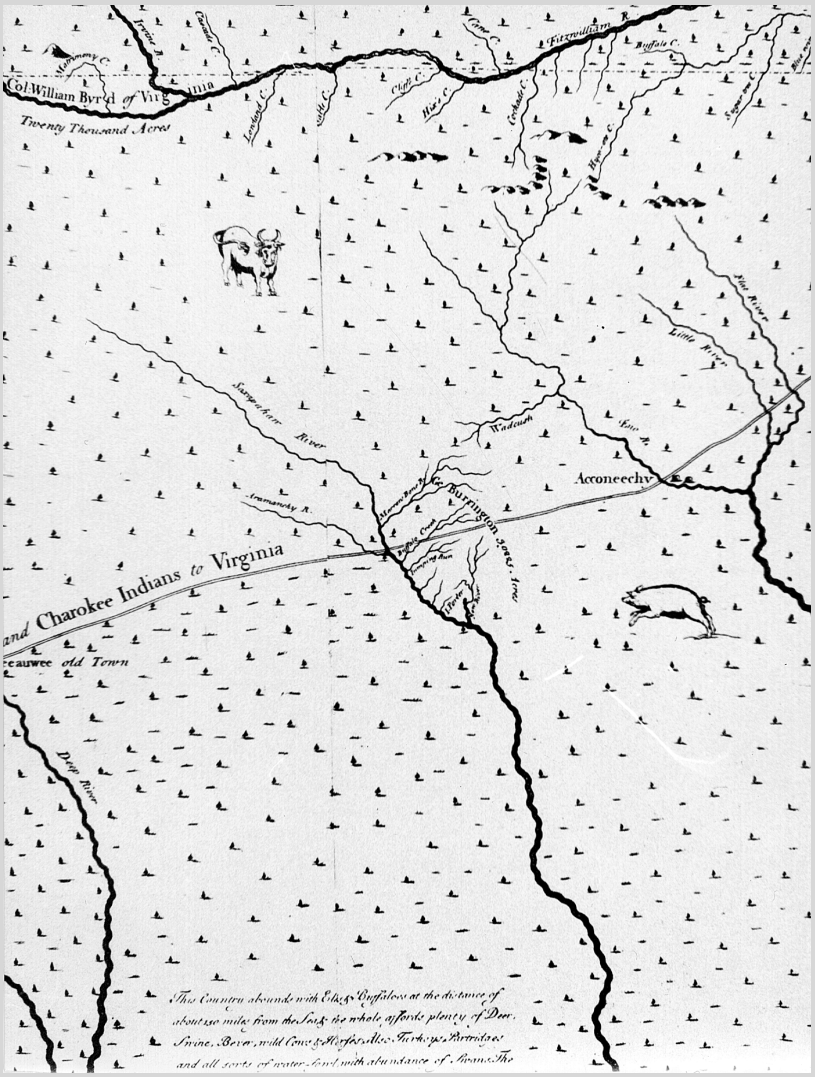
ALAMANCE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Jane Madeline McManus
Ann Marie Long

With a report on
THE POTTERS OF ALAMANCE COUNTY,
by Linda F. Carnes



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The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

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Report prepared under a grant from the National Park Service,
U.S. Department of the Interior, to the County of Alamance,
as administered by the
North Carolina Division of Archives and History

ABSTRACT

The Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project was jointly funded by a Certified Local Government grant from the U.S. Department of Interior of the National Park Service and Alamance County, North Carolina. The project was administered by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. The primary objective of the project was to identify and assess previously unrecorded archaeological sites in Alamance County.

The fieldwork began on January 28 and concluded on June 7, 1986. Of the 277,760 acre county, 1,030 acres were surveyed. In order to maximize site identification, survey efforts were concentrated in areas known by local informants to have produced artifacts.

The Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project involved interviews with 42 local informants and collectors, identification and assessment of 65 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and re-evaluation of two previously recorded sites, 31Am163 and 31Am168. A total of 102 separate prehistoric components and 15 historic components were identified. Many of the sites identified by archaeological survey may contain cultural deposits with sufficient contextual integrity to be considered potentially significant relative to National Register criteria.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project began as the result of a memorandum of agreement signed on December 5, 1985 between the Division of Archives and History and Alamance County. The project was jointly funded by a Certified Local Government grant to the County of Alamance from the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of Interior and Alamance County. The project was administered by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

The project personnel included Project Coordinator: Mr. M. M. Way, Administrative Officer, Alamance County Planning Department; Project Advisors: Dr. H. Trawick Ward and Dr. R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; field and laboratory supervisor: Jane M. McManus; and field and laboratory assistant: Ann M. Long.

Project objectives were to: 1) identify archaeological resources in selected areas of Alamance County; 2) evaluate the research potential of these sites; and 3) provide an overview of archaeological resources within the county for the Alamance County Planning Department for use in resource planning.

This report discusses the environmental, archaeological, and historical context of the project area, survey methods (including area selection criteria and survey techniques), survey findings, assessments of archaeological resource significance, and recommendations for future research and planning.

Individual site information has been recorded on North Carolina Archaeological Site Forms filed with the Archaeology Branch, Division of Archives and History. Artifact collections are curated at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

CHAPTER 2

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

A discussion of the physical environment is relevant to this report for two reasons. The first and most obvious being that the environmental features of the Piedmont considerably influenced the cultural systems that adapted to the area. These environmental features have not been constant since the time man first inhabited the land that is now Alamance County. Changes in temperature and rainfall at the onset of the Holocene period (modern era) altered the flora and fauna available for exploitation and, in turn, early aboriginal culture systems changed. During the Holocene, changes in aboriginal culture systems represent adaptive radiation and specialization in the various ecological niches of the Piedmont. It is also important to consider how the associational context and spatial integrity of archaeological sites are affected by soil formation processes and modern agricultural practices.

Topographic Setting

Alamance County lies in the upland portion of the Piedmont Plateau. Most of the county is relatively flat or gently rolling; however, the terrain is more rugged near Haw River and larger creeks. The nearly level floodplains adjacent to the river and larger creeks vary in width from a few feet to about 0.25 mi. The most prominent topographic features are the well-rounded hills or monadnocks comprising the Cane Creek Mountains in the southern part of the county. The average

elevation for the county is 650 ft AMSL; elevations range from 350 ft to 1033 ft in the Cane Creek Mountain area. Differences in elevation are greater in north-south directions than in east-west directions [United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (USDA, SCS 1959:83)].

Geology

Alamance County lies within the Piedmont Plateau, which is an uplifted plain underlaid by resistant rock. In Alamance County, this plain is dissected by Haw River and its tributaries. During the Paleozoic period, intense volcanic activity occurred in the eastern part of the Piedmont and formed what is commonly called the Carolina Slate Belt. The Carolina Slate Belt is a 50 mi wide zone running 400 mi in a northeast-southwest direction across the Piedmont. Within this belt are outcrops of volcanic and sedimentary rocks including argillites, slates, phyllites, tuffs, breccias, volcanic conglomerates, and flows. Generally, these rocks show signs of low grade metamorphism (Butler 1963:167-169). The Carolina Slate Belt contains many knappable rocks without well developed cleavage such as greenstone, breccia, volcanic conglomerate, and vitric tuff. The Carolina Slate Belt supplied prehistoric populations in the Carolina Piedmont with abundant lithic raw material for manufacturing stone tools (Stuckey 1965).

The primary igneous rocks in Alamance County are granite and diorite. The most abundant metamorphic rocks found in the county are gneisses, schists (primarily greenstone), slates (primarily tuffs and breccias), and quartzites (USDA, SCS 1960:83). Quartz, found in crystal

and vein formations in the county, was also frequently utilized for knapping.

Soils

Alamance County contains 10 general soil categories, called associations (see discussion in USDA, SCS 1960:1-3). Soil associations are determined by similar patterns of topographic relief, native plant population, and kinds of agriculture. The most extensive soil associations are Helena-Vance-Appling covering 25% of the county and Enon-Loyd-Cecil covering 23% of the county. These associations occur in both upland and alluvial areas in the central and northern parts of the county. The Cecil-Appling-Durham association covers 14% of the county and occurs in the southwest and northeast areas of the county. The soils of this association are found most often on broad ridges and gentle slopes. Georgeville-Herndon-Alamance soils cover 14% of the county. Most of these soils occur on smooth upland areas in the southern and eastern parts of the county. During the historic period, clay deposits in the Alamance soils south of the community of Snow Camp were exploited by local potters for manufacture of earthenwares and stonewares. Several pottery kilns were identified in this area during the course of this survey.

Most of the soils in the county were formed by the decomposition of underlying bedrock. Exceptions are the alluvial soils of stream floodplains and terrace remnants. These different formation processes are important in terms of the preservation of archaeological remains. Where bedrock decomposes and the soil builds up from the residual material, archaeological remains lie close to the surface and are

vulnerable to both natural and man-made disturbances. Agriculture is a major source of archaeological site disturbance. Although modern agricultural practices continue to impact archaeological sites, agricultural practices prior to the twentieth century were considerably more destructive. Erosion was most severe in areas where hill and ridgetops were cleared, farmed, and subsequently abandoned. Trimble (1974:1) estimates that in the Piedmont since the eighteenth century the average depth of soil loss due to erosion is 5.5 in. As a result, archaeological sites in upland areas have, for the most part, lost their associational context and spatial integrity (Ward 1983:56-57). In alluvial soils and along terrace remnants, conversely, there is a greater likelihood that remains have been buried deeper and are less vulnerable to such disturbance. However, Ward (1983:57) suggests that erosional soil from the upland areas may bury some of these sites so deeply that they can be difficult to locate.

Hydrology

Alamance County is drained by Haw River and its tributaries: Reedy Branch, Stony Creek, Back Creek, Haw Creek, Great Alamance Creek, and Cane Creek. The Haw and Deep Rivers join in Chatham County to form the Cape Fear, one of the three main branches of the Piedmont dendritic pattern. Prehistorically, the Piedmont drainage system provided routes for trade, travel, and communication that would have encouraged north-south movements of prehistoric peoples, while inhibiting east-west travel (Ward 1983:54).

Water for modern populations in Alamance County is supplied by drilled wells and by reservoirs. Stony Creek and Quaker Creek presently

fill reservoirs for the cities of Burlington and Graham. Damming is planned for Back Creek upstream from the Quaker Creek confluence. The creation of these reservoirs has inundated land which had a very high potential for containing significant archaeological sites. The Stony Creek reservoir flooded the remains of at least one prehistoric village site; the area that Back Creek will flood also contains potentially significant archaeological sites (Site files, Research Laboratories of Anthropology).

Climate

Alamance County has a mild climate, with a long growing season (about 200 days), and adequate rainfall for agriculture. The average rainfall is 46.6 in per year, and the average annual temperature is 57.4° F for the Greensboro region, just west of Alamance County United States Department of Commerce [USDC] 1982). The growing season, mild temperatures, and generally evenly distributed rainfall leave the county well-suited for agricultural activity.

At the time man first inhabited the Piedmont, ca. 12,000 B.C., the climate was cooler and wetter than today. Temperatures were on the average five to 11 degrees lower and rainfall was heavier and probably spaced more evenly through the year (for a summary of prehistoric climates see Mathis, ed. 1984:8).

Flora and Fauna

Prior to the large-scale land clearing for agriculture and timber marketing, the county supported a mixed oak-pine climax forest. The hills, ridges, and other highlands had hickory, white oak, and other

oaks, whereas the bottomlands were covered in water and willow oak, river birch, sycamore, blackwillow, sweetgum, cottonwood, elm, maple, ash, tuliptree, and pine trees (Baun 1950:262-265). Animal species that occur with this forest type include deer, turkey, raccoon, bear, rabbit, squirrel, skunk, opossum, fox, mink, muskrat, dove, quail, and duck. Also, fish, mussels, and turtles inhabit the streams of the area (North Carolina Wildlife Commission 1972:4-45). Lawson (Lefler 1967:120) who traveled through the Piedmont area in 1701, recorded 27 species of mammals including buffalo, elk, wolf, and panther. In addition to the faunal resources, the supply of edible nuts and fruits available for aboriginal consumption were certainly more abundant and varied than those present today.

During the cooler and wetter climatic conditions in the Late Pleistocene period, forests were dominated by oak, beech, hickory, and hemlock. Faunal remains found at archaeological sites from this period suggest that deer, elk, bear, and possibly caribou were hunted (McNett 1985).

Land Use

Alamance County covers 277,760 acres. Farming activities utilize 41.5% of the total land area, or 114,973 acres. Of the total land in farms, 45,636 acres (39.6% of the total) are non-pasture cropland; 26,638 acres (24.9% of the total) are pastureland, some of it wooded; and 37,224 acres (32.3% of the total) are woodlands (USDC 1984:120). Archival research and interviews with the County Planner for Alamance County failed to yield any information about other types of land use in

terms of acreage in residential, industrial, commercial, and governmental use.

Archaeological resources are continually being affected (often destroyed) by modern land use. Plowing and other surface disturbances may cause sites with once distinct, stratified occupational zones to become mixed, homogeneous deposits without special integrity. Urban development, with its large-scale earthmoving and landscaping activities, often completely destroys archaeological resources located within a project area. Alamance County is presently experiencing a period of urban expansion, with farmland giving way to residential communities, shopping centers, and the like. As a consequence, many archaeological resources have already been destroyed and numerous others are likely to be destroyed as urban expansion continues. Unfortunately, archaeological site destruction often occurs without any archaeological survey or site evaluation.

While archaeological surveys do much to identify archaeological remains, it is also important to consider the varying visibility of archaeological sites. The term "visibility" refers to the archaeologist's ability to recognize archaeological sites (when present). This ability is dependent upon the proportion of ground surface that lacks vegetational cover. So, although agricultural practices such as plowing often destroy site integrity, they do make sites more visible for the archaeologist. Conversely, sites located in overgrown or forested areas are much less likely to be identified during a survey due to the small amount or complete lack of exposed ground (a condition which subsurface testing cannot entirely alleviate) (cf. Davis and Ward 1983; Nance and Ball 1986). Furthermore, even with the

best of conditions, archaeological surveys never locate all archaeological resources within a survey area. During a project such as this one cannot even attempt such a goal, but does try to develop an accurate model for predicting which areas have the highest potential for containing archaeological resources.

CHAPTER 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter discusses the basic cultural/chronological framework of the 12,000 or more years of Piedmont prehistory (Table 1). The main periods recognized in this cultural sequence are: Paleoindian (ca. 12,000-8,000 B.C.), Archaic (8,000-500 B.C.), Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 1500), Proto-historic (A.D. 1500-1600), and Historic (after A.D. 1600). The Archaic and Woodland periods are further divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. The prehistoric framework is based on cultural and technological changes as reflected in the archaeological record.

Paleoindian Period

During Paleoindian period (ca. 12,000-8,000 B.C.) the climate was cooler and wetter than today and supported oak-beech-hickory-hemlock forests in the Piedmont. The term "Paleoindian" refers to the earliest human occupants of the New World. These Paleoindians probably lived in small, semi-nomadic, kin-related bands that hunted seasonally available game such as deer, elk, bear, and possibly caribou. Gathering of wild plant food and perhaps fishing were also important subsistence activities (McNett 1985:72-73).

The diagnostic artifacts associated with this cultural period are fluted and unfluted lanceolate spear points including Clovis, Hardaway, and Dalton types. The majority of information about the Paleoindian period in the Piedmont area was recovered by Dr. Joffre Coe (1964:56-83)

Table 1. Cultural sequence for the North Carolina Piedmont.

Time Period	Projectile Point Type	Ceramic Series	Estimated Range
PALEOINDIAN	Hardaway	-	12,000-8,000 BC ?
EARLY ARCHAIC	Palmer	-	ca. 8,000 BC ?
	Kirk	-	7,500-7,000 BC
	St. Albans	-	6,900-6,500 BC
	LeCroy	-	6,500-6,000 BC
	Kanawha	-	6,500-6,000 BC
MIDDLE ARCHAIC	Stanly	-	6,000-5,500 BC
	Morrow Mountain	-	5,500-5,000 BC
	Guilford	-	5,000-4,000 BC
	Halifax	-	ca. 3,500 BC
LATE ARCHAIC	Savannah River	-	2,000-500 BC
	Gypsy	-	ca. 500 BC
EARLY WOODLAND	Badin	Badin Series	500 BC-AD 500
MIDDLE WOODLAND	Yadkin	Yadkin Series	AD 500-1000
LATE WOODLAND	Small Triangular	Uwharrie Series	AD 1000-1200
	Small Triangular	Dan River Series	AD 1200-1500
PROTOHISTORIC	Small Triangular	Hillsboro Series	AD 1500-1600
HISTORIC	Small Triangular	New Hope Series	AD 1600-1700

at the Hardaway site (31St4). The archaeological record at this site suggests that during the Hardaway occupation fires were made in crude hearths lined with scattered stones. Broad, thin spear points were present at this site including Hardaway and Dalton types. Other chipped stone tools used during the paleoindian occupation include small hafted end scrapers and large flake side scrapers.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period covers the longest span of time of the major cultural periods. The beginning of the Archaic period is generally defined as 8,000 B.C. and is associated with the gradual shift from the late Pleistocene conditions to the modern Holocene climatic conditions. During this period, oak and pine began to dominate the forest cover and modern biotic communities developed.

Early Archaic. This period begins around 8,000 B.C. and lasts until 6,000 B.C. Early Archaic Indians continued to live in small family groups and probably subsisted on many of the same resources as their Paleoindian predecessors. Faunal remains found at their campsites include deer, turkey, bear, elk, and fish. Wild plant foods were also gathered. While subsistence strategies were similar to those of earlier Paleoindians, the establishment of group territories may have limited their range of travel. Trade along major river courses may also have begun during this period (Claggett 1985:6-7).

Artifacts associated with the Early Archaic period include possibly Palmer (ca 8,000 B.C.), Kirk (7,500 to 7,000 B.C.), St. Albans (6,900 to 6,500 B.C.), LeCroy (6,500 to 6,000 B.C.), and Kanawha (6,500 to 6,000 B.C.) projectile point types (Figure 1). The Hardaway site also

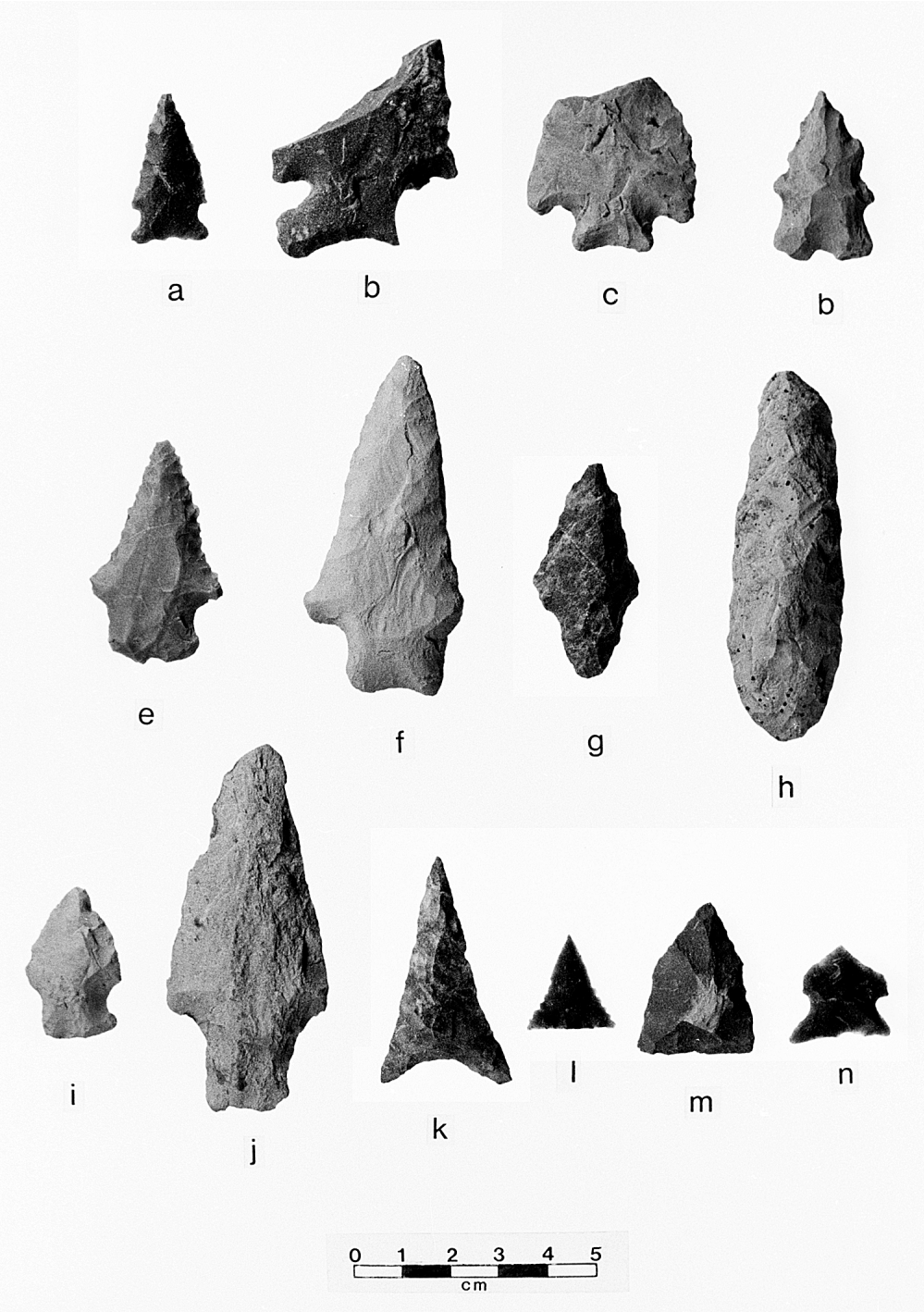

Figure 1. Projectile point types found during survey: Palmer (a); Kirk corner-notched (b-c); St. Albans (d); Kirk serrated (e); Stanly (f); Morrow Mountain (g); Guilford (h); Halifax (i); Savannah River (j); Yadkin (k); small triangular (l); pentagonal (m); and corner-notched triangular (n).

contained Early Archaic deposits from Palmer and Kirk occupations. Coe (1964:81) suggests that the Palmer culture type may have been a direct lineal descent of the Hardaway culture. The Palmer peoples continued to camp around small rock-lined hearths, but made small corner-notched spear points with serrated blades and ground bases. Small hafted end scrapers were used more frequently during the Palmer occupation than during the Paleoindian occupation, while large side scrapers were used less often. The Kirk occupation was identified by the larger corner-notched spear points with square stems and unground bases. Coe (1964:82) suggests that the population was large at the Hardaway site during this occupation and that a greater concentration of activities occurred at the site proper. The stone-lined hearths of the Kirk occupation tended to be prepared in shallow pits instead of on the ground surface as in earlier occupations. In addition to the earlier types of stone scrapers, more crudely made end scrapers and thin blade-type side scrapers were used.

Middle Archaic. The Middle Archaic period reflects a cultural adaptation to the warmer, drier Holocene climate and encompasses the time from 6,000 to roughly 2,000 B.C. The archaeological record suggests that the Middle Archaic Indians intensively exploited the broad spectrum of natural resources in the Piedmont. Group mobility decreased and sites appear to be less task-specific than those of earlier groups, with a wide variety of activities represented at the sites. Reliance on plant foods increased and hunting strategies focused more on solitary stalking rather than group drives or surrounds. Sites occur across a wider range of environmental zones within territorial boundaries and intergroup trade increased. Spiritual concerns are also reflected by

the inclusion of items with human burials and the occurrence of dog burials (Claggett 1985:7).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic period include Stanly (6,000 to 5,500 B.C.), Morrow Mountain (5,500 to 5,000 B.C.), Guilford (5,000 to 4,000 B.C.), and Halifax (ca. 3,500 B.C.) projectile point types (Figure 1). New techniques involving pecking and grinding were employed to produce stone tools such as axes, nut and seed grinders, and atlatl (spear throwers) weights. Other stone tool forms suggest a more generalized economy, with multi-purpose implements made from flakes of poorer quality stone.

The Doerschuk site (31Mg22), also excavated by Coe (1964:35-54), contained Middle Archaic deposits from Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford occupations. The Stanly type spear point has a broad shouldered, triangular blade with a small squared stem and a shallow notched base. Other stone tools used during this occupation include various types of end and side scrapers, egg-shaped quarry blades, hafted drills, hammerstones, metates, and atlatl (spear thrower) weight blanks. The stone tool assemblage from the Morrow Mountain occupation was similar to that of the Stanly occupation, except that no atlatl weights were recovered and projectile point styles had changed. Morrow Mountain projectile points have triangular blades and tapered stems. The Guilford occupation is marked by the Guilford lanceolate projectile points. Other stone tools used during this occupation include: long, slender quarry blades with squared bases, notched axes, side scrapers, abraders, metates, and hammerstones.

Late Archaic. The Late Archaic cultural period began around 2,000 B.C. and persisted perhaps as late as 500 B.C. This era is marked by

increased population size and a concomitant shift from semi-nomadic to partially sedentary settlements. Evidence of this shift is found on sites located outside the Piedmont. Large sites in Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee contain burials, steatite bowls, hearths, and living floors. Late Archaic sites in riverine and estuarine settings commonly consist of fire-cracked rocks, mussel shells, and organic midden soils, while upland Piedmont sites generally lack middens (Claggett and Cable 1982:40). Subsistence activities appear to have been adapted to exploiting seasonally abundant and highly predictive resources especially shellfish, migratory fish species, nuts, and game animals.

The most prevalent diagnostic artifacts of the Late Archaic period are Savannah River (2,000 B.C. to A.D. 500) and Gypsy (ca. A.D. 500) projectile points (Figure 1). Coe (1964:44-55) first identified the Savannah River projectile point type at the Doerschuk site. The spear points have a large, heavy, triangular blade and a broad stem. The zone of debris from the Savannah River occupation at the Doerschuk site contained various quarry blades, hammerstones, side scrapers, and pieces of engraved slate. No hearths or food refuse was recovered from this zone in the excavated portion of the Doerschuk site, however, Coe (1964:55) suggests that they are probably present in an unexcavated portion of the site.

Woodland Period

The Woodland period is distinguished by important technological innovations such as the bow and arrow, ceramic vessels, and agriculture. Settlements included both large and small camps as well as permanently occupied villages. The generalized Woodland subsistence system is one

of hunting, gathering, and agriculture. Corn horticulture did not become important, however, until around A.D. 1000 (Coe 1964:51).

Early Woodland. The Early Woodland period (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 500) is not well understood in central North Carolina. Speculations about Early Woodland cultures are made on the basis of information from other regions. Some of the nomadism of the Archaic period was probably giving way to at least semi-permanent settlements during this era. As horticulture was becoming important, these villages were located near fertile, friable soils.

The Badin tradition characterizes the Early Woodland subperiod in the Alamance County area. Coe (1964:27-29) identified this ceramic series at the Doerschuk site. The Badin Cord-Marked and Badin Fabric-Impressed vessels are conoidal in shape. The pottery is well made and tempered with fine sand (Coe 1964:28). The Badin triangular projectile point is large and crudely made. Other stone implements associated with the Badin occupation at the Doerschuk site are bar gorgets, hammerstones, pitted cobbles, cores, and fishing net weights. Bone awls and thick-walled tubular clay pipes were also recovered from this occupational zone.

