ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LENOIR-WAKE 500 kV TRANSMISSION LINE IN LENOIR AND WAKE COUNTIES, NORTH CAROLINA

by

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November, 1985

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

During November 1985, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology devoted six man-days to surveying 13 miles of the proposed Lenoir-Wake 500 kV transmission line. The 13 miles consist of seven separate segments that run through Johnston, Wayne, and Lenoir counties. The project was initiated at the request of Carolina Power and Light Company and resulted in the recording of four new archaeological sites and the re-assessment of four previously recorded sites. Because it was determined that the construction of the transmission line will not affect any significant archaeological sites, clearance is recommended for the project.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Carolina Power and Light Company, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology spent six man-days, between November 17 and 21, surveying 13 mi of the proposed Lenoir-Wake 500 kV transmission line corridor. The corridor extends from N.C. 96 in Johnston County, through Wayne County, to the S.R. 1324 and S.R. 1336 intersection in Lenoir County. The corridor is 180 ft wide and areas surveyed consist of seven separate segments comprising approximately one-third of the total corridor length.

The objectives of the survey were to locate and evaluate the research potential of as many archaeological sites as possible within the corridor. A "site", as defined here, refers to at least two spatially related artifacts or features that are indicative of prehistoric or historic activities. This definition only excludes the isolated "spot-find" which could result from any number of fortituous events.

Sites were located by carefully walking over all areas with surface visibility. The evaluation of a site's potential or significance was guided by criteria of the National Register which state that archaeological resources are considered significant or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places if they have "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history" (36 CFR Part 800.1). Although this guideline is vague, it seems that, minimally, a site should have spatial or depositional context well enough preserved to permit behavioral analysis beyond simple chronological determination.

The survey resulted in the discovery of four new prehistoric sites, three of which probably date to the Archaic period. A fourth site produced evidence of a Woodland period occupation. In addition, four previously recorded sites were re-evaluated, and their precise location relative to the transmission line was determined. The survey results indicate that no significant archaeological resources will be impacted by the construction of the transmission line.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Archaeologists usually divide the prehistory of North Carolina into three periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. The Archaic period is further broken down into three subperiods--Early, Middle, and Late--which are based on the forms and methods of manufacturing chipped-stone tools, particularily projectile points. The Woodland period is divided into several phases. Along the northern Fall Line, the Vincent, Clements, and Gaston phases have been defined (Coe 1964). These phases are similar to the Deep Creek, Mt. Pleasant, and Cashie phases of the northeast Coastal Plain (Phelps 1983). West of the project area, the Badin, Yadkin, Uwharrie, and Pee Dee phases have been identified. Styles of pottery, as well as other material culture traits, provide indices for differentiating these Woodland phases. The Paleoindian period is represented by the Hardaway complex, which is characterized in its earliest from by a lanceolate projectile point with a thin concave base. This early variety evolved into a Dalton-like point with broad, shallow side notches and serrated edges. Terminal Hardaway is represented by a projectile point with narrow side notches

and a concave recurved base. Hardaway peoples occupied central North Carolina perhaps as early as 12,000 B.C. (Coe 1964).

The Late Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods are represented respectively by the Palmer and Kirk complexes, which are also distinguished by projectile point styles. Palmer points are rather small, averaging 35 mm long and 20 mm wide. These points typically have serrated triangular blades, notched corners, and a straight ground base. Kirk specimens are larger, with some varieties averaging 100 mm long and 35 mm wide. Although blades are again triangular and serrated, the bases are straight to slightly rounded but never ground. Corner notching, characteristic of early Kirk specimens, is replaced by broad square stems in later varieties. Palmer may date as early as 10,000 B.C., while the Kirk complex appears to span the millennia between 6000 and 9000 B.C. (Coe, personal communications).

The beginning of the Middle Archaic is marked by the appearance of the Stanly complex, which displays the continued evolution of stemmed projectile points. During the Stanly phase, blades become wider and stems narrower, although the basic form still resembles the later Kirk types. The Stanly complex also contains the first evidence for extensive use of polished stone implements. A continuity of projectile point styles was interrupted at the end of the Stanly phase by the introduction of two new types, both of which appear stylistically to be unrelated to the previous sequence. The earliest type is represented by the Morrow Mountain point, which has a small blade and short tapering stem. Following the Morrow Mountain phase, a long thick lanceolate point, the Guilford, was introduced. This type is wide-spread over central North Carolina but not frequently found outside the area. Stanly dates from 5000 to 6000 B.C.; the Morrow Mountain phase dates

from 5000 to 4500 B.C. (Coe 1964:122-125).

The Late Archaic period began with a return to the manufacture of broad bladed, stemmed projectile points, characterized by the Savannah River complex. During this phase, full-grooved axes and soapstone bowls made their first appearance. The Savannah River complex, which began about 4000 B.C., persisted in some areas of North Carolina until about 500 B.C. (Coe 1964:123-124).

The Woodland period began with the introduction of pottery and agriculture, and lasted in most areas of North Carolina until European contact. The earliest of these Woodland occupations is represented by the Badin and Vincent complexes, which include well-developed ceramic techniques and large triangular projectile points. The pottery is well made, with a fine sand or non-tempered paste, and typically has a cord-marked or fabric-impressed exterior surface (Coe 1964:28).

We know very little about these Early Woodland cultures (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 500), but we can speculate that horticulture became more important and villages developed during this period. Some of the nomadism of the Archaic gave way to at least semi-permanent settlements strategically located near fertile, friable soils.

West of the survey area, the Middle and Late Woodland periods (ca. A.D. 500-1500) are defined by the Yadkin and Uwharrie phases. The shift from Early to Middle and Late Woodland, though not abrupt, is apparent in the respective ceramic traditions. The fine sand-tempered Early Woodland sherds were gradually replaced by crushed-quartz-tempered types of the Yadkin and Uwharrie phases. By Uwharrie times, check-stamped and net-impressed exteriors were added to the iventory of surface finishes, and fabric impressing was abandoned.

In the immediate study area, three ceramic series have been defined for the Woodland period. The earliest is the Grifton series which is characteristically clay tempered and displays a fabric-impressed exterior. Grifton ceramics were replaced by the Lenoir series, defined by crushed quartz or coarse sand temper and a variety of surface finishes including cord marked, fabric impressed, and simple stamped. The Late Woodland and Early Historic periods are represented by the Tower Hill series. Although many of the basic Lenoir series attributes continued, there was a trend toward a more compact, fine-sand-tempered paste and the fabric impressions became somewhat finer (Crawford 1966).

