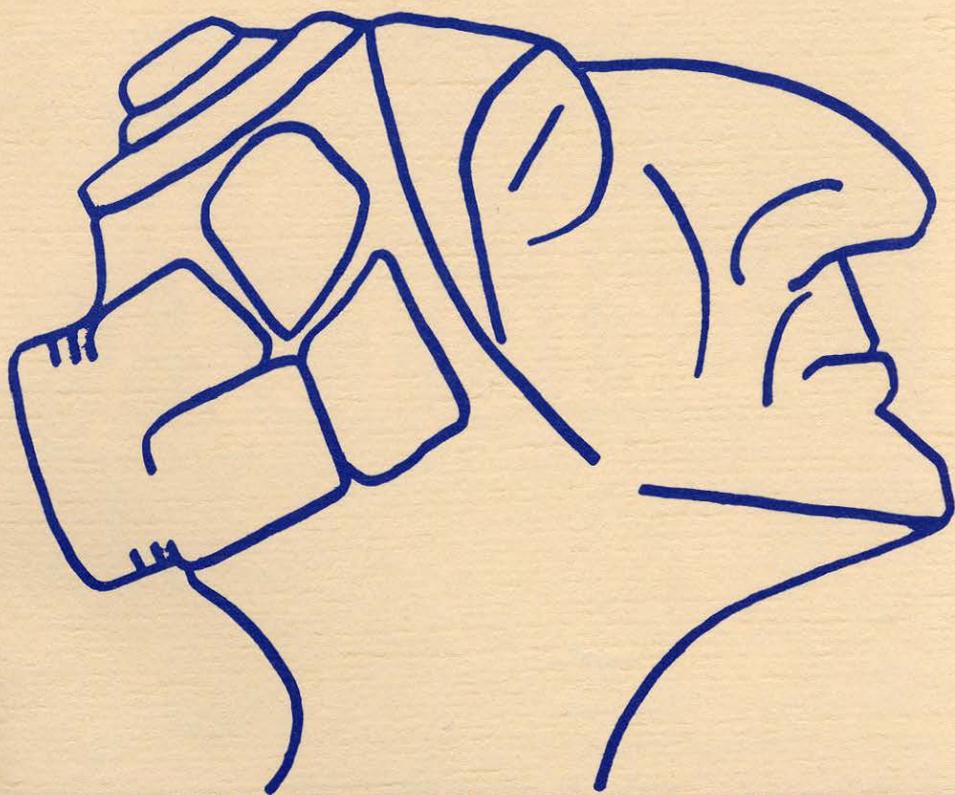


# Southern INDIAN

STUDIES



Volume XXV

October, 1973

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# *Southern Indian Studies*

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Volume XXV

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## CONTENTS

- North Carolina Fluted Projectile points—  
Survey Report Number Two . . . . . *Phil Perkinson* 3

# NORTH CAROLINA FLUTED PROJECTILE POINTS SURVEY REPORT NUMBER TWO

Phil H. Perkinson

This report of fifty-three fluted points is essentially a continuation of Report Number One (Vol. XXIII) in that the primary emphasis is to illustrate the spatial distribution of North Carolina fluted points. With only two exceptions the counties are not duplicated in Report Number One. Many additional points have been recorded from counties which were covered in the first report and these will be described in future reports which will deal with areas of concentration. Additional records, however, are needed to strengthen our data in all areas.

The two counties duplicated in this report are Cherokee and Granville. So few specimens were reported from western North Carolina that two Cherokee County points are included. The Granville County points are included to focus attention on a two county area that was regarded as “. . . one of the most important centers of concentration of Folsom-like points east of the Mississippi River” (McCary 1948). Since this report contains such a large number of specimens from Granville County it is in order to review a part of their recent history.

One of these Granville County points may represent the first North Carolina point to be illustrated in a scientific publication as a “Folsom-like” type (see Point Number 33). Aware of this early focus on Granville County and his findings “just across the river” in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Dr. Ben C. McCary made contact with several collectors in this area and was introduced to A.D. Capehart of Oxford, N.C. Mr. Capehart’s huge collection of essentially local material contained a number of the fluted types, some personal finds—others given to him by various individuals. From literature, personal contacts, and observations he recognized what a “Folsom” point was and by 1933 was noting the general if not exact locality of many of his fluted specimens. Thus, in the September 1948 BULLETIN OF THE VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 3, No. 1, McCary’s article “A report on Folsom-like Points Found in Granville County, North Carolina” appeared. This described by measurement, stone material, and illustrated outline sixty-five “Folsom-like” points. Sixty-one of these were from Granville and three from Wake County, N.C. Mr. Capehart (owner of the points) supplied all the data, outlines and a

photograph containing nineteen of "some of his finest points". At that time the sixty-one from Granville County and seventy from adjacent Mecklenburg County, Va.—a total of 131 points—was a sound basis for his designating the area a center of concentration.

Approximately fifteen years ago at Mr. Capehart's death, his collection was sold to various collectors and dealers with the bulk going to Stanly Copeland of Columbus, Ohio. More than two years of searching has brought to light for recording only nine of the original sixty-five points. Of these, two remain in N.C., one in Virginia and six in Pennsylvania. What became of the other fifty-six?

This survey recognizes eleven points from Granville County since they currently constitute the only data supported by specimens. One feature of Granville County may be noteworthy: Granville is one of the few counties in North Carolina which has three major river drainages. At the northern end of Granville is the Roanoke River Basin, in the center is the Tar-Pamlico Basin and at the southern end is the Neuse River Basin. This natural division possibly was a factor in early environmental, habitational, and faunal situations.

Deleted in the "description" portion of this report is the preform designation, since unless otherwise noted, all specimens are apparently made from a bifacially worked or reduced preform. Added is the applicable River Basin and Sub-Basin from which the specimen came. This natural rather than jurisdictional boundary may help us better follow areas of concentration.

Credit and sincere appreciation is extended to the members of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina and others for their support and making their points available for this and future surveys; to W.R. West for the photography and contributing the photo of Point No. 44; to R.V. Graham for contributing the photo of Point No. 52; to Ben C. McCary for the data, description, rubbings, and photographs of his three points; to Edward Bottoms for the use of his seven points, suggestions and conscientious efforts in compiling data on Eastern archaeological material; to Dr. Edward Bowser for the use of his six points, his efforts in making them available for this survey and the time he spent discussing and allowing me to examine his most comprehensive collection of North American paleo material and lithic types. It is most appropriate to recognize his tireless efforts to reassemble the "Capehart Points" as reported by McCary in 1948 and the additional data recovered by him as

used in this report, and my special appreciation to my wife, Beth, for her interest, indulgence, and typing the draft of this manuscript.

Again, I invite all who receive this survey to appraise the contents and inform me of any shortcomings so that future reports may be of more interest and consequence.

418 South Boyland Avenue  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603

## DESCRIPTION

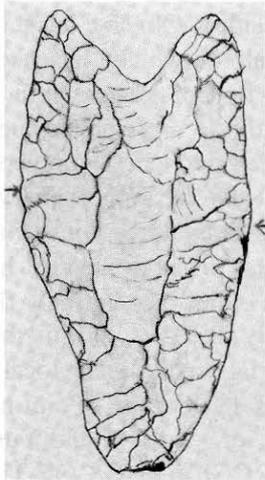
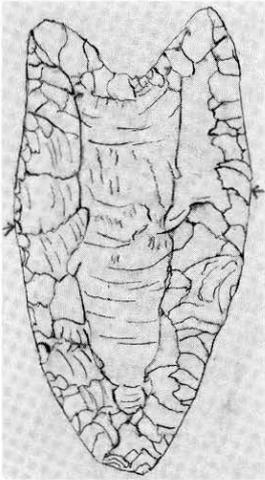
Survey  
Point Number

- 31 Outline: convex. Both faces are characterized by one deep, well drawn primary flute. The obverse basal concavity has multiple, shallow thinning flakes removed. The reverse flute apparently has been shortened by distal retouch and the basal concavity and one distal margin shows recent damage. No primary scar remnants are apparent and the point has fine overall retouch. The material is a glossy black to dark brown mottled jasper. This material may have been found locally or come from the Roanoke River as a cobble. Jasper has been recorded near Knap of Reeds Creek (Kunz 1907:35). This is point number one in the 1948 report by Ben C. McCary. It is also pictured in Plate 15 of "The Folsom Problem in American Archaeology" by Frank H.H. Roberts (SMITHSONIAN ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1938) and in Plate 2 of "The New World Paleo-Indian" by Roberts (SMITHSONIAN ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1944). Tar-Pamlico River Basin: Bobbitt, Louisburg, Oxford, Henderson Sub-Basin. Found 2 miles south of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina.
- 32 Outline: parallel to slightly convex. Obverse is fluted by the removal of one deep, wide and steeply angled flake. Only minor retouch is noted in the basal concavity. The reverse has three parallel flakes forming the flute, one is almost erased by marginal retouch. The obverse face has overlapping primary flakes which formed ridges in the center of the blade with fine retouch around the margins. Reverse face has one large and several smaller primary flake remnants with fine marginal retouch. Material is brownish-gray highly silicified slate showing zoned silicification. The distal quarter of the point has deeply patinated yellowish-gray while the higher silicified area has only a light film of patination. Material would occur locally. Point number seven in McCary's 1948 report.

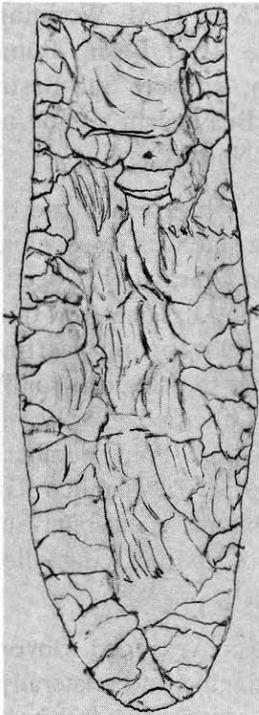
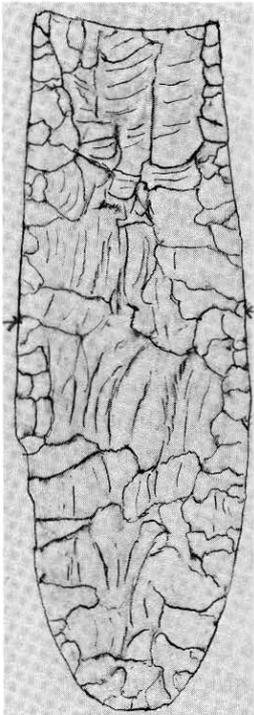
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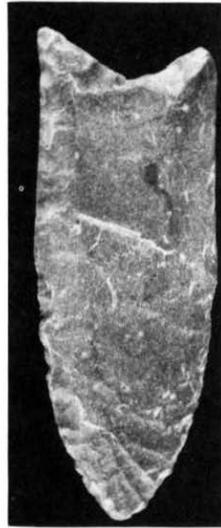
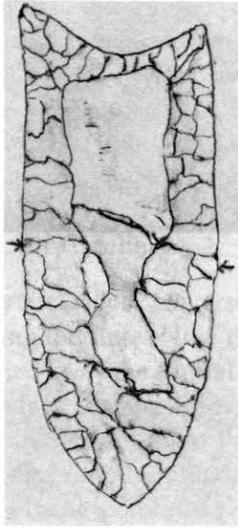
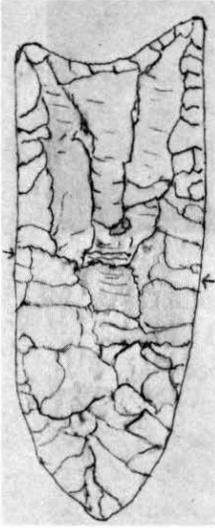
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- Only known locality is western Granville County, North Carolina.
- 33 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse has a remnant of a long primary flute; half of which, has been removed by a deeper secondary flute of greater width. The primary flute has lost some width to marginal retouch. Obverse basal concavity has steep retouch. The reverse face shows the terminal remnant of one long primary flute which has been almost erased by three long, narrow, secondary flutes. The reverse basal concavity has light retouch. Entire margin on either face is finely flaked. Material is black-green highly silicified chloritic rhyolite weathering dark gray. Material would occur locally. Point number four in McCary's 1948 report. Point has also been pictured in Plate V. of "Folsom and Yuma Artifacts" by J.D. Figgins (PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Oct. 3, 1935 - Vol. 14, No. 2) and page 10 of ANCIENT MAN IN NORTH AMERICA by H.M. Wormington, (First Edition: 1939). Neuse River Basin: Butner, Creedmoor, Durham, Hillsboro, Roxboro Sub-Basin. Found on the Hays Farm in the Beaverdam section near Creedmoor, Granville County, North Carolina.
- 34 Outline: triangular. Obverse has one deep well drawn flake angling to the side with retouch extending into the flute in areas. Basal concavity has been extensively and steeply flaked. Reverse has one short flute with moderate concavity retouch. Obverse tip has finer retouch with reverse tip and center showing chevron flaking. Material is local, light green silicified chloritic rhyolite with only light surface patination. Point number thirty-seven in McCary's 1948 report. Tar-Pamlico River Basin: Bobbitt, Louisburg, Oxford, Henderson Sub-Basin: Found three miles south of Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina.
- 35 Outline: concave to convex sided. Obverse has one large well struck flake hinging into a laterally struck primary scar. The basal concavity on this face has one long narrow