Middle Woodland. The Middle Woodland period (A.D. 500 to 1000) is distinguished from its predecessor primarily by its ceramic series. The Yadkin, as defined by Coe (1964:30-32), is basically a continuation of the Early Woodland Badin series with new decorative and technological features. The Yadkin Cord-Marked and Yadkin Check-Stamped ceramic vessels are also conoidal in shape, but contain abundant amounts of crushed quartz temper. The Yadkin triangular projectile points are large, symmetrical, well-made points with concave bases (Figure 1).

Cigar-shaped clay pipes, as well as carefully carved stone pipes were made during this period. The stone pipes were typically of the large zoomorphic or simple platform type.

Late Woodland. The Late Woodland period extends from A.D. 1000 to ca. 1500 in the survey area. By A.D. 1200, agriculture was a well established practice in the Piedmont, however, hunting was still the primary subsistence activity. The larger village populations cultivated corn, beans, squash, and fruit. Late Woodland villages typically consisted of small circular houses located along major rivers (Coe 1952:307).

In the Alamance County area Late Woodland culture is characterized by the Uwharrie and Dan River ceramic series described by Coe (1964:23-33). The majority of these ceramic vessels have net-impressed surfaces. Crushed rock was used for temper and tended to get finer through time. Vessel interiors were boldly scraped. Projectile points manufactured during this period include small triangular, stemmed, and pentagonal forms (Figure 1).

The Late Woodland stone tool assemblage included chipped hoes, ground celts, drills, and knives. Bone tools used during this period include a variety of awls, fish hooks, flakers, and turtle shell cups. Ornaments such as beads and pendants were made from bone and shell. Clay and stone pipes were often carefully decorated and made in the form of either a straight tube or with an angled bowl.

Protohistoric Period

The Protohistoric period is the period between A.D. 1500 and 1600 after explorers had reached the New World, but had not made direct

contact with Indians in this area. The period is marked by regional variability in aboriginal technology. In the Alamance County area the Hillsboro ceramic series was produced. The vessels were simple stamped, check stamped, or plain with crushed feldspar temper. The rounded-bottom vessels had flaring rims and smoothed interiors.

Stone knives, scrapers, and ground celts continued to be used during this period. Bone tools such as awls, needles, beamers, antler flaking tools, turtle shell cups, and mussel shell scrapers were made in quantity. Beads, pendants, and gorgets were made from marine shells. Clay and stone pipes of tubular form continued to be popular, but some pipes were made with a swollen bowl set at a slight angle to the stem.

The Wall site (31Or11), located near the town of Hillsborough, is a good example of the small palisaded villages of the Protohistoric period. This village is located close to the banks of Eno River and consists of a central plaza surrounded by circular houses of post and wattle construction. Shaft and chamber burials were placed within the palisade, clustered in and around the houses. A midden, rich in faunal and floral remains, especially mussel shell, is present along the palisade. There are few subsurface storage or refuse pits at this site which suggests that goods were stored in above ground facilities (Dickens et al. 1986).

Historic Period

In the Piedmont area, contact with European traders began in the seventeenth century. Parties of traders left forts in Virginia and traveled south on an Indian path to trade European manufactured goods to the Indians for deerskins. This path became known as the Great Trading

Path and it ran from Fort Henry in Virginia to cross Haw River near the present town of Swepsonville (Figure 2). The Great Trading Path then divided with the upper trail crossing the Great and Little Alamance creeks to the west (Whitaker 1949:5). The lower trail continued southwest into Catawba territory.

European goods often traded to the Indians of the Piedmont included firearms, ammunition, metal tools and weapons, kaolin pipes, rum, glass beads, vermillion, red lead, cloth, clothing, and blankets (Stine 1986). These items were incorporated into the aboriginal technology and are also often found in mortuary contexts. Crushed feldspar-tempered sherds of the historic period have been previously classified into the New Hope ceramic series (see Wilson 1976), whereas medium sand-tempered pottery, predominant at the Fredricks site, has yet to be formally described (see Davis 1985, 1986).

The Fredricks site (31Or231) typifies a village of the Middle Contact period (A.D. 1696-1710). The village plan is similar to the Wall site with a central plaza surrounded by circular and sub-rectangular houses and encircled by a palisade. This site is also located close to the bank of the Eno River. Most of the chamber-type burials are located in a single cemetery outside the northeast portion of the palisade. This village contains more storage-type pits and less substantial architecture than the protohistoric Wall site (Dickens et al. 1986).

During the Middle Contact period (A.D. 1696-1710) Sissipahaw (Saxapahaw) Indians lived along Haw River. In 1701, John Lawson mentions that Haw River was named for the "Sissipahau Indians who dwell upon this Stream" (Lefler 1967:60). Apparently, neither John Lawson nor

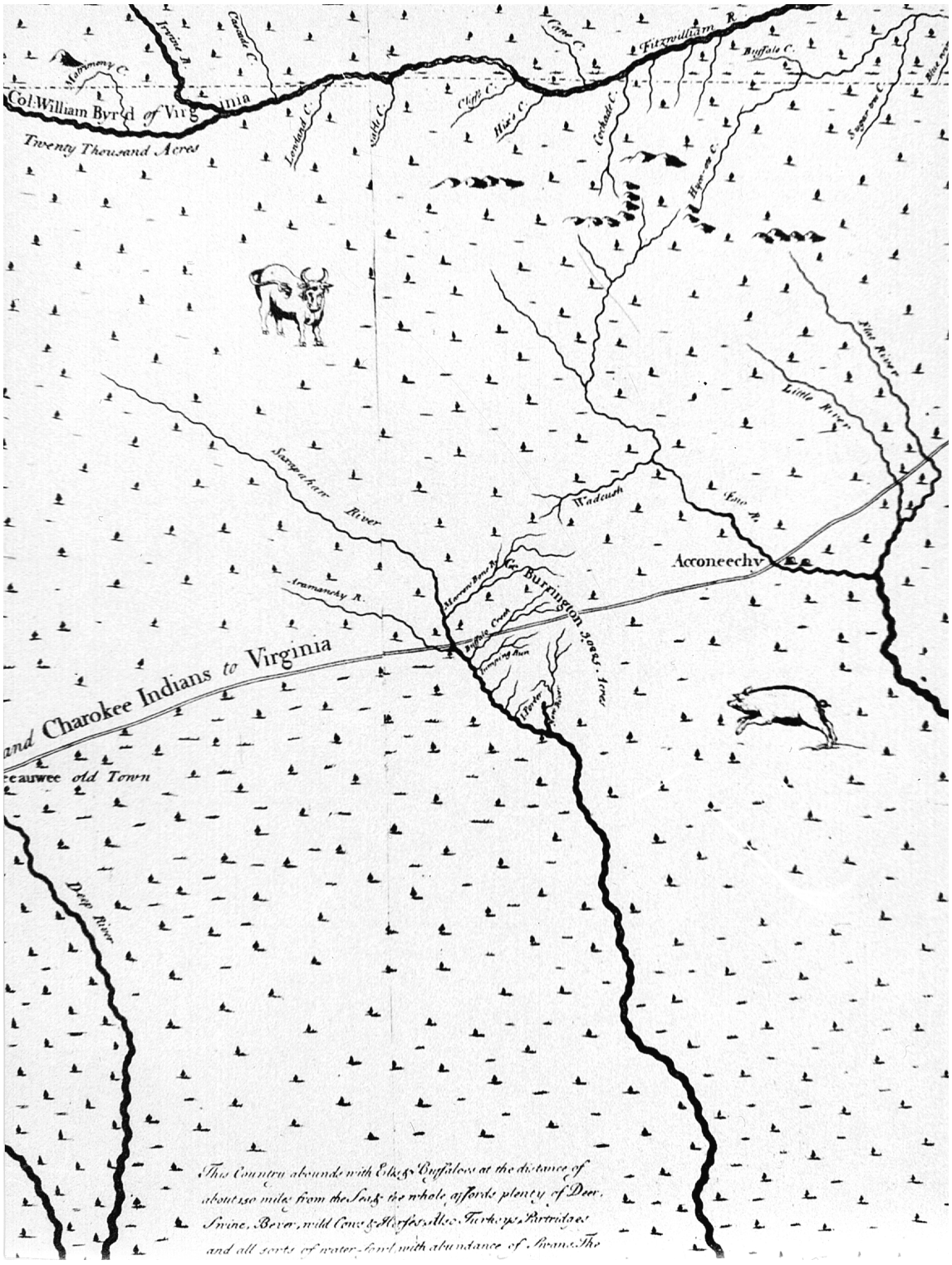

Figure 2. Edward Moseley's 1733 map showing the Great Trading Path crossing Haw River (Saxapahaw River) and Great Alamance Creek (Aramanchy R).

other early traveler actually visited a Sissipahaw settlement. Simpkins (1985:50-51) suggests that the Mitchum site (31Ch452) may be the remains of the largest Sissipahaw village. The site is located in northern Chatham County, some 25 mi downstream of where Lawson forded Haw River. The Mitchum site (31Ch452) is an Early Contact period site (A.D. 1626-1675) and contains a small amount of European trade goods. Simpkins (1985:51) feels that by the Middle Contact period when Lawson visited the area, the Sissipahaw were probably living in smaller, more dispersed settlements in the Haw River area.

Later references to the Sissipahaw Indians place them west of Alamance County along the Neuse River or south along the Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers. In 1711, the Sissipahaw Indians were living with the Tuscarora along the lower Neuse River (Wilson 1983:204-205). Later in that year, the Sissipahaw were driven from the Neuse River area by the Tuscarora and then settled with the Waccamaw. In 1712, John Barnwell recruited a group of Sissipahaw Indians from the lower Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers to fight against the Tuscarora (Wilson 1983:193). The last mention of the Sissipahaw was made in 1716, they were living along the Pee Dee River close to the Sara Indians (Wilson 1983:195).

In addition to the Sissipahaw, John Lawson and other travelers recorded the names of several other Indian groups in the Piedmont area. The neighboring groups southwest of the Sissipahaw were the Saponi and the Keyauwee. The Saponi village and fort was located along the Yadkin River and the Keyauwee probably lived along the Uwharrie drainage. The Occaneechi, Adshusheer, Shoccoree and Eno lived east of the Sissipahaw along the Eno and Flat Rivers. The Sara lived to the north along the

Dan River (Lefler 1967, Cummings 1958, Alvord and Bidgood 1912, and Simpkins 1985).

Intrusion of Europeans into the Piedmont had dramatic effects on aboriginal culture. Entire tribes and villages were forced to move great distances and join other tribes to form new social and political alliances. Participation in the European fur trade caused drastic changes in the once diverse aboriginal subsistence economy. Contact period aboriginal populations suffered physical stress from warfare, long-distance hunting, food deprivations, and European diseases. By the beginning of the colonial period, remnants of once autonomous Piedmont groups either huddled together around Fort Christiana in Virginia or moved, as the Sissipahaw, to join other groups to the south.

Forest Hazel (1984), a health administration graduate student with an undergraduate degree in anthropology from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is conducting a genealogical and ethnographical investigation of certain families living in the Pleasant Grove area who have maintained a tradition of being of partial Indian ancestry. He suggests this group may either be descendants of the Piedmont Siouans who remained in their traditional homelands, but ceased to retain their tribal identity or descendants of Indians who moved back to the area from Fort Christiana in the 1740s. In Pleasant Grove, this group has intermarried among themselves and maintained their own schools and churches. Families of this group in the Pleasant Grove area include Jeffries, Watkins, Parker, Enoch, and MacPerson. The Jeffries have owned property in the area for at least 200 years and their land may have been the focus for Indian settlement. In addition to investigating the local oral traditions, Hazel has done research at the Orange County

courthouse and the National Archives and intends to conduct a study of the material culture of this group to discover if any recognizable Indian cultural traits remain. Mrs. Gilberta Jeffries Mitchell (personal communication), a direct descendant of the original landowner, reports that the partially standing log cabin located on Mr. Richard Enoch's property in Pleasant Grove was built and occupied by Bynum Jeffries and his "Indian squaw" wife. An ethnoarchaeological study in the Pleasant Grove area may yield interesting information about the dispersion and ultimate disappearance of Piedmont Siouan culture.

By the time of the first major White settlement in the 1720s, there were no longer Indians practicing their native culture in Alamance County. During the 1740s many Pennsylvania Quakers settled near the present community of Snow Camp; east and north of Haw River Scotch-Irish Presbyterians settled; and many Lutheran and Reformed pioneers settled along the western portion of Alamance Creek. Most of these early settlers were farmers and some small villages were built (Whitaker 1949:14).

The county itself was not formed until 1849, by which time the transition from an almost purely agriculturally-based economy to one based on both agriculture and industry had already begun. The Alamance Cotton Mill began operation in the county in 1837 along Alamance Creek, and three others (the Sissipahaw and Trollingwood Mills on Haw River and the Cane Creek/Holman Cotton Factory on Cane Creek) were operating by the time of the Civil War (Harden 1928:41). The history of early textile manufacturing and its significance to the people of Alamance County is evidenced still by the remains of mill villages scattered along Haw River. By 1879, 40 grist mills and 24 saw mills were

operating from water power in the county (Whitaker 1949:87), attesting to the importance of agriculture and timber marketing.

In addition to the townspeople of the mill communities, the history of skilled artisans of the county can be seen in the remains of several pottery kilns in the Snow Camp area, where vessels were manufactured for household and farm use. Other early industrial enterprises in the county include foundries, rock quarries, and mines.

The history of human occupation in the survey area encompasses a period of about 14,000 years. The first inhabitants traveled in small bands hunting game and gathering wild plant food in the oak/hickory forest. In time, the aboriginal culture system developed in complexity and permanently settled villages with small agricultural plots were carved from the forest. Today, the forest has been cleared and replaced by large farms, cities, and residential areas and the remains of Alamance County's rich cultural history are but tenuously held in the archaeological record.

CHAPTER 4

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Prior to this survey, 176 archaeological sites had been recorded in Alamance County (Figures 3-5). Twenty of these sites were recorded by local collectors or as the result of interviews with local collectors. Twelve sites contained Woodland components with all but one of these situated in a riverine environment (i.e., floodplain, stream confluence, stream terrace, or island). Of the eight Archaic components identified in this manner, the three with topographic information recorded were located on hills or ridgetops. The remaining site components were small unidentified lithic scatters which occurred in both riverine and inter-riverine areas.

Between October 1940 and June 1941, C.B. Phillips conducted a WPA-sponsored archaeological reconnaissance project in Alamance County. He interviewed 81 landowners and collectors and did some pedestrian survey, but unfortunately his records are inadequate for precise relocation of survey areas or site assessment. The document consists of daily reconnaissance report forms citing area examined, persons interviewed, and summary of information obtained. Two of the areas he visited were later visited by Coe and given permanent site numbers 31Am9 and 31Am10. During the current project, an initial effort was made to locate the farms that Phillips visited. Knowledgeable residents in the county were able to locate 26 of the farms and their locations are recorded on a county map on file at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology.

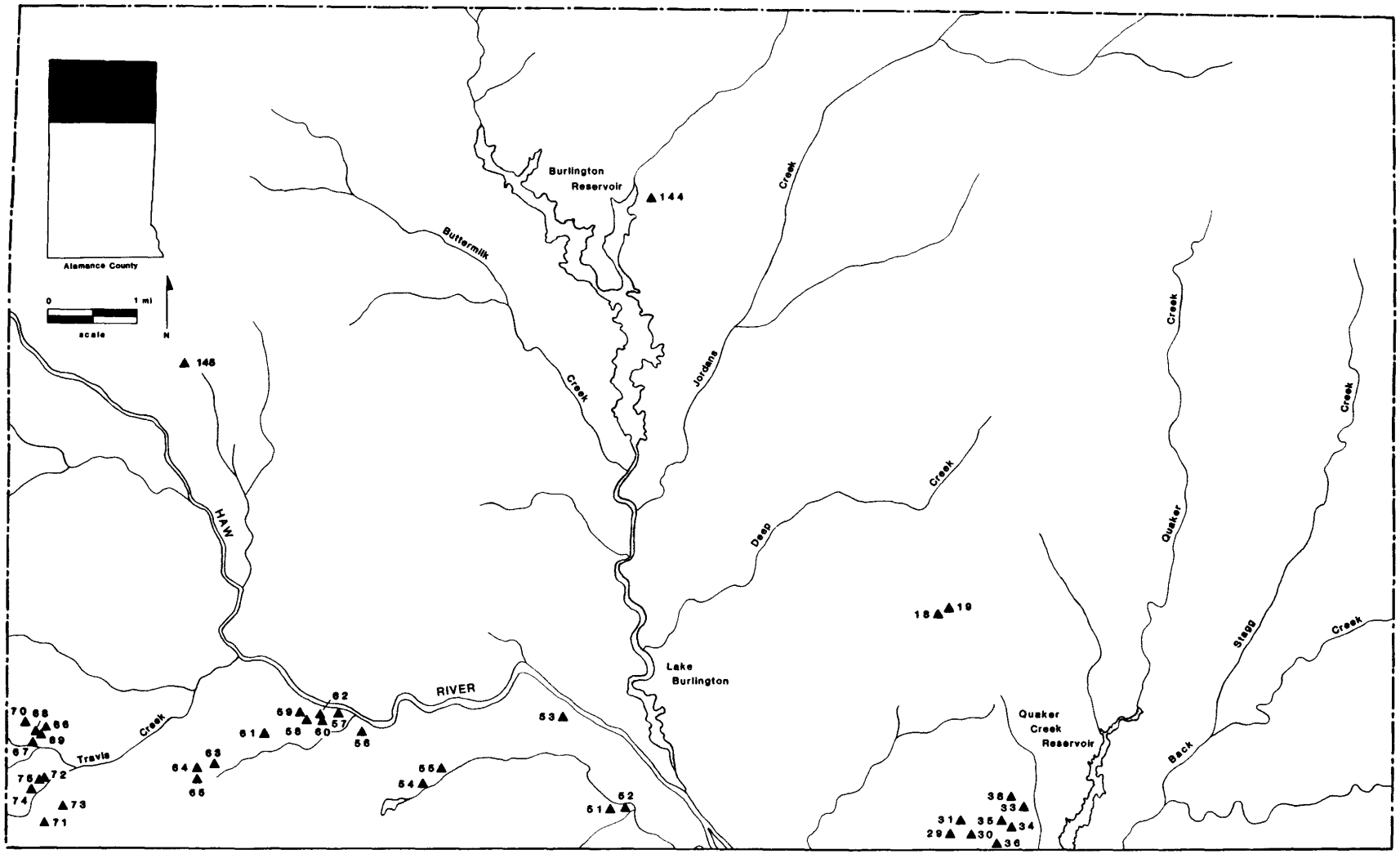

Figure 3. Location of the archaeological sites recorded prior to this project in northern Alamance County.

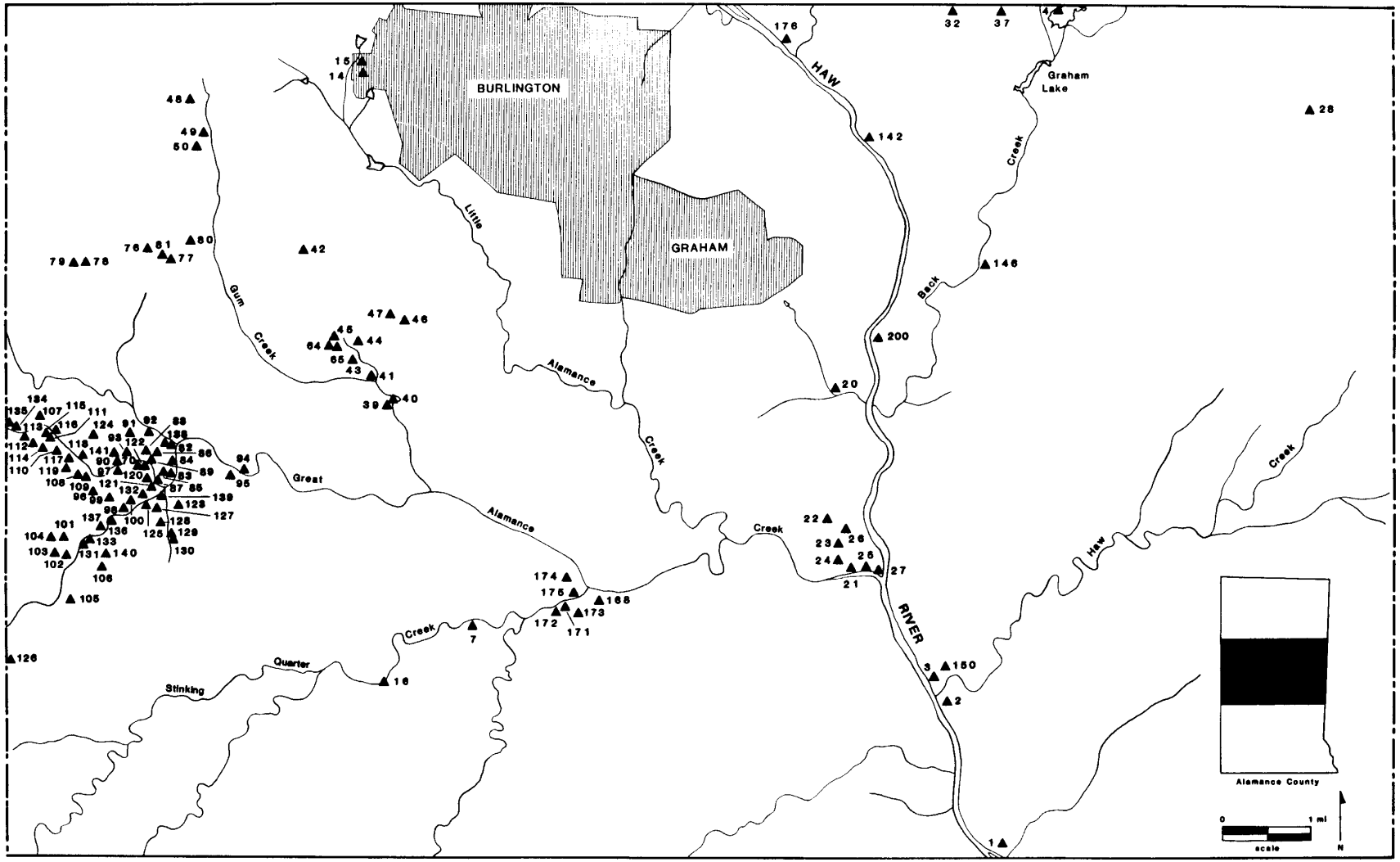

Figure 4. Location of the archaeological sites recorded prior to this project in central Alamance County.

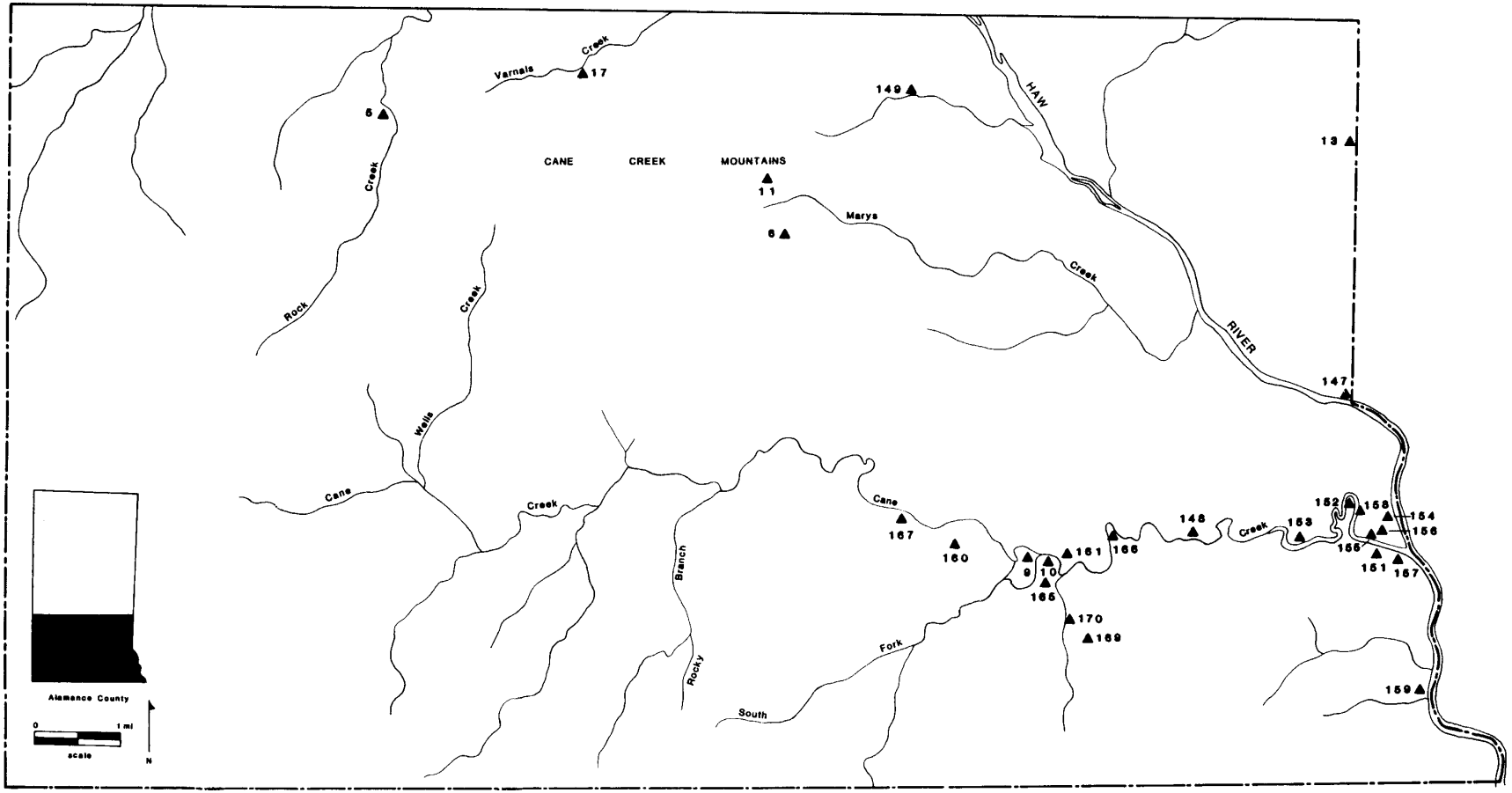

Figure 5. Location of the archaeological sites recorded prior to this project in southern Alamance County.

In 1976, J. Ned Woodall of Wake Forest University conducted a survey of the area affected by the proposed wastewater treatment plant facilities within Alamance County complex 201 Facilities Planning area. Woodall located 61 archaeological sites, which contained one Paleoindian component, 28 Archaic components, four Woodland components, 28 unidentified lithic scatters, and seven historic components. Woodall reports that the sites he located occur primarily on ridge slopes parallel to tributaries of Haw River and were of the hunting, quarry, and base camp types (Woodall 1976:87).

