared away and test pits dug every 20 meters, screening the soil every 100 meters. All the bare patches in the woods and erosion gullies were inspected for artifacts. The section closest to state road 1700 passed through a pasture and a soybean field. Here the visibility was adequate for surface inspection. Once an artifact was found, the same pro-

cedures outlined above were followed.

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THE SITES

Before the sites located are discussed, it seems appropriate to discuss the areas in which no sites were located. The low-lying, swampy area is generally considered a low probability location for prehistoric Indian sites. Any activity in this region would have been of short duration such as the capture of small game or the gathering of wild plant food stuffs, but the absence of known site also may be a result of the dense vegetative cover and the sampling procedures.

The upper slopes are a more probable location for finding Indian sites. Here groups could have camped for the night, during seasonal visits to the region, or for year-round occupation. Such a preference for the higher, level ground is supported by the results of this and other surveys.

The paucity of artifacts from the high probability areas can be attributed to several factors. First of all, lithic and pottery are selectively preserved in the climatic and soil conditons of this region. Bone, wood or charcoal would have long since decomposed, leaving no traces for the archeologist to discover.

Secondly, the amount of artifacts and the types of artifacts recovered by the archeologist depend on the behaviourial patterns of the prehistoric peoples. What the surveyor generally recovers is trash; broken projectile points, waste flakes from the manufacture of stone tools, ceramic vessels that have been broken, etc.. So at least in part, the archeological finds are the result of what kinds of materials the people leave behind. Such a factor as the availability of felsite would effect the degree to which broken tools are re-worked or simply discarded. An unfinished projectile point made on a felsic material of poor quality is more likely to be abandoned if there is a ready supply of superior raw material. Given the relative proximity of the Carolina Slate Belt to the survey area, this factor would have been of little importance. Another factor involved is the length of occupation of the site. One would expect varying amounts of debris depending on whether the group stayed for one night, for a few weeks or a few years. The amount of artifacts also would be influenced if the same group made regular or seasonal visits to a particular site.

A fourth factor concerns the type of activity performed at the site. Simply stated, different kinds of jobs require different types of tools. The content of the artifact assemblage would vary, for example, if the site activity was the capture and butchering of deer or the collection and processing of hickory nuts. One would expect to find different material remains if the object of the occupation was the manufacture of a steatite vessel or the finishing of a projectile point. Some sites probably were multi-purpose activity centers, and this too would be reflected in the type and amount of artifacts found by the archeologist.

Natural forces such as erosion and deposition play further roles in affecting the type and amount of artifacts at a site. The natural sedimentation of the swampy area would have resulted in sites being buried under the steady accumilation of dead organic material. On the slopes, erosion-now impeded by artificial terracing--would have washed artifacts down slope. More recent phenomena such as plowing, discing, and cultivation have played a part in disturbance of prehistoric sites in the survey area, spreading artifacts over greater distances and obscuring interpretation of their context. In addition, types and amounts of artifacts are affected by the collection of projectile points and tools by local relic hunters.

In the Coats Recreation Park survye area it would seem that the activity of prehistoric groups was of short duration, given the small size

of the sites and the paucity of material remains. Furthermore, the two projectile points recovered from the impact area manifest characteristics

of points associated with Archaic Indian groups, people who had a somewhat

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nomadic lifestyle and practised a subsistence based on hunting and gathering. No artifacts such as pottery or farming implements associated with the later horticultural Woodland groups were found. The dearth of Woodland-type artifacts in the survey area supports the hypothesis that these populations preferred the broad river bottoms for settlement, using the opportunities afforded by the hills for limited hunting and gathering.

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In summary, the results of this survey are influenced by vegetative cover limiting visibility, the limitations of the sampling procedure, disturbances by erosion and artificial terracing of the slopes, modern practices of cultivation, the aboriginal preference for the upper slopes, and the short term nature of the occupations. From the finds in the survey area and the absence of pottery and triangular projectile points often associated with Woodland groups, it could be suggested that the high concentration of gravels in the level, well-drained upper slopes acted as a deterrant to settlement by Woodland populations.