By A.D. 1200, agriculture was firmly established. Corn, beans, and squash were being grown to support larger populations that lived in permanent villages along the major rivers. Hunting, however, continued to be important and would remain so throughout the Historic period. During the Historic period, the project area and surrounding Coastal Plain were occupied by Iroquois-speaking Tuscarora Indians. Shortly after the end of the Tuscarora War in 1714, most of these Indian groups moved to join their linguistic cousins in New York.

Central North Carolina was first settled during the middle of the eighteenth century by Scottish subsistence farmers. by 1760, the naval stores industry reached the area and was quickly followed by the lumber industry. As land was cleared to furnish raw materials for the lumber and naval stores industries, permanent settlements grew in number and small farms were extablished for the production of corn, rice, hogs, and cattle, along with cotton and tobacco.

By the mid-nineteenth century, large plantations and the institution of slavery was widespread. Cotton production was foremost. After the Civil War, slave labor was replaced by the tenant system, and

tobacco and truck farming began to compete with cotton and corn. Today soy beans, corn, and tobacco along with truck crops are the main components of the agricultural system. The area also produces poultry, eggs, beef, hogs, and dairy products.

SURVEY METHODS, CONDITIONS, AND RESULTS

The survey area lies in the heart of the Inner Coastal Plain province of North Carolina. Relief is slight, generally level to gently sloping, which results in slow flowing streams and poor drainage, particularly along the stream flanks. The area is drained by the Neuse River and its tributaries. Most of the land is under cultivation with soy beans, corn, and tobacco comprising the primary crops.

The forested areas are comprised of bottomland hardwood forests that have developed along the streams and around ponds and lakes. Canopy species include water oak, hickory, red maple, and ash. Sweet gum and tulip poplar occupy slightly dryer areas.

Bottomland forests provide habitats for an abundant and dense wildlife population. Characteristic mammals include squirrel, deer, opossum, racoon, mink, otter, and bobcat. Several species of birds including woodduck are also common (Coastal Zone Resources 1972:97-98).

Archaeological survey of the proposed Lenoir-Wake 500 kV transmission line corridor was accomplished by visual inspection of all designated areas with surface exposures sufficient to permit the identification of cultural materials. Much of the land crossed by the corridor was cleared and moderately well-drained, and provided favorable

conditions for survey. Stream valleys, however, were usually low, marshy or swampy, and wooded. These latter areas were inspected but not surface collected due to conditions and low potential for containing archaeological remains. Specific field conditions and survey methods for the seven surveyed corridor segments are described below (see Figure 1).

Segment 1 (Figure 2)

Total Length: 20,600 ft (3.9 mi).

Location: South of Hares Crossroads in Johnston County, running northwest to southeast along Long Branch between NC 96 and SR 2127 (Flowers, Stancils Chapel, and Kenly West 7.5-Minute Series USGS Quadrangles).

Survey Results: One prehistoric archaeological site (Jt 186) was recorded along this segment of the proposed transmission right-of-way.

Segment 1(a)

Length: 4,500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Long Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Low, marshy, and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 1(b)

Length: 400 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0-15 %.

Location: Along Long Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Pasture.

Comments: Surface exposures limited to small erosional areas.

Nothing found.

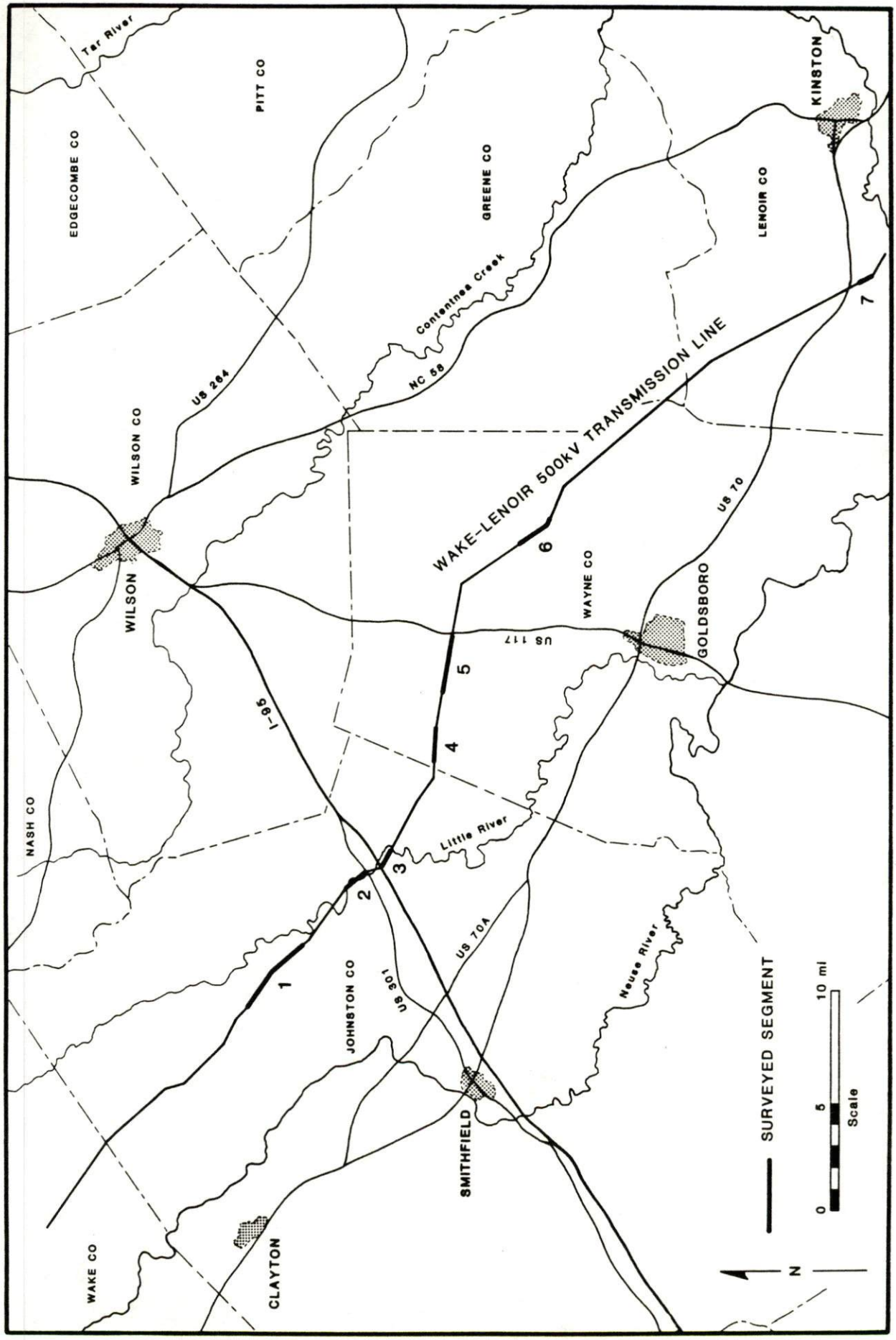

Figure 1. Map of project area locating the Lenoir-Wake 500kV Transmission Line.