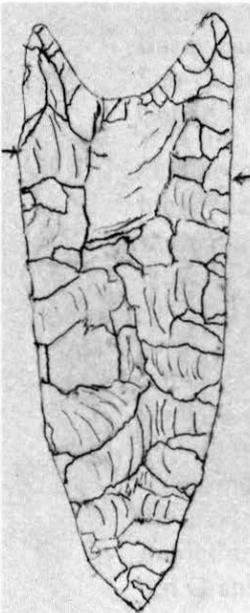
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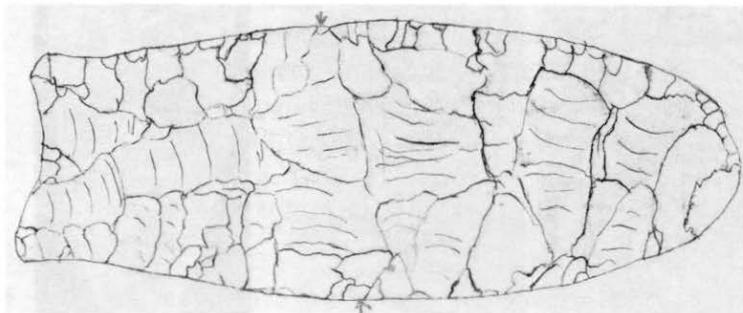
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flute scar with two shorter thinning flakes. This flute evidently lost some width to lateral retouching. Margins and dorsal ridges are trimmed and finely flaked on either face. Both faces retain large well controlled primary flake scars, some having the appearance of collateral flakes. Material is local green silicified slate stained yellow-orange. Surface is deeply patinated with distal end showing advanced erosion. Point number two in McCary's 1948 report. Only known locality is northern Granville County, North Carolina.

36 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse has one long well drawn flake forming the flute. Note that the lateral retouch has almost carried away the central distal portion of this flute. The reverse face has one deep, well drawn flake with one shorter trimming or "guide" flake at either side. Both faces show the remnants of large primary flake scars with the margins being carefully retouched and slightly serrated. Material is light to dark brown chert. Small nodules of flint and chert are noted locally in the Roanoke River, but a local provenance for a chert mass sufficient to make a point of this size is unknown at the present. Point number sixty-five in McCary's 1948 report. Neuse River Basin: Butner, Creedmoor, Durham, Hillsboro, Roxboro Sub-Basin. Found in Barton Creek Township, Wake County, N.C.

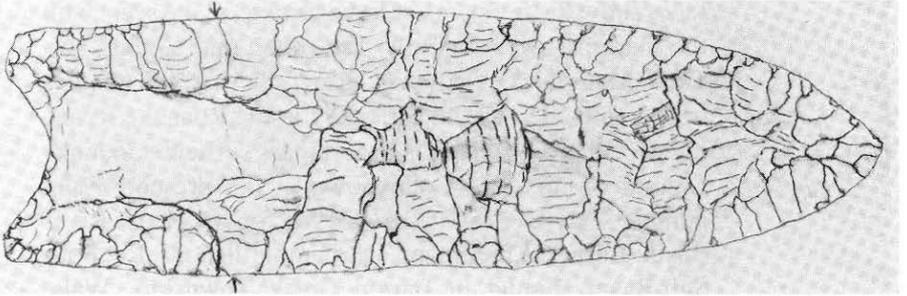
37 Outline: convex sided. Obverse and reverse faces show a hinge fracture which may have been a primary flute. The fluting, however, is comparable on both faces since it was done by the removal of multiple, overlapping, thinning flakes. The overall flake removal is delicate and shallow with slight surface and marginal erosion. Both faces have remnants of large primary flakes. One "ear" and margin show recent damage. Dark green silicified slate weathering whitish gray with inclusions of angular slate fragments of higher silicification. Material could be native to the area, but none has been noted locally. Point eighteen in McCary's 1948 report. Only available locality is western Granville County, North Carolina.

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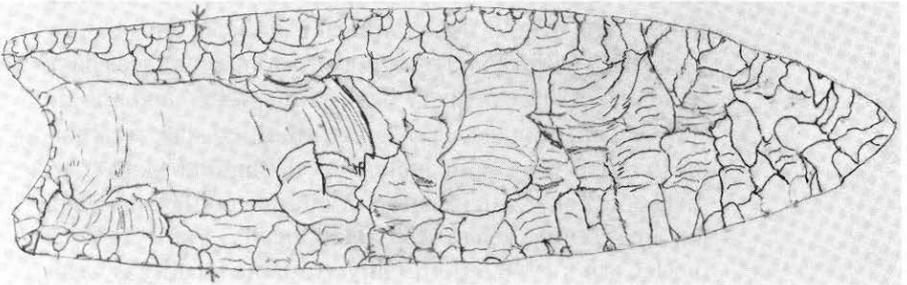
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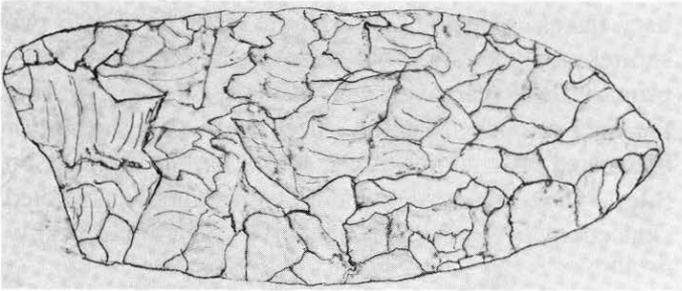


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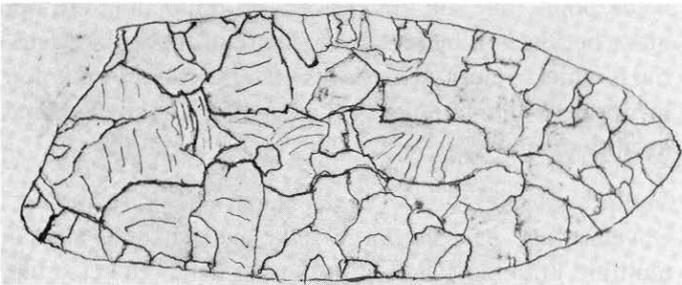
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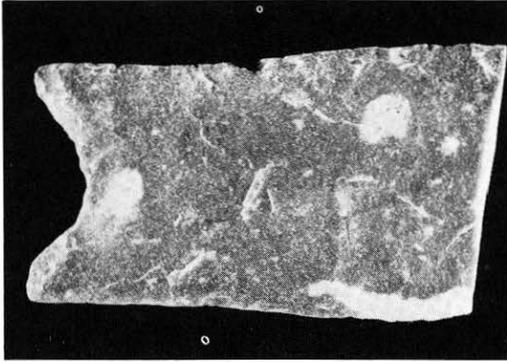
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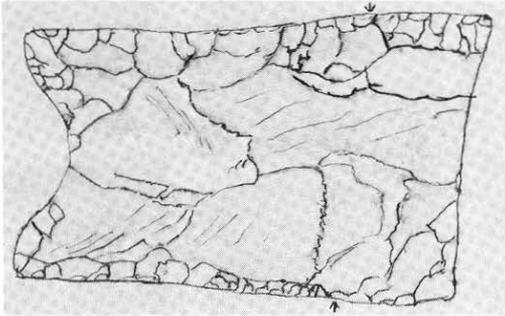
- 38 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse face has remnant of one large primary flake with two almost equal overlapping secondary flakes forming the flute. Reverse has a long flake with one shorter flake at either side. The basal concavity on this face has light fine retouch. Both faces retain remnants of large laterally struck primary flakes with all margins showing fine to minute secondary flakes. Material is locally abundant black-green amygdaloidal rhyolite weathering light gray to white in the spots of lower silicification. Point number fifty-nine in McCary's 1948 report. Only available locality is Granville County, North Carolina.
- 39 Outline: slightly convex. Obverse face has one large primary flake which was followed by three shorter secondary flakes. Obverse face has one large flute with two shorter parallel scars. Both faces retain remnants of large primary flake scars with margins on reverse face having the finer retouch. Material is yellowish-orange chert or brecciated chalcedony similar to that on the Williamson Site (44Dw-1) near Dinwiddie, Virginia. Kunz noted chalcedony in Granville County (1907:35). Same locality as above.
- 40 Outline: slightly concave to convex. Obverse has a possible primary flute terminal, but major fluting was accomplished by removal of multiple flakes. The reverse face has a large primary flute scar and short basal thinning flakes with steep retouch in the basal concavity. A well made point, but additional notes on retouching are not made because of the indefinite nature of the scars. Material is white to clear quartz. This material is quite common in northern Granville and surrounding counties. Same locality as above.
- 41 Outline: parallel sided (?) damaged and/or reworked. Obverse face has one large flake with steeply angled multiple thinning flakes forming the flute. Reverse has been thinned with possible remnant of primary flute remaining. Noted is one crude knob-like "ear" which appears to have been recently reworked. Material is clear to white quartz. Same locality as above.

