

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



Alamance County
Historic Properties Commission
August, 2019



Alamance County
North Carolina

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF ALAMANCE COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**

**A SPECIAL PROJECT OF THE
ALAMANCE COUNTY HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION**

August 5, 2019

This inventory is an update of the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project, published by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, UNC-Chapel Hill in 1986 (McManus and Long 1986). The survey project collected information on 65 archaeological sites. A total of 177 archaeological sites had been recorded prior to the 1986 project making a total of 242 sites on file at the end of the survey work. Since that time, other archaeological sites have been added to the North Carolina site files at the Office of State Archaeology, Department of Natural and Cultural Resources in Raleigh. The updated inventory presented here includes 410 sites across the county and serves to make the information current. Most of the information in this document is from the original survey and site forms on file at the Office of State Archaeology and may not reflect the current conditions of some of the sites.

This updated inventory was undertaken as a Special Project by members of the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission (HPC) and published in-house by the Alamance County Planning Department. The goals of this project are three-fold and include: 1) to make the archaeological and cultural heritage of the county more accessible to its citizens; 2) to serve as a planning tool for the Alamance County Planning Department and provide aid in preservation and conservation efforts by the county planners; and 3) to serve as a research tool for scholars studying the prehistory and history of Alamance County. With these goals in mind, it is important that the archaeological inventory be updated on a reasonable basis (approximately every 10 years) to keep it current.

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FRONT COVER: ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND, 31AM397

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This document presents an updated archaeological site inventory of Alamance County, North Carolina. The purpose of this archaeological inventory is to compile a listing of archaeological sites formally recorded within the county by the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh and to provide specific information regarding each of them to the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission (HPC) and Alamance County Board of County Commissioners (BOCC). The information will also be submitted to the Alamance County Planning Department for their use in the future. Information is given for 410 archaeological sites recorded within the county.

An initial archaeological survey/inventory was undertaken for Alamance County in 1986 by archaeologists from UNC-Chapel Hill (McManus and Long 1986). An updated version of the inventory has not been available since 1986, prior to the present document. An inventory of this nature is both needed and required by the Alamance County ordinance establishing the HPC (amended February 6, 2006). According to Section 3.5(a) of the ordinance:

The Commission is authorized and empowered to undertake such actions reasonably necessary to the discharge and conduct of its duties and responsibilities as outlined in this ordinance and the N.C. General Statutes, including but not limited to the following: (a) Undertake an inventory of properties of historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural significance.

In addition, the ordinance states in Section 4.3 that:

The Commission shall use an inventory of buildings, structures, sites, areas, or objects of historical, pre-historical, architectural, and archaeological significance in the county as a guide to the identification, assessment, and designation of historic landmarks. The Commission shall update the inventory from time to time.

The ordinance also states in Section 5.3 that the inventory shall be used in the same manner as described in Section 4.3 in the designation of historic districts. Based on the need outlined above, it was recommended to the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) that an updated archaeological inventory was needed for the county and for use by the HPC to better conduct their business and to fulfill the requirements of the ordinance cited above. The production of an updated inventory was approved by the BOCC in May of 2017.

This report provides information regarding the results of the updated survey/inventory. The report provides specific information regarding the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within Alamance County and uses the information to provide a synthesis of the data in terms of site types and temporal associations. In addition, the report provides information regarding site significance in terms of the guidelines established by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

This report is written using the *American Antiquity* journal style guidelines established by the Society for American Archaeology.

The structure of the document follows the standards and required format established by the OSA for technical reports and contains the following chapters:

Title Page

Table of Contents – This includes a list of tables and figures.

Management Summary – The management summary provides a short, concise synopsis of the project and results of the project. This is provided in lieu of an abstract.

Introduction (Chapter 1) – This chapter provides information regarding the study area (Alamance County), the format of the report, and reasons for the work.

Physical Environment (Chapter 2) – This chapter provides information regarding the environmental setting of Alamance County. This includes information on topography, geology, hydrology, soils, climate, flora, and fauna.

Archaeological and Historical Background (Chapter 3) – This chapter provides a summary of the natural and cultural histories of the study area. Included in this section is a summary of the natural history of the study area from the end of the Pleistocene through the Holocene, spanning the time humans have inhabited North and South America. This discussion provides the physical context for an overview of the cultural/human prehistory and history of the study area. The cultural history presents what is known and generally accepted regarding the distribution and general life-styles of prehistoric groups in Alamance County through time, up to European contact with Native Americans. The historic period is presented from that point of contact up to approximately 50 – 60 years ago. This discussion provides a cultural context for the sites that make up this inventory.