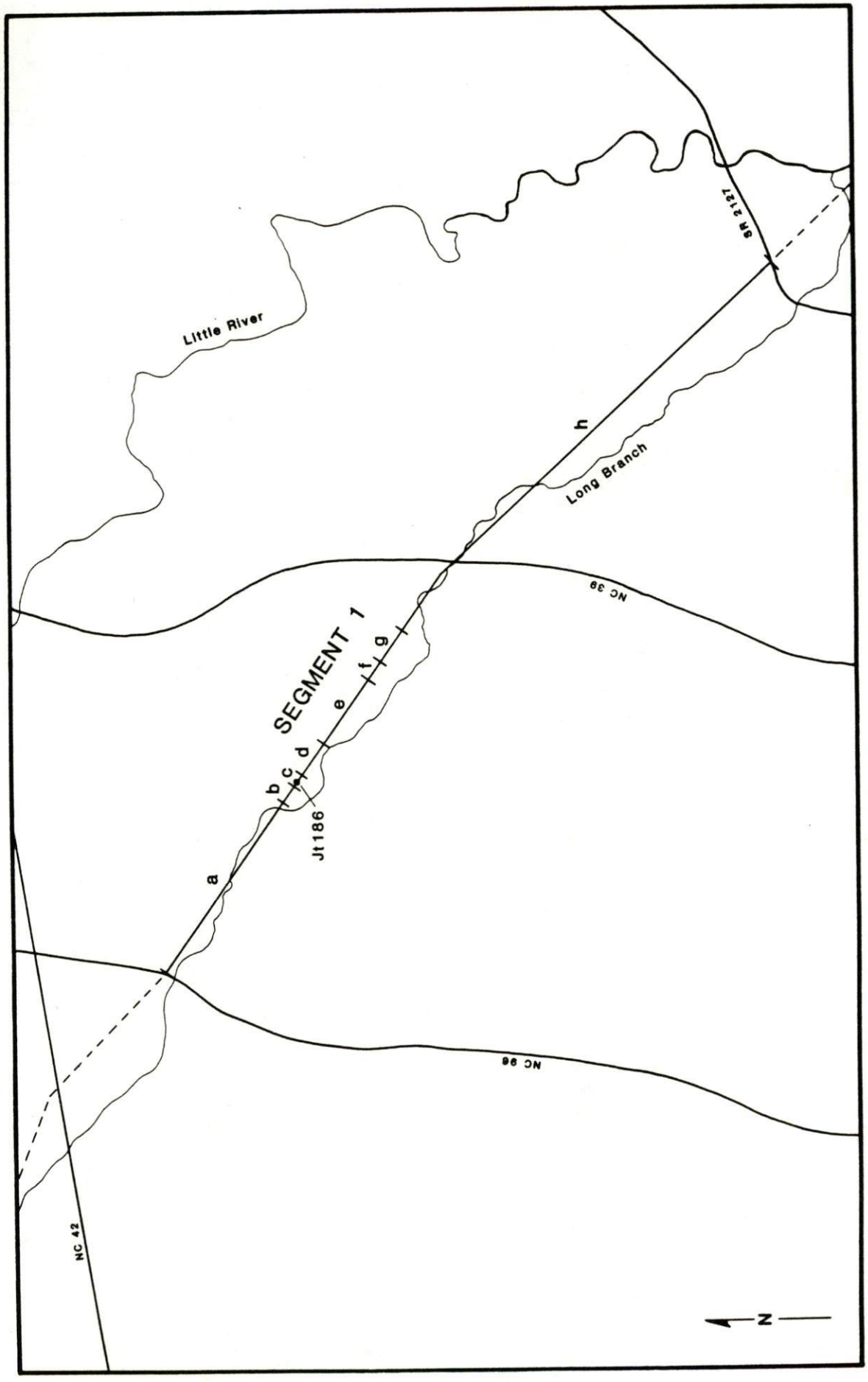

Figure 2. Detailed map of Corridor Segment 1.

Segment 1(c)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 75-100 %.

Location: On a low eroded knoll along the north edge of Long Branch valley.

Conditions: Plowed field.

Comments: One prehistoric archaeological site, Jt 186, recorded along the front edge of the knoll (see Site Descriptions).

Segment 1(d)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0-30 %.

Location: Along Long Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Marshy with sparse vegetation (mostly grass).

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 1(e)

Length: 1,800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Long Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Low, marshy, and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 1(f)

Length: 400 ft.

Surface Visibility: 40-50 %.

Location: Along a low knoll on the north edge of Long Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 1(g)

Length: 900 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: Along the north edge of Long Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Plowed cornfield.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 1(h)

Length: 11,500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Long Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Low, marshy, and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 2 (Figure 3)

Total Length: 7,200 ft (1.4 mi).

Location: Northeast of Micro in Johnston County, running northwest to southeast along the west side of Little River, between SR 1934 and US 301 (Kenly West 7.5-Minute Series USGS Quadrangle).

Survey Results: Four previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites (Jt 5, 16, 101, and 102) along this segment of the proposed transmission right-of-way were visited and collected. Only two of these sites, Jt 16 and Jt 101, actually lie within the proposed corridor. No other sites were identified.

Segment 2(a)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, on the south edge of Little River valley.