Woodall recorded two unidentified lithic scatters during his 1977 survey of the Glen Raven sewer line expansion area. A third survey was made by Woodall of the Great Alamance Creek water supply project area in 1979. During this survey 58 archaeological sites were recorded. The cultural components identified include: 11 Archaic period, nine Woodland period, one historic period Amerindian, seven historic period, and 46 unidentified lithic scatters. All but eight of these sites occur on hills or ridgetops. The sites located in riverine settings include: one Archaic component, three Woodland components, three historic components, and five unidentified lithic scatters.

In addition to Woodall's surveys, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology are currently conducting surveys of the Haw River drainage as part of a larger project to study late aboriginal settlements of the Haw, Dan, and Eno River drainages. In Alamance County, 154.6 acres have been surveyed along Haw River and its tributaries by Gary L. Petherick and Daniel L. Simpkins (1985:7). During this survey 28 sites were identified which contained 23 late prehistoric components, one protohistoric component, and one historic Amerindian component.

Preliminary results indicate that on the main channel of Haw River, the most dense settlement occurred on natural levees, with smaller sites occurring at stream confluences. On the tributaries of Haw River, the larger settlements were located on terraces or ridges adjacent to the floodplain (Simpkins 1985:90). It is speculated that, if current drainage patterns of Haw River have been consistent through time, frequent flooding may have occurred in the bottomlands (Simpkins 1985:87), perhaps making higher ground more suitable for settlement.

Seven additional Cultural Resource Management [CRM] projects have been conducted in Alamance County. Thomas J. Padgett was the Principal Investigator on three of these projects. Two archaeological sites were recorded as the result of his investigations. Trollinger Grist Mill (31Am142) was recorded as the result of State Project B-801, US 70 bridge over Haw River (Padgett 1982). An Early Archaic lithic scatter (31Am146) was identified as the result of the archaeological study of Interstate 85 widening to six lanes in Guilford and Alamance counties (Padgett 1983). The remaining five CRM projects did not identify any archaeological sites.

Many more archaeological sites are present in Alamance County than have been recorded. In reviewing the results of this survey and previous archaeological investigations, it is not unlikely that most hill and ridge tops may contain some evidence of Archaic period activity. Terraces and ridges adjacent to floodplains, especially along main tributaries of Haw River, have a high potential for containing additional Woodland and Contact period sites. As the result of soil deflation, sites located in upland areas are less likely to have

retained their archaeological integrity than sites located in riverine areas.

Several areas of the county have potential for unique archaeological resources. A group of people living in the Pleasant Grove area may have a historical link to the Piedmont Indians of the Contact period. One of Alamance County's earliest log cabins is located in the Pleasant Grove community and may have been occupied by Bynum Jeffries and his Indian wife. A second location of interest is the Great Alamance Creek and Cane Creek area where the Great Trading Path crossed Alamance County. A third area of interest is the southern clay producing area in which a rich ceramic tradition developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

CHAPTER 5

METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes a discussion of survey area selection criteria, survey techniques, personal interview techniques, and site definition.

Area Selection Criteria

Three different sets of criteria were employed to determine the areas surveyed. The first set of criteria was applied to a 190 acre tract of wooded land that was being considered for use as a county land fill. This area is bordered by Haw Creek to the east and is very steep and undulating. One of the Project Advisors accompanied the field personnel to the site and a reconnaissance was made of the area. All paths, road cuts, and erosional areas were checked by pedestrian survey. Areas with the highest potential for containing archaeological remains were chosen by the Project Advisor to receive shovel testing. Five level hill or ridgetops situated close to a water source were chosen and shovel tests were placed across the level areas. Three archaeological sites were identified in this manner.

Informant interviews determined the second set of survey areas. An article was circulated in a county newspaper calling for information about archaeological sites in the county. Thirty county residents responded to the article and 29 personal interviews were conducted. Surveys were carried out in all areas which were reported to contain archaeological sites. Ground surface visibility determined the survey

method employed. If the area was located in a cleared field with adequate ground surface visibility, a pedestrian survey was made. If ground surface visibility was poor, shovel testing was performed. In this manner, 23 archaeological sites were identified by pedestrian survey and one was identified by shovel testing.

The third set of area selection criteria involved a non-probalistic sample of land in the central portion of the county where urban expansion and development is most likely to occur. This area was bounded by Great Alamance Creek to the south and Hopedale to the north. Areas were selected on the basis of their topographic situation, degree of ground surface visibility, and landowner permission. Using U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps, undeveloped, cleared areas representing the range of topographic situations were selected. Using tax maps and telephones provided by the Alamance County Planning Department, landowners were identified and contacted. If survey permission was granted, landowners were interviewed and any private collections were inventoried. Pedestrian survey was performed in cleared areas, whereas areas with ground cover were shovel tested if they were known to produce artifacts. Due to the small number of field personnel and limited time, other areas with ground cover were not surveyed. In this manner, 34 archaeological sites were identified through pedestrian survey and four by shovel testing. Three of the surveyed sites contained surface scatters of faunal remains (31Am217, 31Am220, and 31Am229) indicating the presence of buried cultural deposits. The site with the most dense scatter (31Am222) was selected for auger testing and one 10x10 ft test excavation. Additional auger

testing was performed at 31Am241, which may contain the remains of a historic period Indian village.

Survey Techniques

Pedestrian survey was done by a two-person team walking three yards apart. All artifacts in the survey area were collected. In plowed fields, survey tracts followed plow contours to avoid disturbing cultivars. In fallow or disked fields, survey tracts followed the short axis of the field. Survey conditions were recorded following the system developed by Simpkins (1985:13), in which surface visibility is determined by a series of factors including degree of ground cover, sunlight, rainfall since last plowing, and range of visibility. Survey time and soil color and texture were also recorded for each area. In addition to this information, the field record includes inventories of private collections, information from collector interviews, survey collection results, and field comments. All survey areas as well as areas of artifact concentration were recorded on field maps (1:1000 scale) provided by the Alamance County Planning Department.

Subsurface Testing

Subsurface tests performed during this project include shovel testing and auger testing. A shovel test is a 1x1-ft hole dug down to subsoil. The placement of shovel tests followed a 50-ft grid system aligned with the main axis of a landform. All soil from the test was screened through 1/2-in wire mesh. All tests containing artifacts were pinpointed on the field maps and a record was kept of soil stratigraphy at each site.

Auger testing was done in a 20x30-ft area at 31Am220 and a 50x50-ft area at 31Am241 to determine if buried deposits were present. A grid system with 2.5-ft increments was established along the cardinal directions. Auger tests, one inch in diameter, were inserted to just below subsoil level. Records were kept on the contents of each test, presence of feature fill, and depth of subsoil. All artifacts within plowzone contexts were collected and all feature fill was placed in plastic bags and taken to the labs for waterscreening. Flagged gutter spikes were left to mark tests containing feature fill. Individual features were determined by one or more positive tests surrounded on all sides by negative tests. Four individual features were identified in the auger tested area of 31Am220. No subsurface deposits were located at 31Am241.

Areas subjected to subsurface testing are identified in Figures 6-8.

Test Excavations

Following the auger testing at 31Am220, one 10x10-ft unit was excavated. All plowzone was screened through 1/2-in wire mesh. The unit contained portions of two features, the largest of these (Feature 1) was excavated to subsoil. Feature 1 was excavated by quadrants and fill from each quadrant was kept separate. At least one 10-liter flotation sample was taken from each quadrant and all other feature fill was waterscreened through a series of 1/2-in, 1/4-in, and 1/16-in wire mesh. A map of the unit was made at the top of subsoil and photographs were taken at top of subsoil and after feature excavation. Measurements of the depth of subsoil below top of plowzone were taken at the corners

Figure 6. Location of subsurface testing at 31Am178, 31Am179, 31Am210, and 31Am211 (dark areas without site designations indicate locations of negative shovel tests).

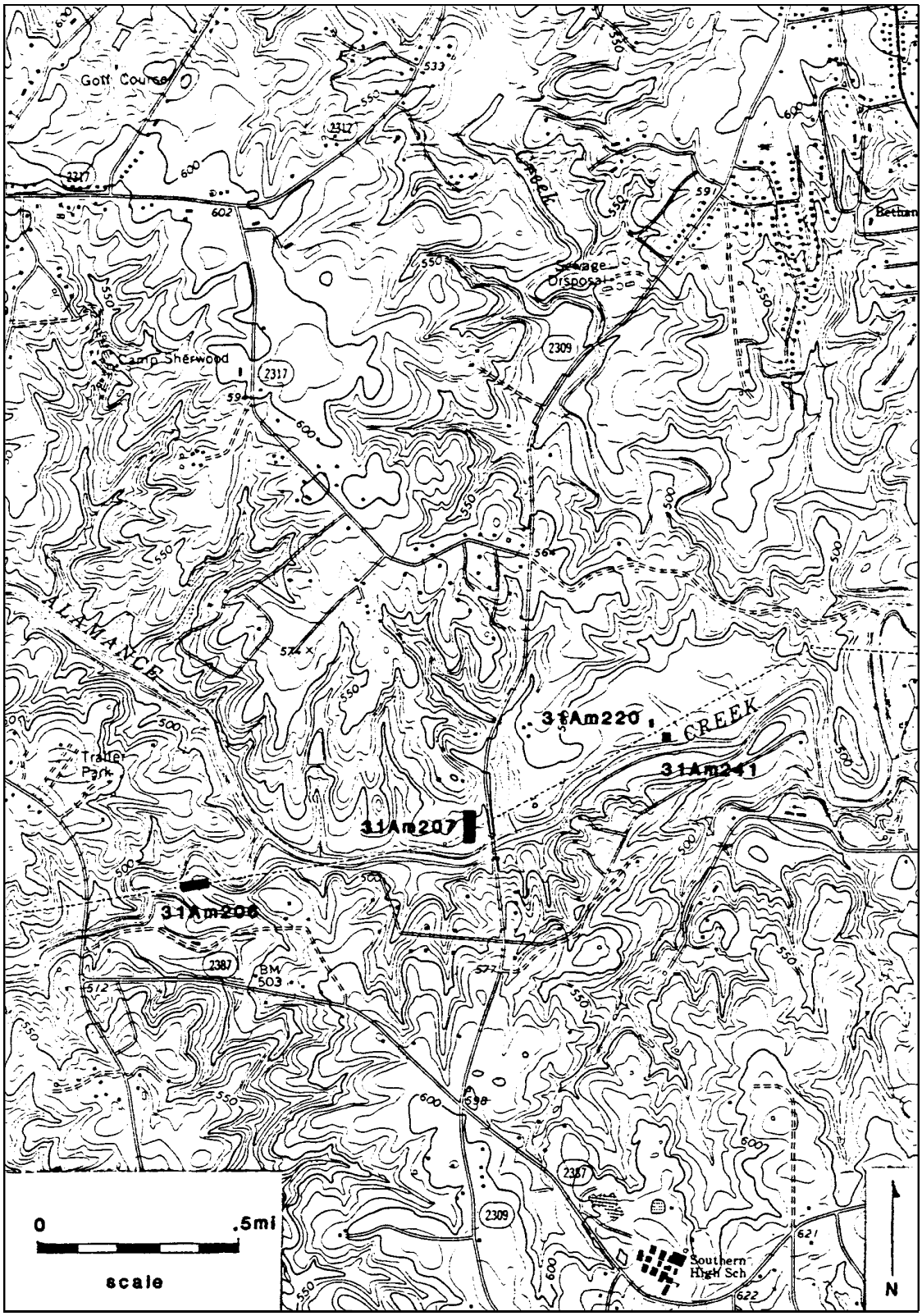

Figure 7. Location of subsurface testing at 31Am206, 31Am207, 31Am220, and 31Am241.

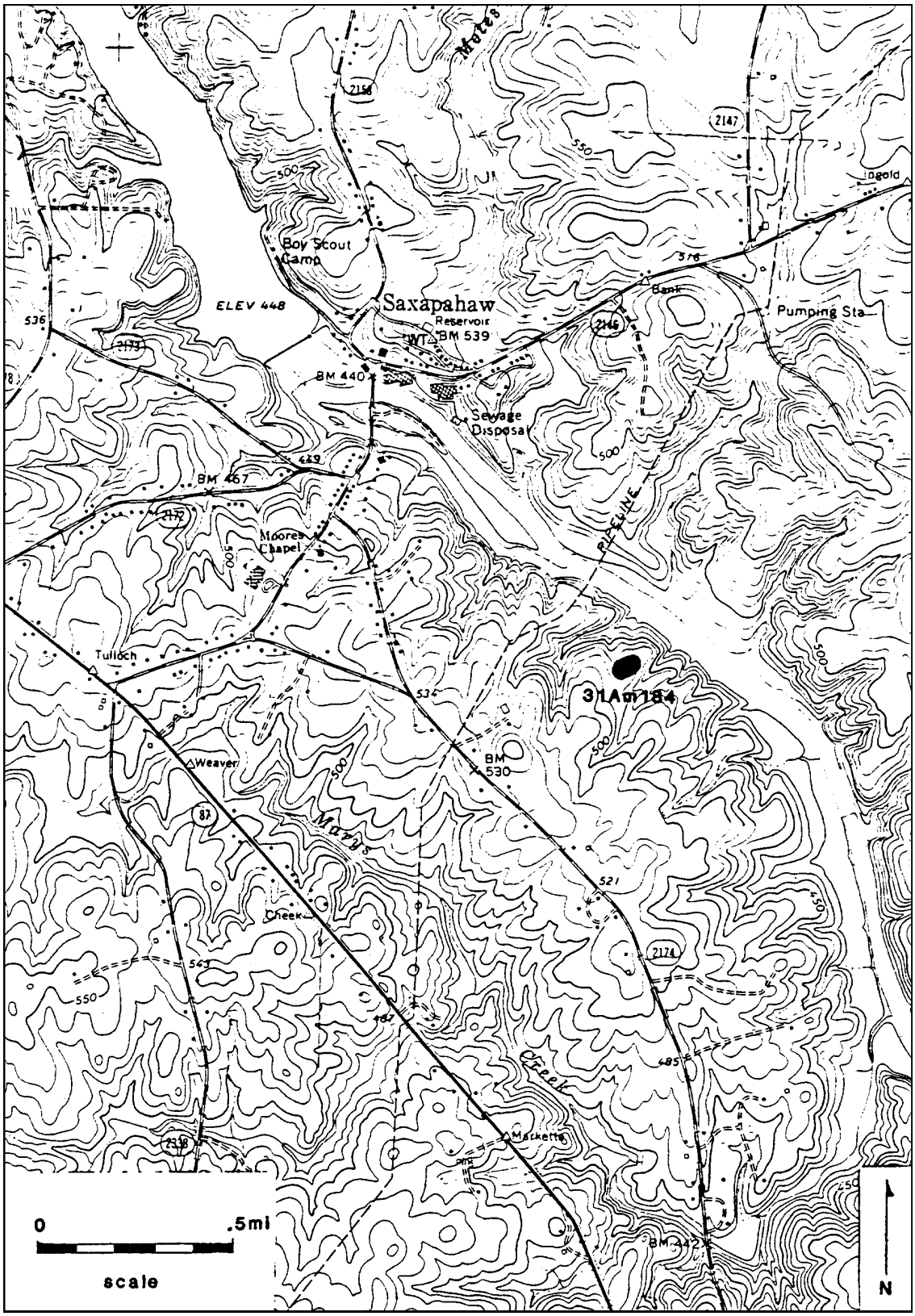

Figure 8. Location of subsurface testing at 31Am184.

of the unit and along the north-south profile of the feature. Feature data forms were completed and a field journal was kept.

Additional test units were dug at several of the historic kiln sites located during this project. The excavations were done by Linda F. Carnes, an anthropology graduate student at the University of North Carolina, who is planning dissertation research on traditional pottery in North Carolina. The results of her testing are discussed in this report and a copy of a class term paper which describes her work is included in Appendix A.

Informant Interviews

Interviews with landowners and collectors played an important role in selecting the areas surveyed during this project. The informant was asked to indicate the areas where collections had been made on field maps. They were then asked to separate their artifact collections, as possible, by collection area. An inventory was then made of the artifact types in the collection. The informants were also asked to describe their collection techniques, the condition of the field (i.e., plowing history, earthmoving, etc.), and their observations while making collections. This information was most helpful in making the initial selection of survey areas.

Site Definition

Archaeological sites are defined by two of more artifacts found within 25 yds of one another or confined to a particular landform. During the course of this project, isolated artifact finds were not considered to constitute a site. Three isolated artifacts were found

during this project, all were located adjacent to landforms containing archaeological sites.

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS OF SURVEY

Sixty-five archaeological sites were recorded during this survey (Figures 9-11). A total of 102 prehistoric and 15 historic components were identified. The prehistoric cultural components include: one Paleoindian, 12 Early Archaic, 25 Middle Archaic, 13 Late Archaic, two unspecified Archaic, one Early Woodland, three Middle Woodland, 22 Late Woodland, two unspecified Woodland, one Protohistoric, one Contact period, and eight unidentified lithic scatters. Information was also gathered concerning the location of four areas that are traditionally thought to be "Indian burial grounds". These areas (31Am 201-204) have not been evaluated beyond initial field inspections and actual archaeological significance is unknown. Seven of the historic sites have at least partially standing structures; four of these are pottery kiln sites, one is a fishing weir, and two are habitation sites. The remaining eight components consist primarily of surface scatters of historic ceramic sherds. Each of the following site descriptions includes the physical location and description, artifacts recovered, and comments and recommendations.

31Am177 (RLA-Am200)

Location and Description: This site is located in a bulldozer cut (visibility 100%) along the top of a forested ridgetoe south of Alamance Rest and Retirement Center off NC 54 in Melville (UTM: 17/3987200/649630; Elev: 573 ft). A small modern trash dump lies

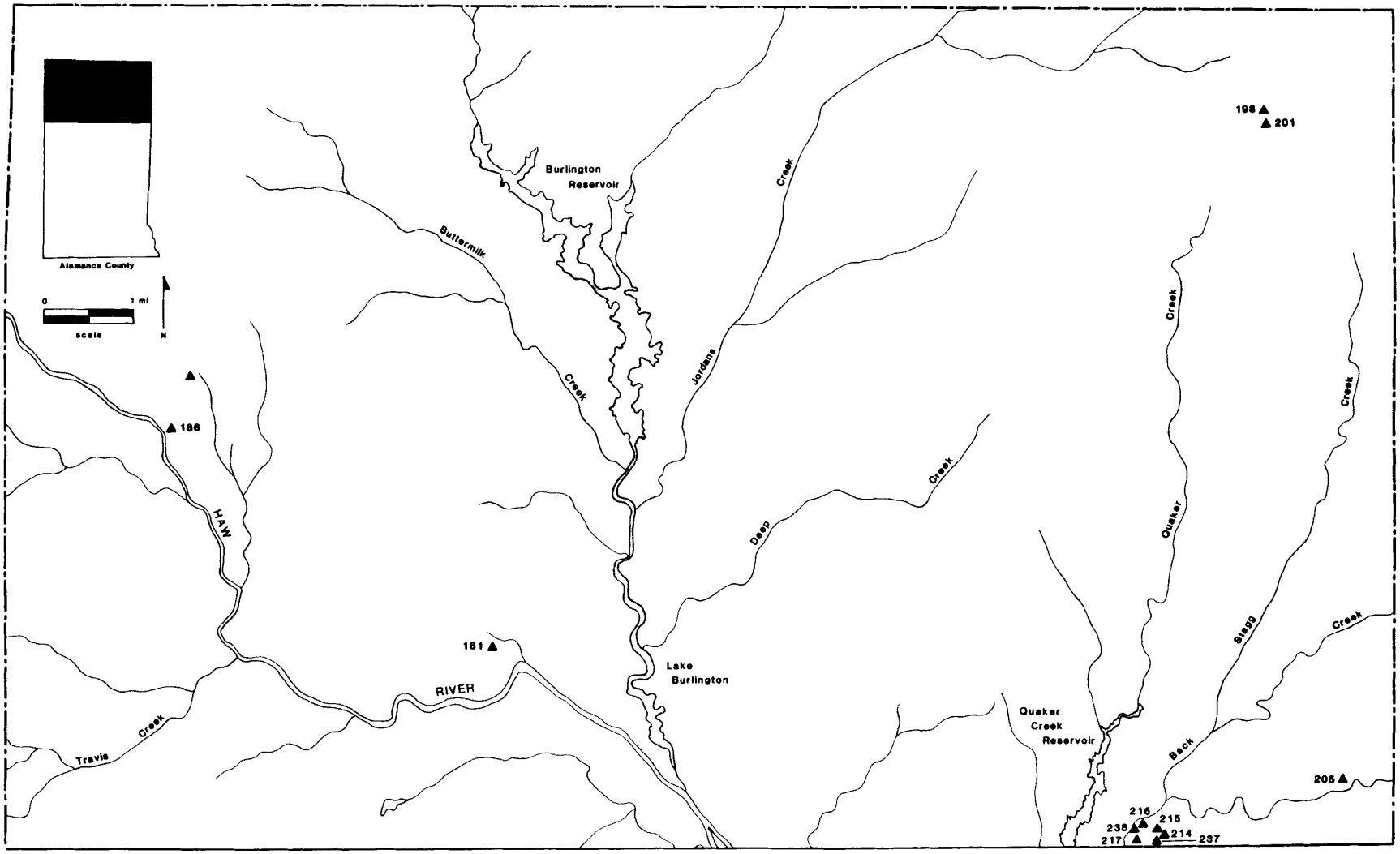

Figure 9. Location of the archaeological sites recorded during this project in northern Alamance County.

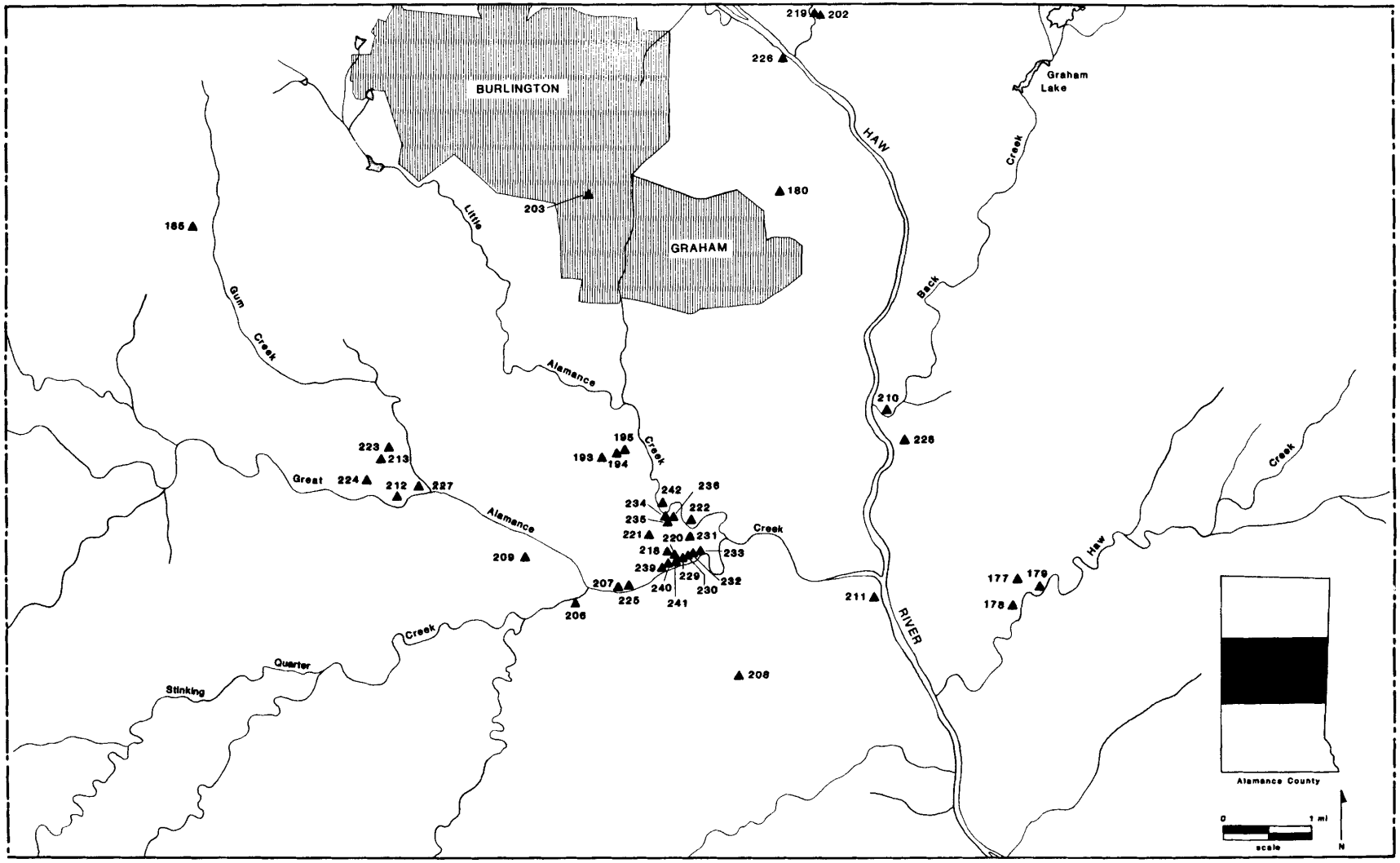

Figure 10. Location of the archaeological sites recorded during this project in central Alamance County.

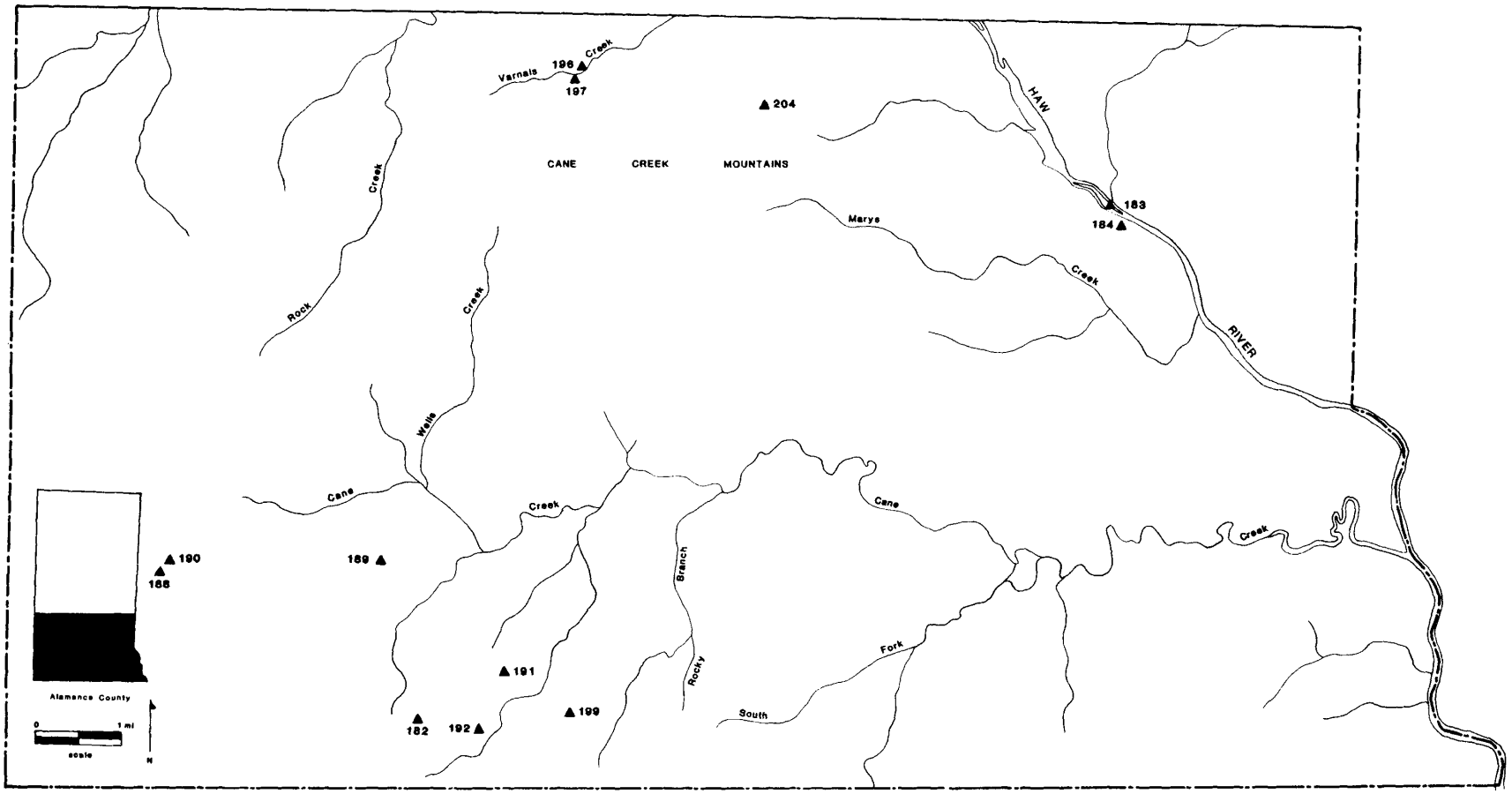

Figure 11. Location of the archaeological sites recorded during this project in southern Alamance County.

adjacent to this site. A pedestrian survey was made of the 300 by 10 ft bulldozer cut.