Previous Archaeological Work (Chapter 4) – This chapter presents a general discussion of the previous archaeological work in the county. The results of the previous work are discussed and provides a research context for the county.

Methodology (Chapter 5) – This chapter presents the methods used to collect and compile the archaeological data. In addition, this chapter discusses several terms and concepts used to describe the individual sites listed in Chapter 6 of the report.

Results of the Survey (Chapter 6) – This chapter presents the basic inventory and information regarding the types of sites recorded in the county and the general distribution of these sites across the landscape. This information includes site types, functions, and temporal associations.

Analysis and Synthesis of the Data (Chapter 7) – This chapter provides an analysis and general synthesis of the archaeological data recorded within the county. Information regarding the significance of the sites is discussed in terms of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites are noted as eligible, ineligible, or unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

Conclusions and Recommendations (Chapter 8) – This chapter provides a general summary of the inventory and makes recommendations deemed appropriate regarding those sites determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP within the county.

References Cited – This section provides a list of all references cited in the report using *American Antiquity* style.

Appendices – This section provides lists of site data, the proposal or Scope of Work (SOW), any additional information cited in the report and not presented in table or figure format.

The formal report functions as a guide and planning document for use by the HPC and county planners to identify and manage, where needed, the archaeological resources within their jurisdiction. The report will also serve as a research document for archaeologists and students conducting future research in Alamance County.

Please note that the report does not provide information regarding the physical locations of archaeological sites. It is a policy of the OSA that site locations are disclosed to the general public upon request. This policy is in force to protect the property rights and privacy of landowners along with the integrity of archaeological remains from the adverse effects of willful looting.

This inventory is undertaken as a special project of the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission (HPC). The author wishes to thank Rodney Cheek (HPC Chair), Ravi Balan (HPC Vice Chair), Marti Friddle, Laurie Smith (former Vice Chair), and the other members of the commission for supporting this undertaking. Tonya Caddle, Planning Director with the Alamance County Planning Department has supported this project and provided the necessary administration between the HPC and BOCC. Libby Hodges, previously with the Alamance County Planning Department, provided much-needed support, guidance, and oversight during the project. Jessica Dockery, also previously with the Alamance County Planning Department, helped to initiate this project and was a source of guidance and encouragement. The HPC thanks the Alamance Board of County Commissioners for their support and approval to commence the work on this project. The author also thanks Susan Myers (OSA Site Registrar, retired), John Mintz (OSA State Archaeologist), and Sam Franklin (OSA GIS Specialist) for help regarding access to state site files and GIS-related data. Forest Hazel shared his vast knowledge of the prehistoric and historic past of this county. Marti Friddle (HPC member) provided much-needed information regarding historic mines and other sites within Alamance County. Nancy Abbott proofed this report and provided very helpful editorial comments. Many thanks are given to these individuals. As always, any errors or mistakes are the sole responsibility of the author.

CHAPTER 2

THE PROJECT AREA: PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area comprised by this study is Alamance County, North Carolina. Alamance County is located in the north-central portion of North Carolina (Figure 2-1) within the central Piedmont physiographic region (Figure 2-2). This chapter will discuss the project area in terms of its physical, natural attributes and includes information on topography, water sources (hydrology), geology, climate, soils, floral and faunal biota. All of these attributes comprise the natural resources of the county which have had major influences on the prehistoric and historic use of the area through time. In particular, water and geological resources have had a major influence on Native American use of the landscape for transportation, horticulture, and lithic raw materials for stone tool production. In addition, water and soil resources have had a major influence regarding historic use of the area for industry and agriculture. These attributes will be discussed below and will provide a physical context for the next chapter regarding the cultural background of the county area.

Most of the county is drained by the Haw River and its tributaries which include: Reedy Branch, Stoney Creek, Back Creek, Haw Creek, Big Stinking Quarter Creek, and Cane Creek. A small portion of the southwestern corner of the county is drained by the Rocky River. The floodplains that lie along the margins of these tributaries range from a few feet along the smaller streams to one quarter of a mile along the Haw River (Kaster 1960:83). All of these streams are a part of the Cape Fear River drainage basin which empties into the Atlantic Ocean near Wilmington.