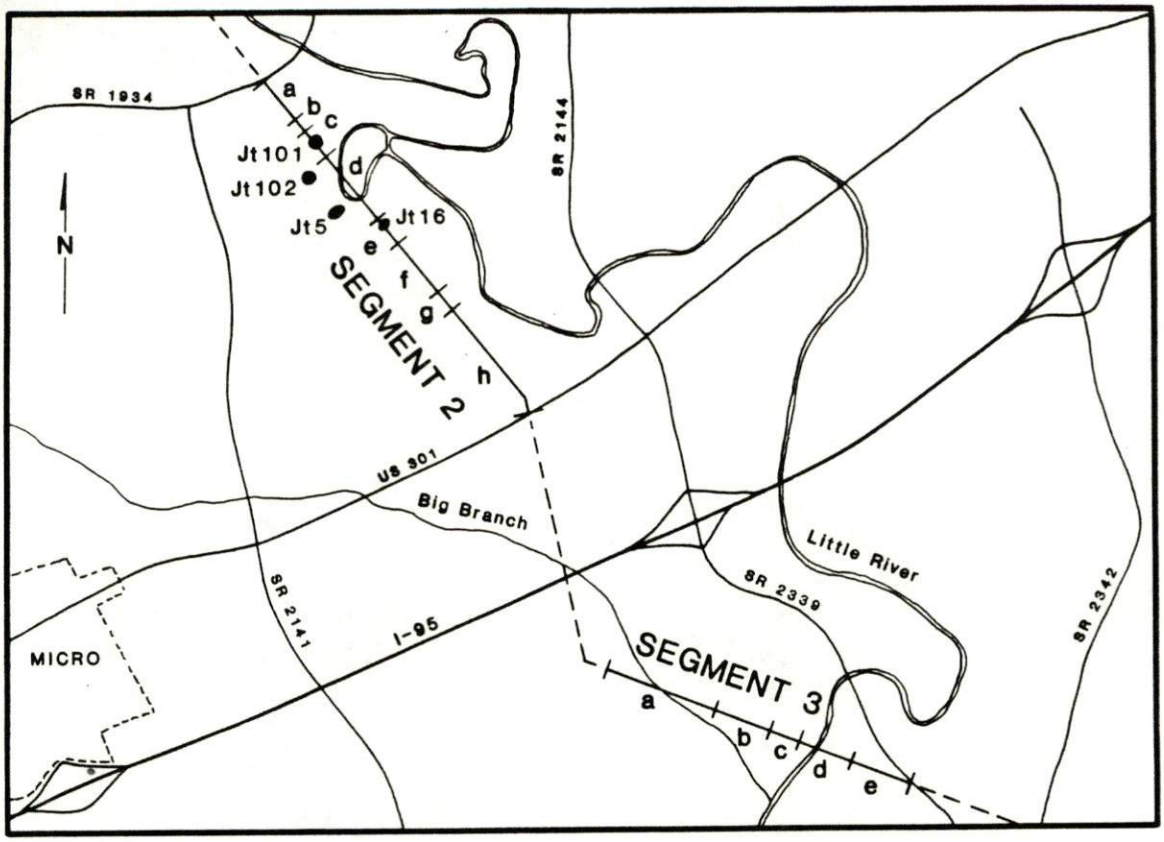

Figure 3. Detailed map of Corridor Segments 2 and 3.

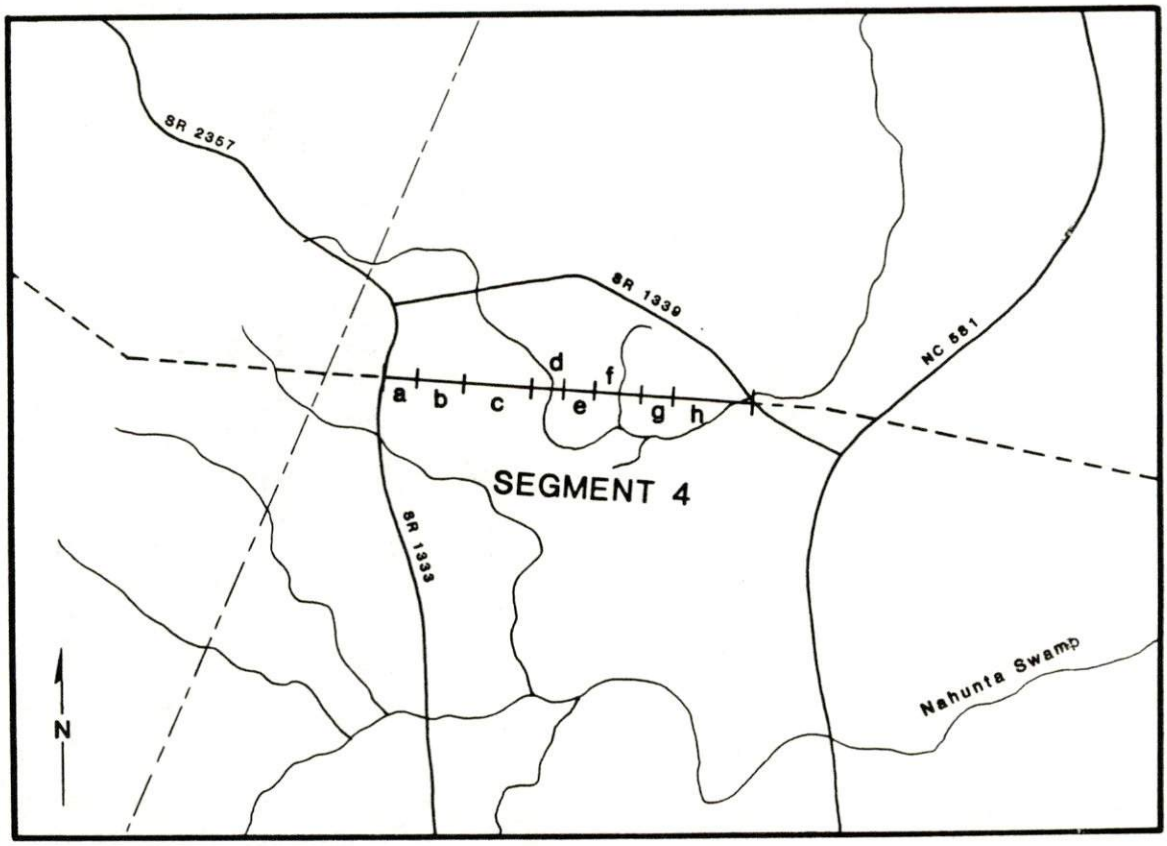

Figure 4. Detailed map of Corridor Segment 4.

Conditions: Wooded with thick undergrowth and fallen trees due to clear-cutting.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 2(b)

Length: 200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, on the south edge of Little River valley.

Conditions: Plowed field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 2(c)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, on the south edge of Little River valley.

Conditions: Plowed field.

Comments: One site, Jt 101, was previously located in this field. A surface collection was made at this site.

Segment 2(d)

Length: 1,500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Little River floodplain.

Conditions: Marshy and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 2(e)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 90 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the west edge of Little River valley.

Conditions: Harvested cornfield.