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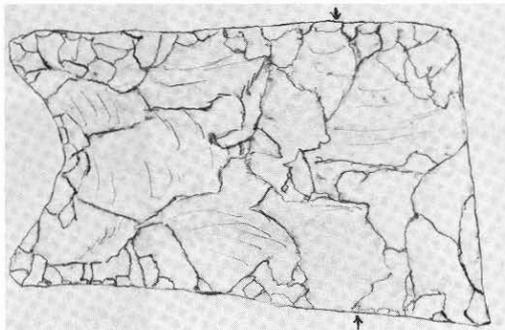
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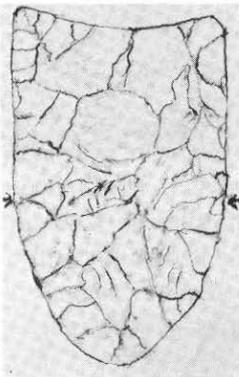
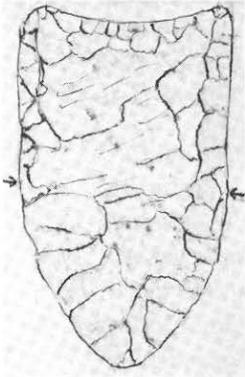
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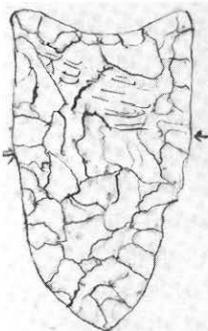
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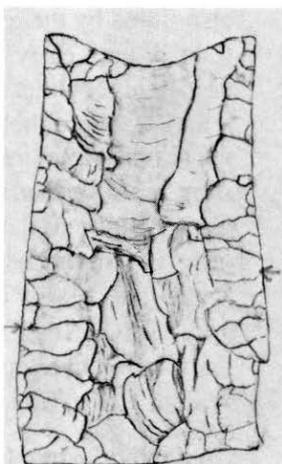


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- 42 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse was fluted by the removal of one long central flake with a narrow, shorter flake and flake remnant at its sides. The reverse face is also fluted by the removal of triple flakes, but the central flake did not carry and evidently was struck to remove a dorsal ridge. Other reverse features are a lateral flake scar remnant where the central flute hinged up and a prominent impact fracture near the left distal margin. Both faces show well defined primary flake scars. Material is jade green silicified slate. Silicification is so complete that little weathering is apparent. Material can be found in Stokes and nearby counties. Roanoke River Basin: Danbury, Sub-Basin. From multi-component site on a sandy loam knoll overlooking Town Fork Creek just east of Walnut Cove, Stokes County, North Carolina.
- 43 Outline: convex. Obverse has one long, well struck, primary flute with a slightly wider and shorter overlapping flake. The obverse basal concavity has only moderate secondary retouch, but the reverse has fine steep retouch. The obverse is fluted by the removal of two parallel flakes which hinge into an imperfectly silicified area which "popped out" similar to a pot lid fracture. Both faces show excellent secondary marginal retouch with large primary flake remnants. Material is brown to purple mottled chert with inclusions of Ilmenite or Magnetite. No local material of this type has been noted, but it is similar to some variegated cherts of western Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio, Found ½ mile NE from preceding point, Stokes County, North Carolina.
- 44 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse is fluted with two parallel flakes. Reverse flute is one deep irregular flake. Damage precludes any observation of basal features. Both faces show extensive retouch. Obverse has an unusual "pinched" area when primary flakes from opposing margins met and did not overlap. Material is deeply weathered green silicified slate stained light to dark brown. Material is locally available. Roanoke River Basin: Longhurst, Roxboro Sub-Basin. Found 3 miles west of Roxboro near junction of U.S. 158 and Richland Creek, Person Co., N.C.

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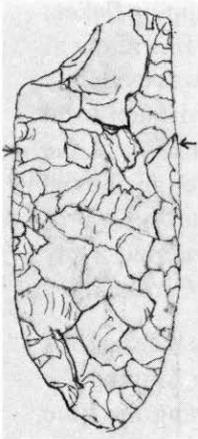


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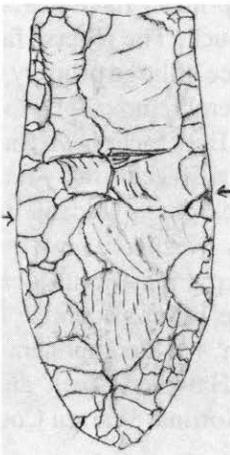
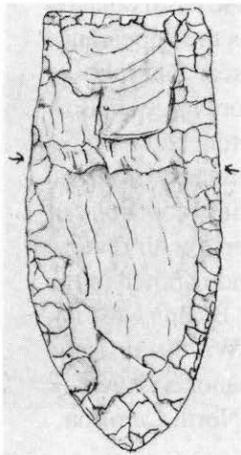
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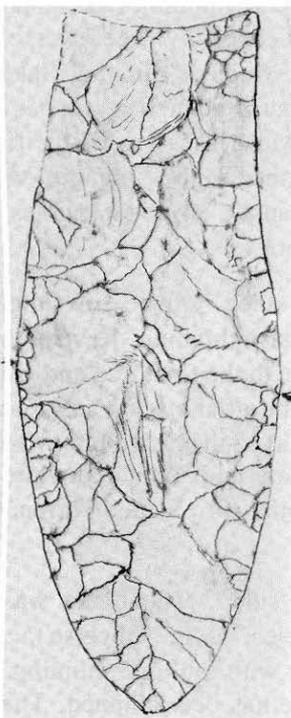
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- 45 Outline: Parallel sided. Obverse has remnant of one large primary flute almost erased by four uniform thinning flakes. Reverse is fluted by two large overlapping flakes. Obverse and reverse basal concavities have fine retouch. All margins have fine retouch and the point was evidently reworked to the "reject" state. Material is non-local brownish-black chert. This material is common in the mountains, but could have occurred locally as an alluvial pebble or cobble. Several local Archaic sites have produced flakes and artifacts of identical material. Only available locality is Vance County, North Carolina.
- 46 Outline: slightly concave to convex. Obverse face has one wide and one narrow flake of equal length forming the flute. The reverse has one large flake forming the flute with the distal end having lost some width to a laterally struck secondary flake. The base on the reverse has fine steep retouch. Both faces retain large primary flake scars. Margins on either face are finely formed by pressure retouch. Material is highly silicified black-green rhyolite with tiny feldspar inclusions. Patinated a dark gray. Roanoke River Basin: Henderson, Stovall Sub-Basin. Found eroding from beach at Bugg's Island Lake, 4 miles N of Middleburg, Vance County, North Carolina.
- 47 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse is fluted with two shallow parallel thinning flakes. The reverse is fluted with one short shallow flake which hinged up in a large laterally struck primary flake scar. Reverse basal concavity has fine retouch. The reverse face has the appearance of a blade surface or large primary flute scar, but rubbing indicates the lateral removal of two or more large shallow primary flakes. Both faces have finely retouched margins and retain several large primary flake remnants. Material is silicified black-green volcanic tuff with inclusions of feldspar. Point is weathered gray on obverse with reverse dark gray. Material may occur locally and is noted in the nearby Roanoke River. Roanoke River Basin: Norlina, Wise Sub-Basin. Multicomponent site (Wr<sup>49</sup>) near the confluence of Hawtree Creek and Roanoke River 12 miles NNE of Norlina, Warren County, North Carolina.

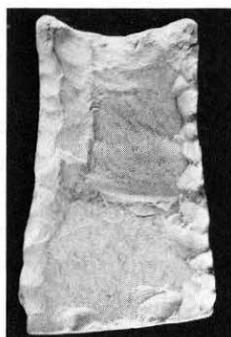
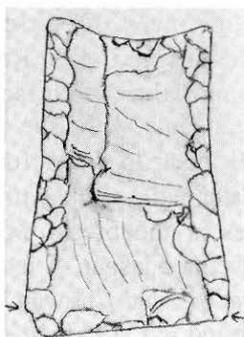
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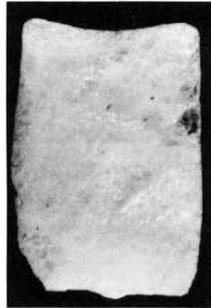
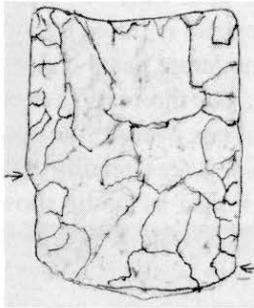
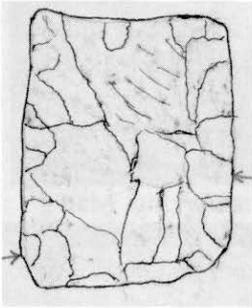
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- 48 Outline: concave to convex sided. Obverse is fluted with two parallel flakes which hinge into a large lateral primary flake scar. One thinning flake and light retouch is noted in the basal concavity. The reverse is fluted by the removal of three irregular thinning flakes. Margins on both faces have fine retouch. Reverse has several primary flake remnants. Material is green silicified slate deeply patinated and stained yellow-orange. Material is noted locally in the Roanoke River as cobbles. Same Warren County site as above.
- 49 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse is fluted by one large flake with secondary thinning. Reverse appears to have been thinned. Due to the fractured and granular nature of this material definite flake scars are not apparent; thus, any observations as to their nature may be too subjective for this report. Material is fractured white to clear quartz and is locally abundant. Same Warren County site as above.
- 50 Outline: parallel sided? The blade was evidently reworked to the "reject" state. Obverse face has one primary flute remnant with multiple thinning flakes forming the flute. Reverse has been thinned. The obverse basal concavity has a small amount of steep retouch or damage. The point has overall fine secondary retouch. Material is clear quartz and locally occurs in crystals or as veins in white quartz. Roanoke River Basin: Norlina, Wise Sub-Basin. From hillcap on north side of Roanoke River four miles south of Gasburg, Virginia, Warren Co., N.C.
- 51 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse is fluted by two steeply angled, overlapping flakes. Reverse is fluted by multiple, overlapping flakes. Both faces have large primary flake scar remnants with fine marginal retouch. Point has evidently been in water for some time as it shows polish by water and/or sand with remnants of snail eggs and barnacles at the break. Material is dark to reddish-brown brecciated jasper. A local material provenance is unknown at present. Chowan River Basin: Cole-rain Sub-Basin. Found (ca. 1957) in eroding multicomponent debris in the Chowan River, ½ mile S of Cannon's Ferry, Chowan County, NC.

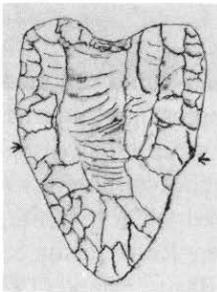
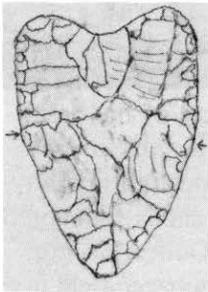
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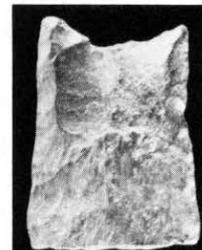
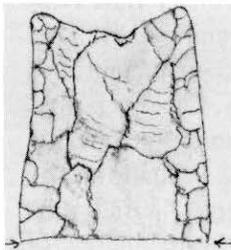
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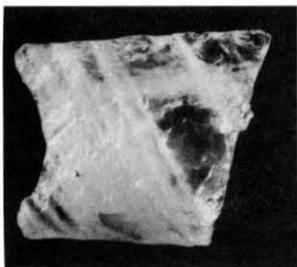
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51

- 52 Outline: parallel to slightly convex. The obverse is fluted by the removal of a large flake of exceptional length and quality with a shorter flute or "guide" flake remnant at the base. The reverse is fluted by a shorter flake of equal quality. Only moderate basal concavity retouch is noted on the obverse, but the reverse concavity has steep retouch. The point has overall fine secondary retouch with no large primary flakes readily discernable. Specimen apparently was longer as the tip shows reworking. Material is silicified black-green rhyolite patinated dark gray. Stone is possibly local since isolated small boulders of it are found in this and nearby counties. Tar-Pamlico River Basin: Elm City, Tarboro, Rocky Mount Sub-Basin. Found (1961) in a tobacco field between Elm City and Town Creek, Wilson County, North Carolina.
- 53 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse and reverse has multiple flute scars which evidently were longer than the basal section represented here. Both faces of the basal concavity show steep retouch. Specimen has fine overall secondary retouch. No rubbings were made of this point. Material is veined, clear to white, quartz and is common locally. Cape Fear River Basin: Sanford, Gulf, Moncure, Goldston, Sub-Basin. Found (1974) in a tobacco field in Moncure, Chatham County, N.C.
- 54 Point apparently made from a blade-like preform. Outline: triangular. A "tour de force" of flint knapping. The obverse is fluted by one wide, deep flake with light concavity retouch. Reverse shows a primary flute remnant which is almost erased by basal thinning flakes. The obverse has a plane or blade surface with well controlled primary and secondary marginal flaking. The reverse has two large primary scars with the remaining face having fine to medium flaking. Overall flaking is shallow with the tip lightly reworked. Material is green silicified slate patinating yellowish-green. Large water worn boulders of slate and rhyolite are noted in this section of Beaufort County, thus a local material provenance is possible. Tar-Pamlico River Basin: Auroro, Belhaven, Englehard, Washington Sub-Basin. Found (ca. 1935) on beach at