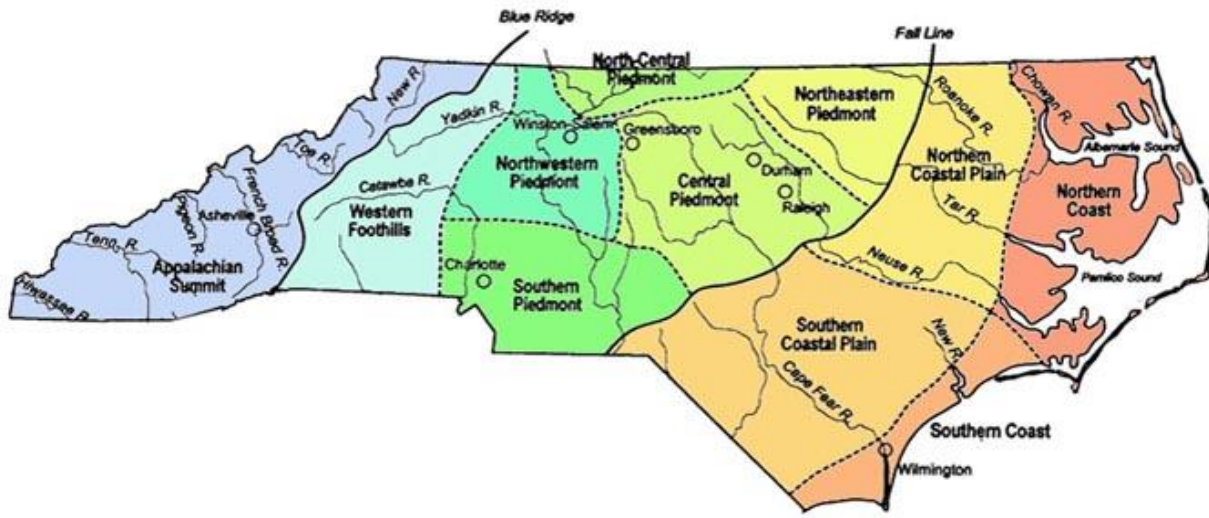
Figure 2-1: The Project Location



Alamance County (County is marked in red.)

Alamance County has a land surface area of 277,760 acres (434 square miles) consisting of gently sloping to sloping topography typical of the Piedmont Physiographic Region (Kaster 1960). The average elevation within the county is 650 feet (above mean sea level) with a range of 350 to 1,033 feet. A few hills (monadnocks) are present and account for the upper elevations of the range. The most prominent are the Cane Creek Mountains in the southern portion of the county near Snow Camp (Kaster 1960:83).

Figure 2-2: The Physiographic Location of the Project Area. Note the Location of Alamance County in the Central Piedmont Between Greensboro and Durham.



THE GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF ALAMANCE COUNTY

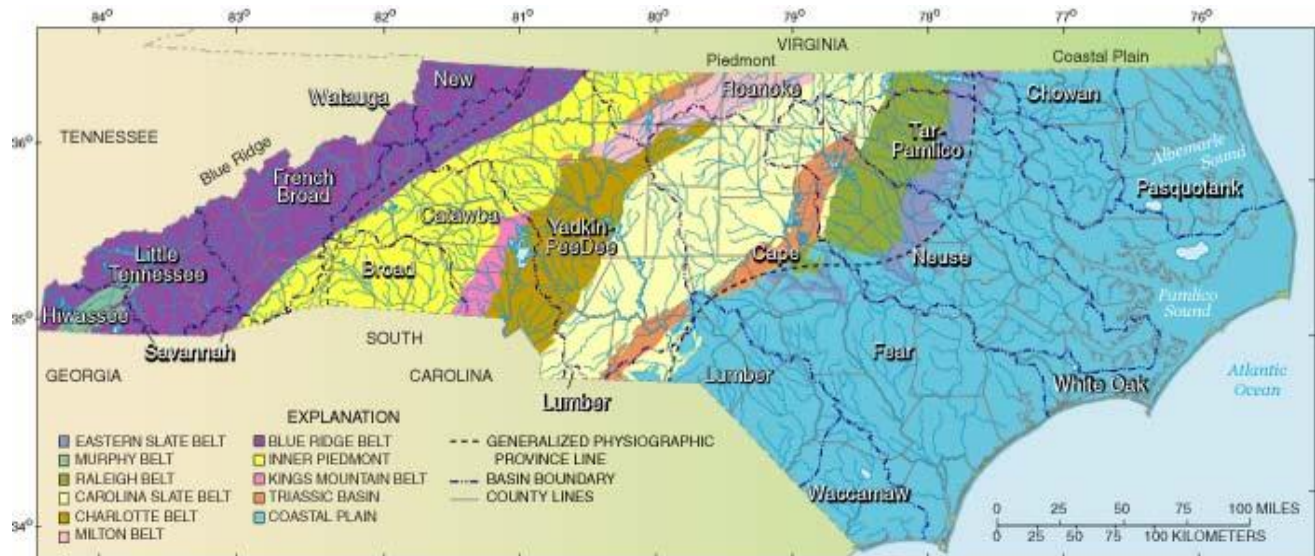
In terms of the geological context, Alamance County has generally been noted as being within the Carolina Slate Belt (Figure 2-3). The use of the name “Carolina Slate Belt” is a traditional, but somewhat misleading name (Watson and Laney 1906; Stuckey and Conrad 1958; Sundelius 1970; Jones 1977). The rocks within the Carolina Slate Belt are neither confined to North or South Carolina nor composed largely of slate (Wilson et al. 1976). The name has been refined and is currently known as the “Carolina Terrane” (Bradley 2015). The Carolina Terrane refers to a group of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of late Proterozoic 900-570 million years ago (mya) to Cambrian (570-500 mya) age. These rocks extend for the most part southwest from central Virginia approximately 640 km into central Georgia and reach a maximum width of 140 km in central North Carolina (Butler and Secor 1991:66). It is generally accepted that the formations that comprise the Carolina Terrane are comprised mainly of breccias, tuffs, flows, and metasedimentary rocks. The dominant sedimentary rocks include shale, mudstone, argillite, and siltstone. More coarse-grained rocks of this nature include graywacke, conglomerate, and sandstone.