Comments: One site, Jt 16, was previously located in this field. A surface collection was made at this site.

Segment 2(f)

Length: 1,000 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %

Location: In an upland setting, along the west edge of Little River valley.

Conditions: Wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 2(g)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 30 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the west edge of Little River valley.

Conditions: Harvested and overgrown cornfield.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 2(h)

Length: 2,200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the west edge of Little River valley.

Conditions: Wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3 (Figure 3)

Total Length: 5,200 ft (1.0 mi).

Location: East of Micro in Johnston County, crossing Big Branch and Little River between I-95 and SR 2339 (Kenly West 7.5-Minute USGS Quadrangle.

Survey Results: No archaeological sites were recorded along this segment of the proposed transmission right-of-way.

Segment 3(a)

Length: 1,800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Big Branch floodplain.

Conditions: Marshy and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3(b)

Length: 1,000 ft.

Surface Visibility: 50-100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of Big Branch valley.

Conditions: Soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 3(c)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0-40 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the west edge of Big Branch valley.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 3(d)

Length: 900 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Little River floodplain.

Conditions: Marshy and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 3(e)

Length: 1,000 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, east of Little River valley.

Conditions: Pasture covered with thick grass.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 4 (Figure 4)

Total Length: 6,000 ft (1.1 mi).

Location: North of Hollands Crossroads and Nahunta Swamp in Wayne County, running from west to east along an unnamed tributary of Great Swamp between SR 1333 and SR 1339 (Kenly East 7.5-Minute Series USGS Quadrangle).

Survey Results: No archaeological sites were recorded along this segment of the proposed transmission right-of-way.

Segment 4(a)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 30 %.

Location: In an upland setting, between Nahunta Swamp and Great Swamp.

Conditions: Harvested corn in a low, wet field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 4(b)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, between Nahunta Swamp and Great Swamp.

Conditions: Wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 4(c)

Length: 1,100 ft.

Surface Visibility: 80-100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, between Nahunta Swamp and Great Swamp.

Conditions: Plowed cornfield.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 4(d)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %

Location: On the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Great Swamp.

Conditions: Wooded and marshy.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 4(e)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 60-80 %.

Location: In an upland setting, on a low knoll along the north edge of an unnamed tributary of Great Swamp.

Conditions: Sparse vegetation (volunteer corn).

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 4(f)

Length: 800 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %

Location: On the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Great Swamp.

Conditions: Wooded and marshy.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 4(g)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, on a low knoll along the north edge of an unnamed tributary of Great Swamp.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 4(h)

Length: 1,300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: On the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Great Swamp.

Conditions: Wooded and marshy.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5 (Figure 5)

Total Length: 15,800 ft (3.0 mi).

Location: Southwest of Fremont in Wayne County, running from west to east along Nahunta Swamp between SR 1324 and US 117 (Kenly East and Fremont 7.5-Minute Series USGS Quadrangles).

Survey Results: Two prehistoric archaeological sites (Wy 188 and 189) were identified along this segment of the proposed transmission right-of-way. Only one of these sites, Wy 189,

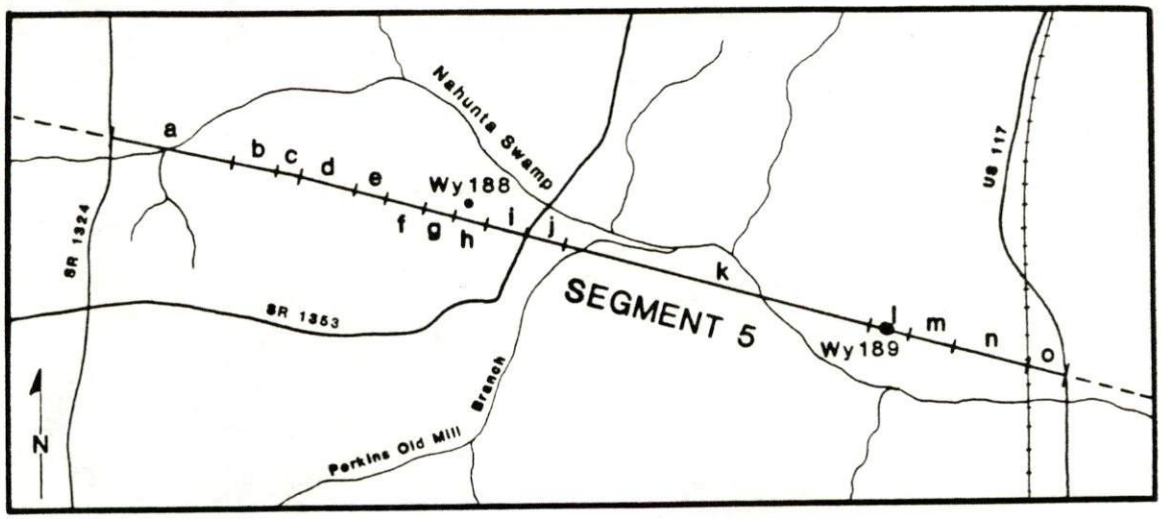

Figure 5. Detailed map of Corridor Segment 5.

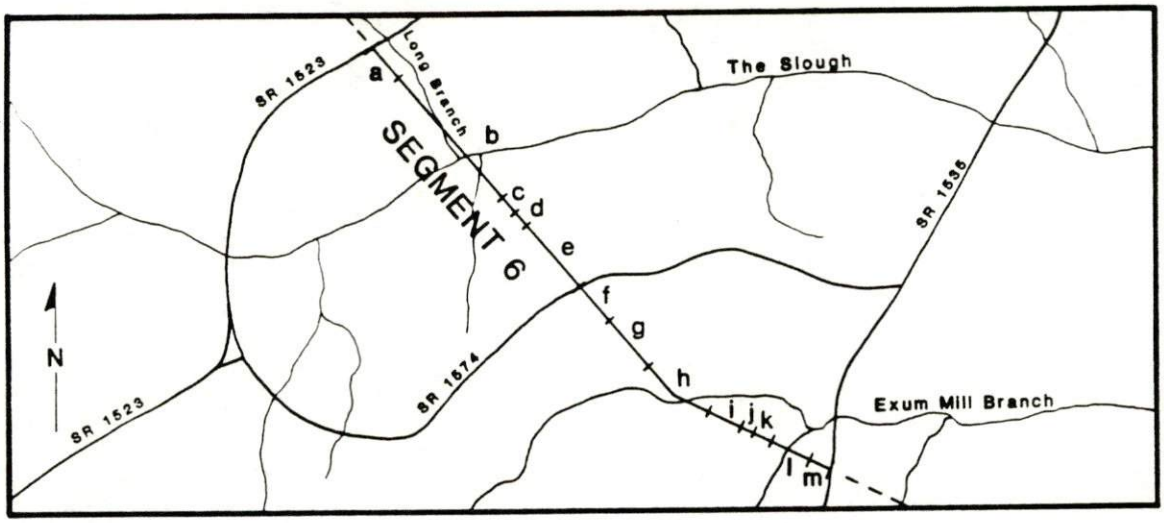

Figure 6. Detailed map of Corridor Segment 6.