SITE SUMMARY

Si	te Number	<u>Classification</u>	Recommendations	
31	Ht l	unknown	no further work	
31	Ht 2	unknown	no further work	·
31	Ht 3	Archaic	no further work	
31	Ht 4	Archaic	no further work	

31 Ht 5 no further work

Site Description:

This site is located within the recreation park site, 58 meters south of the end of the dirt access road along the eastern fence of the impacted area and three meters due west of this same fence. The site is on the upper slopes of a terraced hill between the 260 and 262 foot contour lines. This area is presently in pasture, a sparse grass only partly obscuring ground visibility. The tan to light-brown sandy soil has a high concentration of gravels. Erosion has reduced the top soil to a thickness of about five centimeters.

The Artifact:

Only one artifact was found, the bulbar portion of a flake bearing evidence of recent breakage. Cross-section at the break reveals a dark gray felsic stone with a tan-yellow patina. Old flake scars are observed on the dorsal surface of the flake, but there is no evidence of retouch or

use-wear.

Recommendations:

Since this flake appears to be an isolated find and the pasture has been disturbed by terracing and cultivation in the past, this site is of little archeological value and no further work is deemed necessary.

31 Ht 2

Site Description:

This site is located within the same terraced pasture as 31 Ht 1. The location of 31 Ht 2 is 75 meters from the southwestern corner of the

pasture and 33 meters due west of the eastern boundary. A springhead, since altered by terracing, is 62 meters northwest and the swamp is ap-

proximately 150 meters to the west. 31 Ht 2 is situated on a knoll top

between the 250 and the 252 contour lines. This knoll top was previously the site of a historic sturcture, now marked by the presence of brick rubble, fragments of window glass, and historic ceramic sherds. Piles of rotting timber and additional brick were observed in the pine stand to the west.

The Artifact:

The single artifact is the distal segment of a felsite flake, heavily patinated. The felsite is of a tan color with some brown-orange impurities. The edges are very friable and seem to have been crushed and broken, probably by farming machinery. The specimen is a waste flake with no evidence of use-wear or retouch along the margins. The flake is about four centimeters long with a maximum width of three centimeters. The patina covers all surfaces, indicating that the break is not recent.

Recommendations:

Despite the area being a high probability location for a prehistoric site, only the above described artifact was found. Terracing and plowing have disturbed the context of the specimen, and it is recommended that no further work be required.

<u>31 Ht 3</u>

Site Description:

This site is located atop a knoll presently planted in corn in the 122 meter by 152 meter tract northeast of the Recreation Park site. The site extends 48 meters west of the western fence marking the edge of the cultivated field. The eastern end of the site is 64 meters due south of the dirt access road off of state road 1700 and the western end of the site 37 meters due south of the same dirt road. The artifacts were found scattered over an area 15 meters north-south and 48 meters east-west. Only the western end of the site is within the survey area. The highest point on the knoll is 270.8 feet above sea level.

The Artifacts:

Recommendations:

The artifacts collected include two quartz flakes, one dark gray felsite flake, twenty-four green to light brown felsite flakes, one utilized felsite flake and one felsite projectile point.

The utilized flake has light, unifacial retouch on the dorsal surface opposed by a natural notch with some use-wear. The specimen is of a green to light-brown felsic material, with a patina on all surfaces. The <u>lisse</u> striking platform is intact. The flake is about four centimeters long with a width of one centimeter at the bulbar end increasing to a maximum width of three centimeters at the distal end. It would appear that this tool is some sort of light-duty cutting or scraping implement. [Figure 2C].

The projectile point is of a tan, light brown felsic material with some patination. The point somewhat resembles Coe's <u>Guilford</u> type with its rounded base and the thick cross-section. The presence of flake scars on the base would suggest that the original point may have had "ears" that were broken, but not recently since a patina covers all surfaces. The point is about 11 centimeters long and 2.5 centimeters wide at the base. Collateral pressure flake scars are present on both surfaces of the specimen. The <u>Guilford</u> type point is associated with the Middle Archaic period. [Figure 2B].

The small number of artifacts from this site suggests that the occupa-

tion was of short duration. The single projectile point bear affinities with Coe's Guilford type, associated with the Middle Archaic period. It is

of interest to note the small ratio of tools to debitage (1/14); this would seem to indicate that the activity at this site was one of tool finishing

and refurbishing. Attempts have been made to compare this ratio with other

sites. Of twenty Archaic sites recorded during the Great Alamance Creek Water Supply Project, also done by the Museum of Man, the ratio of tools to debitage ranged from 1/25 to 1/0 (the median is 1/5.88). When such factors has methods of collection, ground visibility and cultural affinity are taken into consideration, the sample size is reduced significantly and prohibits any meaningful comparisons. Until further research is done in the area of Archaic site classification criteria, it can only be suggested that 31 Ht 3 is an Archaic campsite where tool finishing and refurbishing was the primary activity.