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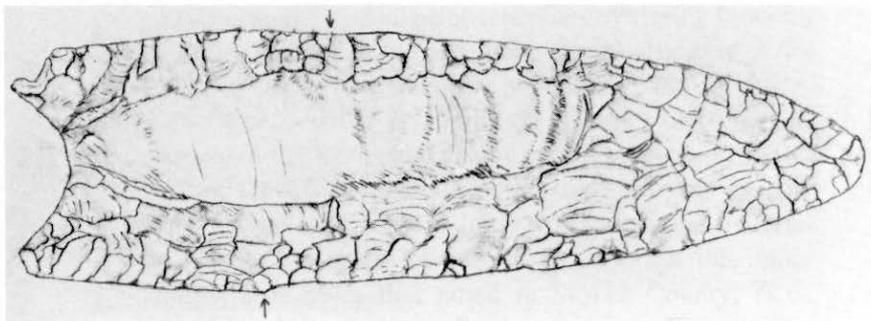
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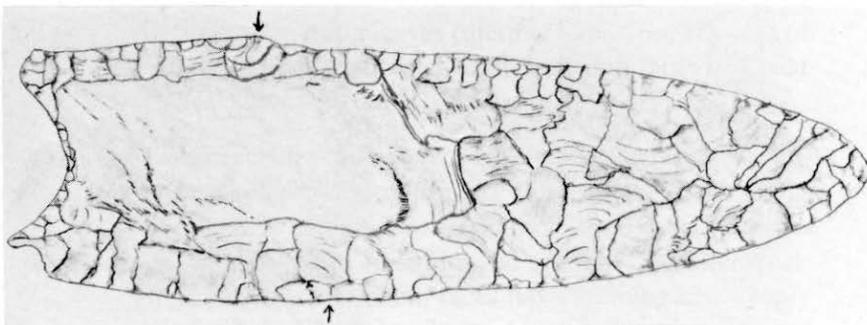
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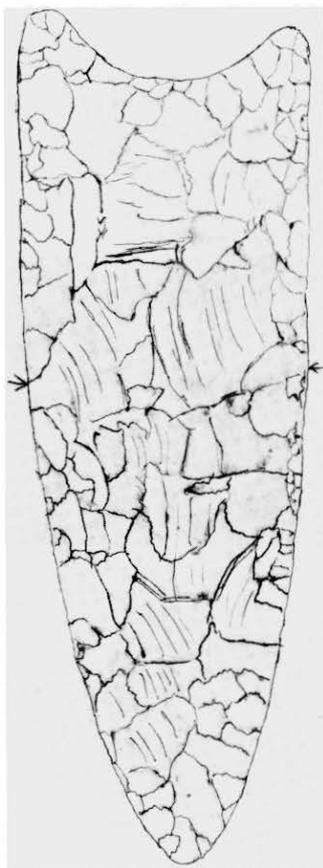
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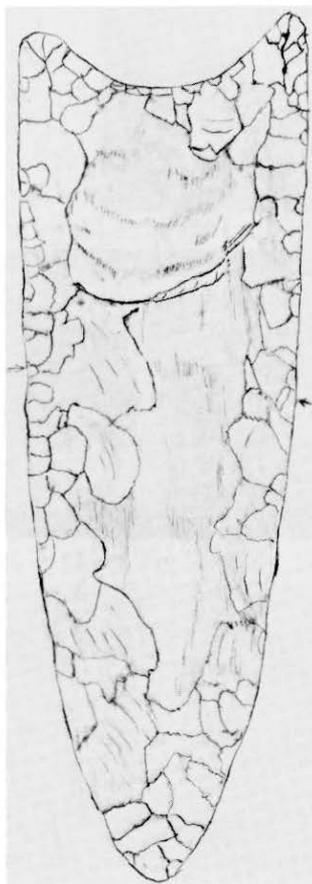


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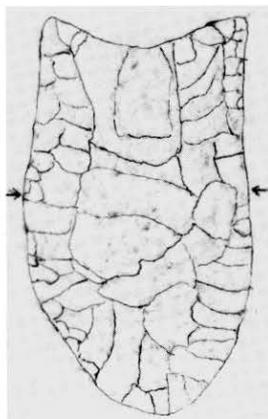
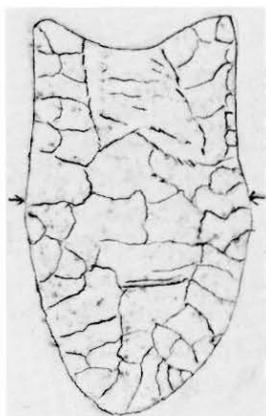
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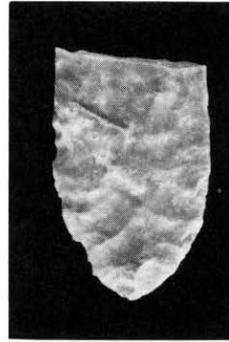
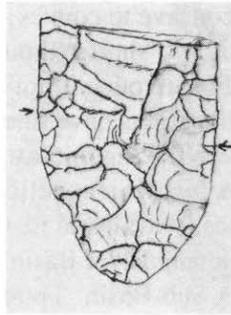
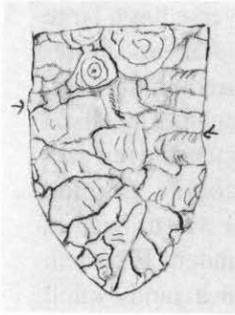
Archbell Point near confluence of Bath Creek and the Pamlico River, Beaufort Co., N.C.

- 55 Outline: slightly concave to convex. Obverse has a large primary flute with two shorter thinning flakes. The reverse is thinned. Fine retouch is not apparent in the basal concavity, but the margins have fine retouch. This distal thickness, with steep flaking, indicates extensive reworking. Material is brownish-yellow coarse grained quartzite. This locally available material was utilized in all periods. Pasquotank River Basin: Camden, Elizabeth City, South Mills Sub-Basin. Found on a sandy knoll between Black Mingle Pocosin and the Great Dismal Swamp, 2½ miles south of Corapeake, Gates County, North Carolina.
- 56 Outline: parallel sided. Distal secondary bifacial retouch is extensive and carefully worked. Entire base has broken off, but obverse face shows a well defined flute terminal and lateral grinding. The absence of any fluting scars on the reverse may be due to their being carried away by "pot lid" fractures when the point was exposed to fire. Evidence of firing is supported by the color, overall crazing of the stone, and discovery circumstances. Material is thermally altered, purple-red, mottled jasper-chalcedony with crystal lined vugs. Similar material would occur locally (Kunz 1907: 35), but this more closely resembles that noted in Stokes County, N.C. (Sk<sup>v</sup>35). Neuse River Basin: Butner, Creedmoor, Durham, Hillsboro, Roxboro Sub-Basin. Found while raking and burning leaves (thermal alteration?) in yard of Walnut Grove Methodist Church ½ mile NW of Cedar Grove, Orange County, N.C.
- 57 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse face has the terminal remnant of a long primary flute, most of which was removed by a large deep secondary flute. The reverse has one shallow flute which hinged out in a deep, diagonal, flake or flute scar. Both faces have thinning and steeply angled flakes in the basal area. Overall flaking is fine and delicate with the tip and margins carefully formed. Material is banded light to medium green silicified slate. Similar material has been noted locally (Theismeyer and

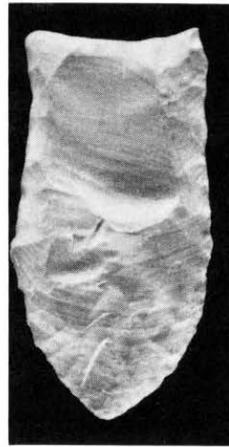
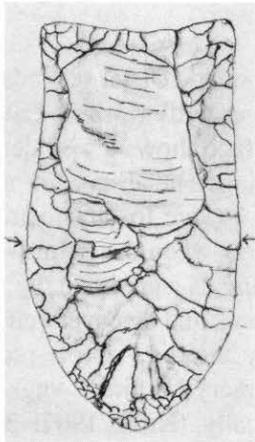
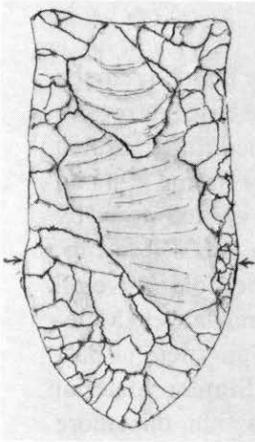
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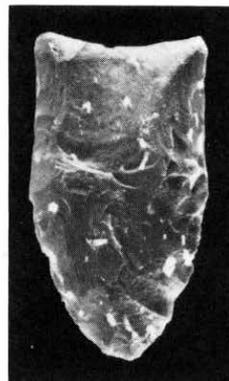
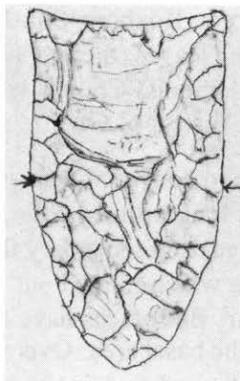
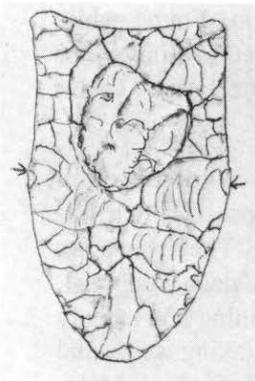
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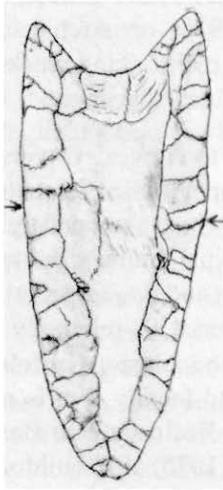
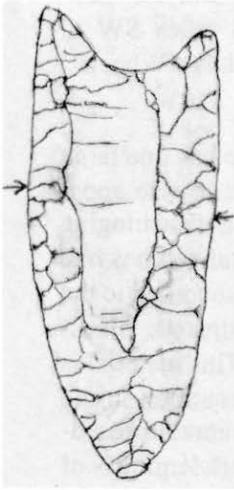
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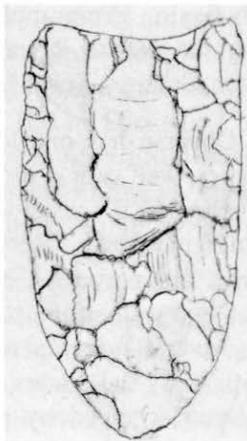
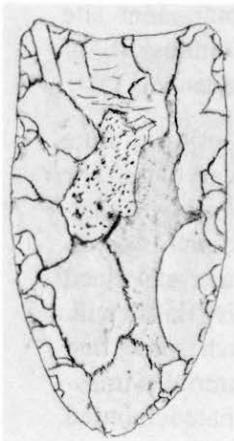
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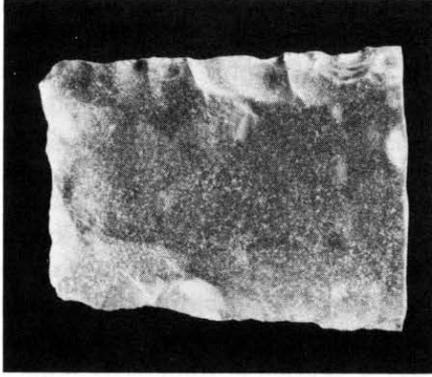
Strom: 1938). Neuse River Basin: Garner, Raleigh, Selma, Smithfield, Wake Forest, Cary, Clayton Sub-Basin. Found (1975) on Archaic site 4 miles SW of Raleigh on ridge overlooking creek near Lake Wheeler, Wake County, North Carolina.