Traditionally, many of the felsic metavolcanic rocks of the Carolina Terrane have been termed “rhyolite.” Presently, it is accepted that most of the materials are dacite and rhyodacite based on the general chemistry of the rocks. According to Edward Stoddard:

Rhyolite is supposed to have alkali feldspar phenocrysts and quartz phenocrysts and almost all of the felsic volcanic rocks in the Slate Belt have plagioclase feldspar phenocrysts and quartz phenocrysts and they really should be dacite (Unwarries Lithics Conference, 1999).

In eastern North Carolina the rocks of the Carolina Terrane run beneath the Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments of the Coastal Plain (Figure 2-3). The Charlotte Belt lies to the west of the Carolina Terrane. The Charlotte Belt is a region of highly metamorphosed gneiss, schist and granite. The Gold Hill Fault runs from Union to Davidson County and marks the boundary between these two geologic zones (Wilson et al. 1976).

Figure 2-3: The Project Area, Geological Regions*



Note Alamance County in terms of its location within the Carolina Terrane (aka. Carolina Slate Belt)

*NC Geological Survey, NC Department of Environmental Quality, Raleigh

The Stratigraphy of the Carolina Terrane in North and South Carolina

In the central Piedmont of North Carolina, the Carolina Terrane is divided into a stratigraphic sequence consisting of a series of geological formations (Figure 2-3). In order of age, these include the Uwharrie, Tillery, Cid, Floyd Church, and Yadkin Formations (Milton 1984; Harris and Glover 1988). The Uwharrie Formation is composed mainly of felsic metavolcanic rock (tuff, lapilli-tuff, breccia, and some welded tuff) with secondary amounts of mafic tuffs (Butler and Secor 1991:68). The Tillery Formation consists mainly of laminated to thinly bedded metamudstone and represents a change from high energy to low energy deposition, when compared to the Uwharrie Formation (Butler and Secor 1991:69).

The Cid Formation, along with its Flat Swamp Member, is composed of mudflow breccia, lava flows, welded tuffs, and bedded tuffs. The Flat Swamp Member is comprised mainly of felsic volcanics with large components of devitrified glass, mudflows, and andesitic basalt (Butler and Secor 1991:69). The Floyd Church Formation is composed of siltstone and mudstone, while the Yadkin Formation contains volcanic sandstone and siltstone (Butler and Secor 1991:69-70). The rocks of the Uwharrie and Tillery Formations also appear in northern South Carolina as an anticlinorium (McKee and Butler 1986).