The area is obviously disturbed by cultivation and the collection and recording done by the field party is sufficient mitigation in this case. 31 Ht 3 is of little additional archeological value and no further work is recommended.

<u>31 Ht 4</u>

Site Description:

This site is located along the dirt access road approximately 298 meters south of the intersection with state road 1700. A pond, fed by a spring, is 50 meters south-southeast. The single artifact that makes up this site was found lying in the road bed; test pits at five meters and ten meters from the original findspot to the east and to the west failed to yield any additional artifacts. The road bed was inspected north and south but again no additional artifacts were found. The site is between the 260 and 262 foot contour lines on a 0-4% grade, and lies outside the road survey

route.

The Artifact:

The single artifact recovered is the basal segment of a milk-white quartz corner-notched projectile point. The base and the notches have been

ground and the base thinned, attributes found commonly on certain Early

Archaic type points. The segment is approximately three centimeters long, less than one centimeter thick and about two centimeters wide at its concave base. The specimen is carefully retouched on both sides by pressure flaking. [Figure 2A]

Recommendations:

Since the site is located outside the survey area and its context has been disturbed by the road bed and moderate erosion, no further work is recommended.

31 Ht 5

Site Description:

31 Ht 5 is located jsut 36 meters north-northeast from 31 Ht 4, in the bed of the same dirt access road. The road at this point crosses a low wooded knoll (262.1 feet above sea level), just outside the proposed park access route. The vegetation include both pines and mixed hardwoods. Test pits were excavated at five and ten meter intervals north and south into the woods and tow tesp pits were dug on the knoll top. These pits found no prehistoric artifacts though screening of the soil did produce some glass fragments. The soil is 'thin humus underlain by a gray-brown sandy loam with gravels to a depth of five centimeters, in turn underlain by a yellow to light-brown sand with gravels. The artifacts were confined to a twelve meter stretch along the road.

The Artifacts:

The six artifacts were of a dark gray felsite with a yellow-tan

patination on the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Cross-sections revealed the underlying gray color of the material and suggest recent breakage of

the felsite flakes, not surprising considering their location in a road bed. None show evidence of retouch or use-wear. The largest is the



distal segment of a recently broken felsic flake two centimeters by two centimeters; one of the smaller bits of felsite articulates with this specimen. Classification of this site was no possible due to the lack of any diagnostic artifacts.

Recommendations:

31 Ht 5 is located outside of the survey area and obviously within a disturbed context (the road bed). It is concluded that this site is of no further archeological value since artifacts are scarce and no assignment with any period in prehistory is possible. No further work is deemed necessary.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Five sites were located in the course of this survey. The last two sites, 31 Ht 4 and 31 Ht 5, are located outside the proposed park access road route. No sites were found along the proposed route.

One site 31 Ht 3, was found in the 122 meter by 152 meter tract northeast of the park site. It has been classified as an Archaic campsite, but due to the disturbance by cultivation, 31 Ht 3 is not recommended for further study.

31 Ht 1 and 31 Ht 2 consist of one waste flake each and were found in a pasture that has been disturbed by plowing and terracing. No classification of these sites is possible and no further work is recommended for these two sites.

In conclusion, five sites were located, none of which have been recommended for additional study. Two of these sites have been classified as being associated with the Archaic stage in prehistory. No pottery or Woodland artifacts were found in the survey area. Prehistoric activity in the impact area would appear to have been of short duration, perhaps involving limited activities, i.e. tool manufacture and finishing. It is our recommendation, based on this survey and the analysis of its results, that the construction of the proposed Recreation Park and the park access road, as surveyed, be permitted to begin.

GLOSSARY

<u>Archaic</u>-- A cultural stage with an economy based on hunting and gathering of modern wild plants and animals.

Early Archaic- 8000 to 5000 B.C. Middle Archaic- 5000 to 3500 B.C. Late Archaic- 3500 to 500 B.C.