- 58 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse face has one large flute with little or no basal retouch. The reverse apparently had a flute which "popped up" rather than hinging out, thus the multiple thinning flakes. Distal half has fine secondary retouch and has apparently been worked to the reject state. Material is relatively unpatinated, black-green rhyolite with inclusions of felspar. This material is occasionally found locally, but is more common in the central Piedmont. Basin and Sub-Basin is same as preceding point. Found (1975) after bulldozer work ½ mile N of Neuse River near Wake Cross Roads, Wake County, North Carolina.
- 59 Outline: triangular. Obverse face has one long flute constricted by marginal retouch. Two large steeply angled thinning flakes are noted in the basal concavity. The reverse has one flute which lost some length to distal retouching and two basal thinning flakes. The point has overall fine marginal secondary retouch. Material is green silicified slate occurring locally in gravel beds. Patina has advanced to state of erosion. Neuse River Basin: Garner, Raleigh, Selma, Smithfield, Clayton, Wake Forest Sub-Basin. From multicomponent site (Jt<sup>v</sup>8) overlooking the Neuse River, 2 miles SE of Smithfield, Johnston County, North Carolina.
- 60 Outline: parallel. Obverse has one long primary flute remnant with a deeper, well struck, secondary flute. The primary flute was erased at the distal terminal by a shallow, transverse, marginal flake. Steep retouch was attempted at the base, but prevented by a crystal lined cavity. Reverse has two well struck parallel flakes with steep basal retouch. Overall marginal retouch is very fine with large bifacial primary flake scars. Material is transparent, honey colored, chalcedony patinated mottled

blue, white and pink. Identical material can be found locally and at a quarry site (Sk<sup>v</sup>35) 25 miles NW at Sandy Ridge in Stokes County. Cape Fear River Basin: Altamahaw, Reidsville Sub-Basin. Found near Witty's Cross Roads between Troublesome Creek and Haw River, Rockingham County, North Carolina.

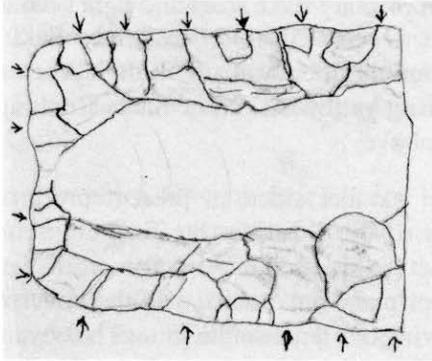
- 61 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse has one long and one short flake with basal thinning forming the flute. The reverse has been thinned with a portion of a flute terminal eroded away. No lateral grinding is apparent because of the extensive surface erosion. The point apparently is unfinished considering the overall appearance, predominance of primary flake scars and light secondary retouch. Noted is a recent effort to "restore by flaking" the distal tip. Material is locally available dark green silicified slate weathering yellowish-green. Same Rockingham County site as above.
- 62 Outline: parallel sided in present preform state. This specimen well illustrates the final steps in fluted point manufacture. Lateral and basal margins have well controlled primary flake scars with the obverse and reverse face having one large single flute. The obverse apparently hinged down, breaking the preform. The basal concavity retains the remnant of a platform from which the obverse flute was struck. Platforms (arrows), prepared and ground for pressure retouch, similar to those described by MacDonald (1968:69) are quite apparent along the lateral and basal margins. Material is locally abundant, black-green, amygdaloidal rhyolite with spots of Epidote. Cape Fear River Basin: Siler City, Asheboro, Franklinville, Ramseur, Greensboro Sub-Basin. Found 6 miles SE of Asheboro on bank of newly cut road on Purgatory Mountain, Randolph County, North Carolina.
- 63 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse has one large, deep flute formed by single overlapping flakes with fine, steep, basal concavity retouch. The reverse has one large primary flute almost erased by multiple thinning flakes with steep concavity retouch. The point has extensive marginal flaking, yet retains several primary flake scars. The

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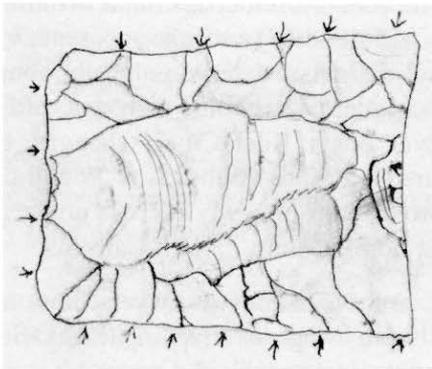
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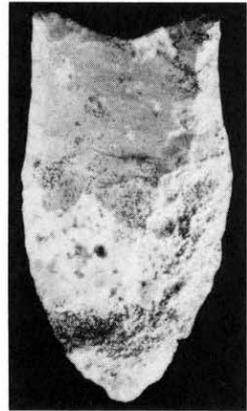
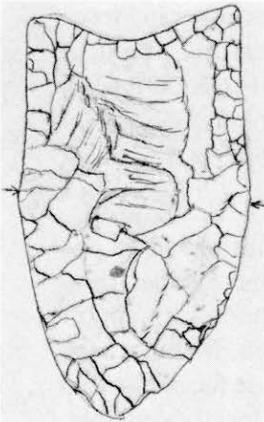


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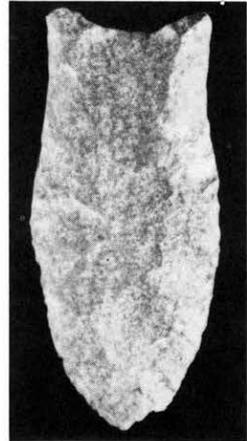
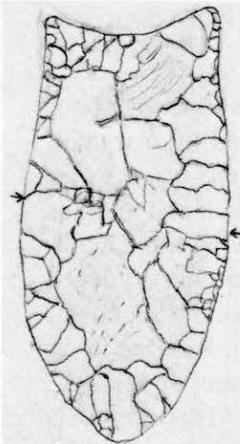
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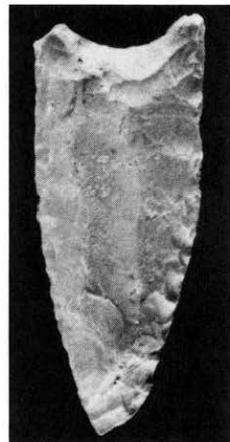
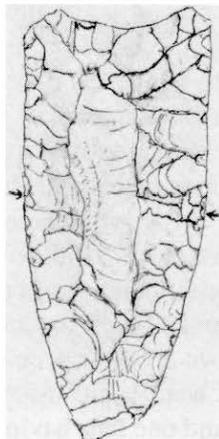
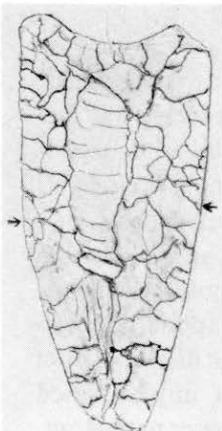
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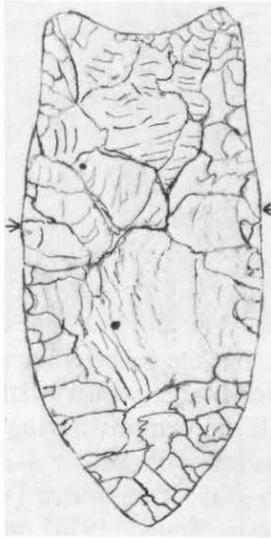
point was apparently worked to the reject state. Material is brecciated jasper with quartz lined vugs; patinated black, white and light brown. Kunz notes jasper in Moore County (1907: 35), but this is identical to specimens found near Sandy Ridge in Stokes County (Sk<sup>v</sup>35). Cape Fear River Basin: Star, Carthage, Robbins Sub-Basin. Found on the Barker Place, 3 miles SW of Carthage, Moore County, North Carolina.

- 64 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse has one large primary flute, partially erased by two shorter, parallel, thinning flakes. Reverse has two short flute scars almost erased by thinning and concavity retouch. Margins have been carefully retouched with distal blade faces showing large primary scar remnants. Material is locally available, gray-green, silicified chloritic rhyolite. From same preceding site.
- 65 Outline: triangular. Obverse and reverse face each have one long flute, constricted and shortened by marginal, basal and distal retouch. The basal concavity on each face has steep secondary retouch. The distal half and margins show extensive retouch, some flakes having a collateral-like appearance. This apparently represents the shortened form of a much larger point. Material is locally abundant, gray-green, fine grained rhyolite. Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Wadesboro, Lilesville Sub-Basin: Found (ca. 1937) on a terrace above Leak Island (Rh<sup>v</sup> 1) one mile SE of the confluence of the Rocky and Pee Dee Rivers, Richmond County, North Carolina.
- 66 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse has one primary flute remnant with basal thinning. The reverse has one long primary flute remnant, overlapped by a larger secondary flute with extensive basal thinning. The overall marginal retouch is fine with both faces having well defined primary flake scars. This point is most unique in that the stone material, outline, and technology is identical to the point from Edgecombe County (point no. 6) in Survey One. The two are alike even to the distal position of a blue silica "weld", inclusions of tiny silicified fossil-like forms, and one face having deeper patination.

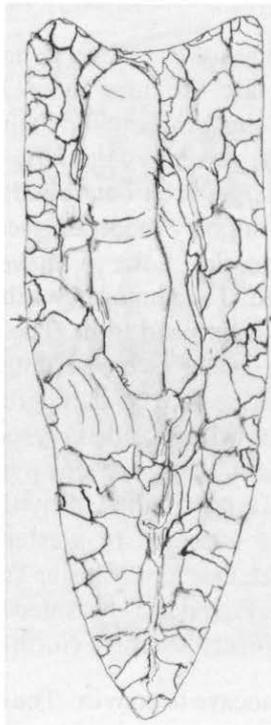
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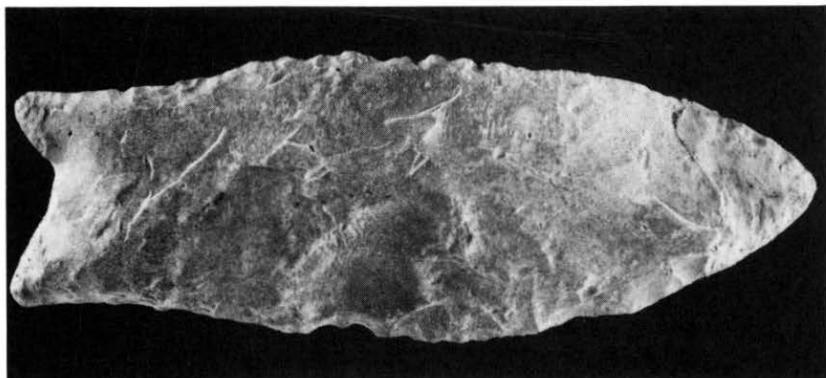


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This point evidences "heat treating *after* completion, but before resharpening of the distal half. The basal half has a dull flat luster with the obviously reworked distal half showing a glass-like luster up to the large, resistant lateral flake scars. Material is orange fossiliferous chalcedony with small crystal lined vugs. Similar material has been noted at a gravel quarry near Lilesville. Same Richmond County location as preceding point.