Secor and Wagner (1968) described Carolina Terrane stratigraphy in central South Carolina. In this area the Carolina Terrane consists of alternating sequences of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks contained within three formations. These include the Persimmon Fork, the Asbill Pond, and Richtex Formations (Secor et al. 1986). The Persimmon Fork Formation is composed mainly of poorly sorted to unsorted, felsic to intermediate crystal-lapilli tuff. Other types

of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks occur as stratiform lenticular sheets in this formation. These rocks include vitric tuff, amygdaloidal andesite and basalt, sandstone and mudstone (Butler and Secor 1991:72). These rocks were deposited during the Middle Cambrian (ca. 570 to 530 Ma) (Butler and Fullagar 1975). The Asbill Pond Formation is composed primarily of metasedimentary rock (sandstone and mudstone) interbedded with fragmental intermediate to felsic volcanics (mainly tuffs). This formation is younger than the Persimmon Fork Formation but, is also Middle Cambrian in age. The Richtex Formation is a sequence of mudstone, siltstone, wacke and greenstone. These rocks are locally interbedded with intermediate to mafic tuff and flow breccia. The age of this formation is not well established but may be Late Proterozoic in age (Butler and Secor 1991:72-73).

The Geology of Alamance County

The local geology of Alamance County is described in detail in mapping produced by the NC Geological Survey Section in Raleigh (Carpenter 1982). The northern portion of the county is dominated by rocks of a felsic intrusive complex. These are white to gray, fine to coarse-grained, metamorphosed intrusive igneous rocks with intrusions of other rocks in certain places. These rocks include granite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, and quartz monzonite. Mafic volcanic rock is located in the northwest corner of the county. These are metasedimentary and metavolcanics rocks which are medium grayish-green to dark green to black in color and include fine to medium-grained andesitic to basaltic tuffs (volcanic ash), crystal tuffs, crystal-lithic tuffs, tuff breccia, and flows (lava) (Carpenter 1982).

Relatively small areas of felsic volcanic rocks occur in the vicinity of Ossipee and Altamahaw. These are medium to light gray to greenish gray, fine grained felsic tuffs and felsic crystal tuffs. These rocks include some interbedded felsic flows, felsic lithic tuffs, tuff breccia, epiclastic rocks, and mafic volcanic rocks (Carpenter 1982). Felsic volcanic rocks (both flows and tuffs) were the most frequently selected by prehistoric Native Americans for the production of tools.

Intermediate intrusive rocks are located in the extreme north-central portion of the county, just east and west of the upper reaches of Burlington Reservoir. These are gray to greenish-gray, medium to coarse-grained metamorphosed rocks that are composed of hornblende, plagioclase (feldspar), epidote, chlorite, magnetite, and minor portions of quartz. These rocks frequently form in felsic intrusive units. This is true of northern Alamance County. Intermediate intrusive rocks are also located within the dominant felsic intrusive complex from Elon eastward between the upper head water of Lake Burlington northward to a short distance below the dam of Burlington Reservoir (Carpenter 1982).

The southern portion of the county (south of Burlington) is dominated less by felsic intrusive rocks and more by felsic volcanic, mafic volcanic, and intermediate intrusive rocks. Felsic intrusive rocks do occur in the southwest corner and south-central portions of the county, are in the minority. Felsic volcanic rocks dominate the southern border and the county and most of the southeastern corner. The Cane Creek Mountains are composed of light-colored, gray to pink felsic volcanic rocks. These are mostly metagranitic rocks (Carpenter 1982).

The felsic volcanic rocks of the southern portion of Alamance County are interspersed with small pockets of intermediate volcanic rocks. These rocks run on a southwest to northeast track through the county into Orange County near Mebane. These rocks are medium to dark grayish-green, dense, fine-grained tuffs and crystal tuffs of probable andesitic composition. These are frequently

interbedded with lithic tuffs and flows of andesitic and basaltic composition. These also can contain minor frequencies of felsic volcanic rocks. In addition, there are several pockets of felsic flow rocks south and east of Snow Camp and at the border of Orange County northeast of Saxapahaw. Felsic flow rocks are medium to light gray, dense porphyritic to spherulitic, rhyolitic to dacitic flow rocks. Flow banding is frequently noted and phenocrysts range in size up to three millimeters (mm) in diameter (Carpenter 1982). These rocks were also highly sought by prehistoric Native Americans as raw materials for stone tool production.

Two small pockets of sericite phyllite and argillite are located within the county. The sericite phyllite is located a short distance to the west of the Cane Creek Mountains. This is a medium to light gray to greenish-gray to white, fine phyllite and frequently occurs in shear zones throughout the Carolina Terrane. The pocket of argillite is located to the east of Swepsonville near the Orange County line. Argillite is a light-gray to brown to bluish-gray fine-grained rock with prominent bedding planes. These rocks form when volcanic ash settles in water and are composed of quartz, feldspar, sericite, and chlorite. These rocks also include beds of mudstone, sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and felsic volcanic rocks. It is of interest to note that the Mebane Oaks clay mine is located within this formation (Carpenter 1982).