<u>Bulb of Percussion</u>--A protrusion on the ventral side of a flake, created by the blow which removed the flake from the core.

<u>Debitage</u>--The waste accumulated during the manufacture of stone tools (flakes, core fragments, blades, etc.).

Lisse-- A type of striking platform created by a single flake scar or the splitting of the nodule.

Patina -- The alteration of exposed surface of rock due to weathering.

<u>Retouch</u>--The shaping of a tool (from a flake or blade) by removing small secondary flakes either by percussion or by pressure; also the trace of the small flakes taken off in this fashion.

Uniface -- (adj. unifacial) The retouch applied to one face of a tool.

<u>Use-Retouch</u>--The removal of secondary flakes through continues use of the artifact rather than by intentional retouch.

<u>Utilized Flake</u>--A flake used as a tool without preliminary retouch or other preparation.

<u>Woodland Tradition</u>--A series of archeological assemblages in the Eastern United States characterized by cord or fabric-marked pottery, incipient horticulture and (in some areas) burial mound construction.

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by

J. Ned Woodall Archeology Laboratories Museum of Man Wake Forest University

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Report presented to Alley, Williams, Carmen and King, Inc., in partial fulfillment of a research proposal dated 5 July 1977.

ABSTRACT

In July of 1977 the Archeology Laboratories of Wake Forest University carried out an archeological survey of approximately eight hectares of land near Burlington, North Carolina. Some parts of this land will be impacted by the expansion of sewer facilities serving the Glen Raven Community. The survey located two small archeological sites, neither of which promises to yield significant scientific information.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the field crew, Joan Bleacher and Brett Riggs, for their careful and conscientious work in Glen Raven. The map reproduced in this report was prepared by Dean Saitta, and the artifact illustration is by Bradley Leftwich. The report was typed by Julia Capone and Pamela Gladden.

Mr. Laurence Alley of Alley, Williams, Carmen and King, Inc, the project engineer, provided maps of the area. The property owners of the Glen Raven community kindly allowed the field party access to their property. To all of the above I extend my sincere thanks.

> J. Ned Woodall Wake Forest University 21 August 1977

Project Background

In June of 1977 the Archeology Laboratories of Wake Forest University were contacted by Mr. Laurence A. Alley of Alley, Williams, Carmen, and King, Inc., regarding an archeological survey near Burlington, North Carolina. Alley, Carmen, Williams, and King, Inc. is the engineering firm responsible for constructing some 800 meters of additional sewer line in and around the community of Glen Raven, northwest of the city of Burlington, in Alamance County. Since federal funds are involved in the project, through the Economic Development Administration, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires an assessment of the construction's impact on the archeological resources. Hence, in response to a request by Mr. Alley, the Archeology Laboratories prepared and submitted a proposal to the firm, and this proposal was accepted on 5 July 1977. The field work was done during the second week of July.

The Area

The community of Glen Raven and the nearby city of Burlington are located in the north-central portion of North Carolina, in the central portion of the Carolina piedmont. Alamance County is divided by the Haw River, the principal waterway of the area, which flows in a southeasterly direction and receives numerous tributaries draining the surrounding uplands. Most of the survey area lay along one of these minor tributaries, a stream now issuing from a suburban neighborhood in Glen Raven, between Lakeview Avenue and New York Avenue.

The survey involved three separate areas south and west of Gant Lake. This is an established neighborhood undergoing some new construction, hence the need for additional sewer lines. The first area was a strip 105 meters in length, from the western end of Aaron Street southwest to join an unnamed street intersecting Faucett Avenue 90 meters south of the Aaron Street-Faucett Avenue intersection. This line follows an existing road, recently built, hence a cursory look revealed no foot survey was necessary due to thorough prior disturbance.

The second tract began at the western end of Pennsylvania Avenue and continues west about 80 meters, until it reaches a dirt road paralleling Faucett Avenue. The route of the sewer line could easily be seen, since the distance is short and the line straight, and a 40-meter wide strip was examined. Much of the impact area was in the backyards of two houses on Faucett Avenue, while the remainder lay in a large, mostly cleared lot. Because of the excellent visibility of the ground surface, it was necessary to excavate test pits in only one small (ca. 15 meter) section of the survey route.