Artifacts: Two flakes were recovered within a 10 ft stretch of the cut.

Comments and Recommendations: This site is defined by a small lithic scatter, indicating limited site use. The area has been disturbed by minor earthmoving and trash dumping and no buried deposits are present within the exposed bulldozer cut. In view of this situation, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am178 (RLA-Am201)

Location and Description: This site is located 960 yd south of 31Am177 on an overgrown, eroded ridgetop (visibility 0%) beside Haw Creek (UTM: 17/3986680/649630; Elev: 540 ft). Seven rows of five shovel tests were placed at 50 ft intervals along the 1.8 acre ridgetop. The soil profile contained a thin, rocky plowzone (approximately 0.2 ft) underlaid by stiff red clay.

Artifacts: Five of the tests contained artifacts in the thin plowzone. One large retouched flake, one utilized flake, and three flakes were recovered.

Comments and Recommendations: Low artifact density suggests that site use was limited and shovel testing indicates that no subsurface deposits are present at this site. Therefore, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am179 (RLA-Am202)

Location and Description: The site is located on the southeastern

portion of a wooded ridgetoe (visibility 0%), 160 yd south and 425 yd east of 31Am177 (UTM:17/3987050/650020; Elev: 555ft). Twenty-eight shovel tests were placed at 50 ft intervals along the 2.85 acre ridgetoe. The soil profile includes approximately 0.7 ft of gray-orange clay loam above orange clay subsoil. An old gravel road bed runs southwest/northeast across the center of the ridgetoe to NC 54 and a modern trash dump is located on the southern edge of the ridgetoe.

Artifacts: Four porphyritic rhyolite flakes were recovered in the second shovel test. Four additional tests were placed within a 5 ft radius of this test to identify the site boundary. Four more rhyolite flakes were recovered and the site is contained within a 2 yd^2 area.

Comments and Recommendations: As the area of artifact concentration was small and contained only flakes of the same lithic raw material, this site was probably a lithic workshop. Considering that no buried deposits were discovered during the shovel testing, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am180 (RLA-Am203)

Location and Description: The site is located off NC 49, in Graham, 50 ft east of Mr. Ross Ingold's house at 119 Flower Street (UTM: 17/3993960/645620; Elev: 595 ft). The site lies on a low, broad ridgetop in an area of grass lawn (visibility 0%). A walking survey was made of an 10 yd^2 ditch bank (visibility 100%) located 5 ft to the east of the fence line surrounding Mr. Ingold's property.

Artifacts: Mr. Ingold has found one unidentifiable projectile point fragment in his backyard along the east fence line. One flake was found in the ditch bank.

Comments and Recommendations: No information concerning the cultural period affiliation was obtained during the survey, but low artifact density suggests that site use was limited. No buried deposits were present in the area exposed by the ditch. Research potential is low and no further work is recommended at this site.

31Am181 (RLA-Am204)

Location and Description: The site is located approximately 0.75 mi northwest of Glencoe on a ridge toe dividing two tributaries of Haw River (UTM: 17/4000940/640220; Elev: 595 ft), in the field south of Mr. J. C. Burton's residence at Rt. 4 Box 248, Burlington. A survey was made of the 1,000 yd^2 field which had been plowed in the past 6 months, but was partially (50%) covered in fallen leaves and vegetation. Landscaping has occurred in portions of this field.

Artifacts: Mr. Burton has found one Guilford axe in the southern portion of the garden plot. Two diorite flakes were recovered during survey.

Comments and Recommendations: The limited activity at the site took place during the Middle Archaic period, but it was not possible to determine site function. Considering that soil deflation and minor earthmoving has occurred at the site, it is unlikely that intact cultural remains are present. The research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am182 (RLA-Am205)

Location and Description: The site is located 2.25 mi southwest of Sylvan School in Snow Camp on the west side of SR 2369 (Sylvan School

Road) (UTM: 17/3968620/639250; Elev: 640 ft). The site lies in a grass lawn and consists of the partially intact remains of Albert Loy's pottery kiln. The kiln is a rectangular ground hog kiln of brick and fieldstone construction. The site also contains the remains of the chimney from A. Loy's house (see Appendix A for more detail).

Artifacts: Kiln waster material was collected including salt glazed stoneware sherds from wide mouth jars and crocks.

Comments and Recommendations: The kiln was in operation between the late 1800s and the middle 1900s. There is no evidence of a waster pile at the site, and it appears that landscaping has disturbed the site. As the kiln structure is partially standing, it is recommended that this site be preserved by avoidance. The site is considered potentially significant at the local and regional level.

31Am183 (RLA-Am206)

Location and Description: This site, represented by the rock walls of Samuel Woody's fishing weir, is located on the southeastern side of the largest island in Haw River at Saxapahaw, 100 ft southeast of the confluence of Haw River and Motes Creek (UTM: 17/3978620/651980; Elev: 420 ft).

Artifacts: No artifacts were collected at this site.

Comments and Recommendations: Samuel Woody bought the island ca. A.D. 1800 from Samuel MacMullen, who had run a fishery there. Because the site is considered significant at a local and regional level, it is recommended that this site be preserved by avoidance.

31Am184 (RLA-Am207)

Location and Description: This site lies on the Samuel Woody (deceased grandson of the above) farm on SR 2174 (Whitney Road) south of Saxapahaw (UTM: 17/3978000/652380; Elev: 490 ft). Mrs. Lola Woody has retained her husband's artifact collection, but does not know specifically where any artifacts were found on the 68 acre farm. Edgar Cashwell, Mrs. Woody's son-in-law, has also collected artifacts on the farm and pointed out the location of a hilltop near Haw River where he had found artifacts. Because surface visibility was obscured (visibility 0%) by dense vegetation, a series of seven shovel tests were dug across the 1.35 acre hilltop where Mr. Cashwell had made collections. The soil profile consisted of a shallow layer (0.4 ft) of yellowish-red, coarse sandy loam above red clay subsoil.

Artifacts: The Woody's private collection consists of Archaic period artifacts including: four Kirk corner-notched, one Kirk side-notched, three Stanly, two Morrow Mountain, three Guilford, one Halifax, and one Savannah River projectile point types. The collection also includes two ground stone celts from the Late Woodland period. Shovel testing recovered two metavolcanic flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: The Woody property appears to have been occupied throughout the Archaic period and again in the Late Woodland period. Precise locations of these activity areas is unknown as individual collection areas are not known and heavy ground cover prohibited surface survey. Shovel testing revealed no evidence of subsurface features and it is likely that erosion and soil deflation have occurred on this property. This indicates that research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am185 (RLA-Am208)

Location and Description: The site is located 0.75 mi west of the Burlington city limits, (UTM: 17/3993270/635060; Elev: 640 ft), on the property of Joe and Alleen Robertson, at Rt. 2 Box 197, Burlington. While the land was under cultivation (ending 1974) Robin Robertson collected projectile points from a hilltop which divides two tributaries of Gum Creek . A power line now bisects this hilltop and a tower is standing in the center of it. All erosional areas on the hilltop along a 300 ft stretch of the power line cut were inspected. An average of 1% of the ground surface was visible in the surveyed area.

Artifacts: Robin Robertson's collection consists of Archaic and Woodland projectile point types including: one Kirk, one Stanly, one Morrow Mountain, four Guilford, one Savannah River, one Yadkin, and one small triangular projectile point. The survey recovered two unidentified projectile point fragments, two utilized flakes, and 17 flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: The site appears to have been used periodically from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland period. There is no evidence that the site was used for long term habitation, though local informants report that there is an "Indian burial ground" in the adjacent area along Gum Creek. In view of the poor survey conditions (ground visibility 1%), an intensive surface collection is recommended in the event that survey conditions improve. At this time, the research potential of the site is unassessed.

31Am186 (RLA-Am209)

Location and Description: This site is located 0.3 mi south of

Altamahaw, 400 ft east of Haw River (UTM: 17/4004710/634630; Elev: 620 ft). It is situated on a ridge toe, on the edge of a cultivated field. The eastern third of the site lies in the cultivated field (50% visibility), whereas the western two-thirds of the site lies in undisturbed woods. The portion of the site within the woods consists of large, exposed rhyolite boulders and two moss covered piles of large rhyolite flakes. A pedestrian survey was made of two 10 by 20 ft areas of the eastern third of the site.

Artifacts: Mr. Frank Tuntsall of Burlington originally cleared the field in 1932 and, although he has found many projectile points in the plowed portion of the site, he has not retained them. The pedestrian survey recovered three biface fragments, one unifacial tool, three cores, one retouched flake, nine shatter fragments, and 93 large rhyolite flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: This site appears to have been a lithic quarry and workshop. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected, however, Mr. Tuntsall reports that the projectile points he found were stemmed points, suggesting the site was utilized prior to the Woodland period. Although subsurface features are not expected to be present at the site, subsurface testing is recommended for the wooded portion of the site to make this determination. The research potential of this site is unassessed.

31Am187 (RLA-Am210)

Location and Description: This site is located 0.2 mi east of Bethlehem Church Cemetery in Altamahaw, immediately south of Mrs. Thelma Madren's house at Rt 2 Box 82, Elon College. Artifacts have been

collected from the small garden on the ridgetop (UTM: 17/4005820/635060; Elev: 685 ft). At the time of the survey, the 0.32 acre field was planted in clover and 2% of the ground surface was visible.

Artifacts: Mrs. Madren's collection consists of Archaic and Woodland projectile point types including: 25 Guilford, two Halifax, eight Savannah River, and two small triangular projectile points. Her collection also includes one chipped stone hoe fragment, one hammerstone, two biface fragments, three quarry blades, and seven projectile point preforms. The survey recovered one hammerstone and four flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: The artifacts suggest that the site was used during the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland periods. An interview with Mrs. Madren produced no information which might indicate intact cultural deposits are present. Ground visibility was poor (2%) at the time of survey and an intensive surface collection is recommended. At this time, the research potential of the site is unassessed.

31Am188 (RLA-Am211)

Location and Description: This site is located northeast of Liberty, in the garden plot owned by Mrs. Cuma Shea at Rt. 3 Box 405, Liberty. The garden is on a fairly level ridgetoe, 200 ft west of the intersection of SR 2385 and SR 2308 (UTM: 17/3971200/63590; Elev: 735 ft). At the time of the survey, the field was partially overgrown with 10% of the ground surface visible. A pedestrian survey was made of the 2,450 yd^2 field.

Artifacts: The survey collection includes two unifacial sidescrapers and 10 flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: The site appears to be one of limited activity and its chronological placement is unknown. As this site is located on a ridgetop where soil deflation is likely, potential for buried remains is low. In view of this situation, the site has low research potential and no further work is recommended.

31Am189 (RLA-Am212)

Location and Description: This site is located approximately 2.25 mi west of Snow Camp, in a plowed field (100% visibility) behind Mr. Calvin Hinshaw's home at Rt. 2 Box 573, Snow Camp (UTM: 17/3971830/638380; Elev: 735 ft). A walking survey was made of the 0.25 acre field with 95% of the ground surface visible.

Artifacts: Mr. Hinshaw's collection contains artifacts from the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland periods. He has collected the following projectile point types: one Clovis, nine Kirk side-notched, 10 Kirk corner-notched, two St. Alabans, one Kanawha, one Stanly, 14 Morrow Mountain, 34 Guilford, 26 Savannah River, two Badin, six small triangular, and 11 Randolph projectile points. His collection also includes the following chipped stone tool types: one end scraper (reworked stemmed projectile point), one chisel, one Guilford axe, one quarry blade, and seven projectile point preforms. The ground stone tool collection includes: one pitted cobble/metate and one hammerstone. The potsherds collected from the site include: 34 corn cob-impressed sherds with crushed quartz and feldspar temper, three simple-stamped sherds with coarse sand temper, and 13 unidentified sherds.

The survey recovered one Guilford, one Savannah River, and one Yadkin projectile point types. Other tool types recovered include: one biface fragment, two bifacial side scrapers, one unifacial end scraper, one chopper/scraper, one core, 133 flakes, and 11 shatter fragments.

Comments and Recommendations: According to Mr. Hinshaw, the pottery was concentrated in an area with a 10 ft radius located 50 ft from the eastern and 100 ft from the northern edges of the field. He also reports that most projectile points have been found in the central portion of the field. The high density of artifacts recovered, wide variety of projectile points and tool types present, and the presence of a concentration of potsherds indicate that this site was used for long term habitation and may have potential for containing subsurface features. Subsurface tests are recommended to further assess the research potential of the site.

31Am190 (RLA-Am213)

Location and Description: The site is located 400 ft northeast of 31Am188, in a pasture and two fields near Mr. Bill Hinshaw's house on SR 2308 (Hinshaw Shop Road) (UTM: 17/3971350/633680; Elev: 725 ft). The pasture (50% visibility) and adjoining field (85% visibility) on the west side of SR 2308 and the field (91% visibility) on the east side of SR 2308 (a total of 0.85 acres) were surveyed.

Artifacts: Bill Hinshaw's collection includes artifacts from the Archaic and the Late Woodland periods. He has collected the following projectile point types: two Palmer, eight Kirk corner-notched, one Kirk serrated, eight Guilford, 26 Savannah River, eight small triangular, three pentagonal, and 24 Randolph. The lithic tools he has collected

include: five end scrapers (reworked Savannah River), one end scraper (reworked Kirk), one end scraper, one graver (reworked Savannah River basal fragment), and one drill (reworked small triangular). His potsherd collection includes 18 fabric-impressed sherds with grit temper, 11 net-impressed sherds with crushed feldspar temper, nine simple-stamped sherds with crushed feldspar temper, 49 plain or unidentified sherds, and one soapstone sherd.

The surface survey recovered three unidentified projectile point fragments, one unifacial scraper fragment, two biface fragments, two utilized flakes, one bipolar core, one core, 206 flakes, and 10 shatter fragments.

Comments and Recommendations: All of the potsherds were found in the 345 yd^2 field south of the pasture (UTM: 17/3971330/633460), which is located within 100 ft of the confluence of two unnamed first order streams. As the percent of slope is low (1%), loss of subsurface integrity due to soil deflation should be minimal. The density of artifacts collected from this field indicate that long term habitation occurred here. For these reasons, this site has potential for intact buried remains, and subsurface tests are recommended to determine its research potential.

31Am191 (RLA-Am214)

Location and Description: The site, a nineteenth century pottery kiln, is located 0.8 mi east of the intersection of SR 2370 and SR 2369 in Snow Camp. Part of the site lies under a modern structure at the home of Mr. Eugene Whitehead (UTM: 17/3969650/640800; Elev: 632 ft). The site includes a partially intact rectangular subterranean kiln and a

24 ft diameter waster pile south of the kiln structure. A surface collection was made in a 50 yd^2 area surrounding the waster pile. Linda F. Carnes, an anthropology graduate student, dug a 2.6 yd^2 test excavation which uncovered an intact portion of the kiln dome (see Appendix A for details).

Artifacts: Artifacts collected from the site include: 175 ceramic sherds (earthenware and stoneware which was slipped, glazed, and unglazed), 39 pieces of kiln furniture, 16 brick fragments, and 29 pieces of miscellaneous artifacts (debris, pieces of glaze, etc.).

Comments and Recommendations: This kiln is believed to have been operated by Solomon Loy, who was listed as a potter in the 1820 census, and later by his son John M. Loy, who died in 1911. Two sherds carrying J. M. Loy's stamp were recovered at the site. Carnes plans to perform further testing at this site as part of her dissertation research. It is recommended that this site be preserved by avoidance. The site is considered significant on a local and regional scale.

31Am192 (RLA-Am215)

Location and Description: This site, a nineteenth century pottery kiln, is located on a toe slope in the middle of a large pasture approximately 840 yd southeast of 31Am182 (UTM: 17/3968410/639980; Elev: 635 ft). The kiln lies in an earthen mound which is overgrown with trees. Carnes (see Appendix A) conducted test excavations in the mound, but none of the kiln structure was uncovered .

Artifacts: Recovered from the test excavations were 358 ceramic sherds, 17 pieces of kiln furniture (pugging coils, slabs, draw trials, etc.), two pieces of brick, and 12 pieces of daub, glaze, etc. All the

ceramics were earthenware; some were glazed and some unglazed.

Comments and Recommendations: Although no remains of the kiln structure were uncovered, the variety of kiln furniture recovered indicates that this mound was indeed a kiln site, rather than a waster pile. Carnes plans to do further testing in the center of the earthen mound to determine if the kiln structure is intact. It is recommended that this site be preserved by avoidance and it is considered significant on a local and regional level.

31Am193 (RLA-Am216)

Location and Description: The site lies in a plowed field (91% visibility), 250 ft due south of the chicken house on David Holt's property west of SR 2317 (UTM: 17/3988980/642280; Elev: 598 ft). A walking survey was made of the 1.6 acre field.

Artifacts: Surface collection yielded one Guilford projectile point, one hammerstone, one side scraper, two unidentified projectile point fragments, and six flakes. A collector reported finding a Guilford axe and an obsidian knife blade in the area, but had not retained these artifacts.

Comments and Recommendations: Limited activity occurred at this site during the Middle Archaic period. Surface collection under excellent field conditions recovered only a small number of artifacts. Considering that the site is located on a ridgetop and, therefore, subject to erosion and soil deflation, buried cultural deposits are not expected. The site has low research potential and no further work is recommended.

31Am194 (RLA-Am217)

Location and Description: This site is located along a road cut (100% visibility) across a wooded ridgetop 350 yd east and 325 yd north of 31Am193 (UTM: 17/3989120/642580; Elev: 540 ft).

Artifacts: Seven flakes were collected within a 32 yd^2 area of the roadway.

Comments and Recommendations: The site appears to be one of limited activity, with a low density of artifacts. No buried deposits were present in the area exposed by the road cut. Road grading and moderate erosion have disturbed the subsurface integrity in the area. Considering the site disturbance and lack of evidence for subsurface features, the site has low research potential and no further work is recommended.

31Am195 (RLA-Am218)

Location and Description: This site is located on the north slope of a ridge toe, 220 yd north and 440 yd east of 31Am193, at the fork in the dirt road running south from James Holt and Son Construction Company (UTM: 17/3989170/642650; Elev: 538 ft). The lithic scatter was confined to a 255 yd^2 area of the road cut (visibility 100%).

Artifacts: One side scraper, one utilized flake, one core, and three flakes were collected.

Comments and Recommendations: This site is located in a road cut on the edge of a ridgetop where erosion and earthmoving have occurred. The potential for buried remains is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am196 (RLA-Am219)

Location and Description: This site is located in a field immediately east of SR 2327, 30 yd north of Varnals Creek (UTM: 17/3981380/643000; Elev: 578 ft). A walking survey was made of the southern half of the fallow field (1.2 acres) where logging traffic had caused erosional areas (visibility 7%).

Artifacts: Mr. Tommy Sikes collected one Guilford axe and one bifacial knife from the southern half of the field when it was under cultivation. The walking survey recovered 18 flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: Limited site use appears to have taken place during the Middle Archaic period. The site is located on a toe slope which has been subject to soil deflation and disturbed by logging activities. For these reasons, research potential at the site is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am197 (RLA-Am220)

Location and Description: This site is located along a power line right-of-way, 160 yd south of 31Am196 (UTM: 17/3981130/642870; Elev: 583 ft). A walking survey was made of a 45 yd^2 erosional area (100% visibility) beside the SR 2327.

Artifacts: One biface fragment and three flakes were collected during the survey .

Comments and Recommendations: This site is located on a ridgetoe and has been impacted by moderate erosion and soil deflation. Considering this and the low artifact density, no buried deposits are expected. Research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am198 (RLA-Am221)

Location and Description: The site is located 2.3 mi north of Just Crossroads, in a plowed field (70% visibility) on a ridgetoe dividing two tributaries of Stagg Creek (UTM: 17/4009980/653920; Elev: 694 ft). A walking survey was conducted of a 730 yd^2 plowed area.

Artifacts: The landowner, Mrs. Gilberta Mitchell, has collected Early and Middle Archaic projectile point types from this field. Her collection includes one Kirk corner-notched, four Guilford, and two Morrow Mountain projectile point types. The survey recovered one biface fragment, one projectile point preform, one unifacial scraper, and eight flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: As the site is located on a ridgetoe, soil deflation is likely and preservation of buried remains would probably be poor. Additionally, the artifacts recovered from the site indicate that site use was limited. In view of this, potential for buried remains is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am199 (RLA-Am239)

Location and Description: This site is located 0.6 mi north of the Chatham County line, on the east side of SR 1004, in Snow Camp. The remains of John Thomas Boggs' kiln are 164 ft south of the first house (green shingled roof) south of Bethlehem Wesley Church and approximately 30 ft east of the edge of SR 1004 (UTM: 17/3968520/642020; Elev: 628 ft). A field inspection was made of the site by Linda F. Carnes, identifying one small intact archway of the west wall of the kiln structure; all other walls have collapsed. An earthen mound, which may be the waster pile, lies to the southwest of the kiln structure. The

remains of a wooden structure, possibly a privy, lie to the northeast of the kiln structure (see Appendix A).

Artifacts: No collection was made at the site due to the heavy ground cover.

Comments and Recommendations: The kiln was operated by J. T. Boggs, beginning in the early to middle 1800s. After his death operation was taken over by his son, Timothy Boggs, and then later by the Joseph Vincent family. Operation ceased at the kiln in 1910. Private collections of the Boggs' pottery include salt-glazed stoneware water jugs, flower vases, and preserve jars and lead-glazed dirt dishes. Carnes plans test excavations at the site to determine kiln architecture and to identify the other features at the site. It should be preserved by avoidance and is considered significant at the local and regional level.

31Am201

Location and Description: This site is located in a wooded area approximately 800 ft southwest of 31Am198, on the west side of the Stagg Creek tributary (UTM: 17/4009740/654020; Elev: 570 ft).

Comments and Recommendations: This site has been identified in local tradition as an "Indian burial ground." Its archaeological significance has not been evaluated. UTM coordinates are for general location only. It is recommended that this site be evaluated through appropriate field checks.

31Am202

Location and Description: This site is located on a hillock in the

front lawn of the Hornaday residence, 200 yd northeast of where Lower Hopedale Road crosses Boyds Creek (UTM: 17/3996690/646120; Elev: 507 ft).

Comments and Recommendations: This site has been identified in local tradition as an "Indian burial ground." Its archaeological significance has not been evaluated. UTM coordinates are for general location only. It is recommended that this site be evaluated through appropriate field checks.

31Am203

Location and Description: This site is located on a hilltop off Fair Lane in Graham (UTM: 17/3994010/642180; Elev: 675 ft).

Comments and Recommendations: This site has been identified in local tradition as an "Indian burial ground." Its archaeological significance has not been evaluated. UTM coordinates are for general location only. It is recommended that this site be evaluated through appropriate field checks.

31Am204

Location and Description: This site is located on the west side of SR 2331 (Wildlife Club Road), just north of the creek (UTM: 17/3980610/645870; Elev: 570 ft). Projectile points were reportedly found here prior to 1941.

Comments and Recommendations: This site has been identified in local tradition as an "Indian burial ground." Its archaeological significance has not been evaluated. UTM coordinates are for general

location only. It is recommended that this site be evaluated through appropriate field checks.

31Am205 (RLA-Am240)

Location and Description: This site is located in the southeast corner of a cultivated field (90% visibility), 1.1 mi north of Mebane on a toe slope dividing two tributaries of Mill Creek (UTM: 17/3998490/655480; Elev: 595 ft). The Alexander Mebane house (survey structure Am283) and one outbuilding are located on the northern edge of this site. A pedestrian survey was made of the two acre corner of the field.

Artifacts: The site contains prehistoric artifacts from the Middle and Late Archaic periods and historic artifacts from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The prehistoric artifacts include: one Guilford projectile point, one Savannah River projectile point, two utilized flakes, three retouched flakes, and 37 flakes. Historic ceramic sherds collected during the survey include: two transfer printed pearlware sherds, one red sponge decorated pearlware sherd, three other pearlware sherds, and assorted lead-glazed earthenwares and salt-glazed stonewares.

Comments and Recommendations: During the Middle and Late Archaic periods, site use was limited. Soil deflation and plowing have probably disturbed all prehistoric remains and research potential is low for the prehistoric components. No further work is recommended for the prehistoric components of this site. The Alexander Mebane house was dated to ca. 1870 by Carl Lounsbury (1980:217) during his architectural survey of Alamance County. The earliest ceramics collected during

survey have a median popularity date of 1813. Oral tradition holds that this house was occupied by Alexander Mebane, Jr. during the American Revolution. The house has been renovated and was occupied until 1966. Modern household debris surrounds the structure. The significance of the historic component of this site is unassessed.

31Am206 (RLA-Am222)

Location and Description: This site is located in a power line right-of-way, on a toe slope between Stinking Quarter Creek and a small, unnamed tributary (UTM: 17/3986610/641710; Elev: 490 ft). The ground was partially covered in tall grass and briars, but several paths and erosional areas, as well as a small disked field were present (averaging 50% visibility in the right-of-way). An area of 0.62 acres was surveyed and seven shovel tests were placed down the center of the right-of-way. The soil profile along the crest of the toe slope included a thin layer (0.3 ft) of orangish-tan clay loam above orange clay subsoil.

Artifacts: One large unifacial side scraper, and four flakes were recovered on the ground surface. Two net-impressed body sherds with fine crushed feldspar temper were recovered from the upper soil layer.