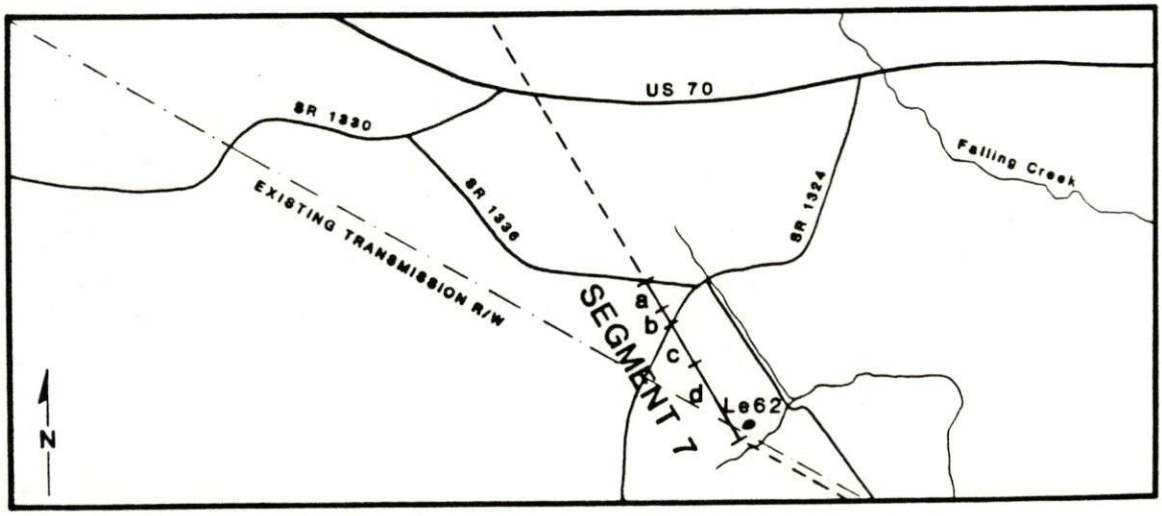

Figure 7. Detailed map of Corridor Segment 7.

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Segment 5(a)

Length: 2,000 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %

Location: Along Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Low, marshy, and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5(b)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Harvested and overgrown cornfield.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(c)

Length: 400 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5(d)

Length: 900 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(e)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5(f)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 40-50 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Harvested cornfield covered with stubble.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(g)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0-10 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Harvested and overgrown cornfield.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(h)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Harvested tobacco field

Comments: One prehistoric archaeological site, Wy 188, recorded just beyond the limits of the proposed transmission corridor (see Site Descriptions).

Segment 5(i)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Harvested and overgrown cornfield.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(j)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Low, marshy, and covered with thick grass.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5(k)

Length: 5,100 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Low, marshy, and wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 5(l)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 80-100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Disked cornfield.

Comments: One prehistoric archaeological site, Wy 189, was recorded on a low knoll in the center of the field (see Site Descriptions).

Segment 5(m)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(n)

Length: 1,200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 50-100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Sparse vegetation (volunteer corn); partially plowed.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 5(o)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of Nahunta Swamp.

Conditions: Wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 6 (Figure 6)

Total Length: 10,200 ft (1.9 mi).

Location: Northeast of Patetown in Wayne County, running northwest to southeast across The Slough and Exum Mill Branch between SR 1523 and SR 1535 (Northeast Goldsboro 7.5-Minute Series USGS Quadrangle).

Survey Results: No archaeological sites were recorded along this segment of the proposed transmission right-of-way.

Segment 6(a)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 50 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of The Slough.

Conditions: Harvested cornfield covered with stubble.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(b)

Length: 2,600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along the valley margins and floodplain of The Slough.

Conditions: Wooded and marshy in places.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 6(c)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of The Slough.

Conditions: Plowed field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(d)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 50-70 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of The Slough.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(e)

Length: 1,300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, between The Slough and Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Wooded.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 6(f)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0-30 %.

Location: In an upland setting, between The Slough and Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(g)

Length: 1,000 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Plowed field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(h)

Length: 1,300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along Exum Mill Branch valley margins and floodplain.

Conditions: Wooded and marshy in places.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 6(i)

Length: 600 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 6(j)

Length: 200 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Plowed field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(k)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 6(l)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: Along the floodplain and valley margins of an unnamed tributary of Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Wooded and marshy in places.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 6(m)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: <5 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the south edge of Exum Mill Branch.

Conditions: Grassy.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 7 (Figure 7)

Total Length: 3,000 ft (0.6 mi).

Location: Just south of US 70 between LaGrange and Kinston in Lenoir County, running northwest to southeast between SR 1336 and an existing transmission corridor on the north side of Neuse River.

Survey Results: One prehistoric archaeological site, Le 62, was identified along this segment of the proposed transmission right-of-way.

Segment 7(a)

Length: 500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 10-30 %.

Location: In an upland setting, west of an unnamed tributary of Falling Creek.

Conditions: Harvested and overgrown cornfield.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 7(b)

Length: 300 ft.

Surface Visibility: 0 %.

Location: In an upland setting, west of an unnamed tributary of Falling Creek.

Conditions: Overgrown soybean field.

Comments: No attempt was made to surface collect this section.

Segment 7(c)

Length: 700 ft.

Surface Visibility: 10-40 %.

Location: In an upland setting, west of an unnamed tributary of Falling Creek.

Conditions: Soybean field.

Comments: Nothing found.

Segment 7(d)

Length: 1,500 ft.

Surface Visibility: 100 %.

Location: In an upland setting, along the north edge of an unnamed tributary of Falling Creek.

Conditions: Soybean field.

Comments: One prehistoric archaeological site, Le 62, was located at the edge of the proposed transmission corridor (see Site Descriptions).

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Eight prehistoric archaeological sites were surface collected during the course of the survey. Four of these sites represent newly discovered sites; the remaining sites were recorded by previous investigators in the area. Descriptions of these sites are provided below. An inventory of recovered artifacts is provided in Appendix I.