The third area, and the only one to yield evidence of prehistoric occupation, is a roughly rectangular area west of



Lakeview and Rockwood Avenues, and east of a small stream flowing through the heavily wooded terrain west of those streets. The survey began on Rockwood Avenue, 140 meters north of the intersection of Rockwood and Hawthorne Lane. The study area lies to the north and west of this point, ending where the stream passes under Lakeview Avenue (Fig. 1). Since the precise route of the sewer line had not been determined at the time of the survey, the entire tract was examined.

Geology, Flora and Fauna

The survey area now is dotted with houses and partially disturbed by roads, and many of the small streams have been dammed to create lakes. Prior to these recent alterations, however, the Glen Raven area was similar to undisturbed portions of the Carolina Piedmont. This topography is characterized by gently rolling hills drained by a mature dendritic pattern of water courses. All of Alamance County lies within the upland section of the Piedmont physiographic province, which represents an ancient eroded plain which has been uplifted and again eroded to form the narrow, steep-walled valleys and rounded hills (Kaster 1960:83).

In the survey area the soil is identified as Helena coarse sandy loam, eroded gently sloping phase (Kaster 1960:40). This identification was confirmed by the survey party. Helena soils are formed by the disintegration of the aplitic granite bedrock, cut by dikes rich in iron and magnesium (Kaster 1960:39).

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The eroded gently sloping phase has from one-fourth to threefourths of the original surface soil removed by erosion; this, coupled with the absence of aeolean or alluvial soil building processes in the region, may partially account for the dearth of substantial archeological remains.

Prior to extensive floral changes induced by modern landuse policies, the survey area and the Piedmont generally were cloaked by a mixed oak-hickory forest. Hardwoods such as oak, hickory, black walnut, yellow poplar and sweetgum were interspersed with pines and occasionally Virginia cedar. The clearing of this climax forest in recent times has produced forests made up predominantly of rapidly growing species of pine, often with a dense understory of brush and briars. In the wooded areas encountered in the survey, pines were most frequent, with some oaks and hickories still present in small isolates.

In prehistoric times the mast-producing trees were attractive to various game animals including deer, bear, turkey and smaller animals such as raccoon, squirrel and rabbit. The nuts also could be consumed by the aborigines, along with fleshy fruits and berries in season. The proximity of several streams to the survey area would provide a ready water supply; these little creeks are too small to have yielded fish of appreciable size, but they would attract animals of the neighborhood, including turtles and snakes.

Previous Archeology

Archeologists usually classify prehistoric remains in North America using a three-fold taxonomy based on the inferred economic system which produced those remains. Thus a site may be classified as Paleo-Indian (oriented toward the hunting of now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna), Archaic (a varied economy based on hunting and collecting of modern wild plants and animals) or Formative (a cultural system dependant on domesticated plants). In North Carolina the Archaic stage was initiated at about 8000 B.C., and ended about 0 A.D. when the first settled communities appear (along with ceramics) implying the presence of corn production. The subdivision of each of these stages has been made possible by the study of stratified archeological sites, wherein each stratum has produced a set of artifact forms, more or less distinguishable from similarly defined sets, and the application of various dating techniques such as Carbon-14 to the various sets. In North Carolina such efforts were pioneered by Joffre L. Coe, and his artifact sequences continue to be used as an invaluable tool for assigning age estimates to particular tool forms, especially projectile points (Coe 1964).

In the vicinity of the Glen Raven community no stratified sites have been excavated, but there is no reason to believe Coe's sequence--based on Yadkin Valley sites some 100 kilometers to the southeast--cannot be applied effectively to the Alamance County area. Two large archeological surveys recently were

conducted near Burlington (Woodall 1976a; Woodall 1976b). One of these surveys was confined largely to the upland areas and small stream valleys, recording 45 sites of which only two yielded ceramics. The second survey concentrated on the lower elevations along Alamance Creek, and discovered 80 sites of which 18 produced ceramics. Various implications of these data are discussed more fully in the respective reports, but one feature of the region is the abundance of Archaic remains and the paucity of Formative (or "Woodland") sites. The most obvious explanation lies in the scarcity of broad sandy bottomlands in the hills around Burlington--such easily tilled floodplains were exploited by horticultural groups whereas Archaic sites abound in the uplands where game and nut trees could be obtained readily. This general pattern is upheld by the present survey, wherein no evidence of Formative sites was found.