Comments and Recommendations: This site shows evidence of limited use, perhaps as a habitation site, during the Late Woodland period. As the shovel tests revealed no evidence of subsurface deposits, the site has low research potential. No further work is recommended at the site.

31Am207 (RLA-Am223)

Location and Description: This site is located in a pasture (visibility 0%) on the west side of SR 3209 just north of Great Alamance

Creek (UTM: 17/3986840/642850; Elev: 493 ft). Twenty-four shovel tests (eight rows of three) were placed in a 1.4 acre area from the floodplain to the level rise of the first terrace. The floodplain contained undifferentiated tan sand, while the soil on the terrace was hard packed, rocky clay loam. The soil profile contained a thin layer (0.4 ft) of orangish clay loam above red clay subsoil.

Artifacts: The landowner, Mr. Dean Shoffner, used to find projectile points in the field when it was under cultivation, but has retained none of these. Two cord-marked body sherds with fine quartz temper were found in the shovel tests on the terrace.

Comments and Recommendations: This site was possibly used as a habitation site during the Late Woodland period. Cultivation and slight erosion have impacted the site. No evidence of subsurface deposits was found during shovel testing. In view of this situation, research potential is low and no further work is recommended at this site.

31Am208 (RLA-Am224)

Location and Description: This site is located in a plowed field (visibility 95%) along a broad ridgetop on the south side of SR 2387 (UTM: 17/3985300/644460; Elev: 610 ft). A pedestrian survey was made of the 3.6 acre field.

Artifacts: The survey recovered one reworked Stanly projectile point fragment, two utilized flakes, one core, 20 flakes, and one shatter fragment.

Comments and Recommendations: The artifacts collected suggest that limited site use occurred during the Middle Archaic period. Soil deflation and cultivation have impacted the subsurface integrity at the

site. The research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am209 (RLA-Am225)

Location and Description: This site is located on the top of a ridge dividing Great Alamance Creek and Stinking Quarter Creek (UTM: 17/3987030/641280; Elev: 570 ft). The site is defined by a small lithic scatter in the 2,355 yd^2 plowed field (visibility 100%) on Rufus Dale's property southeast of Bellemont.

Artifacts: The landowner, Rufus Dale, has collected artifacts from this field, but has not retained them. The survey recovered one projectile point preform fragment and four flakes within a 150 ft^2 area.

Comments and Recommendations: No temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected and the low artifact density suggests that site use was limited. Soil deflation and cultivation have impacted the site. Subsequently, the research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am210 (RLA-Am226)

Location and Description: This site is located on the level crest of a toe slope dividing the confluence of Haw River and Back Creek (UTM: 17/3989940/647340; Elev: 520 ft) on the south side of NC 54. At the time of the survey, the field was covered in tall grass (visibility 0%). Twenty-four shovel tests (eight rows of three) were placed from the fence line adjacent NC 54, south to the edge of the slope. The soil profile included 0.4 ft of brown clay loam plowzone underlain by red clay subsoil.

Artifacts: The owner, David Cox, reported finding projectile points

along the toe slope when the field was under cultivation, but has not retained the artifacts. Two flakes were found in the plowzone during survey.

Comments and Recommendations: No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered and site use was limited. Cultivation and soil deflation have impacted the site. As no subsurface remains were encountered during shovel testing, research potential is low and no further work is recommended at this site.

31Am211 (RLA-Am227)

Location and Description: The site is located on the edge of a cleared toe slope on the west side of Haw River, 440 yd south of its confluence with Great Alamance Creek (UTM: 17/3986440/647210; Elev: 505 ft). The toe slope is presently in pasture and 0% of the ground surface is visible. Twenty shovel tests (four rows of five) were dug across the pasture, from the power line west towards the river. The plowzone consisted 0.4 ft of very stiff, rocky clay loam underlaid by clay subsoil.

Artifacts: Two flakes were recovered in the southeastern corner of the field.

Comments and Recommendations: The low artifact density suggests that site use was limited. No temporally diagnostic artifacts or subsurface deposits were encountered during survey. In view of this situation, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am212 (RLA-Am228)

Location and Description: This site is located in a plowed field on

a low, level rise above the floodplain of Haw River, 1.25 mi southeast of Burlington Airport (UTM: 17/3989100/639280; Elev: 500 ft). A pedestrian survey was made of the 3.15 acre field under very good conditions (85% visibility).

Artifacts: The site was defined by a scatter of lithic artifacts confined to the level land above the floodplain. The artifacts collected include: one triangular projectile point, two Savannah River projectile points, one bifacial knife fragment, three projectile point preforms, eight utilized flakes, and 66 flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: This site was probably used as a temporary camp during the Late Archaic period and also received limited use during the Late Woodland period. A combination of cultivation and mild erosion have impacted the site, resulting in low potential for intact subsurface deposits. Therefore, the research potential for this site is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am213 (RLA-Am229)

Location and Description: This site is located on the crest of a toe slope in a plowed field (85% visibility), 820 yd northwest of 31Am212 (UTM: 17/3988440/638730; Elev: 590 ft). The toe slope also contains the foundations of the Keck family homeplace which burned in December of 1985. The scatter of lithic artifacts was confined within a 325 by 220 ft area.

Artifacts: Three Archaic projectile point fragments, one quarry blade, 17 flakes were recovered at the site.

Comments and Recommendations: Limited activity occurred at this site during the Archaic period. Cultivation and soil deflation have

probably disturbed the subsurface integrity at this site. Research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am214 (RLA-Am230)

Location and Description: This site is located in the northeast corner of a large plowed field (96% visibility) owned by Mrs. Keystone Young, east of the confluence of Back Creek and Big Branch, 1.6 mi west of Mebane (UTM: 17/3997940/652390; Elev: 573 ft). The site was defined by a 300 by 175 ft lithic scatter across a slight rise on the broad ridge toe, adjacent to Dodson Road.

Artifacts: The projectile points collected during survey include one Morrow Mountain and two Savannah River types. Other stone tool types found include: one bifacial knife fragment, four biface fragments, one unifacial end scraper, two hammerstones, 25 flakes, and two shatter fragments. Historic artifacts collected in this area include seven stoneware and whiteware sherds, which are thought to be associated with the adjacent historic site 31Am237. One English gunflint was recovered which was used as a strike-a-light and probably pre-dates 31Am237.

Comments and Recommendations: The artifact collection suggests that this site was used as a temporary camp during the Middle Archaic period and again during the Late Archaic period. Activity also occurred at the site, as the result of nineteenth and twentieth century occupation at 31Am237. As the site is located on a toe slope, where cultivation and erosion have impacted the subsurface integrity, research potential is low. No further work is recommended at the site.

31Am215 (RLA-Am231)

Location and Description: This site is located 200 ft south of 31Am215, on an adjacent rise on the ridge toe slope (UTM: 17/3997500/652300: Elev: 570 ft). The artifact scatter was contained within a 200 by 175 ft area along the north edge of the plowed field (85% visibility).

Artifacts: Projectile points collected during survey include one Palmer, one Kirk corner-notched, one Guilford, and three small triangular types. Other stone tools collected include two hammerstones, one bifacially worked flake, one retouched flake, two utilized flakes, and 28 flakes. Eleven ceramic potsherds were also collected including: eight sherds with fine quartz temper (seven with net-impressed surfaces and one with a plain surface); six sherds with fine sand temper (net-impressed surfaces); and three unidentified sherds. One pearlware basal sherd was also found.

Comments and Recommendations: This site was primarily used as a habitation site during the Late Woodland period. Prior to this occupation, limited site use occurred during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. The subsurface integrity at this site has probably been disturbed by soil deflation and plowing. Consequently, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am216 (RLA-Am232)

Location and Description: This site is located 175 ft south of 31Am215, on a gently sloping knoll (UTM: 17/3997540/652130; Elev: 565 ft). The artifact scatter extended 300 ft along the north edge of the

field and was at least 200 ft in width. The northern edge of the site extends into an unsurveyed area of grass lawn.

Artifacts: One Palmer, two small triangular, and one unidentified projectile point type were found during survey. Other stone tools found include: five projectile point preforms, two biface fragments, one pitted cobble, one utilized flake, one retouched flake, 33 flakes, and one shatter fragment. A total of 120 potsherds were recovered, including 36 sherds with fine quartz temper (two with cord-marked surfaces, eight with plain surfaces, and 26 with net-impressed surfaces); 11 sherds with fine crushed feldspar temper (three with cord-marked surfaces and eight with net-impressed surfaces); 30 sherds with coarse sand temper (29 with net-impressed surfaces and one with a plain surface); nine sherds with fine sand temper (plain surfaces); and 34 unidentified sherds.

Comments and Recommendations: The artifact collection suggests that site use was limited during the Early Archaic period, but relatively intense during the Late Woodland period. The quantity and range of ceramics and stone tools indicate that a permanent village was located on this site during the Late Woodland period. Such a habitation site would have high potential for containing subsurface features, however, it is possible that soil deflation and cultivation have disturbed these features. Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended at the site to determine the degree of subsurface integrity.

31Am217 (RLA-Am233)

Location and Description: This site is located 500 ft southwest of 31Am216, on the fairly level lower slopes of the ridge toe (UTM:

17/3997380/652000; Elev: 540 ft). The artifact scatter was found within a 200 by 400 ft area in the southwestern corner of the plowed field.

Artifacts: Projectile point types collected during survey include: two Kirk stemmed, one Kirk serrated, one St. Albans, three Morrow Mountain, one Guilford, one Savannah River, two Archaic projectile point fragments, one pentagonal, and 14 small triangular projectile points. Large stone tool types collected include: one chipped hoe, one pitted cobble/mano, one hammerstone, two large bifacial tools, five biface fragments, one large unifacial tool, four projectile point preforms, and one quarry blade. Small flake tools found at the site include: three end scrapers, one side scraper, three unifacial scrapers, three perforators, seven cores, two bifacially retouched flakes, four utilized flakes, 163 flakes, four shatter fragments, and one piece of non-utilized raw material.

A large quantity of prehistoric sherds were recovered during the survey. These include: 139 sherds with coarse sand temper (127 with net-impressed surfaces, 10 with plain surfaces, one with a simple-stamped surface, and one with a fabric-impressed surface); 56 sherds with fine crushed feldspar temper (53 with net-impressed surfaces, one with a simple-stamped surface, one with a check-stamped surface, and one with a corncob-impressed surface); 37 have fine quartz temper (29 with net-impressed surfaces, five with plain surfaces, two with simple-stamped surfaces, and one with a corncob-impressed surface); six have fine sand temper (four with plain surfaces, one with a net-impressed surface, and one with a corncob-impressed surface); and one sherd has medium quartz temper (with a plain surface).

In additional to these artifacts, a few faunal remains were

scattered in a 30 by 15 ft area (UTM: 17/3997400/651980). This scatter consisted of three pieces of fresh water mussel shell and one fragment of carbonized bone.

Comments and Recommendations: The most intense use of this site occurred during the Late Woodland period. The artifact collection indicates that a permanent village was present during that time. Subsistence activities suggested by the tool inventory include hunting, food processing, lithic tool manufacture, hide processing, and agriculture. Limited site use also occurred during the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods. Although soil deflation and cultivation may have impacted the subsurface integrity of this site, the presence of faunal remains suggests that buried deposits may be present. It is recommended that subsurface testing (auger testing) be performed in the area of the faunal debris scatter, to determine if any intact deposits remain.

31Am218 (RLA-Am234)

Location and Description: This site is located on a small rise off the first terrace above Great Alamance Creek, on the George Rogers' farm approximately 2.5 mi south of Graham (UTM: 17/3987310/643460; Elev: 490 ft). The lithic scatter was confined to the small knoll in the central portion of the third plowed field north of the river. A walking survey was made of the 0.6 acre knoll with 80% visibility.

Artifacts: Two large, patinated flakes were recovered during survey.

Comments and Recommendations: Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the site, the patination and large size of

the flakes suggest that the limited site use occurred during the Archaic period. As the artifact density is extremely low, and a combination of soil deflation and cultivation have impacted the site, research potential is low. No further work is recommended.

31Am219 (RLA-Am235)

Location and Description: This site is located on a toe slope on the east side of Boyds Creek, 460 yd north of its confluence with Haw River (UTM: 17/3996710/646160; Elev: 515 ft). Mr. W.G. Manness owns the plowed field and has collected artifacts from it for many years. Survey conditions were excellent (95% visibility) in the 1.5 acre field.

Artifacts: An inventory was made of Mr. Manness' collection. He has collected the following projectile point types: one Palmer, two Kirk corner-notched, three Stanly, two Kanawha, five Morrow Mountain, four Guilford, four Savannah River, three Yadkin, and 36 small triangular projectile points. He has collected other stone tools including: two chipped hoes, one drill, one projectile point preform, and three quarry blades. He has collected 55 sherds with plain, cord-marked, simple-stamped, and net-impressed surfaces.

The stone tools collected during survey include: five small triangular projectile points, two projectile point preforms, one denticulate, one graver, one large chipped tool fragment, one utilized flake, 45 flakes, and three shatter fragments. The potsherds collected during survey include: 22 sherds with coarse sand temper (18 with net-impressed surfaces, two with simple-stamped surfaces, one with a plain surface, and one with a check-stamped surface); 17 sherds with crushed feldspar temper (eight with net-impressed surfaces, five with

plain surfaces, three with simple-stamped surfaces, and one with a complicated-stamped surface); three sherds with fine quartz temper (two with net-impressed surfaces and one with a simple-stamped surface); and one sherd with medium quartz temper (net-impressed surface).

Comments and Recommendations: The artifact collection indicates that the primary occupation at this site occurred during the Late Woodland period. Subsistence activities such as agriculture, food processing, and lithic tool manufacturing are inferred from the tool types recovered at the site. Less intense activity occurred at the site during the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland periods. Late Woodland village sites have potential for containing subsurface features. However, this site is located on a ridge toe, where soil deflation and cultivation have occurred. Subsurface testing is recommended at this site to determine if any subsurface features are present. The research potential of this site is dependent upon the results of subsurface testing.

31Am220 (RLA-Am236)

Location and Description: This site is located on the George Rogers' farm, on the first terrace of Great Alamance Creek, in the field 100 yds south of 31Am218 (UTM: 17/3987260/643550; Elev: 485 ft) (Figure 12). The artifact scatter extended across the 6.3 acre field, with the greatest concentration occurring in the eastern third of the field. During the survey (98% visibility), faunal remains were found in a 30 by 40 ft area within the artifact concentration. Within a 20 by 30 ft area of the faunal debris scatter, 108 auger test were placed at 2.5 ft intervals to locate any buried deposits. The soil profile consists of

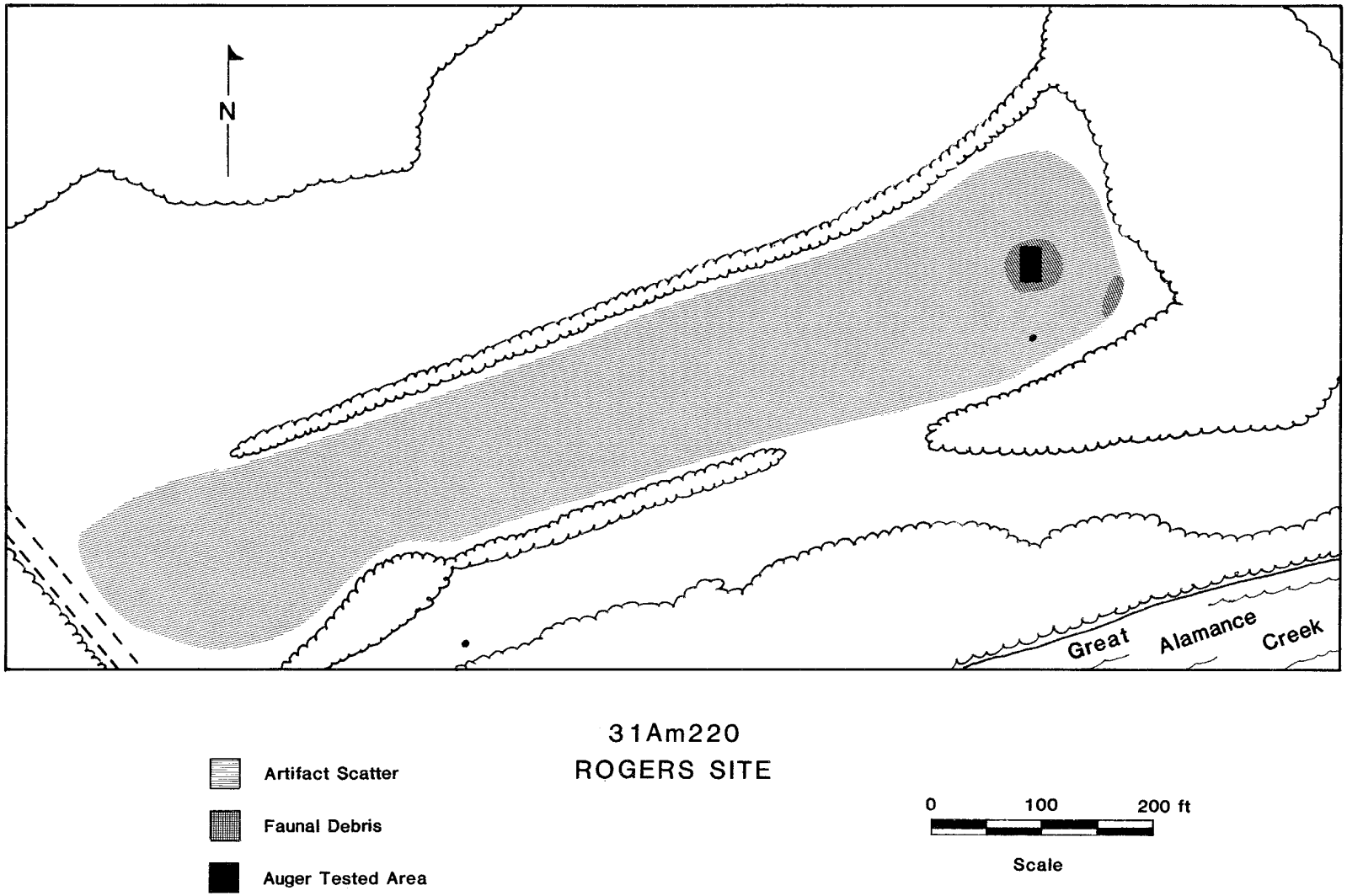

Figure 12. Location of the Rogers site (31Am220) showing artifact scatter, debris scatter, and auger tested area.

0.8 ft of tan sandy loam plowzone above orange clay subsoil. Feature fill was encountered in eight tests; the placement of the positive tests indicated that four features were present. The plowzone was removed from a 10 by 10 ft unit exposing two features (Figures 13-14). One of the feature was excavated and probably served as a roasting pit. The second feature was not excavated, but appeared to be a circular storage pit. No postholes were present in the excavated unit.

Artifacts: The surface survey recovered one Kirk corner-notched, one Kirk serrated, one Morrow Mountain, one Guilford, three small triangular projectile points, and one pentagonal projectile point. Other stone tool types include: two side scrapers, one end scraper, two cores, five biface fragments, three retouched flakes, 165 flakes, two hammerstones, and one pitted cobble. A total of 337 potsherds were collected during survey. Of these, 29 had coarse sand temper (one with a plain surface, 18 with net-impressed surfaces, two with cord-marked surfaces, and eight with simple-stamped surfaces); four had fine sand temper (one with a plain surface, two with cord-marked surfaces, and one with a check-stamped surface); five with fine quartz temper (net-impressed surfaces); 121 with fine feldspar temper (seven with plain surfaces, one with a cord-marked surface, 21 with net-impressed surfaces, six with corncob-impressed surfaces, 69 with simple-stamped surfaces, and 17 with check-stamped surfaces); four without temper (plain surfaces); and 174 unidentified sherds. A kick-up fragment of an early wine bottle, one chinoserie (pearlware) sherd, one salt-glazed stoneware sherd, and three lead-glazed earthenware sherds were also found in the field. In addition, two small triangular projectile points, one drill, one aboriginal clay pipe fragment, 36 animal bone

Figure 13. Excavated unit (500R500) at the Rogers site (31Am220) with Feature 1 (left corner) and Feature 2 (upper right corner).

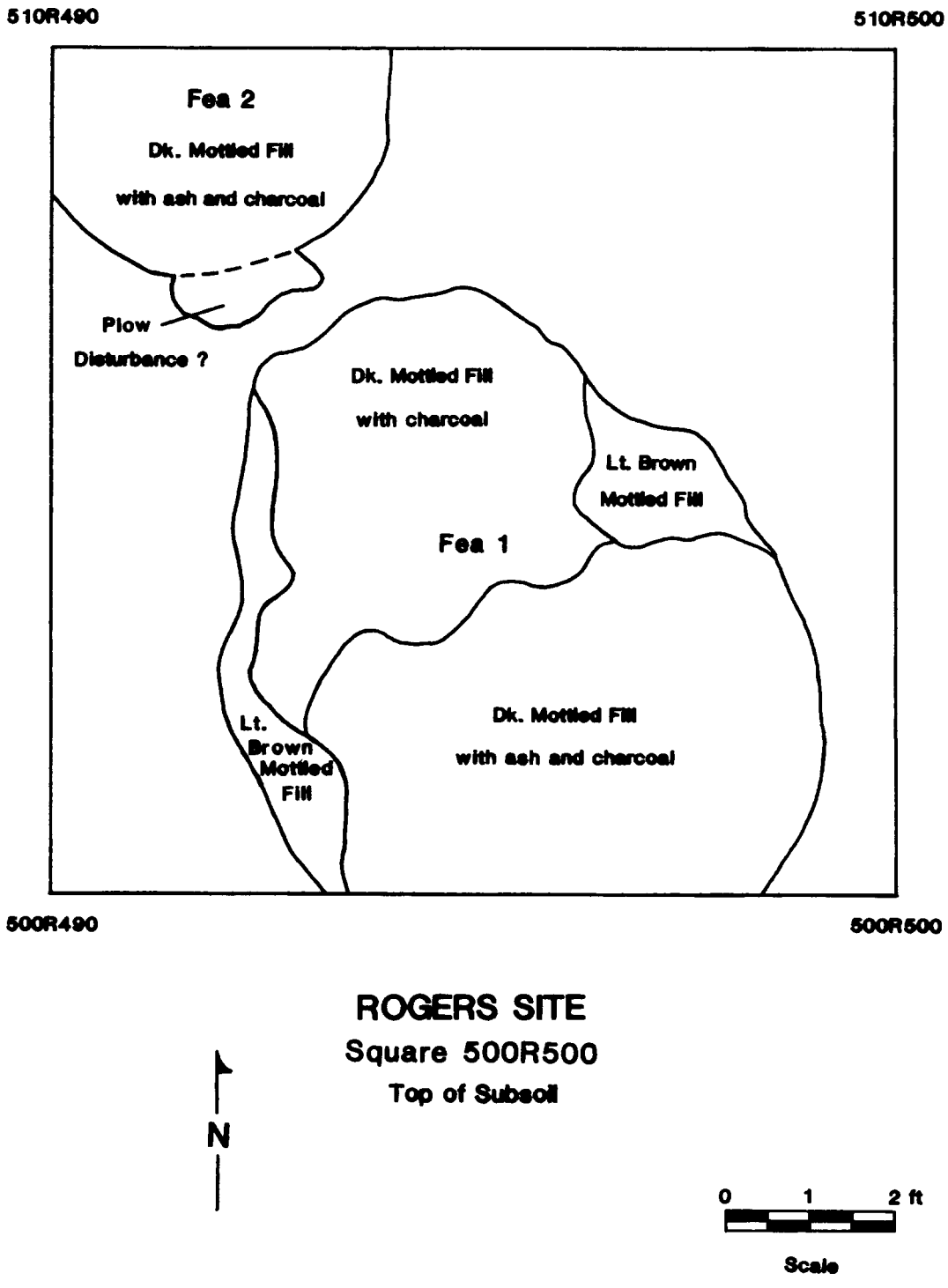

Figure 14. Excavated unit (500R500) at the Rogers site showing zones of feature fill.

fragments (deer, rabbit, turtle, snake, gar fish, and cow?), two vials of mussel shell, and 17 sherds with feldspar and sand temper and check-stamped, simple-stamped, net-impressed, and plain surfaces were found within the scatter of faunal debris.

The plowzone contained additional artifact types including: one stone pipe fragment, numerous serrated shell scrapers, and sherds decorated with a series of punctations. In addition, the feature fill contained an aboriginal ceramic spoon, rodent bones, and fragments of charred wood and nut shells.

Comments and Recommendations: Preliminary interpretations suggest that this site contains evidence of limited activity during the Early and Middle Archaic periods, as well as the remains of a protohistoric village. Bone preservation is excellent in the sandy soil, but plowing has disturbed the upper 0.8 ft of the site. As no postholes were present in the excavated unit, plowing may have eradicated all postholes (less than one ft of the two exposed features remained intact). The Research Laboratories of Anthropology plan to conduct further excavations (approximately fifteen 10 ft^2 units) at this site in the fall of 1986 or spring of 1987. As it dates to the Protohistoric period and contains intact subsurface deposits, 31Am220 is considered significant on a regional level.

31Am221 (RLA-Am237)

Location and Description: This site is located 550 yd northwest of 31Am218, in the western half of a plowed field, on the crest of a narrow ridge toe dividing Great and Little Alamance creeks (UTM: 17/3987790/643300; Elev: 550 ft). The site was defined by a scatter of lithic

artifacts covering the western two-thirds of the 4.3 acre field and a scatter of historic sherds and glassware in a roughly circular area in the northwestern corner of the field. It had been recently plowed, but had not received quite enough rainfall to render artifacts easily visible (85% visibility).

Artifacts: The lithic artifacts recovered in the survey include: one reworked Stanly projectile point, two perforators, one graver, three utilized flakes, one retouched flake, one core, one large biface fragment, one hammerstone, and 42 flakes. The historic ceramics include: one abraded-lip canning jar fragment, one frosted window glass fragment, two pearlware sherds, one annularware sherd, 32 coarse red-bodied lead-glazed earthenware sherds (five slip decorated), and two salt-glazed earthenware sherds.

Comments and Recommendations: The prehistoric activity at the site occurred during the Middle Archaic period. The artifact types present suggest that the site was probably used as a temporary camp where limited hide processing and lithic tool manufacturing activities occurred. The historic ceramics suggest a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century occupation at the site. The earthenware sherds can not be accurately dated, but are similar to the eighteenth century Moravian pottery manufactured in Salem. It is interesting to note that a potter, who was trained in Salem, operated a kiln in the northern part of neighboring Randolph County during the eighteenth century (Bivins 1972:16). No above ground structural remains are present. As the site is located on a toe slope, soil deflation as well as cultivation have impacted its subsurface integrity. Research potential, therefore, is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am222 (RLA-Am238)

Location and Description: This site is located on the first terrace within an oxbow of Little Alamance Creek, 550 yd south of the Broad Acres subdivision in Graham (UTM: 17/3988110/643720; Elev: 490 ft). It is defined by a low density lithic scatter over a 2.5 acre portion in the southern edge of a plowed field (80% visibility).