Jt 5 (Figure 3)

This site is located along the south upland edge of Little River valley, adjacent to an abandoned meander channel. Jt 5 was originally recorded by D.L. von Burger and T.R. Littleton in 1973 and lies 300 ft southwest of the proposed transmission corridor [Segment 2(d)]. Consequently, it will not be impacted by this project. At time of survey, the site was covered with corn stubble and had 50 % surface visibility. The site was defined by a light scatter of lithic artifacts, including a projectile point, flake tools, and debitage, over a 200x200 ft area. The single small stemmed projectile point recovered from the site indicates an Archaic or Early Woodland period occupation.

Jt 16 (Figure 3)

This site is located within Segment 2(e) of the proposed transmission corridor and was originally recorded by D.L. von Burger in 1974. Jt 16 is situated on a low upland knoll along the western edge of Little River valley and was defined by a moderate scatter of flake tools and debitage over a 150x150 ft area. This site was also covered with corn stubble but had 90 % surface visibility. Less than 50 % of all visible artifacts were collected. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Inspection of fencelines in the immediate vicinity of the site suggest that at least 1.0 ft of topsoil has eroded from this site. As a consequence, the presence of undisturbed deposits is considered highly unlikely. It is therefore recommended that no additional archaeological work be undertaken at this site.

Jt 101 (Figure 3)

This site is located within Segment 2(c) of the proposed transmission corridor and was originally recorded by Larry R. Kimball in 1976. Jt 101 is situated on a low upland knoll flanking the western

edge of Little River valley, adjacent to an abandoned meander channel. The site was defined by a moderate scatter of projectile points, flake tools, and debitage over a 150x150 ft area. At time of survey, the site had been plowed and had 100 % surface visibility. Approximately 70 % of all visible artifacts were collected. Projectile points recovered from the site indicate both Archaic and Woodland cultural components. This site is considered to have low potential for intact archaeological deposits because of surface deflation; consequently, no additional work is recommended.

Jt 102 (Figure 3)

This site is located approximately 400 ft southwest of the transmission corridor, adjacent to Segment 2(c), and thus will not be impacted by the proposed project. Jt 102 was originally recorded in 1976 by Larry R. Kimball. The site is situated on a level upland surface and consists of a very light scatter of lithic artifacts over a 150x150 ft area. Intensive surface collection with 100 % visibility yielded only three non-diagnostic artifacts.

Jt 186 (Figure 2)

This site is located within Segment 1(c) of the proposed transmission corridor. Jt 186 is situated on the front edge of a low eroded knoll along the north edge of Long Branch valley, and was defined by a light scatter of lithic tools and debitage over a 150x150 ft area. The site was plowed and had excellent surface visibility (75-100%) at time of survey. All visible artifacts were collected except fire-cracked rock. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed. Given low artifact density and evidence of moderate soil erosion, this site is considered to have only limited research potential. No further work is recommended.

Wy 188 (Figure 5)

This site is located approximately 300 ft north of Segment 5(h) of the proposed transmission corridor and thus will not be impacted by the project. Wy 188 is situated along the south upland edge of Nahunta Swamp and was defined by a very light scatter of lithic tools and debitage over a 50x50 ft area. The site lies within a harvested tobacco field and had 100 % surface visibility at time of survey. All visible artifacts were collected. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed.

Wy 189 (Figure 5)

This site is located within Segment 5(1) of the proposed transmission corridor. Wy 189 is situated on a low knoll along the north edge of Nahunta Swamp and was defined by a light scatter of lithic tools and debitage over a 150x150 ft area. The presence of one Kirk Corner Notched projectile point within the artifact collection indicates an Early Archaic period occupation. The site was plowed at time of survey and had 100 % surface visibility. All visible artifacts were collected. Given low artifact density and probable site deflation caused by soil erosion, this site is considered to have only limited research potential. No further work is recommended.

Le 62 (Figures 7-8)

This site is located along the eastern edge of Segment 7(d) of the proposed transmission corridor where it joins an existing CP&L corridor. Le 62 is situated on a low knoll just north of a small tributary of Falling Creek and was defined by a moderate concentration of lithic artifacts and pottery (some potsherds exceeding two inches in diameter) over a 150x150 ft area. The site was planted in soybeans at time of survey but had excellent (100 %) surface visibility. All visible