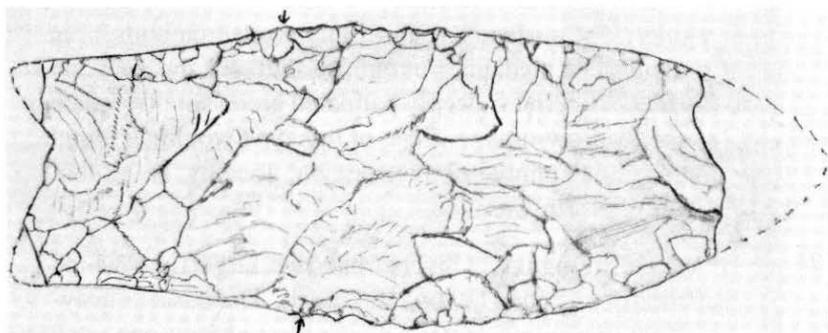
- 67 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse has one long, shallow, off-center flute which is narrowed by marginal retouch. The reverse has a large central flute with a short parallel flake at either side. The obverse has only light basal concavity retouch, but the reverse has steep secondary basal retouch. Several large primary flake remnants are on either face with the margins having fine secondary retouch. Material is locally available dark green rhyolite patinated brownish-gray. Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Mocksville Sub-Basin. Found (1974) on the Cooleemee Plantation near Fork, Davie County, North Carolina.
- 68 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse has one large primary flute with a large thinning flake. Reverse has the remnant of one long primary flute almost erased by larger, overlapping, secondary thinning flutes or flakes. Both faces show large, well controlled, primary flakes with the blade having only moderate secondary retouch. The lateral basal margins, however, have very fine pressure flakes removed. The photo shows the point restored to its approximate length and form. The distal portion is an old break, the "ears" were recently damaged and show the fresh surface to be dark green. Material is black-green rhyolite with included crystals of quartz and pyrite. Patinated light gray-green, the pyrite has oxidized leaving only the crystal outline. Rhyolite of this type occurs in massive outcrops in western Montgomery County. Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Troy, Mt. Gilead, Candor Sub-Basin. Found in a cultivated field ½ mile SW of Biscoe, Montgomery County, North Carolina.
- 69 Outline: slightly concave to convex. The obverse primary

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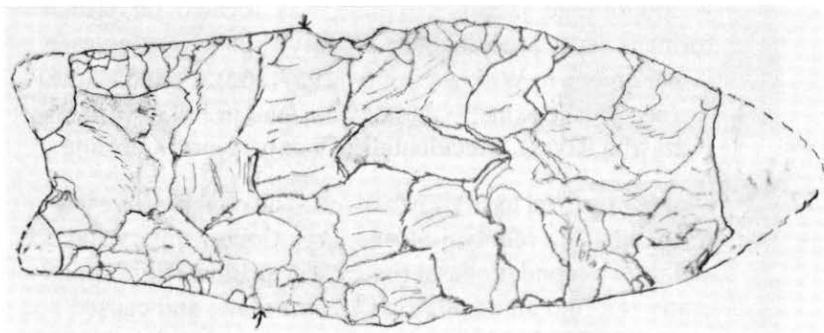
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flute has almost been erased by the secondary and marginal flaking. Apparent are the hinge fractures or "steps" left by several efforts in obtaining the final obverse flute. The reverse has one short, off-center flute with basal thinning. Both faces have large lateral primary flake remnants with the margins showing long, well controlled, pressure flakes. Material is orange chalcedony weathering yellowish-orange. No data was found on local sources of this material, but later points of identical stone have been noted in Stanly County. Only available locality is Yadkin County, North Carolina.

70 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse has one deep flute with the basal concavity steeply and uniformly flaked. Reverse has one shallow primary flute remnant almost erased by thinning. Overall secondary retouch is shallow and irregular. The surface has uniformly eroded on both faces until all flake medians are rounded, but still apparent and distinct. Material is deeply patinated green silicified slate stained yellow-orange. Slate of this type would be found in Yadkin County. Only available locality is Yadkin County, North Carolina.

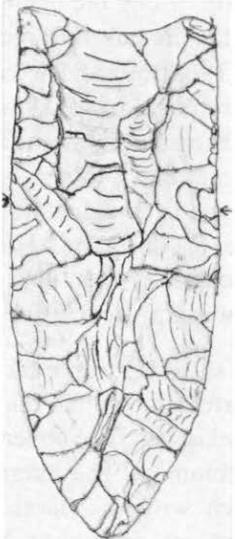
71 Outline: triangular. Obverse has one large flute which apparently extended beyond the break. The basal concavity has a large off-center flake and retouch at one edge only. The reverse has two parallel flake scars with constricting marginal retouch. Margins have minute pressure flakes removed and are carefully formed. Material is yellow-orange jasper. No data was located on jasper formations in Mecklenburg County, but Rights notes a jasper quarry in Wilkes County (1957:265). Found on the surface of a seasonally inundated island in Lake Norman (Catawba River), Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

72 Outline: parallel to slightly convex. The obverse flute was formed by the removal of one large, long primary flake and three secondary basal flakes. The primary flute apparently ran into an unsilicified area or plane and caused a section of the channel area to "pop up" rather than hinge out. The reverse flute was formed by one long off-center flake and two shorter thinning flakes. This specimen may

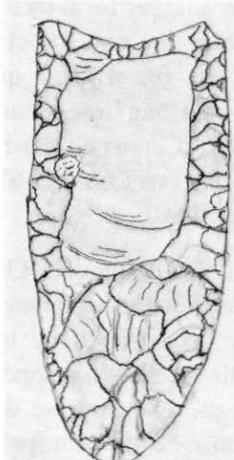
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No. 69



No. 70



No. 71

represent a rejected point or one prepared for reworking. This observation is supported by the presence of prepared or ground platforms along the blade margin. See arrows in rubbing. This feature has most recently been described by MacDonald (1968: 69) and were evidently prepared for the pressure removal of the dorsal ridges formed by adjacent flakes. The material is an almost vitreous highly silicified translucent black to gray-green rhyolite. Stone material of this type is abundant in this area of the state. Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Hiddenite, Statesville, Stony Point, Mocksville, Troutman Sub-Basin. Found in Union Grove Township, Iredell County, North Carolina.

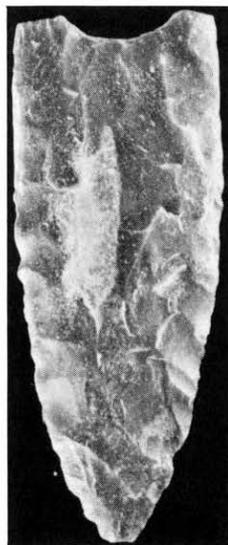
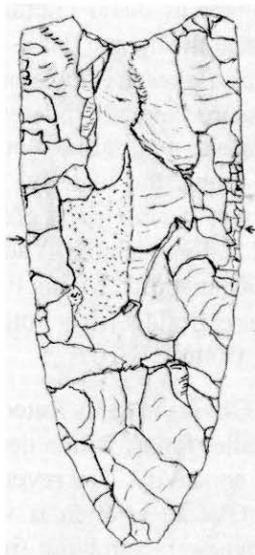
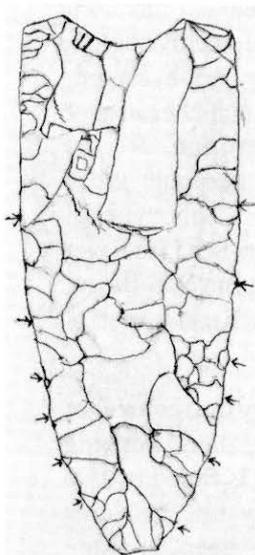
- 73 Outline: parallel sided. Obverse face has one long, narrow and one shorter flute which hinged out in a laterally struck primary flake scar. The obverse has one wide flute scar with basal thinning. The lateral margins have fine secondary retouch with the basal margins having the finest. This point has apparently been reduced to the "reject" state from a larger form by reworking. Material is clear quartz. This area and the counties to the west produce some of the finest clear quartz in the state. Catawba River Basin: Longview, Granite Falls, Hickory, Newton, Claremont, Catawba Sub-Basin. Found in a field near and just east of Lookout Shoals Dam, Iredell County, North Carolina.

- 74 Outline: parallel sided to triangular. Obverse face has one large flute with one shorter secondary flake. The reverse has one long flute, constricted by lateral marginal retouch. Noted on this face is what appears to be an impact fracture at the break. The obverse distal flake work is indeterminate because rather than spalling off, the flakes seem to have followed bedding or fracture lines in the material and "splintered" off. Material is locally available, dark green, silicified slate patinated greenish-yellow. Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Concord, Mount Pleasant, Kannapolis Sub-Basin. Found after land clearing in Rimer, Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

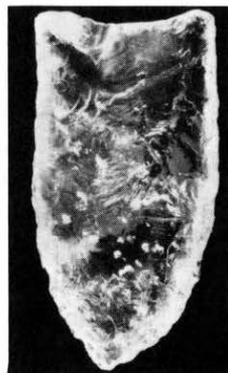
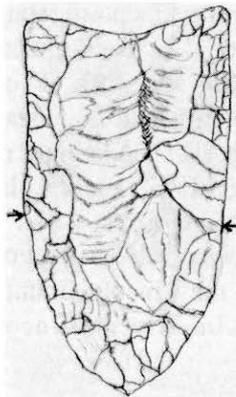
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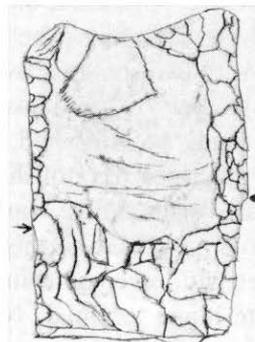
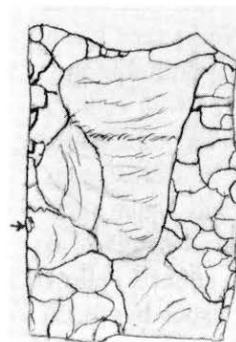
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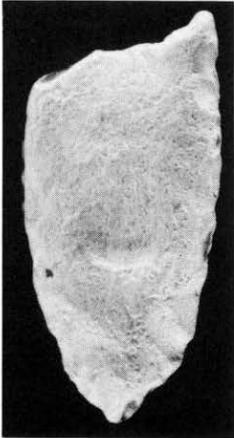
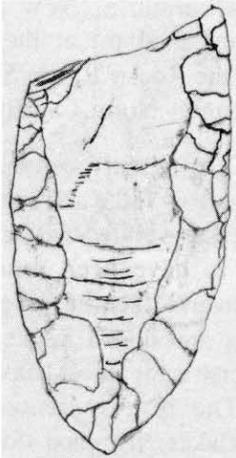
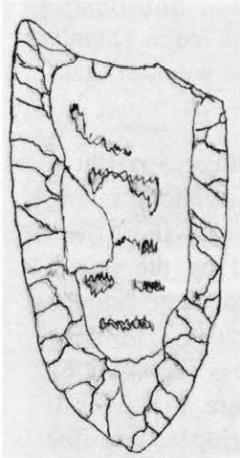
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74

- 75 Outline: triangular. Fluting on either face of this point was obtained by the removal of a single flake. Point evidently was longer as distal lateral retouch has constricted the flute near the tip and flakes are steeply angled. The larger pressure flakes are apparently well executed, but any finer pressure flake are indeterminate because of the extensive surface patination and erosion. Recent damage at base shows the material to be apple green silicified slate, weathering pale green. This type of silicified slate is locally available. Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Concord, Kannapolis, Mount Pleasant Sub-Basin. Found in a pasture beside Irish Potato Road, west of Rimer, Cabarrus County, N.C.
- 76 Outline: convex. Obverse face is fluted by the removal of two irregular parallel flakes with a deep, short, thinning flake in the basal concavity. The reverse is fluted by two irregular flakes. Overall retouch is very fine with one margin on the obverse face having fine, steep, pressure flakes. Both faces on this point retain remnants of larger flake scars. Material is black-green to light gray-green silicified slate. This specimen of local material has the base deeply patinated with the distal half having only a film of patination. This apparently represents the extent of silica saturation or a jointing plane. Catawba River Basin: Longview, Granite Falls, Hickory, Newton, Claremont, Catawba Sub-Basin. Found eroding from a red clay bank at the Lincoln County shoreline of Lake Norman (Catawba River) Lincoln County, North Carolina.
- 77 Outline: convex. Obverse face has one deep, well struck flute with steep basal chipping. The obverse face has a well drawn flute with two shallow, overlapping thinning flakes. Outline symmetry is not consistent with flaking and fluting. This may be attributed to the point being "river tumbled". Surface has polishing and erosion as would be associated with pebble, sand and water abrasion. No photograph available of this point. Material is dark brown jasper with reverse having a spot of yellow jasper at the flute hinge terminal. No jasper has been