Artifacts: One unidentified projectile point fragment, one projectile point preform, two retouched flakes, and 20 flakes were recovered during survey.

Comments and Recommendations: No temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected from the site. The low density of artifacts suggests that site use was limited. However, as it is located on a first terrace, where soil deposition is likely, Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended to determine if buried deposits are present. The research potential of this site is unassessed.

31Am223 (RLA-Am241)

Location and Description: This site is located on the edge of a plowed field on a ridge top 110 yd northeast of 31Am213 (UTM: 17/3989200/637350; Elev: 585 ft). It is defined by a small lithic scatter in a 1 acre area.

Artifacts: One bifacial side scraper and 11 flakes were recovered from the site.

Comments and Recommendations: No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. As site use was limited, and its subsurface integrity has been impacted by soil deflation and cultivation, potential for

subsurface deposits is low. Consequently, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am224 (RLA-Am242)

Location and Description: This site is located 330 yd southwest of 31Am213, on a toe slope dividing two small unnamed tributaries of Great Alamance Creek (UTM: 17/3988800/638160; Elev: 545 ft). A walking survey was made of the three acre field with 70% surface visibility.

Artifacts: Two flakes were recovered during survey.

Comments and Recommendations: The surface survey indicates very limited activity. Considering the affects of soil deflation and cultivation, the potential for buried deposits is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am225 (RLA-Am243)

Location and Description: This site is located on the east side of SR 2309, on the floodplain north of Great Alamance Creek (UTM: 17/3986840/642970; Elev: 580 ft). The 1.5 acre field had been plowed prior to survey and 100% of the ground surface was visible. A portion of the floodplain containing the lithic scatter was buried when the bridge crossing Great Alamance Creek was constructed.

Artifacts: One corner-notched triangular projectile point was found on the dirt ramp near the road, the remaining artifacts were found at the foot of the ramp, in the floodplain. These artifacts include: one side scraper, one core, one retouched flake, and eight flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: The cultural activity responsible the stone implements at this site occurred during the Woodland period;

however, the temporal placement of the corner-notched triangular projectile point has not been refined to a specific period. Although site use appears to have been limited, the potential for soil deposition at the site is high and this increases the possibility for buried remains. As a consequence, subsurface testing is recommended to determine the research potential of this site.

31Am226 (RLA-Am244)

Location and Description: This site is located on the west bank of Haw River, in the City Nature Park in northeast Burlington (UTM: 17/3969260/645680; Elev: 500 ft). The artifact scatter was found within a 10 ft^2 area along the park path adjacent to the river and in an eroded area on the river bank. Visibility was 100% along the exposed paths and erosional areas and 0% elsewhere.

Artifacts: One rim sherd with coarse crushed feldspar temper and a simple-stamped surface was found in the eroded river bank. One flake was found approximately 10 ft away along the riverside park path.

Comments and Recommendations: The occurrence of a potsherd suggests that this may have been a Late Woodland habitation site, however, neither site use nor research potential can be firmly established without a more thorough survey. It is recommended that this site receive intensive survey if survey conditions improve.

31Am227 (RLA-Am245)

Location and Description: This site is located about one mi southeast of Burlington Airport, on the crest of a ridge toe dividing Great Alamance Creek and Gum Creek (UTM: 17/3988670/639100; Elev: 530

ft). The artifact scatter was found in a 120 by 40 ft area in the 4.5 acre field (65% visibility) at the end of Keck Drive.

Artifacts: The survey recovered one Stanly and one Savannah River projectile point type. Other stone tools collected include: one projectile point preform, one retouched flake, and 25 flakes. In addition, one sherd with fine crushed feldspar temper and a net-impressed surface was found along the eastern edge of the field at the tree line.

Comments and Recommendations: 31Am228 appears to have been used during the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland periods. All evidence suggests that its use was limited during each occupation. This site is located on a ridge toe, where soil deflation is likely. In addition, cultivation has impacted its subsurface integrity. In view of these factors, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am228 (RLA-Am246)

Location and Description: This site is located south of Back Creek on the southern slope of the toe slope dividing Back Creek and Haw River (UTM: 17/3989620/647630; Elev:525 ft). The farmstead is owned by Mrs. Clara Cox and her son, David (see 31Am210 description), has collected artifacts from the barnyard. A pedestrian survey was made of the 1.2 acre barnyard (15% visibility), the 550 yd^2 pasture (90% visibility) north of the barnyard, and the 0.4 acre garden plot (45% visibility) north of the pasture. All survey areas contained a low density of artifacts.

Artifacts: David Cox has collected one Woodland stemmed projectile

point from the barnyard. The survey of the barnyard recovered one unidentified projectile point fragment, one core, one utilized flake, and sixteen flakes. The pasture contained six flakes, and the garden plot contained one end scraper, one utilized flake, and one flake.

Comments and Recommendations: No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered in the surveys and site use appears to have been limited. As the survey areas were along a ridge toe, soil deflation is likely and potential for buried deposits is low. Consequently, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am229 (RLA-Am247)

Location and Description: This site is located on George Rogers' farm, on the second terrace and on a low rise, 650 yd north of Great Alamance Creek (UTM: 17/3987300/643770; Elev: 485 ft). The artifact scatter was found in southern third of the 3.4 acre plowed field (90% visibility), located 100 yd east of 31Am220.

Artifacts: The projectile point types collected during survey include: One Kirk corner-notched, one Guilford, one Halifax, eight small triangular projectile points, and five unidentified projectile point fragments. Other stone tools collected include: one projectile point preform, two drill fragments, three cores, one biface, two hammerstones, four bifacially worked flakes, and 209 flakes. A total of 274 potsherds were collected during the survey, these include: 98 with fine crushed feldspar temper (64 with net-impressed surfaces, 18 with plain surfaces, 13 with simple-stamped surfaces, and three with check-stamped surfaces); 62 with coarse sand temper (53 with net-impressed surfaces, seven with plain surfaces, and two with simple-stamped surfaces); 31 with fine sand

temper (27 with net-impressed surfaces, two with plain surfaces, and two with simple-stamped surfaces); 19 with fine crushed quartz temper (11 with net-impressed surfaces and eight with plain surfaces); one with coarse crushed feldspar temper (with a net-impressed surface); and 63 unidentified sherds. Within a 20 ft^2 area in the southeastern corner of the field, a small scatter of faunal remains was found. This consisted of 13 bone fragments (one charred) and one mussel shell fragment. Two turtle carapace fragments were also found in the field; one in the southeastern corner and the other along the southwestern edge of the field.

Comments and Recommendations: The survey collection indicates that the most intense occupation at the site occurred during the Late Woodland period, with lesser occupations during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. In view of the large quantity of stone tools and potsherds, the Late Woodland occupation at the site was probably a permanently settled village. Such a village is likely to have contained subsurface storage and refuse pits. The presence of faunal remains on the ground surface suggests that some of these subsurface cultural deposits may remain intact. Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended to determine if any cultural deposits are present. Research potential is dependent upon the results of this testing.

31Am230 (RLA-Am248)

Location and Description: This site is located on the first terrace north of Great Alamance Creek, on George Rogers farm, 440 yd east of 31Am229 (UTM: 17/3987410/643890; Elev: 480 ft). The artifacts were

found scattered evenly in a low density across the five acre plowed field (90% visibility).

Artifacts: The artifacts collected during survey include: two small triangular projectile points, and one Randolph projectile point type, four projectile point preforms, one side scraper, one utilized flake, and 40 flakes. A total of 37 potsherds were collected including: 17 with coarse sand temper (14 with net-impressed surfaces, two with plain surfaces, and one with a simple-stamped surface); ten with fine crushed feldspar temper (nine with net-impressed surfaces and one with a simple-stamped surface); four with fine sand temper (with net-impressed surfaces); one with medium crushed quartz temper (with a net-impressed surface); one with fine quartz temper (with a net-impressed surface); and four unidentified sherds.

Comments and Recommendations: The artifact collection indicates that this site was occupied during the Late Woodland period. There was no surface evidence of artifact concentrations or subsurface deposits. However, as the site is located on a first terrace, soil deposition is likely and potential for buried deposits is high. Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended to determine subsurface integrity at the site. Research potential is dependent upon subsurface test results.

31Am231 (RLA-Am249)

Location and Description: This site is defined by a scatter of lithic artifacts in the northern third of a plowed field, 450 yd north of 31Am229, on the George Rogers' farm (UTM: 17/3987720/643770; Elev: 520 ft). A pedestrian survey was made of the 1.7 acre field with 70% visibility.

Artifacts: One Morrow Mountain projectile point, one unidentified projectile point, and 14 flakes were recovered during survey. Five historic potsherds (dating to the twentieth century) were also collected.

Comments and Recommendations: Limited site use occurred during the Middle Archaic period. The historic sherds are probably associated with the modern farmstead. As the site is located on a toe slope, soil deflation is likely and, considering the additional disturbance caused by cultivation, potential for intact subsurface deposits is low. In view of these conditions, research potential is minimal and no further work is recommended.

31Am232 (RLA-Am250)

Location and Description: This site is located on the floodplain of Great Alamance Creek in the central portion of the plowed field, 45 yd northeast of 31Am230 (UTM: 17/3987470/644020; Elev: 477 ft). The artifacts were thinly scattered over a 65 by 65 yd area in the center of the 2.4 acre field (87% visibility).

Artifacts: The artifacts collected during survey include: one Savannah River projectile point fragment, one unidentified projectile point fragment, one chipped celt, two utilized flakes, and 34 flakes. Two coarse sand tempered sherds (one with a plain surface and one with a net-impressed surface) were collected.

Comments and Recommendations: The artifact collection suggests that this site was occupied during the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. During the Late Woodland period, a permanently settled village may have been present. As the site is located in the floodplain of

Great Alamance Creek, soil deposition is likely and potential for buried cultural deposits is high. Subsurface testing is recommended to test this potential. Research potential is dependent upon subsurface test results.

31Am233 (RLA-Am251)

Location and Description: This site is located in the floodplain of Great Alamance Creek, in the southern three-quarters of the field 110 yd east of 31Am232 (UTM: 17/3987450/644110; Elev: 475 ft). The 1.3 acre field had been plowed prior to the time of the survey and 100% of the ground surface was visible.

Artifacts: One Guilford and one small triangular projectile point were found during survey. Other stone tools recovered include: one quarry blade, one end scraper, one retouched flake, and 20 flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: The survey collection indicates that limited activity occurred at this site during the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland periods. As the site is located in the floodplain of Great Alamance Creek, soil deposition has probably occurred and may have buried cultural deposits. Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended to locate any buried deposits at this site. Research potential is dependent upon the results of the subsurface testing.

31Am234 (RLA-Am252)

Location and Description: This site is located south of Little Alamance Creek on a toe slope, 760 yd north of 31Am220, on the George Rogers' farm (UTM: 17/3987940/643590; Elev: 530 ft). The artifacts were

scattered on either side of a narrow tree line in the center of the 6.5 acre plowed field (95% visibility).

Artifacts: Lithic tools collected during survey include: one projectile point preform, one side scraper, one utilized flake, and three flakes. One twentieth century whiteware sherd was also collected.

Comments and Recommendations: No temporally diagnostic artifacts were collected from the site and site use appears to have been limited. As the site is located on a toe slope, the potential for intact cultural deposits is reduced by the affects of soil deflation and cultivation. Consequently, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am235 (RLA-Am253)

Location and Description: This site is located 44 yd southwest of 31Am234, in a 45 by 65 yd area in the southwestern corner of the same plowed field (UTM: 17/3987880/643580; Elev: 540 ft).

Artifacts: The artifacts collected during survey include: one Guilford, one Savannah, one Gypsy, one unidentified projectile point, one hammerstone, and 11 flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: The survey collection suggests that limited activity occurred during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. As this site is located on a toe slope, it is unlikely that intact subsurface deposits are present. No further work is recommended.

31Am236 (RLA-Am254)

Location and Description: This site is located 90 yd east of 31Am235. The artifacts were scattered in a 45 by 45 yd area in the

southeastern corner of the same plowed field (UTM: 17/3987860/643670; Elev: 532 ft).

Artifacts: One small triangular projectile point, one utilized flake, and 12 flakes were recovered during survey.

Comments and Recommendations: Limited site use occurred during the Late Woodland period. As the site is located on a ridge toe, soil deflation, in addition to cultivation, has probably affected the subsurface integrity of the site. Consequently, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am237 (RLA-Am255)

Location and Description: This site is located 70 yd south of 31Am214, on the lower slopes of the ridge toe, in the southeastern corner of the plowed field on Mrs. Keystone Young's property (UTM: 17/3997290/652320; Elev: 545 ft).

Artifacts: Prehistoric artifacts collected from the site include: one core and four flakes. Historic artifacts collected: include one fig syrup bottle, two salt-glazed stoneware sherds, one whiteware sherd, and one glazed brick fragment.

Comments and Recommendations: The prehistoric artifacts present are thought to be associated with the adjacent prehistoric site 31Am214. The historic component includes the partial foundations of the Dodson house (ca. 1880) and associated artifacts. The house was torn down around 1980 and had been remodeled once in its history. The glazed brick collected during survey, was probably part of the chimney structure. The research potential of the historic component is unassessed.

31Am238 (RLA-Am256)

Location and Description: This site is located 100 ft southwest of 31Am216, on the western slope of the toe slope in the plowed field on Mrs. Kestone Young's property (UTM: 17/3997510/651980; Elev: 550 ft). The artifacts were found in a 50 by 75 ft area.

Artifacts: Two Guilford projectile points, two bifacial tool fragments, one graver, one side scraper, and 11 flakes were recovered during survey. One sherd with medium quartz temper and a net-impressed surface and one sherd with fine crushed feldspar temper and a plain surface were collected during survey.

Comments and Recommendations: Limited activity occurred at this site during the Middle Archaic period. The two potsherds probably washed from the Late Woodland site 31Am216, located on the top of the ridge toe. As this site is located on the slopes of a ridge toe, soil deflation is likely. In addition, cultivation has impacted the subsurface integrity of the site. Consequently, research potential is low and no further work is recommended.

31Am239 (RLA-Am257)

Location and Description: This site is located 185 yd southwest of 31Am220, in the floodplain north of Great Alamance Creek, in the southwestern corner of George Rogers' farm (UTM: 17/3987150/643410; Elev: 480 ft). The artifacts were found scattered in a 50 by 50 ft area in the western third of the 1.6 acre plowed field (30% visibility).

Artifacts: Two utilized flakes and nine flakes were collected. Six potsherds were also collected including: two with fine quartz temper and net-impressed surfaces, one with fine crushed feldspar temper and a

simple-stamped surface, and three unidentified sherds. One turtle carapace fragment and two earthenware sherds were also collected

Comments and Recommendations: This site was occupied during the Late Woodland period and received limited activity during the historic period. As the site lies in the floodplain of Great Alamance Creek, soil deposition is likely and cultural deposits may have been buried. Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended to determine if any cultural deposits remain intact. Research potential depends upon the results of subsurface testing.

31Am240 (RLA-Am258)

Location and Description: This site was defined by an artifact scatter in a 50 by 75 ft area, located 225 ft east of 31Am239, in the central portion of the same plowed field (UTM: 17/3987180/643510; Elev: 480 ft).

Artifacts: One Kirk serrated and eight flakes were collected from the site. A total of 18 potsherds were also collected. These include: nine with fine crushed feldspar temper (three with plain surfaces, three with simple-stamped surfaces, one with a corncob-impressed surface, and one with a net-impressed surface); five with fine crushed quartz temper (two with plain surfaces, two with corncob-impressed surfaces, and one with a net-impressed surface); and four unidentified sherds. One lead-glazed earthenware sherd was also recovered.

Comments and Recommendations: The most intense activity at this site occurred during the Late Woodland period, with additional limited activity during the Early Archaic period. As the site is located on the floodplain, potential for soil deposition increases the likelihood of

buried deposits. Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended for this site to locate any buried deposits. Research potential is dependent upon subsurface test results.

31Am241 (RLA-Am259)

Location and Description: This site is located 175 ft east of 31Am240, in the eastern third of the same plowed field (UTM: 17/3987220/643600; Elev: 480 ft). The artifact concentration covered a 50 by 200 ft area.

Artifacts: One Guilford and one Randolph projectile point were found at the site. Other stone artifacts include: four utilized flakes, one hammerstone, and 20 flakes. A total of 145 potsherds were recovered including: 61 sherds with fine crushed feldspar temper (21 with simple-stamped surfaces, 24 with plain surfaces, ten with check-stamped surfaces, four with corncob-impressed surfaces, two with net-impressed surfaces, and two with cord-marked surfaces); 27 with fine crushed quartz temper (nine with net-impressed surfaces, eight with plain surfaces, eight with simple-stamped surfaces, one with a corncob-impressed surface, and one with a check-stamped surface); ten with coarse sand temper (five with plain surfaces, four with net-impressed surfaces, and one with a check-stamped surface); one sherd without temper (with a plain-smoothed surface); and 44 unidentified sherds. In addition, two kaolin pipestems and one lead-glazed earthenware sherd were collected.

Comments and Recommendations: The presence of two kaolin pipestems among the aboriginal artifacts at this site, suggests that the primary occupation this site may have occurred during the Contact period.

Limited site use also occurred during the Middle Archaic period. As this site is located in the floodplain, soil deposition may have buried cultural deposits. A 50 by 50 ft area of this site was selected for auger testing to determine if any subsurface deposits were present. Due to the extremely dry weather prior to the auger testing, the majority of tests could not be taken below the plowzone level. Four unidentified sherds were found within the plowzone. No feature fill was present in those tests which could be taken into the subsoil. Due to poor testing conditions, further subsurface testing is recommended at this site. Research potential is dependent upon the results of further subsurface testing.

31Am242 (RLA-Am260)

Location and Description: This site is located on the first terrace of Little Alamance Creek, in a rectangular oxbow, 880 yd south of Broad Acres subdivision (UTM: 17/3988310/643380; Elev: 495 ft). The artifacts were scattered in a 60 by 130 ft area in the northern half of the 3.5 acre plowed field (95% visibility).

Artifacts: This site contained only lithic artifacts including: one Guilford projectile point, one Savannah River projectile point, one end scraper (a reworked Savannah River point), one drill fragment, one utilized flake, and 40 flakes.

Comments and Recommendations: Limited activity occurred at this site during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The artifact collection suggests that hide working and lithic tool manufacture occurred at the site. As it is located on the first terrace of Little Alamance Creek, soil deposition is likely and potential for buried

deposits is high. Subsurface testing (auger testing) is recommended to determine if intact cultural deposits are present. Research potential is unassessed, pending results of subsurface testing.

The next two sites were recorded by Simpkins (1985) and resurveyed during this project under improved conditions.

31Am168 (RLA-Am163)

This site consists of a Late Archaic component and the remains of a late prehistoric village. One feature, excavated by Simpkins and Ward, which contained Dan River ceramics. The local history of this area suggests that Indians were living on Stinking Quarter Creek in the historic period. This second survey recovered one early case gin bottle fragment that had been flaked into a scraper/perforator.

31Am173 (RLA-Am168)

The initial survey indicated that the site contained a small late prehistoric component. The second survey recovered a cache of nine preforms that had been brought to the surface by plowing.

CHAPTER 7

EVALUATIONS AND SUMMARY

Recommendations for further work reflect the site significance evaluations. These evaluations are based on the potential of each site to yield information important in history. A site with subsurface integrity has such potential, whereas a site that consists of deflated, mixed cultural deposits has low potential to yield information.

A total of 65 archaeological sites were recorded during this survey project and Tables 2-4 contain summary information on the artifacts types collected at the prehistoric sites. No further work was recommended for 34 of these sites. These consist of small lithic and ceramic scatters, located in upland areas. Ward (1983:78) has shown that, due to the affects of cultivation and soil erosion, buried deposits are unlikely at this type of site. In view of the low potential of these sites to yield new information, they are not considered significant.

The significance of 18 sites recorded during this survey is unassessed; pending the results of further work. Three of these were recommended for intensive survey, because survey conditions were poor and potential for buried deposits was moderate. Fifteen sites were located in areas where soil deposition was likely and the potential for buried deposits high. Subsurface testing (augering) was recommended for these sites.

The test unit excavated at a 31Am220 exposed a portion of a protohistoric village. Because the site was inhabited during this

Table 2. Distribution of lithic artifacts collected during survey.

	Site No. (with '31AM' prefix)													
Artifact Category	177	178	179	180	181	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	193	194
Palmer PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirk PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Albans PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanly PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mtn. PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Halifax PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gypsy PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Yadkin PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sm. Triangular PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pentagonal PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
PPt. Preform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shatter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	11	10	-	-
Flake	2	3	8	1	2	2	17	93	4	10	133	206	6	7
Core	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
Biface on Flake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilized Flake	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Retouched Flake	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Biface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Unifacial Tool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bifacial Knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarry Blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perforator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denticulate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
End Scraper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Side Scraper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	-
Chipped Celt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chipped Hoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammerstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pitted Cobble	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitted Cobble/Mano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone Pipe Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	5	8	1	2	2	21	110	5	12	151	226	11	7

Table 2 Continued.

	Site No. (with '31AM' prefix)													
Artifact Category	195	196	197	198	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214
Palmer PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirk PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Albans PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanly PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morrow Mtn. PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Guilford PPt.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gypsy PPt.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Yadkin PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sm. Triangular PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pentagonal PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
PPt. Preform	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Raw Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shatter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18
Flake	3	18	3	8	37	4	-	20	4	2	2	66	17	25
Core	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biface on Flake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilized Flake	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	-
Retouched Flake	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biface	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Unifacial Tool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bifacial Knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Quarry Blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perforator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denticulate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
End Scraper	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Side Scraper	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chipped Celt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chipped Hoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammerstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pitted Cobble	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitted Cobble/Mano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone Pipe Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	18	4	11	44	5	0	25	5	2	2	78	21	54

Table 2 Continued.

	Site No. (with '31AM' prefix)													
Artifact Category	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228
Palmer PPt.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirk PPt.	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Albans PPt.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stanly PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Morrow Mtn. PPt.	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guilford PPt.	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax PPt.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Savannah River PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gypsy PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Yadkin PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sm. Triangular PPt.	3	2	14	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pentagonal PPt.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Randolph PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified PPt.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
PPt. Preform	-	5	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Raw Material	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shatter Fragment	-	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flake	28	33	163	2	45	165	42	20	11	2	8	1	25	23
Core	-	-	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Biface on Flake	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilized Flake	2	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Retouched Flake	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Biface	-	2	7	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unifacial Tool	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bifacial Knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarry Blade	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graver	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perforator	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denticulate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
End Scraper	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Side Scraper	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Chipped Celt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chipped Hoe	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammerstone	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitted Cobble	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitted Cobble/Mano	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone Pipe Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40	48	230	2	59	193	52	24	12	2	12	1	29	28

Table 2 Continued.

	Site No. (with '31AM' prefix)														
Artifact Category	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	Total
Palmer PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kirk PPt.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
St. Albans PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stanly PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Morrow Mtn. PPt.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Guilford PPt.	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	13
Halifax PPt.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Savannah River PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Gypsy PPt.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Yadkin PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sm. Triangular PPt.	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Pentagonal PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Randolph PPt.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Unidentified PPt.	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
PPt. Preform	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Raw Material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shatter Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Flake	209	40	14	34	20	3	11	12	4	11	9	8	20	40	1706
Core	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	24
Biface on Flake	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Utilized Flake	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	1	42
Retouched Flake	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Biface	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	30
Unifacial Tool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bifacial Knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quarry Blade	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Drill	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Graver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Perforator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Denticulate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
End Scraper	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Side Scraper	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Chipped Celt	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chipped Hoe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hammerstone	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14
Pitted Cobble	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pitted Cobble/Mano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stone Pipe Fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	238	49	16	39	25	6	16	14	5	17	10	9	27	45	2085

Table 3. Distribution of lithic artifacts in private collections.

	Site No. (with '31AM' prefix)												
Artifact Category	180	181	184	195	187	189	190	193	196	198	219	228	Total
Clovis PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Palmer PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Kirk PPt.	-	-	5	1	-	18	9	-	-	1	3	-	37
St. Albans PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kanawha PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Stanly PPt.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Morrow Mtn. PPt.	-	-	2	1	-	14	-	-	-	2	5	-	24
Guilford PPt.	-	-	3	4	25	34	8	-	-	4	4	-	82
Halifax PPt.	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Savannah River PPt.	-	-	1	1	8	26	26	-	-	-	4	-	66
Badin PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Yadkin PPt.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Sm. Triangular PPt.	-	-	-	1	2	6	8	-	-	-	36	-	53
Pentagonal PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Randolph PPt.	-	-	-	-	-	11	24	-	-	-	-	1	36
Unidentified PPt.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PPt. Preform	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	15
Biface	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bifacial Knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Quarry Blade	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	7
Drill	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Graver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
End Scraper	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
Chipped Axe	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Chipped Hoe	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Ground Celt	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hammerstone	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Chisel	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pitted Cobble/Metate	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1	1	14	10	51	129	89	2	2	7	65	1	372

Table 4. Distribution of sherds by site.[1]

	Sherd Categories																					
	Coarse Sand							Fine Sand						Med Quartz		Fine Quartz						
Site No.	Plain	CM	FM	Net	Cob	SS	CKS	Plain	CM	Net	Cob	SS	CKS	Plain	Net	Plain	CM	Net	Cob	SS	CKS	
31AM189	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	
31AM190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31AM206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31AM207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
31AM215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	
31AM216	1	-	-	29	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	26	-	-	-	
31AM217	10	-	1	127	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	29	1	2	-	
31AM219	1	-	-	18	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	
31AM220	4	3	-	56	5	15	-	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
31AM226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31AM227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31AM229	7	-	-	53	-	2	-	2	-	27	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	11	-	-	-	
31AM230	2	-	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
31AM232	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31AM238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31AM239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
31AM240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	
31AM241	5	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9	1	8	1	
Total	31	3	1	302	5	24	2	16	2	39	3	2	1	1	3	32	4	92	38	11	1	

Table 4 Continued.

	Sherd Categories														
	Coarse Feldspar			Fine Feldspar							Grit	None		Unid	
Site No.	Plain	Net	SS	Plain	CM	Net	Cob	SS	CKS	CS	FM	Plain	Cob		Total
31AM189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	50
31AM190	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	9	-	-	18	-	-	49	87
31AM206	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31AM207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31AM215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
31AM216	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	120
31AM217	-	-	-	-	-	53	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	239
31AM219	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	43
31AM220	-	-	-	19	1	34	11	92	42	-	-	4	1	205	504
31AM226	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31AM227	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31AM229	-	1	-	18	-	64	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	63	274
31AM230	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	37
31AM232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31AM238	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31AM239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
31AM240	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	17
31AM241	-	-	-	24	2	2	4	21	10	-	-	1	-	44	145
Total	1	1	1	69	6	193	17	144	56	1	18	5	1	419	1545

[1]Key to sherd category codes: Plain = Plain, CM = Cord Marked, FM = Fabric Marked, Net = Net Impressed, Cob = Cob Impressed, SS = Simple Stamped, CKS = Check Stamped, CS = Complicated Stamped, Unid = Unidentified.

critical period of history and has retained subsurface integrity, it is considered significant on a regional level. The Research Laboratories of Anthropology plan to conduct further excavations at this site as part of the ongoing Siouan Project.