Field Methods

Techniques for locating archeological sites varied in accordance with factors determining surface visibility. In those areas where brush and grasses did not obscure the ground, the survey team slowly walked the area, 20 meters apart, studying the surface for cultural debris. More commonly the ground could not be seen, and in this case the team spaced themselves 20 meters apart and moved across the area, stopping every 20 meters to excavate small (50 cm square) test pits. The spoil from these pits was troweled for artifacts and soil from every

fifth pit was screened through quarter-inch mesh. When a site was located a surface collection was made, photographs were taken, and field notes were compiled on local conditions such as soil types, vegetation, water sources, etc. Each site was plotted on project maps, USGA topographic maps, and a largescale aerial photograph.

If a site was discovered in an overgrown area, small test pits were dug at five-meter intervals along cardinal lines to determine the extent of the site and to obtain an artifact sample. No sites were found to contain sufficient materials to warrant a controlled surface collection, i.e., a 100 per cent sample of materials from a defined areal unit. All data were returned to the Archeology Laboratories at Wake Forest University, where the specimens were catalogued and the data readied for analysis. These data remain on file at the Archeology Laboratories, and are available for further study.

The Sites and Artifacts

31Am132

Location and Description

The center of this site is 25 meters southeast of the corner formed by Amick Street and Lakeview Drive. A cleared area carrying a power line contains the eastern one-third of the site, while the remainder is in the woods bordering the clearing.

A single flake on the surface disclosed the presence of the site; ten test pits then defined its size, approximately

15 meters east-west and 25 meters north-south. Although the soil is a brown or brown-gray sand, and fairly loose, artifacts appeared to be confined to the upper 15 to 30 cm. This zone has been disturbed first by the power line cut and also by construction of Amick Street. Modern trash litters the surface of the site, and also is found associated with aboriginal materials in the soil. The pine trees that cover much of the site are about 15 years old, so it would appear that logging may have damaged the site also.

The Artifacts (11 Specimens)

The artifact collection consists of unworked felsite and quartz flakes. Two felsite specimens are rather large and thick, while the remainder (two felsite and seven quartz chips) are small and thin, probably the result of tool retouch.

Comments and Recommendations

The sewer line probably will follow the unnamed stream about 100 meters east of Am132, so it is unlikely that the site will be directly impacted by the project. It is probable, however, that the site ultimately will be destroyed by continuing suburban growth in the area. No further work is deemed necessary, however, since the material remains are few, and these already have been severely disturbed.

31Am133

Location and Description

This site is almost due north of Aml32, in the power line clearing and a small cultivated plot alongside an abandoned

cinderblock building. The first specimens were discovered in the power line cut; test pits probed the surrounding area, producing little, but additional artifacts appeared in the little garden north of the original findspot. Hence, the site measures 21 meters north-south, with east-west measurements varying between 10 and 22 meters. It occupies the last piece of high, flat ground before the terrain slopes down to the east toward the little stream bordering the survey tract.

As was the case with Aml32, this site has been badly disturbed. The power line has contributed to this, not only by its construction but also the erosion which followed. The garden has been plowed, and the building alongside probably affected the site as well. The sandy topsoil is only six cm. thick, with heavy sterile red clay appearing below.



The Artifacts

Retouched Flake (1 specimen)

A side-struck flake of pinkish-gray felsite exhibits a small amount of unifacial nibbled retouch on the side opposite the striking platform (Fig. 2).

Flakes (7 specimens)

All seven flakes are small and thin, made of a coarse felsite. None show cortex; these probably are a result of tool production or retouch.

Comments and Recommendations

This small site probably represents a short-term camp, although its badly disturbed condition makes any conclusion suspect. It is unlikely to be affected by the sewer line project, but it does not warrant further consideration in any case. The area has been cleared, plowed, used as a construction site, and has suffered moderate erosional damage.

Summary and Conclusions

An archeological survey was carried out in the areas to be impacted by sewer line expansion in the Glen Raven Community, and two archeological sites were discovered. Neither of these contained diagnostic artifacts which would allow estimates of the ages or cultural stages represented. Judging by other surveys in the area, and the absence of potsherds on the sites, it is likely that both belong to the Archaic stage. The sites have been disturbed, and neither warrants further investigation. It is recommended, therefore, that archeological clearance be granted for this project.

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