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW (CLIMATE)

The landscape presently encompassed by Alamance County and Piedmont North Carolina has experienced radical environmental changes over the last 120,000 years. The changes during this time were set to a global scale and centered around the advance and retreat of the last Pleistocene glacial period (commonly referred to in North America as the Wisconsinan Glaciation). Beginning around 80,000 years before present (B.P.), the Wisconsinan is characterized by punctuated fluctuations which attained its maximum extent in the Laurentide ice sheet around 18,000 years B.P. By this time the Laurentide sheet had extended as far south as southern Indiana, Ohio, and New Jersey (Boyd 1989:141; Cable 1991:23). The influence created by this massive extent of ice on atmospheric conditions produced a cold and dry climate over the Piedmont area of North Carolina. Glacial period temperatures were as much as 10 to 15 degrees (C) cooler than presently experienced and rainfall was 20 to 50 percent less than present levels (Boyd 1989:142-143). These climatic conditions had profound effects on the flora and fauna of the period. Those species present during that period were radically different from the presently existing taxa (Cable 1991).

Approximately 14,000 years B.P. marks the beginning of a series of major environmental warming trends in North America. Warmer air forced the Laurentide ice sheet to retreat, sea level to rise and a number of large, middle latitude lakes to desiccate (Cable 1991:23). The time period between 14,000 to 10,000 B.P. is generally recognized as the time when modern, Holocene climatic conditions began to replace those of the Late Wisconsinan glacial period (Davis 1976, 1983; Wright 1978; Watts 1980, 1983; Boyd 1989:142-145; Custer 1990:7; Cable 1991:23). The Pleistocene to Holocene transition appears to have been a gradual process, following the encroachment of tree species into previously glaciated areas of the northeast United States (Custer 1990:7). A date of 12,500 years B.P. is generally associated with the end of a period when tundra dominated the landscape with “associated spruce parklands and mosaics of grasslands and boreal and deciduous forests” (Custer 1990:7). In North Carolina, spruce-birch woodlands are in place by 15,000 years B.P. and spruce, fir, pine, and alder are in existence around 13,000 years B.P. The initial appearance of deciduous hardwoods (oak, maple, birch, chestnut, and hickory) occurs as early as 12,500 years B.P.; however, the succession is

not complete throughout North Carolina until between 10,000 to 8,000 years B.P. (Custer 1990:11-13).

An increase in temperature and precipitation occurs during the Early Holocene between 15,000 to 10,000 years B.P. Post-Pleistocene vegetational succession from boreal to oak-hickory-chestnut climax forest is seen as a time-transgressive process. Changes in vegetation moved gradually from south to the north latitudes and from the Coastal Plain to the Mountain Regions. Variation in the rate of change in the Mountain Region is based on differences in elevation when compared to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Regions. These changes likely affected the biotic carrying capacities of the different regions with differences in the types and frequencies of specific species of fauna within a given location during this transitional time period. For example, the general area surrounding Alamance County would have had hemlock in place initially by 12,000 years B.P. with it well established by 10,000 years B.P. In addition, oak and other hardwoods would have been in place between 10,000 to 8,000 years B.P., along with a relatively modern inventory of faunal species dominated by deer, elk, and possibly moose in some areas (Custer 1990).

The time period from around 8,000 to 5,000 years B.P. is generally noted as the Altithermal or Middle Holocene. Increasing temperatures and a general decrease in precipitation characterize this period across much of areas on the Atlantic Slope (Watts 1980). Oak-hickory forests continue to be the primary vegetation with an increase in the amounts of conifers, particularly within the Coastal Plain (Watts 1980; Whitehead 1973). The average mean temperature had cooled somewhat since the end of the Middle Holocene (circa 5,000 years B.P.) and the beginning of the Late Holocene.

The time period post 5,000 years B.P. is known as the Late Holocene. As noted above, the average mean temperature was cooler compared to the Middle Holocene. Precipitation increased with episodic fluctuations in both temperatures and moisture. The time period from 5,000 to 3,000 years B.P. experienced the greatest range of climatic instability during the Late Holocene with rapid fluctuations of temperature means and precipitation. An extended period of cool weather occurs between 3,000 to 2,300 years B.P. This time frame is known as the Homeric Minimum. This trend stabilizes between 2,300 to 1,500 years B.P. during the Roman Optimum when temperatures and precipitation were near optimal levels (relatively warm and moist) (Abbott et al. 2004).