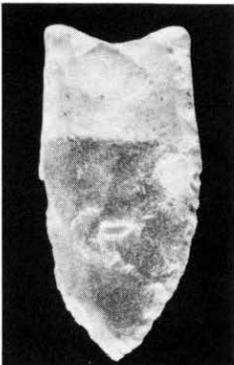
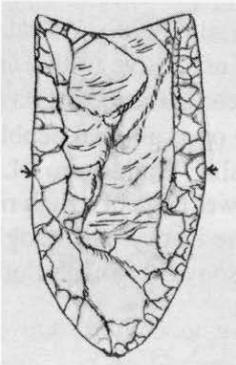
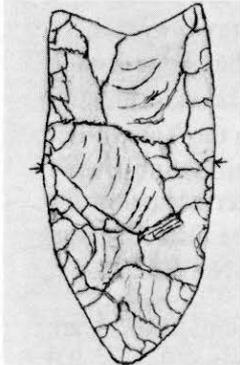
REVERSE

OBVERSE

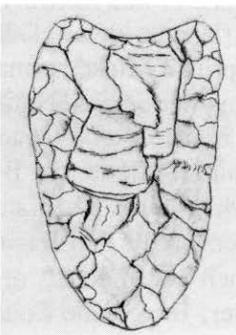
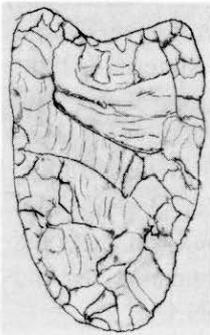
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75



No.  
76

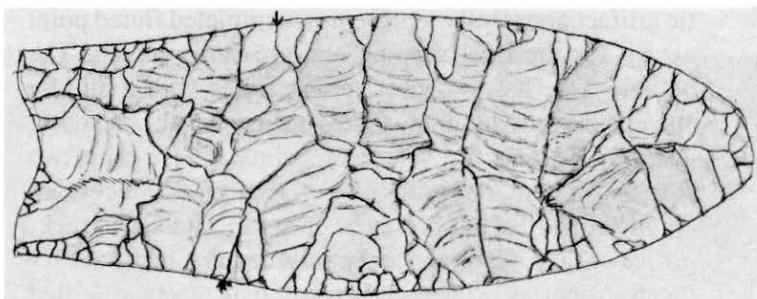


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noted in the immediate area, but artifacts of it have been found on the local Hardaway Site (St<sup>v</sup>4). Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Albermarle, New London Sub-Basin. Found in alluvial sand pit at the north edge (Stanly County) side of the Rocky River, 5 miles south of Stanfield, Stanly County, North Carolina.

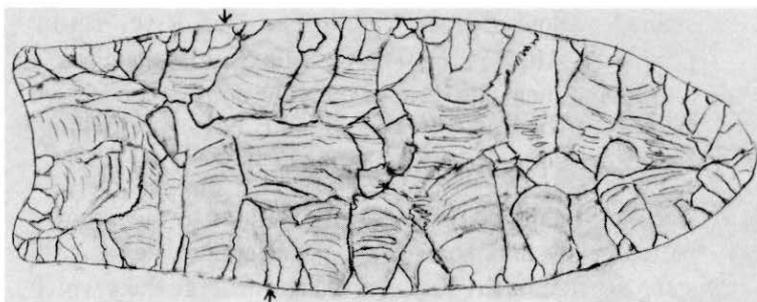
- 78 Outline: parallel to slightly convex. Obverse is fluted with one long, narrow flake and several smaller thinning flakes. The reverse is fluted with one deep, short flake which appears to have been removed by the punch method. The obverse face has overall delicate retouch with all margins and dorsal ridges trimmed. The flake work on the reverse is the finest I have yet noted on a N.C. fluted point. The reverse features are the overall transverse-like flakes, trimmed dorsal ridges, and fine secondary marginal retouch. No photograph available of this point. Material is lightly patinated, gray-brown chert. This material is not native to this area, but some similar forms would occur in the local Triassic gravel formations (Coe: 1964: 66) or as alluvial pebbles in the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Wadesboro, Lilesville Sub-Basin. Found on the lower edge of a high river terrace below the confluence of the Rocky and Yadkin-Pee Dee Rivers, 4 miles NE of Ansonville, Anson County, North Carolina.
- 79 Outline: concave to convex. Obverse and reverse are fluted by the removal of two overlapping flakes. All adjacent flake ridges have been removed with both faces having large collateral-like flakes. The reverse basal concavity is steeply flaked with the blade having several large laterally struck primary flake remnants. Material is light to dark brown mottled jasper. Native jasper of this type has been noted in Buncombe County (Archives & History: pers. comm.). French Broad River Basin: Asheville, Black Mountain, Swannanoa, Weaverville, Woodfin, Hendersonville Sub-Basin. Found on the Louis A. Wright property, 1 mile SE of Swannanoa and the Swannanoa River, Buncombe County, N.C.

OBVERSE



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79

REVERSE



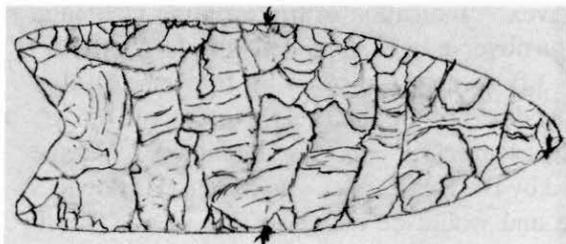
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78

REVERSE



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- 80 Outline: convex in this preform stage. This most diagnostic artifact apparently represents a completed fluted point except for the final shaping and pressure retouch. The obverse face has two overlapping flutes with multiple, steeply angled, thinning flakes in the basal concavity. The reverse face has one deep primary flute with two steeply angled basal thinning flakes. Both faces are characterized by the presence of large, laterally struck, primary flake scars and only rudimentary marginal retouch. Material is locally abundant dark green silicified slate. The surface is deeply patinated, slightly eroded and stained yellow-orange. Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin: Lexington, High Point, Thomasville Sub-Basin. From a multicomponent site (Dv<sup>v</sup>10) near the confluence of Rich Fork and Abbott's Creek, 3 miles E.NE of Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina.
- 81 Outline: slightly convex. Obverse is fluted by the removal of two wide and one narrow, overlapping flakes with steep basal retouch. The reverse has one large flake which apparently has been constricted by marginal retouch. The point was apparently brought to the present form almost entirely by well controlled primary flaking. The small amount of secondary marginal retouch and the overall appearance suggest that this point may represent an unfinished specimen. Material is black-green highly silicified rhyolite with only a film of patination. New (Kanawha) River Basin: Boone, Jefferson Sub-Basin. Found on hillside overlooking the river at intersection of US 221 and the South Fork of the New River, Ashe County, North Carolina.
- 82 Outline: convex. "Indication of triple fluting technique (Enterline) on obverse face. Apparently one large channel flake struck off reverse, followed by transverse flaking which removed part of the flute scar. Note ripple flaking (the edge flakes struck in opposite directions)". Quoted data supplied by Dr. Ben C. McCary. Material is flawless clear quartz and would be native to this area of North Carolina. Hiwassee River Basin: Andrews, Murphy Sub-Basin. Only available locality is Cherokee County, North Carolina.

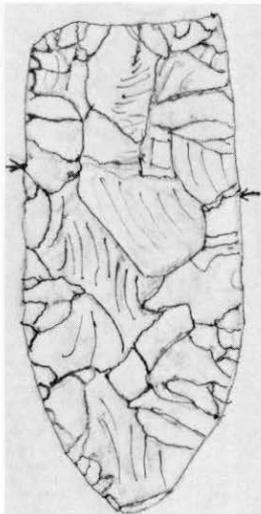
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80



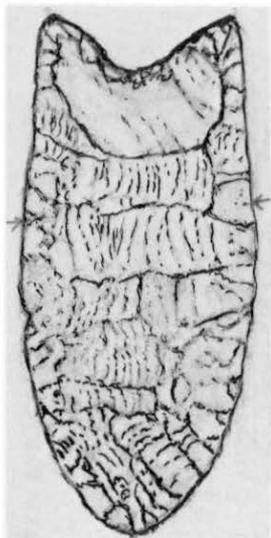
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- 83 Outline: slightly concave to convex. "Similar to the type called in Ohio "Ross County Point". Note the characteristic large flake scars removed from each face and the apparent "Enterline" fluting technique. Material is gray chert." Quoted data supplied by Dr. Ben C. McCary. Material apparently is brownish-gray silicified Dolomite, native to this and surrounding counties. Hiwassee River Basin: Andrews, Murphy Sub-Basin. Only available locality is Cherokee County, North Carolina.

REVERSE

OBVERSE

OBVERSE



No.  
82

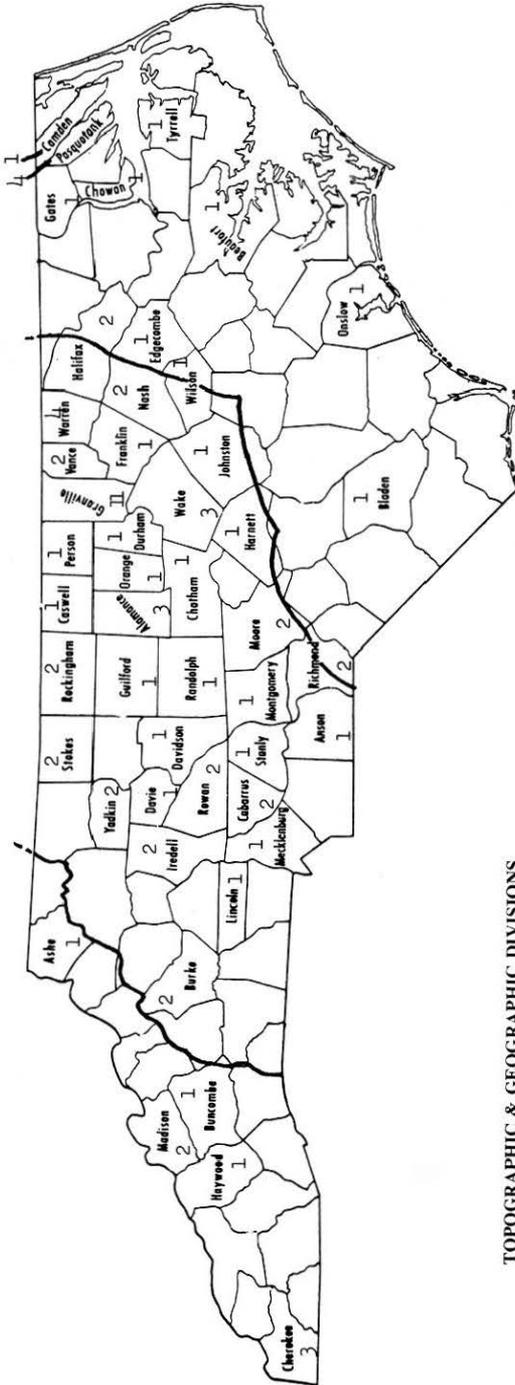


No.  
83

COASTAL PLAIN

PIEDMONT PLATEAU

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS



TOPOGRAPHIC & GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE EIGHTY-THREE FLUTED POINTS REPORTED TO DATE

N.C. FLUTED POINT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

N.C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SITE #	SURVEY POINT #	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	LENGTH & NO. OF FLUTES EACH FACE		LENGTH AND DEGREE OF GRINDING	BASAL CONCAVITY	ISOLATED OR SITE FIND	LITHIC MATERIAL	LOCATION
					OBV	REV					
31	60	29	7	41	24 and 28	1	Heavy	9	Isol.	Mottled Black to Dark Brown Jasper	2 Miles S. of Oxford, Granville Co., N.C.
32	91	29	8	14	20	1	Medium	2	Site	Gray-Brown to White Silicified Slate	Western Granville County, N.C.
33	63	25	6	41	26	1	30 and 31 Heavy	6	Isol.	Black-Green Silic. Rhyolite	Hays Farm near Creedmoor, Granville County, N.C.
34	76	26	5	40	18	1	16 and 21 Light	10	Isol.	Light Green Silic. Rhyolite (Chloritic)	Three miles S. of Oxford, Granville County, N.C.
35	94	35	8	36	37	1	46 and 47 Medium	3	Isol.	Dark Green Silic. Slate (Carolina)	Northern Granville County, North Carolina
36	115	32	7	62	43	1	36 and 37 Medium	6	Isol.	Brown to Gray Mottled Chert	Barton Creek Township, Wake County, N.C.
37	83	31	10	17	19	M	Indistinct	B		Dark Green Silic. Slate	Western Granville County, North Carolina
38	62	37	6	41	21	M	41 and 45 Medium	7		Black-Green Amygdaloidal Rhyolite	Granville County, North Carolina
39	70	30	8	21	15	1	30 and 33 Medium	4		Orange Brecciated Chalcedony	Granville County, North Carolina
40	45	25	7	17	26	M	24 and 25 Heavy	2		Clear to White Quartz	Granville County, North Carolina
41	39	21	5	15	9	1	15 and 16 Medium	3		Clear to White Quartz	Granville County, North Carolina