Seven historic sites recorded during this survey contained above ground structures. Four of these were pottery kilns operated during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The traditional pottery produced at these kilns is an important part of the folk culture of Alamance County. Unfortunately, little information was recorded about the potters and their craft while the shops were in operation. Consequently, it is important to recognize and preserve this portion of Alamance County's history. These sites are considered significant on a local and regional level. Two of the other standing structures were houses. Both were potentially significant, but had been remodeled at least once and had been occupied until recent years. The historical significance of each is unassessed; pending determination of site integrity. The final historic site containing a standing structure is the Samuel Woody weir (31Am183). The rock walls are in a good state of preservation and, as a well-preserved example of early nineteenth century industry in Alamance County, it is considered significant on a local and regional level.

The archaeological resources in Alamance County are numerous and varied, as the archaeological record extends perhaps as far back as 14,000 years in this area. The most prevalent prehistoric sites in Alamance County consist of small scatters of Archaic lithic artifacts. These sites probably represent the remains of small, temporary camps used by the relatively mobile peoples. They are most often located in

upland areas close to water sources. Generally, these sites do not have spatial integrity and, therefore, most are not historically significant. In the project area, late prehistoric and Contact period settlement tended to occur on terraces or ridges adjacent to Haw River and its tributaries. The remains of these villages often retain a degree of subsurface integrity and many are potentially significant. Too few Paleoindian sites have been recorded in Alamance County to make speculations as to settlement patterns during that period.

Alamance County incorporates land which has been historically important. Prior to colonization, Sissipahaw Indians occupied the Haw River drainage and participated in the fur trade with early Virginia traders along the Great Trading Path. The path crossed Haw River and west of Swepsonville, it divided into a southern and a western route. Remains of historic period Indian settlements in this area could yield very important information about the demise of Piedmont Siouan groups. The Pleasant Grove area is also of particular interest, because it contains a group of people who may have a historical link to the historic Piedmont Indians. The areas in central and southern Alamance County are important because of the early industry that developed along the major water courses. The remains of many foundries, pottery kilns, mills, and mill villages can be found there.

This brief discussion of the archaeological resources in Alamance County is in no manner exhaustive. This report presents an overview of the known archaeological sites within the county and of those areas which have potential to contain unique archaeological resources.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

The Potters of Alamance County
by
Linda F. Carnes

Introduction

The informational balance of oral history, written history, and the archaeological record is an idealistic concern for most historical archaeologists and I am no exception. Archaeologists, as a general rule, are trained to interpret the remains of material culture, often to the unfortunate exclusion of other data sets (i.e., written and oral information). In the case of North Carolina traditional pottery kiln sites, however, the opposite problem is true. The archaeological investigation of these historic sites has been virtually neglected. Excellent written information exists for the genealogies of potters' families, vessel descriptions, and historical, regional patterns of pottery manufacturing (Zug 1970, 1978, 1981, 1986; Sweezy 1975, 1984; Schwartz 1978; and Greer 1977, 1981). With the exception of the Moravian potteries of Old Salem, little has been done in the way of archaeological work on any of the other traditional pottery sites, especially kiln sites. Therefore, in an effort to get my feet "soiled," I decided to select a small pottery region and attempt an archaeological reconnaissance of kiln sites. In the constraints of time and because this project was taken on for a class term paper, I narrowed the scope to focus on: 1) site location; 2) site integrity; 3) potter(s) identified with each site; 4) types of wares produced at each site; 5) surrounding resources required for production of pottery; and 6) potential for additional detailed excavations (dissertation work, hopefully).

For the above stated purposes, I chose the region of southern Alamance County (namely the Newlin and Patterson townships), which Zug (1986:30) has described as having a "distinctive, self-contained tradition" of pottery production. This pottery region, located near the community of Snow Camp was settled in the mid-eighteenth century by Quakers who migrated from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Because clay resources were the prominent factor for this industry and not county lines, a portion of this pottery-producing region overlaps into northern Chatham County. A few kiln sites were recorded in Chatham County, but for the sake of brevity, I concentrated my efforts only on the Alamance County kiln sites. An shown in Figure 1, five kiln sites were located during field inspection. Two of the sites warranted archaeological investigations and will be discussed presently. The remaining three sites could only be drawn or photographed.

To complement the archaeological work, I also interviewed a few local residents to obtain information about pottery sites and to examine their collections. I thought by recognizing key attributes of vessel forms (i.e., rims, lips, handles, vessel shapes, capacity markers, and glaze types), identification of unmarked fragments found at the kiln sites would be accomplished. Some of this detective work paid off.

Boggs

The first informant I interviewed was Mrs. Lola Woody, 84, of Saxapahaw. She is the great-granddaughter of John Thomas Boggs who began pottery making in Alamance County in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Of clear mind and remarkable spirit, Mrs. Woody was a delight to talk to. I was granted permission to photograph her

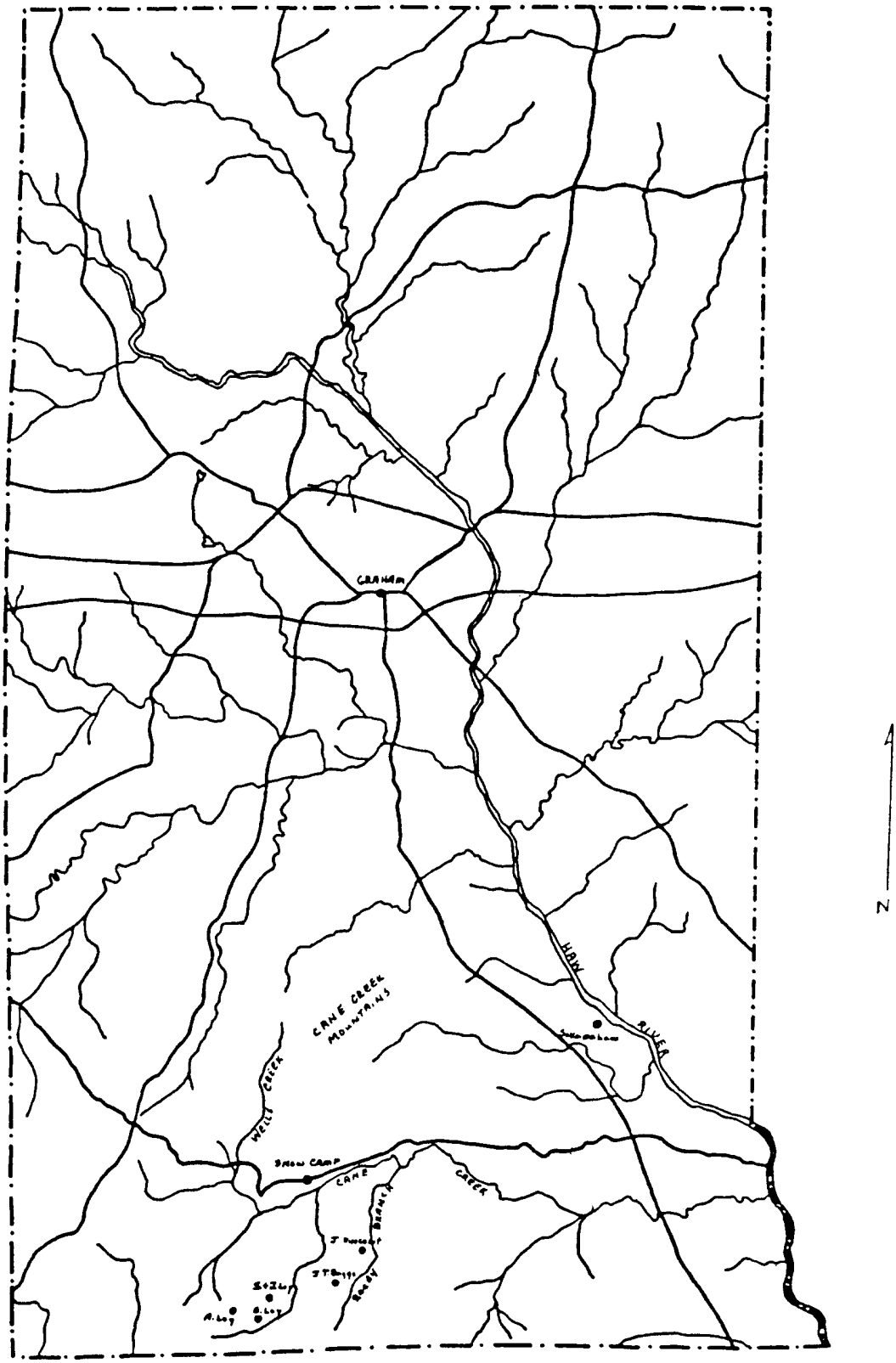

Figure 1. Map of Alamance County locating kiln sites.

collection of pottery handed down by her mother. Several pieces she had passed on to her children and grandchildren to maintain pride in the family pottery name. As illustrated in Figure 2 (all photographs are in the back of this report), her collection consisted of four lead-glazed, red bodied earthenware "dirt dishes," two salt-glazed stoneware vases marked "J T BOGGS," and a large salt-glazed stoneware pitcher. The dirt dish" or pie dish, as Zug points out (1981:23) was a popular kitchen item because of its ability to withstand thermal shock. Production of this earthenware vessel form continued into the twentieth century, even though most other forms of earthenware production had ceased much earlier. The two, double strap-handled vases with footed bases and thick walls, are very unusual forms and may have been commemorative or special pieces. The "S" and the "N" are both backwards on the stamped mark. The pitcher is a handsome piece with light gray stoneware body, thin strap handle, and green-tinted salt glaze. Zug (1986:30) states that the stonewares of Alamance County possess distinctive characteristics such as; light-gray to cream-colored body (typical of iron-free clays), thick, dark salt drippings, and greenish flows of crazed glaze down the sides.

According to Mrs. Woody, the Boggs Pottery was located about two miles south of Snow Camp on secondary road 1004 (Figure 3), on the east side of the road. John Thomas Boggs began pottery production at this site in the early to middle nineteenth century. Earthenware clays were obtained from the Pinehill area, and stoneware clays were dug locally. After his death, J.T.'s son, Timothy ran the shop and was later aided by Joseph Vincent. Tim Boggs died of tuberculosis and Joe Vincent, his

Figure 2.

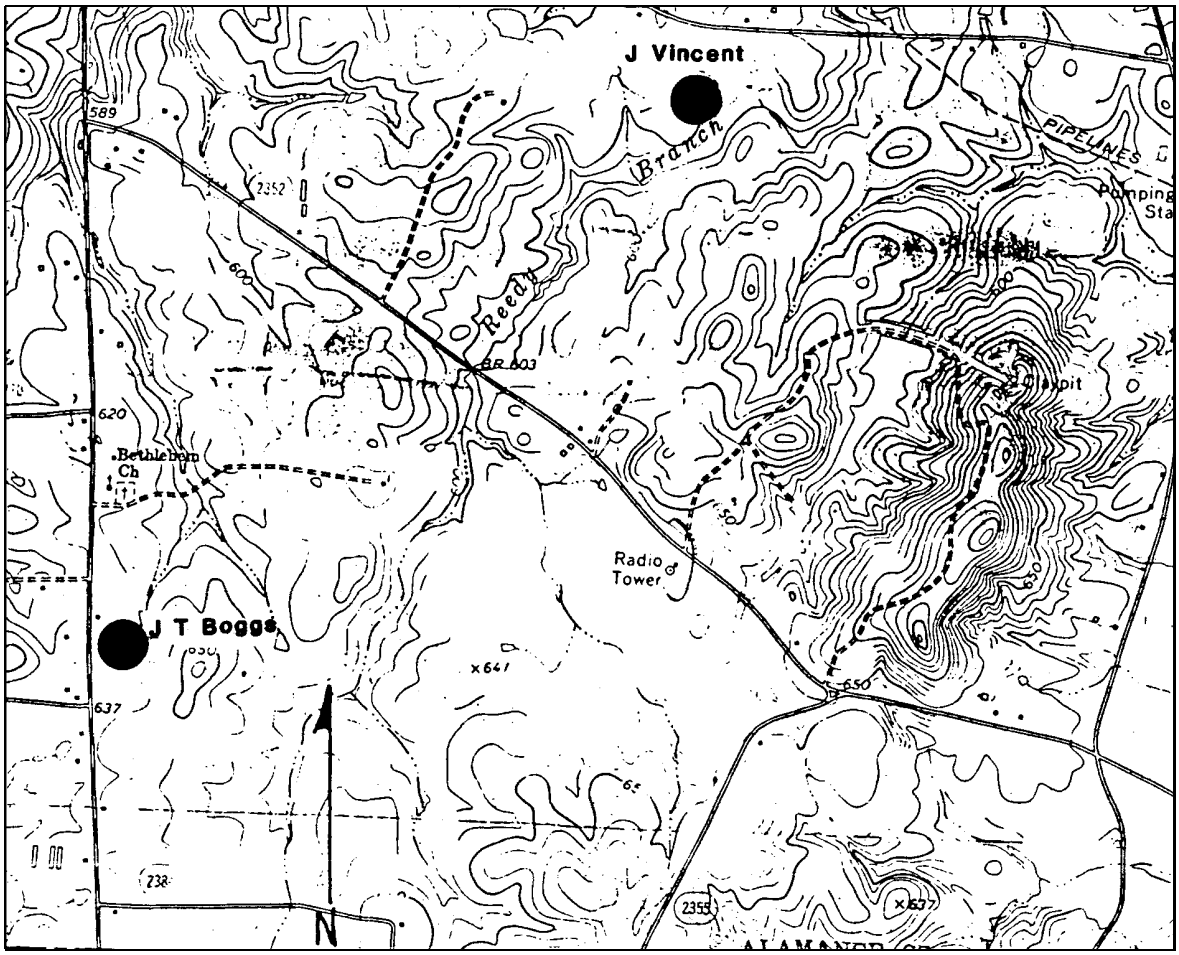

Figure 3. Map of Boggs and Vincent kiln sites.

brother-in-law, ran the shop with help from his two sons, Cesco and Turner. The shop ceased operations about 1910.

The remains of the kiln structure were located during field inspection along with a mound of debris (waster pile?) and boards from a razed structure. The kiln appeared to be a rectangular ground-hog type oven, approximately twenty-four feet long by eight to ten feet in width. The long axis of the kiln (and chimney end) was situated perpendicular to the road. The dome of the kiln was collapsed and only one archway of brick remained intact. The side walls appeared to be constructed of field stones and supported by a dirt embankment. It is likely that this kiln was a "side loading" oven, similar to Albert Loy's and Joseph Vincent's (discussed later). Large trees and thick vines obscured the remains and restricted surface collection of the waster pile. The interior of the intact brick archway was heavily glazed with a sodium-glass deposit, evidence of continuous salt-glazing activities. A green-shingled, two-story frame house located immediately north of the kiln site was said to have been the Boggs homeplace, as well as a larger, two-story I-house located about .6 mile south of the site, adjacent to Tom Boggs Road (Howard Hinshaw, personal communication). G. L. Roach is the current landowner of this kiln site and future research at this kiln is likely.

Another Snow Camp resident, who wishes to remain anonymous, was interviewed to obtain additional kiln site data. A local school teacher for over forty years, the informant was very knowledgeable about local history and early residents. She also owned a collection of locally-made stonewares and was kind enough to let me photograph them (Figures 4-5). Figure 4 illustrates three jugs, a churn, a pitcher, two

Figure 4.

Figure 5.

small-mouthed preserve jars, and one wide-mouth jar. All pieces are either salt-glazed or Albany-slipped stonewares, exhibiting the typical regional attributes previously mentioned (Zug 1986:30). The two preserve jars with sloping shoulders and high collars are marked "T B" and are the work of Tim Boggs. The two small jugs with smoothly pulled strap handles and thick flanges around the mouth are also attributed to the Boggs pottery shop. Figure 5 shows a variety of wide-mouthed jars, crocks, and creamers. Slight variations of handle application and rim shape are noted. The three largest pieces are attributed to the Boggs pottery based on these features. None of the remaining pieces were marked except for capacity indicators. Future kiln site research may provide fragments of broken vessels which would help to identify many of the unmarked wares found in private collections of this region.

Loy

Mr. Roscoe Loy, son of Albert Loy, a prominent potter in this region during the twentieth century, was interviewed to gather information on Albert's and other Loy family kiln sites. According to Zug (1986:29), about half of the potters in southern Alamance County were members of the Loy family. The first Loys who migrated into the area were two brothers, William (born circa 1803) and Solomon (born circa 1805). Based on census data, two other Loys, possibly other brothers or close relatives of William and Solomon, were known to have been potters in the Alamance County area. They were John Loy (born circa 1809) and Jeremiah Loy (born circa 1818), (Zug 1986:29-30). William had a son named Mebane (born circa 1838), but it is not known if he was a potter or not. Solomon had a son named John M. Loy (born in

1832, died 1911) who worked with his father and became a prominent potter in the community. John M. Loy was already listed as a potter in the 1850 census at the age of 17 (Zug, private potter's notebook). Howard Hinshaw (personal communication) and Zug suggest that John M. may have worked for a brief period at the J.T. Boggs pottery shop. John M. Loy had two sons who also became potters in Alamance County; William H. (born 1855, died 1894) and Albert (born 1874, died 1955) (Zug 1986:30).

The first two Loy kiln sites that Roscoe pointed out to me were those of Will (William H.) Loy and John (M.?) Loy, located in northern Chatham County, adjacent to the Alamance County line (Figure 6). Will Loy's kiln site is located in a large field, northeast of the intersection of Flint Ridge Road and Sylvan Road, on the Clayton Moon property. As shown in the photograph (Figure 7), the site has been severely disturbed. All that remains are a few glazed bricks and waster debris pushed up next to a natural rock outcrop. Roscoe remembers that the kiln was a rectangular ground-hog type similar to his father's (Albert's). No further archaeological work is recommended for this site because of its disturbed nature.

The second Loy site I visited was that of John (M.?) Loy, located just southeast of Will's, on the north side of Flint Ridge Road. This kiln site is situated in a wooded area and was partially obscured by leaf fall and tree limbs. A mound of soil appears to have supported the rectangular ground-hog kiln. The size of the depression and a few intact wall sections (Figure 8) suggest that this kiln may also have been a "side-loading" style. A few sherds were collected from the talus slope of the mound. Thick salt glaze deposits were noted on scattered

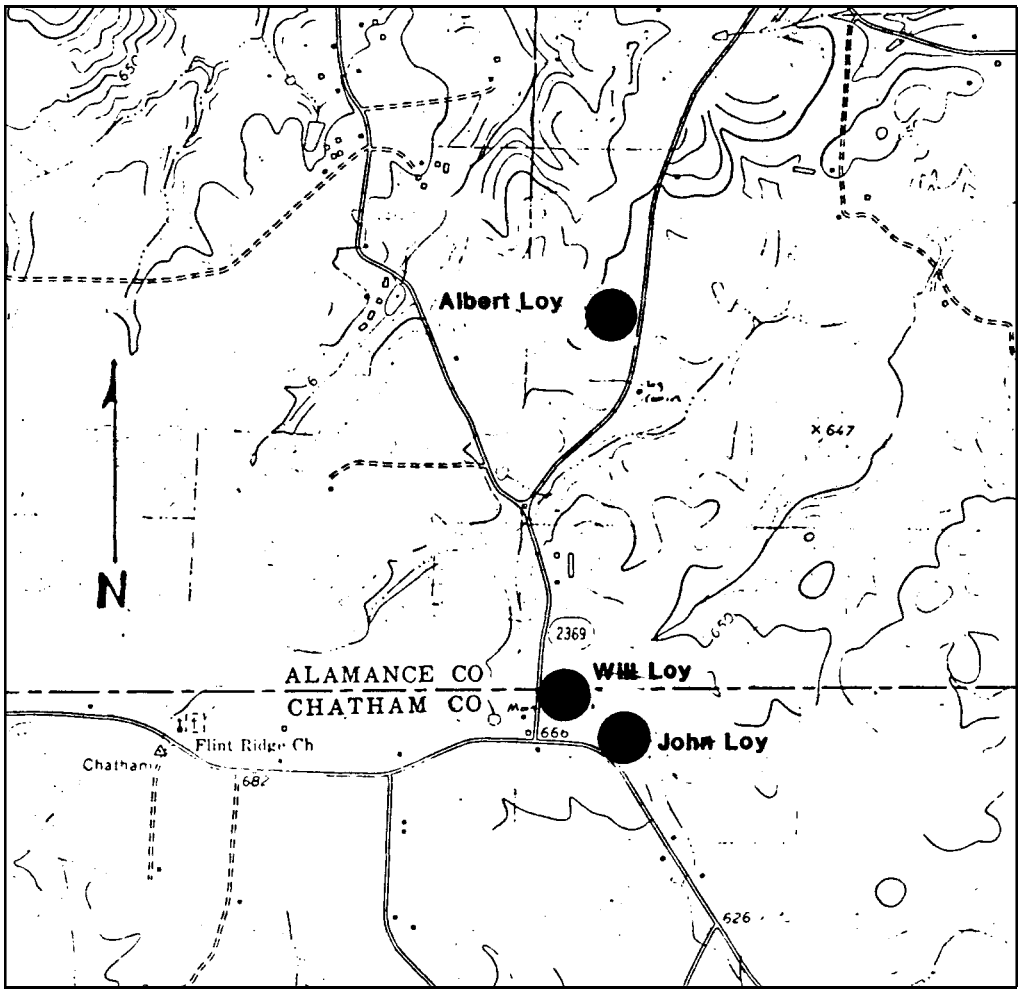

Figure 6. Map of Loy kiln sites.

Figure 7.

Figure 8.

brick and stone structural pieces. Little remains of the site integrity and no future archaeological work is recommended.

Albert Loy's kiln site was then inspected. I located it in Alamance County, on the west side of Sylvan Road, (Figure 6) in a wooded area. Enough remained of the kiln to construct a scale drawing (Figure 9). Only a portion of the brick arch remained intact (Figure 10). The chimney base and side walls of the kiln are constructed of local field stones. It is a rectangular ground-hog type kiln with a side-loading firebox. In his efforts to maintain family property, Roscoe Loy has piled tree limbs and other debris for burning in the kiln chamber (Figure 11). A few sherds were found near the kiln but no mound of wasters was noted, probably due to recent landscaping. According to Roscoe and Zug (1981:23), Albert Loy made lead glazed earthenwares (mostly pie dishes), as well as stonewares which he either salted of slipped. Horace Dalton Loy and Roscoe Loy have several Loy family pieces. Permission for future archaeological work on the site was granted and may prove worthwhile with the bottom portion of the kiln still intact.

Another suspected Loy kiln site was then brought to my attention by Mr. Eugene Whitehead, a local resident, who had unearthed kiln debris while landscaping his front yard. The Whitehead property is located on the north side of Old Dam Road (Figure 12). Mr. Whitehead, who is in his early seventies, has lived on the property for over thirty years. He purchased the land from his father, who he said had purchased it from a Loy. On the site is a recent (circa 1940s/50s) house, a log house (now a workshop), a garage/shed, and a log barn. Carl Lounsbury's book, entitled Alamance County Architectural Heritage (1980:130), states

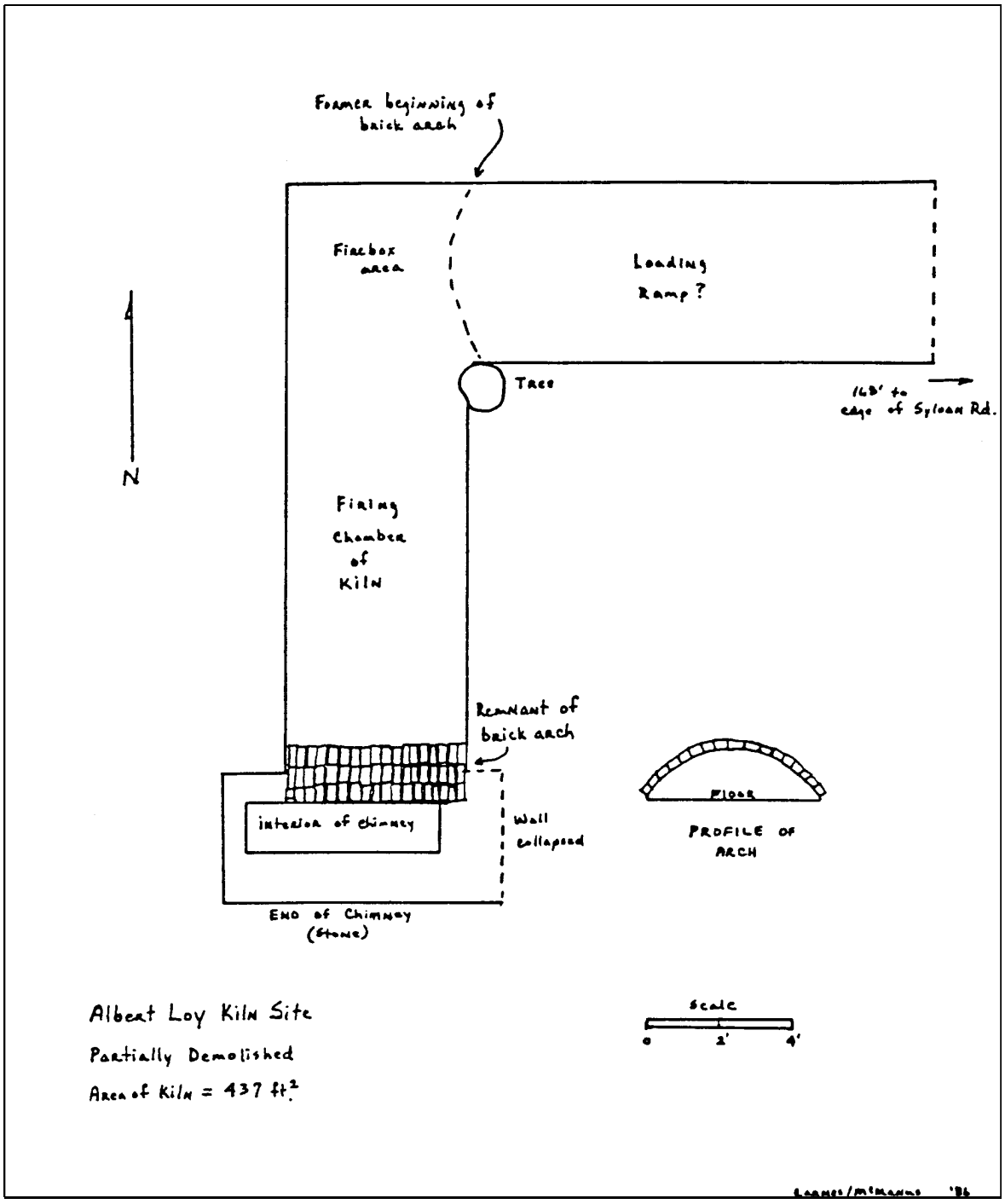

Figure 9. Scale drawing of Albert Loy kiln site.

Figure 10.

Figure 11.