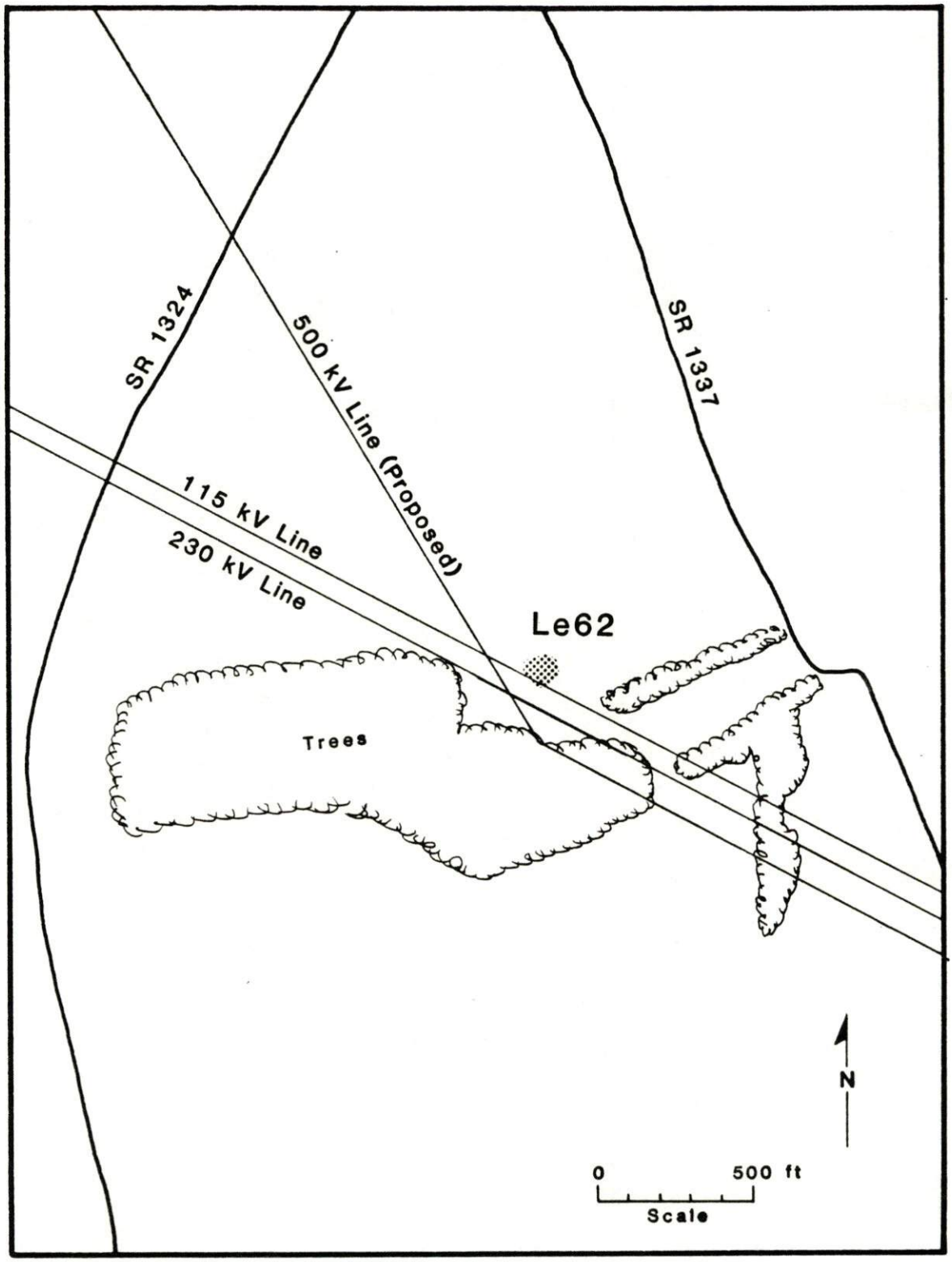

Figure 8. Close-up of Le 62 site area.

artifacts were collected. All of the pottery found at the site conforms to the Lenoir series (Crawford 1966), indicating a Middle Woodland cultural component. The density of material and size of several sherds within the collection indicates the likely presence of undisturbed cultural deposits (i.e., features) at the site; consequently, this site is considered to be significant and to have moderate research potential. Because only the westernmost edge of the site actually lies within the transmission corridor (ca. 70-80 ft east of centerline), it is highly unlikely that tower placement within the corridor (as presently designed) will impact this site. This conclusion is supported by observations made at spoil piles from two transmission poles (from an existing CP&L line) along the proposed centerline at Le 62. No artifacts were found within this area and the spoil dirt did not show any evidence of midden deposits or archaeological features. Given these findings, it is recommended that no additional archaeological investigations be conducted at Le 62 unless further design changes move the proposed centerline east of its present location. In the event of centerline relocation closer to the Le 62, additional testing to further evaluate the site's subsurface integrity would be warranted.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the eight archaeological sites examined, only Jt 16, Jt 101, Jt 186, and Wy 189 lie within the proposed corridor and have the potential for impact from the project. All of these sites are relatively small and have been severely disturbed by plowing and erosion. Given their size, probable function as short-term hunting

camps, and depositional character, it is highly unlikely that construction of the power line will have an adverse impact on these sites.

The Middle Woodland occupation in evidence at Le 62 has the potential for containing buried cultural deposits, but impact will not occur given the present alignment of the proposed transmission corridor. However, if this location is changed, and tower construction is subsequently planned for the site area, subsurface tests may be necessary to further assess the site's archaeological potential and significance.

At this time, the proposed corridor does not adversely affect any significant archaeological resources, and clearance is recommended for the project.

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APPENDIX I

INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS COLLECTED DURING SURVEY

Jt 5 (n=44)
- 1 Small Stemmed Projectile Point Fragment (Quartz)
- 3 Scrapers (Quartz)
- 5 Retouched Flakes (Quartz)
- 3 Cores (Quartz)
- 32 Unmodified Flakes (Quartz/Quartzite)

Jt 16 (n=96)
- 5 Scrapers (Quartz)
- 9 Retouched Flakes (Quartz)
- 7 Cores (Quartz)
- 75 Unmodified Flakes (Quartz/Quartzite)

Jt 101 (n=72)
- 1 Medium Stemmed Projectile Point Fragment (Quartz)
- 1 Large Triangular Projectile Point Preform Fragment (Quartz)
- 3 Scrapers (Quartz)
- 1 Perforator (Quartz)
- 1 Drill on a Medium Triangular Projectile Point (Quartz)
- 6 Retouched Flakes (Quartz)
- 9 Core Fragments (Quartz)
- 50 Unmodified Flakes (Quartz/Quartzite)

Jt 102 (n=3)
- 1 Core (Quartz)
- 2 Unmodified Flakes (Quartz)

Jt 186 (n=31)
- 2 Projectile Point Preform Fragments (Quartz)
- 3 Scrapers (Quartz)
- 1 Biface (Quartz)
- 1 Biface (Felsite)
- 1 Core (Quartz)
- 21 Unmodified Flakes (Quartz/Quartzite)
- 2 Unmodified Flakes (Felsite)

Wy 188 (n=14)
- 2 Bifaces (Quartz)
- 1 Scraper (Quartz)
- 1 Scraper (heavily patinated)(Felsite)
- 8 Unmodified Flakes (Quartz/Quartzite)
- 2 Cracked Cobble Fragments (Quartz)

Wy 189 (n=12)
- 1 Kirk Corner Notched Projectile Point (Quartz)
- 1 Preform Fragment (Quartz)
- 1 Biface Fragment (Quartz)
- 1 Scraper (Quartz)
- 1 Retouched Flake (Quartz)
- 2 Cores (Quartz)
- 4 Unmodified Flakes (Quartz)
- 1 Flake (Metavolcanic)

Le 62 (n=128)

1	Unidentifiable Projectile Point Fragment (Quartz)
1	Retouched Flake (Quartz)
1	Retouched Green Glass Nodule (found approx. 300 ft NW of site)
4	Core Fragments (Quartz)
27	Unmodified Flakes (Quartz)
2	Large Cobbles (Quartzite)
4	Cobble Fragments (Quartzite)
13	Lenoir Series Potsherds (Fine Fabric Impressed)
4	Lenoir Series Potsherds (Coarse Cord Marked)
4	Lenoir Series Potsherds (Fine Cord Marked)
8	Lenoir Series Potsherds (Bold Simple Stamped)
8	Lenoir Series Potsherds (Plain)
51	Lenoir Series Potsherds (Residual Surface)