An event or a series of natural events (e. g., an airburst or strike of a comet or meteorite; or a massive volcanic event) after 1,500 B.P. produced a dramatic fluctuation in environmental conditions. This event has become known as the A. D. 536 Event (Gunn 2000). Average temperatures decreased immediately following this time/event. This change is accompanied by excessive precipitation over an approximate period of 100 years. This is followed by a century of prevailing drought, including a steady decline in spring moisture (Wetmore et al. 2000). Since that time the climate has stabilized and experienced a relatively normal range of fluctuations into the twentieth century.

In 1960 Alamance and Orange Counties are described as having long, moderately hot summers and mild winters. The average temperature at the time was 60.0 degrees (F) with an average range of 41.2 degrees in January and 78.8 degrees in July (Kaster 1960:84-85). The average precipitation was 46.60 inches for the year. The period between 1971 and 2000 shows an average range for Burlington of 39 degrees in January and 79.5 degrees in July. The average precipitation for the same period was approximately 37 inches (NC Interagency Leadership Team 2012).

SOIL TYPES

This section provides a general discussion of the basic soil types within Alamance County. The best way to present a general description of the soils within an area as large as an entire county is by the use of soil series and associations. For those that require more detailed information please consult the soil survey of the county by Kaster (1960). The discussion below is based on his work.

A soil type is a subset of a given soil series based on the texture of the surface soil (Kaster 1960:21). A soil series comprises a group of soil types (or kind of soils) that has the same basic stratigraphic profile in terms of similarity in color, structure, consistency, and formation processes. A series generally has the same range of variation in terms of relief, drainage, origin, and mode of formation (Kaster 1960:20).

Kaster (1960:21-23) has grouped soil series across the county in terms of topographic position, parent material, relief, natural drainage, and soil color. The topographic variables include soils on alluvial plains, local alluvium, and upland areas.

Soils on alluvial plains develop as a result of materials transported and deposited by water from rivers and streams onto floodplains during periods of high flow volume. These soils contain fine materials such as sand, silt, and other sediments which are deposited onto floodplains with little change in terms of soil formation processes (residual soils forming from parent material). Soils of this nature range in variation from loamy fine sand to silt loam. Colors vary from dark brown to gray. These soils are generally very fertile in terms of agriculture and floodplain plant communities. In Alamance County soils on alluvial plains consist of Buncombe, Chewacla, Congaree, and Wehadkee series soils (Kaster 1960:20-21) (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1: Soils on Alluvial Plains, Characteristics Based on Kaster (1960:21)

<u>Soil Series</u>	<u>Parent Material</u>	<u>Description</u>
Buncombe	Alluvium	Dark brown loamy fine sand to dark brown sand over loamy fine sand subsoil; very friable; origins in soils underlain by granite, gneiss, and schist.
Chewacla	Alluvium	Light olive brown fine sandy loam over dark brown, yellowish brown, light brownish gray fine sandy loam with beds of sand and gravel; very friable; origins in soils underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks.
Congaree	Alluvium	Grayish brown, brown to dark brown fine sandy loam; over variably-textured yellowish-brown silt loam and sandy loam replaced by beds of sand and gravel in certain areas; very friable and well drained; washed out from various upland soil types.
Wehadkee	Alluvium	Mottled light gray to dark grayish brown sandy loams over mottled dark gray, gray, or yellowish brown that ranges from fine sandy loam to silty clay or clay; coarse texture, poorly drained; develop in sediments washed from upland soils.

All of these soils can be used for agriculture, pasture, or both. These soils are subject to periodic flooding.

Soils on local alluvium are located on toe-slopes (foot slopes) and near drainage heads (Kaster 1960:22). These soils develop from sediments that wash down from adjacent upland areas. The soils range from sandy loam to silt loam in texture and dark brown or red to gray in color (Kaster 1960:22).

These soils are generally very fertile, but subject to deposition from upland areas. In Alamance County soils on local alluvium consist of Starr and Worsham series soils (Kaster 1960:21-22) (Table 2-2).

Table 2-2: Soils on Local Alluvium, Characteristics Based on Kaster (1960:21)

<u>Soil Series</u>	<u>Parent Material</u>	<u>Description</u>
Starr	Local Alluvium	Dark red, red, or brown loam over red or yellowish red firm clay subsoil; friable; origins in upland soils washed downslope and redeposited in depressions, bottom foot slopes, and small stream heads.
Worsham	Local Alluvium	Light gray to dark gray sandy loam over mottled gray, yellow and brown, firm sandy clay loam to sandy clay; very poorly drained; origins in colluvium and local alluvium mixed with residuum of underlying granite, gneiss, schist, metavolcanics and other rocks.