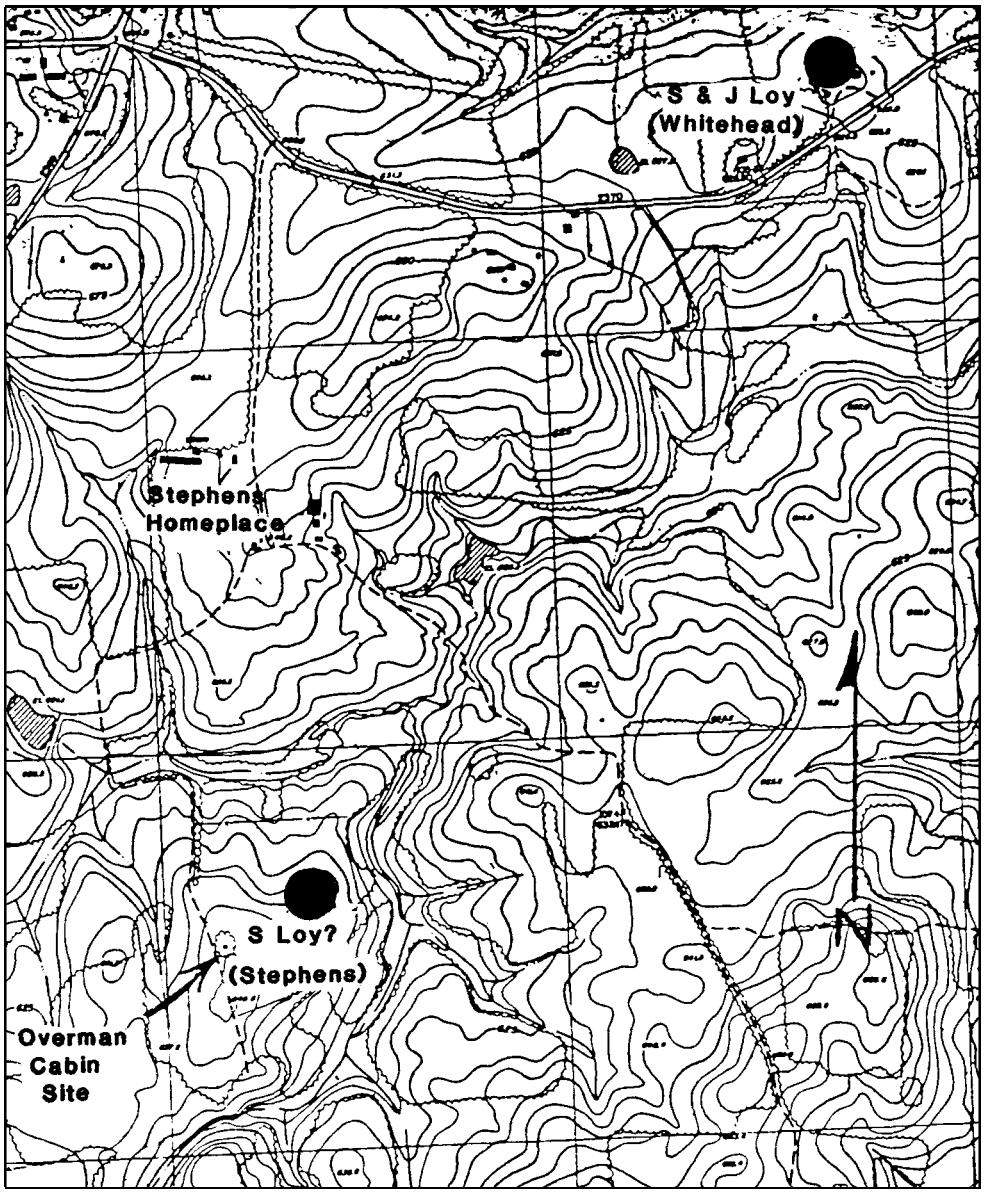

Figure 12. Map of archaeologically-tested kiln sites.

that the log house belonged to a "Loy" and was built circa 1880. A property deed, dated 1857 (in the possession of Ross Stephens), describes the Whitehead land tract but unfortunately the initial in front of the name Loy is not decipherable. If it is a J for John, he would have been 25 years old at the time; or if it is an S for Solomon, he would have been 52. The log barn and other site appurtenances indicate that this site is an "early one."

Upon my arrival, Mr. Whitehead showed me the low mound of waster material he had been digging into (Figures 13-14). I immediately began to recognize kiln furniture (coils, slabs, daub, and glazed brick) as well as pottery sherds with a variety of glazes. I picked up lead-glazed earthenwares (Figure 15), salt-glazed stonewares (Figure 16), Albany-slipped stonewares (Figure 17), in addition to lots of kiln debris (Figure 18). Surmising my excitement about the site, Mr. Whitehead them produced a two-piece pewter pipe mold, the type used to make stub-stemmed pipe bowls (Figure 19). He found it in the chinking between the logs of the house when he was installing a new window. (The pipe bowl shown with it was recovered in the dog pen behind the garage--they don't match, but I thought they were of interest). Similar pipes were mass-produced by the German potters of Old Salem during the eighteenth century (Bivins 1972).

As shown in Figure 15, several of the earthenware sherds were lead glazed in a variety of earthtones (i.e., browns, oranges, cinnamons, and tans). Rims and vessel profiles suggest wide-mouthed containers (i.e., bowls, crocks, or dirt dishes with sloping walls). Several strap handle fragments and handle terminals were noted on the salt-glazed stoneware sherds (Figure 16). One thick-lipped jug spout, also salt-glazed

Figure 13.

Figure 14.

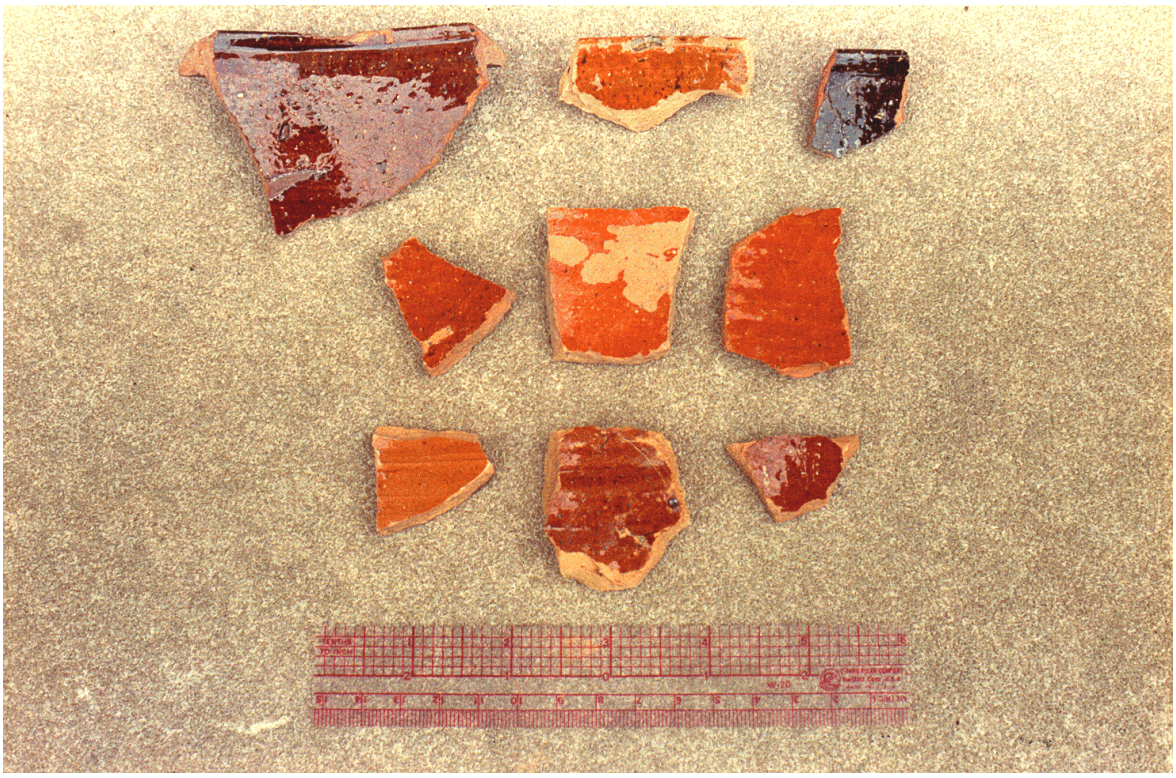

Figure 15.

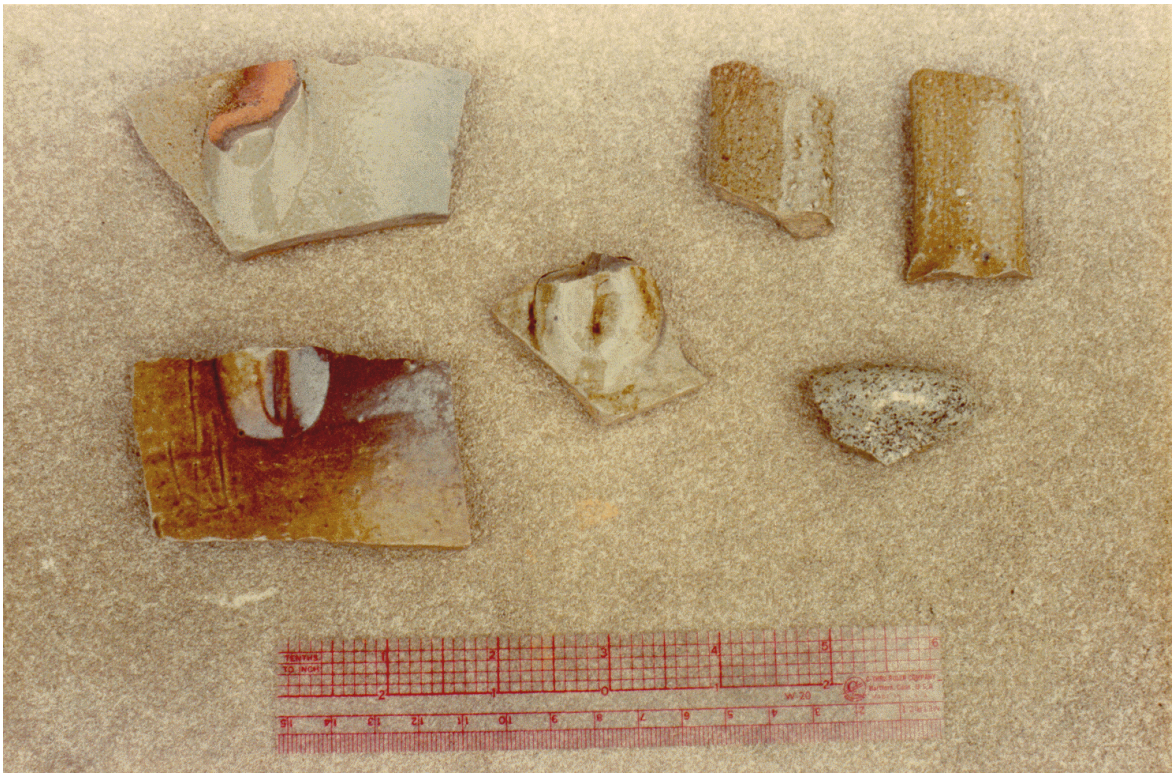

Figure 16.

Figure 17.

Figure 18.

Figure 19.

Figure 20.

stoneware, was found (Figure 16, lower right). Figure 17, shows a sample of Albany-slipped pieces, cobalt-decorated pieces, and rim forms. (Note the severely melted piece in the lop left corner, and the glob of brick fused to the basal sherd, bottom center). A sample of kiln furniture and debris is shown in Figure 18. The hand-molded coils at the bottom were used in the kiln to stack and separate wares. Typically, they were coated in a gritty sand to prevent sticking to the wares, floors, and each other. A glob of glazed slag and heavily glazed bricks are shown at the top. The triangular shaped glazed sherd (bottom right) is a draw trial or tester piece. These chips were cut from a greenware vessel and used to test firing or glazing conditions in the kiln.

A few unique sherds were also surface collected from the waster pile area of the site which provided valuable information for site interpretation. Figure 20, illustrates earthenware plate fragments with slip-trailed decorations under a lead glaze. Reminiscent of the highly decorative Moravian pottery tradition and Pennsylvania redwares, the potter Solomon Loy was also known for his elaborate slip-trailed decorated earthenware plates (Zug 1981:21-23). Howard Hinshaw stated that Solomon may have picked up this decorative technique from the German Lutheran settlement of Mount Hermon, where he first settled when he migrated south.

White slips were made of kaolin clays and coloring agents would be added later (i.e., green from copper oxides, browns and rusts from iron oxides, and black and purple from manganese oxides). Often these slips would be trailed from a slipcup, or painted on in geometric designs, or sponged on in random patterns (Zug 1981:21). The plate or dish form

used by Solomon Loy was characterized by a gracefully sloping rim, a concave booge, carefully squared rim, and well formed interior (Zug 1981:23). The careful tooling and decorative elements of these sherds (Figure 20) also exhibit these attributes. The top right piece appears to be underfired and the lower right piece has a "dotted" motif along the plate rim (similar to Staffordshire wares of the early eighteenth century). No other traditional North Carolina potter, except possibly Solomon's son, John M., is known to have this decorating technique on lead-glazed earthenwares.

Three sherds from the waster pile were marked with initials (Figure 21). Two sherds with stamped letters have been attributed to John M. Loy; both are salt-glazed stoneware. An earthenware sherd (unglazed) has the letters (Wh) incised on it and may be attributed to John's son William (Will) H. Loy. Based on all this evidence it seems likely that this site belonged to Solomon Loy and later, to his son John M. Loy.

Because no intact structural materials could be found in the disturbed mound of dirt, I tentatively interpreted it as the waster pile. Mr. Whitehead was agreeable (and excited) to further investigation and test unit excavation. He remembered his father telling him about setting in posts for an animal pen thirty years earlier and "running into a lot of brick, like a wall". He showed me the spot, on the east side of his garage and I started digging. A site map was drawn to plot in the location of all site features and the test unit (Figure 22). A roughly four by six foot test unit was staked out and excavation commenced. Numerous pieces of kiln debris were found and several diagnostic sherds (slip-trailed pieces and salt-glazed stonewares). Large in-situ rock slabs were exposed .6 foot below ground

Figure 21.

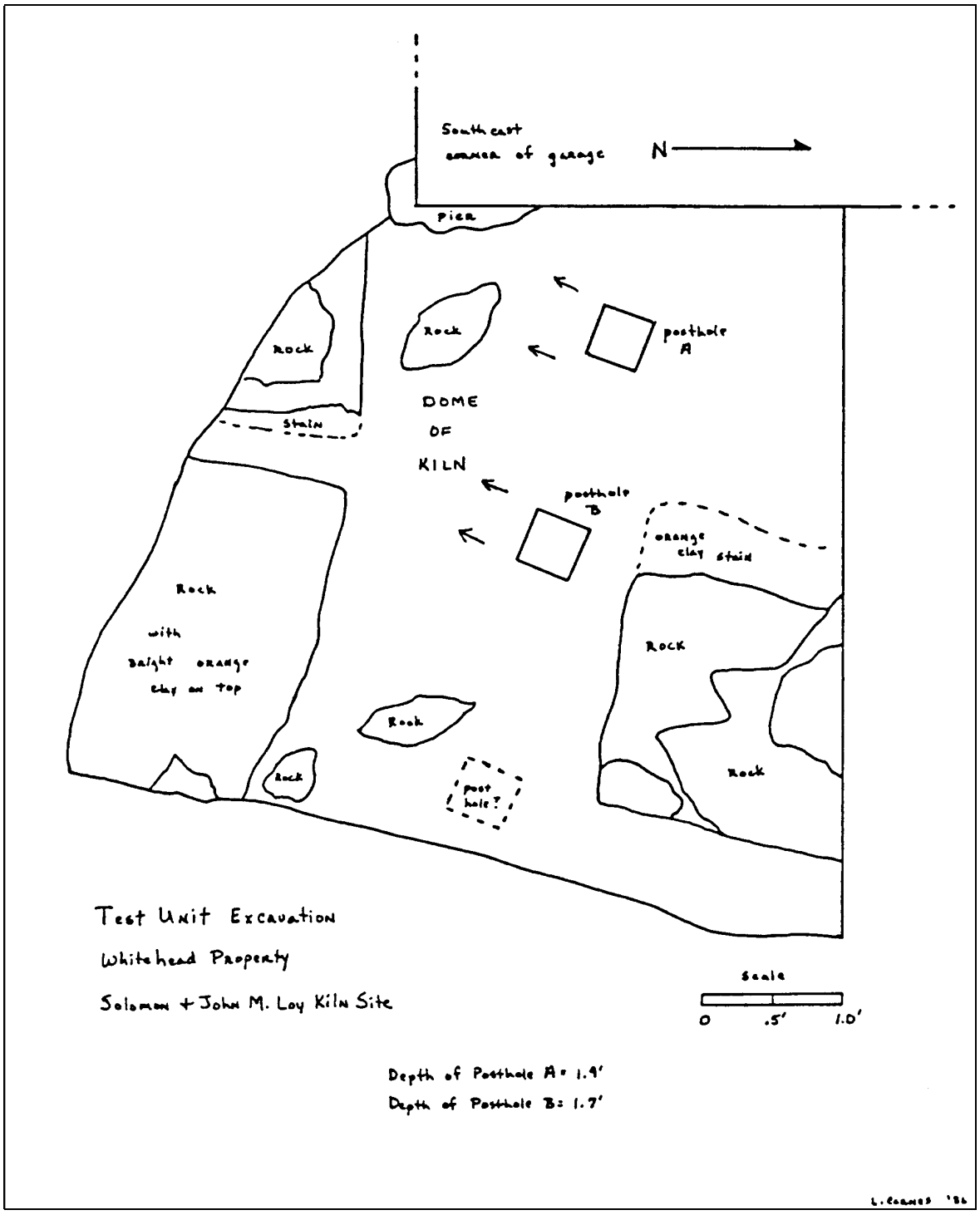

Figure 22. Sketch map of Solomon and John M. Loy kiln site.

surface and were first thought to be building foundation stones (or piers). Then two square postholes were found (Figure 23 detail) aligned northwest to southeast. I interpreted these as the earlier postholes for the animal pen Whitehead's father built. I cleaned out the postholes and discovered that I was standing on the dome of the kiln arch, which appeared to extend south. Bricks of the kiln walls and arch were exposed in the profiles of postholes A and B. After having seen the Boggs kiln earlier, I realized that the slabs of stone were actually placed on top of the brick arch and were part of the kiln structure. It appears the interior of this kiln is virtually intact and would definitely warrant additional investigations at a later date. My preliminary interpretation is that it is a rectangular ground-hog style but firebox and chimney end could not be determined. A portion of the kiln extends under the garage/shed building, obviously post dating abandonment of the kiln. A sample of excavated kiln material is shown is Figure 24. (Note the finger impressions in the daub and the two slip-decorated plate rims). I then covered the floor of the test unit with black plastic and backfilled the pit to protect it until a future time when excavations can be undertaken.

Through another local informant, I was introduced to Ross Stephens of the Snow Camp community who reported having a kiln site on his property. Mr. Stephens, a neighbor of Mr. Whitehead's, has lived on the property all of his life. The Stephen's homeplace is located on the south side of Old Dam Road (Figure 12, map). The kiln site is located south of the homeplace in a large, open cow pasture. Mr. Stephens has known about the mound of rocks all of his life but was never sure if it was a kiln site or not. Nothing was known of a potter or family

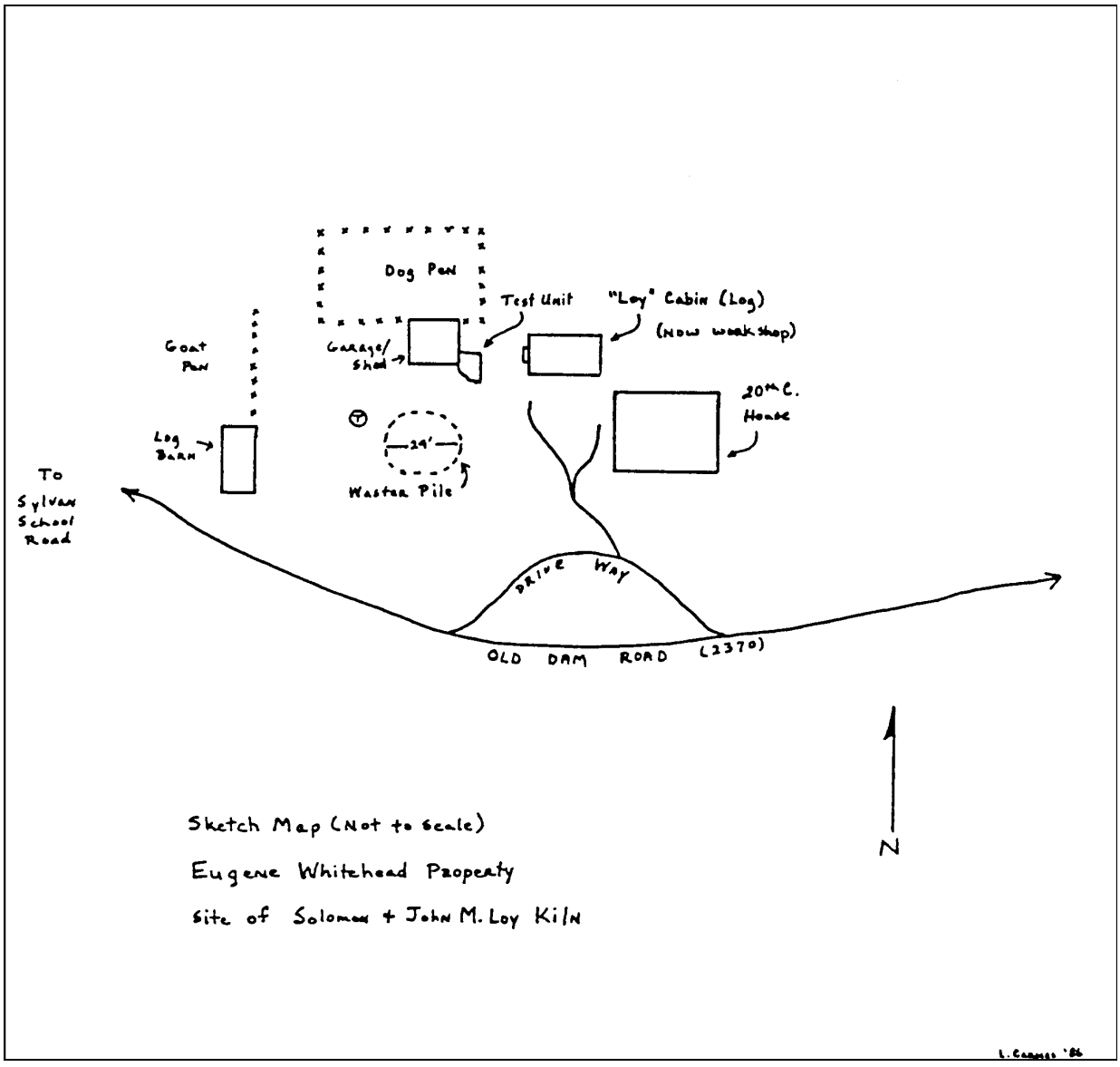

Figure 23. Test unit at Solomon and John M. Loy kiln site.

Figure 24.

Figure 25.

associated with the site. Unknowingly, two modern potters (Mark Hewitt and Waymon Cole) had visited Mr. Stephens farm to dig pottery clays but were never aware of a nearby kiln site. Mr. Stephens recalled that the last known owner of this land was a Robert Overman whose cabin site is about 1000 feet west of the kiln remains. Lounsbury's book of Alamance architectural survey (1980:96) was checked for additional evidence. A photograph of the Overman cabin was found but did not add to the kiln site question. Mr. Stephens had razed the cabin five years earlier. No information could be found to determine if Overman was a potter.

Upon field inspection, a large circular mound of rocks covered with large trees was surveyed. The mound measured approximately twenty-one feet in diameter, and four feet higher than the surrounding terrain. I obtained permission to excavate and two spots relatively free of roots (I thought!) were selected for testing. The northeast test unit (approximately three by four feet) was situated in the mound slope. Many sizeable fieldstones were encountered; none appeared to be in-situ. Only one brick was recovered along with several unglazed and lead-glazed earthenware sherds (Figure 25). Large tree roots made me abandon this unit and move to the northwest quadrant of the mound. This test unit (approximately two by four feet) yielded numerous sherds and kiln furniture. A sample of archaeologically recovered pieces is shown in Figure 26. Ribbed, extruded handles were found, a heavily glazed slab, and rims and bases of straight-sided unglazed earthenware crocks. Numerous lead-glazed earthenware sherds (in a variety of earthy tones) were found as well as five slip-trailed decorated plate rims (Figure 27). I was immediately intrigued by the striking similarities of these glazed pieces (decorated and undecorated) to those found at the

Figure 26.

Figure 27.

Whitehead kiln site. Upon closer inspection in the laboratory, the two assemblages of this ware type are virtually identical. Interestingly, no stoneware sherds were found (so far, anyway) at this site, which suggests it may pre-date the popularity of stoneware production in this areas or an alternate hypothesis may be that this kiln was used specifically (exclusively) for earthenware production. Unfortunately, no intact structural elements of the kiln were uncovered during excavation of the two test units. Future archaeological investigations (perhaps a test unit in the center of the mound) will reveal more structural information and help to positively identify this site as a Solomon Loy kiln site.

Vincent

Towards the end of this project, another kiln site was discovered on the Ritchie property, located on the south side of Quakenbush Road (Figure 3, map). Following information provided by Howard Hinshaw and John Allen, two local residents, the Vincent house site and kiln site were surveyed. The kiln is located in a wooded area surrounded by an earthen mound. A few of the chamber walls are intact. Based on this observation and the general shape of the ground depression, I interpreted this kiln as a rectangular ground-hog type which was probably loaded from the side (similar to Boggs' and Albert Loy's kilns). Two heavily glazed brick fragments and an Albany-slipped stoneware basal sherd were surface collected. Twilight prevented photographing this site, but a return visit is planned.

Joseph H. Vincent (born in 1856, died 1922) worked with his brother-in-law, Timothy Boggs at his pottery shop. Later Joseph's sons,

Cesco and Turner, also became potters and together built their own shop which operated until the 1930s (Zug 1986:30). Further work at this site is recommended. In addition, the further work on the potters of northern Chatham County will be necessary in order to provide a more complete regional analysis of this pottery-producing community.

Summary and Concluding Comments

In retrospect, this preliminary archaeological investigation of pottery sites in southern Alamance County, answered a few questions I had but also generated a thousand more. Of the five kiln sites surveyed, four are recommended for further archaeological research (Whitehead's, Stephens', Boggs', and Vincent's sites). In addition, geological information about the pyrophyllite clay deposits in the region would answer questions about suitable and non-suitable resources. Further archaeological and geological studies of the traditional pottery-making industry in this region (and statewide) are urgently needed to complement the already existing historical and genealogical data and enhance a holistic interpretation of human behaviors related to pottery production. These kiln sites represent a nonrenewable cultural resource which could provide archaeologically derived answers to many critical technological and chronological questions. As a resource base, these sites are being lost (destroyed) at a rapid rate, reducing the possibilities of future regional pottery studies. Hopefully, an awareness of this resource loss will help to generate a specific site research program designed to document this aspect of North Carolina's historic pottery-making industry.

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