CODE: B = Broken T = Thinned M = Multiple Obv. = Obverse Rev. = Reverse

N.C. ARCHAIC SURVEY SITE #	SURVEY POINT #	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	LENGTH & NO. OF FLUTES EACH FACE		LENGTH AND DEGREE OF GRINDING	BASAL CONCAVITY	ISOLATED OR SITE FIND	LITHIC MATERIAL	LOCATION
					OBV	REV					
42	56	30	8	5	24	21	30 and 38	4	Site	Dark Green Silic. Slate (Carolina)	E. of Walnut Cove, nr. Town Fork Creek, Stokes Co., N.C.
43	71	30	7	33	23	32	35	3	Isol.	Brown to Purple Mottled Chert	E. of Walnut Cove, nr. Town Fork Creek, Stokes Co., N.C.
44	52	18	8	14	19	15	8B	B	Isol.	Green Silicified Slate (Carolina)	Int. of Hwy. 158 and Richland Creek, Person Co., N.C.
45	38	23	8	14	11	22	23	2	Isol.	Brownish-Black Chert	Vance County, North Carolina
46	67	25	6	23	11	26	27	1	Isol.	Silicified Black-Green Rhyolite	4 Miles N of Middleburg, Vance County, N.C.
W <sup>r</sup> 49	47	91	31	8	16	10	39 and 34B	3	Site	Silicified Volcanic Tuff	12 Miles N. NE of Norlina, Warren County, N.C.
W <sup>r</sup> 49	48	40	25	6	21	12	33 and 35	2	Site	Green Silicified Slate (Carolina)	12 Miles N. NE of Norlina, Warren County, N.C.
W <sup>r</sup> 49	49	35	23	9	12	13	20 and 30	1	Site	Fractured-White to Clear Quartz	12 Miles N. NE of Norlina, Warren County, N.C.
50	32	22	6	21	10	15	16	2	Isol.	Clear Quartz	4 Miles S of Gasburg, Va., Warren County, N.C.
Co <sup>v</sup> 2	51	35	21	8	14	16	27 and 29	3	Site	Reddish to Dark Brown Brecciated Jasper	½ Mile S of Cannon's Ferry, Chowan County, N.C.
52	113	34	7	67	51	31	41	8	Site	Black-Green Fine Grain Rhyolite	Between Elm City and Town Creek, Wilson Co., N.C.
53	34	27	9	27B	27B	26	34B	3	Site	Clear to White Veined Quartz	Field in Moncure, Chatham County, North Carolina

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N.C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SITE #	SURVEY POINT #	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	LENGTH & NO OF FLUTES EACH FACE		LENGTH AND DEGREE OF GRINDING	BASAL CONCAVITY	ISOLATED OR SITE FIND	LITHIC MATERIAL		LOCATION
					OBV	REV						
Ga <sup>v</sup> 1	54	112	37	8	28	23	43 and 47 Medium	8	Isol.	Green Silicified Slate (Carolina)	Archbell Point, Beaufort County, North Carolina	
	55	51	27	9	30	15	23 and 25 Heavy	4	Site	Yellowish-Brown Quartzite	2½ Miles S of Corapeake, Gates County, N.C.	
Jt <sup>v</sup> 8	56	33	22	6	6B	B	11B & 12B Medium	B	Isol.	Purple-Red Jasper/Chalcedony	Yard of Walnut Grove Meth. Church, Orange County, N.C.	
	57	53	27	8	28	16	28 and 29 Medium	1	Site	Banded Green Silic. Slate	Near Wake Cross Roads, Wake County, N.C.	
Rk <sup>v</sup> 1	58	44	23	8	17	20	21 and 21 Heavy	2	Site	Black-Green Rhyolite with Felspar	4 Miles SW of Raleigh, Wake County, N.C.	
	59	60	24	7	45	37	23 and 29 Heavy	6	Site	Dark Green Silic. Slate	2 Miles SE of Smithfield, Johnston County, N.C.	
Rk <sup>v</sup> 1	60	37	31	8	23	15	20 and 20 Medium	3	Site	Transparent Tan Chalcedony	Near Witty's Cross Roads, Rockingham County, N.C.	
	61	53	26	5	27	11	Not Apparent	2	Site	Green Silicified Slate (Carolina)	Near Witty's Cross Roads Rockingham County, N.C.	
Rh <sup>v</sup> 2	62	47	35	9	48	43	Platforms	Isol.	Black-Green Amygdaloidal Rhyolite	Purgatory Mountain, Randolph, N.C.		
	63	51	26	8	24	23	22 and 23 Heavy	3	Site	Brown Brecciated Jasper	3 Miles SW of Carthage, Moore County, N.C.	
Rk <sup>v</sup> 2	64	55	24	5	23	18	23 and 29 Heavy	3	Site	Black-Green Rhyolite	3 Miles SW of Carthage, Moore County, N.C.	
	65	56	22	8	35	28	20 and 26 Heavy	3	Site	Fine Grained Gray-Green Rhyolite	4 Miles NE of Ansonville, Richmond County, N.C.	

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N. C. ARCHAIC SURVEY SITE #	SURVEY POINT #	LENGTH WIDTH	THICKNESS	LENGTH & NO. OF FLUTES EACH FACE		LENGTH AND DEGREE OF GRINDING	BASAL CONCAVITY OR ISOLATED SITE FIND	LITHIC MATERIAL	LOCATION
				OBV	REV				
Rh'2	66	29	7	16	21	27 and 29 Heavy	4	Fossiliferous Orange Chalcedony	4 Miles NE of Ansonville, Richmond County, N. C.
De'53	67	30	8	52	33	42 and 43 Heavy	3	Brownish-Black Rhyolite	Cooleemee Plantation, Davie County, N. C.
	68	36	7	25	22	28B & 33B Light	2B	Black-Green Rhyolite with Pyrite & Quartz	½ Mile SW of Biscoe, Montgomery County, N. C.
	69	23	7	28	18	25 and 25 Medium	2	Orange Chalcedony	Yadkin County, North Carolina
	70	24	6	29	15	Indistinct	3	Dark Green Silic. Slate (Carolina)	Yadkin County, North Carolina
	71	23	6	25	22	26 and 26 Heavy	3	Yellow Jasper	Island in Lake Norman, Mecklenburg County, N. C.
	72	26	7	34	23	26B & 28B Heavy	3	Highly Silicified Black-Green Rhyolite	Union Grove Township, Iredell County, N. C.
	73	26	7	27	20	25 and 29 Heavy	2	Clear Quartz	Near Lookout Shoals Dam, Iredell County, N. C.
	74	26	6	26	25	26 and 26 Medium	3	Green Silicified Slate (Carolina)	In Rimer, Cabarrus County, North Carolina
	75	25	5	29	37	Indistinct	4	Green (Silicified) Slate (Carolina)	West of Rimer, Cabarrus County, North Carolina
	76	22	6	25	7	20 and 20 Heavy	2	Black-Green Silic. Slate (Carolina)	Shoreline of Lake Norman, Lincoln County, N. C.
	77	24	6	14	21	Indistinct	3	Dark Brown Jasper	Sand Pit on Rocky River, Stanly County, N. C.

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N.C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SITE #	SURVEY POINT #	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	LENGTH & NO. OF FLUTES EACH FACE		LENGTH AND DEGREE OF GRINDING	BASAL CONCAVITY	ISOLATED OR SITE FIND	LITHIC MATERIAL	LOCATION
					OBV	REV					
78	69	25	6	26	7	32 and 33	5	Isol.	Gray-Brown Chert	4 Miles NE of Ansonville, Anson County, N.C.	
79	95	32	9	16	12	20 and 32	3	Site	Light to Dark Brown Mottled Jasper	1 Mile SE of Swannanoa, Buncombe County, N.C.	
Dv-10	80	78	27	8	29	Indistinct	4	Site	Green Silicified Slate (Carolina)	3 Miles N.W. of Lexington, Davidson County, N.C.	
81	62	27	5	18	16	21 and 22	1	Isol.	Black-Green Rhyolite	Nr. Int. of U.S. 221 and S. Fork New River, Ashe Co.	
82	66	30	8	24	11	25 and 30	6		Clear Quartz	Cherokee County, North Carolina	
83	88	31	8	18	15	29 and 29	5		Gray Silicified Dolomite	Cherokee County, North Carolina	

CODE: B = Broken T = Thinned M = Multiple Obv. = Obverse Rev. = Reverse

THE 53 POINTS IN THIS SURVEY ARE IN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED:

Owner/finder	Point Number
Bingham, Dr. James, Jr., 312 East Center Street, Lexington, N.C. 27292	80
Bottoms, Edward, 2616 Powell Circle, Chesapeake, Virginia 23323	37, 40 41, 47, 48, 50, 51
Bowser, Dr. Edward J., 1595 East Market Street, York, Pennsylvania	31-36
Boyd, Marvin L., Bath, N.C. 27808	54
Bumgarner, J.C., 2250 Charles Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27612	79
Catawba College, Salisbury, N.C. 28144	67
Close, Kenneth D., 1325 Medfield Rd., Raleigh, N.C. 27607	55
Earnhardt, Michael, Route 7, Salisbury, N.C. 28144	81
Edwards, J. Benton, Route 2, Marshville, N.C. 28103	78
Edwards, J. Benton, Jr., Route 2, Marshville, N.C. 28103	77
Graham, R. V., 2140 Woodland Avenue, Burlington, N.C. 27265	56
Knox, Robert T., 2713 Duncan Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29205	52

THE 53 POINTS IN THIS SURVEY ARE IN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED,

Owner/Finder	Point Number
Johnson, Pete, 321 W. Wilson Street, Smithfield, N.C. 27577	59
McAvoy, Joseph M., 6808 Jean Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27216	38, 68
McCarr, Charles, Kannapolis, N.C. 28081	71, 74
McCary, Ben C., Box 123, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185	39, 82, 83
McCombs, Mrs. Luther, Kannapolis, N.C. 28081	76
McCombs, Luther, Kannapolis, N.C. 28081	75
Mills, Richard, 2450 Medway Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27608	57, 58
Norman, J. Earl, East Bend, N.C. 27018 Donated to N.C. Dept. Archives & History, Raleigh, AN, 67.12.1.1	69, 70
Perkinson, Hiram III, 201 Maplewood Ave., Wilson, N.C. 27893	45
Perkinson, Phil H., Box 114, Norlina, N.C. 27563	49
Pharr, D.M., Route 6 Box 448, Statesville, N.C. 28677	73
Rankin, Dr., Pressley R., Jr., P.O. Box 40, Ellerbe, N.C. 28388	60, 61, 65, 66
Rich, David O., Box 413 X, Asheboro, N.C. 27203	62
Sweezy, Jim, P.O. Box 14, Hickory, N.C. 28601	53
Vass, Reid, Whispering Pines, N.C. 28389	63, 64
Wake Forest University, Dept. of Sociology & Anthro., Winston Salem, N.C., 27109	72
West, William R., 2569 Hyde Street, Burlington, N.C. 27215	44
Wilkes, Jim, P.O. Box 434, Walnut Cove, N.C. 27052	42, 43
Wilson, John C., Route 1, Box 85 Manson, N.C. 27553	46

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