While these soils are fertile, there is a risk of crop damage due to colluvial and alluvial wash (Kaster 1960:22).

Upland soils in Alamance County develop from materials unaltered by water in recent geologic time and occur at elevations higher than either alluvial or local alluvial settings. These soil form in place from the decay of four primary parent materials, which include felsic crystalline rock, mixed felsic and mafic crystalline rock, mafic crystalline rock, and other metavolcanic rocks (Kaster 1960:22). Those soils underlain by felsic crystalline rock range in surface color from yellowish brown to gray loose loamy coarse sand to friable sandy loam. The subsoil is red to gray mottled with brown, yellow, or red, friable to firm, sandy clay loam to sandy clay or clay (Table 2-3). Most of these soils are well drained and have medium to low fertility (Kaster 1960:22).

Soils underlain by mixed felsic and mafic crystalline rock range in surface color dark reddish brown to gray loose loamy coarse sand to friable loam. The subsoil is dark red to gray mottled with yellow or brown clay (Table 2-3). Most of these soils are well to moderately drained and also have medium to low fertility (Kaster 1960:22-23).

Upland soils underlain by mafic rock occur mainly on gentle to steep slopes. These soils range in surface color from very dark brown to dark reddish brown friable loam to clay loam. The subsoil ranges from light olive brown to dark red clay (Table 2-3). Most of these soils are well drained and contain medium to low natural fertility (Kaster 1960:23).

Those soils underlain by other metavolcanics are located generally on gentle to moderate slopes. These soils range in color from dark gray to grayish brown and dark brown friable silt loam. The subsoil ranges from dark red to gray mottled with yellowish brown silty clay loam to clay (Table 2-3). Most of these soils are well drained, but like most of the other upland soils in the county, have medium to low fertility (Kaster 1960:23).

Table 2-3: Soils on the Uplands, Characteristics Based on Kaster (1960:21-22)

<u>Soil Series</u>	<u>Parent Material</u>	<u>Description</u>
Appling	Felsic Crystalline Rock	Grayish brown to yellowish brown sandy loam to coarse sandy loam to sandy clay loam surface over strong brown to strong brown mottled with red sandy clay subsoil.
Cecil	Felsic Crystalline Rock	Brown to red sandy loam to clay loam surface over red clay subsoil.
Colfax	Felsic Crystalline Rock	Gray to pale olive sandy loam to silt loam surface over mottled gray and yellowish brown silty clay subsoil.
Durham	Felsic Crystalline Rock	Dark gray to grayish brown sandy loam to coarse sandy loam surface over yellow to brownish yellow sandy clay loam to sandy clay subsoil.
Enon	Mixed Mafic & Felsic Rock	Light olive brown to light yellowish-brown loam, fine sandy loam, and clay loam surface over olive brown to yellowish brown clay subsoil.
Helena	Mixed Mafic & Felsic Rock	Gray to grayish brown, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, and clay loam surface over mottled gray and yellowish brown, coarse sandy clay subsoil.
Lloyd	Mixed Mafic & Felsic Rock	Dark reddish brown to dark red loam and clay loam surface over dark red to red clay subsoil.
Vance	Mixed Mafic & Felsic Rock	Light olive brown to dark yellowish brown sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, and clay loam surface over mottled yellow, yellowish brown, dark yellowish brown, red, and brown sandy clay subsoil.
Wilkes	Mixed Mafic & Felsic Rock	Gray sandy loam mixed with gravel surface over mottled gray and olive yellow sandy clay, sandy clay loam, and stony subsoil, parent rock outcrops in some areas.
Davidson	Mafic Crystalline Rock	Brownish red to dark red clay loam to clay surface over dark red firm clay subsoil.
Iredell	Mafic Crystalline Rock	Very dark brown loam, sandy loam, and stony loam surface over strong brown to yellowish red, mottled light olive brown or light grayish brown clay subsoil.
Mecklenburg	Mafic Crystalline Rock	Very dark brown to reddish brown loam to clay loam surface over strong brown clay mottled with yellowish red clay subsoil.
Alamance	Other Metavolcanic Rock	Light olive gray to pale yellow silt loam surface over brownish yellow to yellow friable silty clay loam subsoil.
Efland	Other Metavolcanic Rock	Dark yellowish-brown silt loam to silty clay loam surface over strong brown, red, to yellowish red clay subsoil.
Georgeville	Other Metavolcanic Rock	Yellowish brown to yellowish red silt loam to silty clay loam surface over red clay subsoil.
Goldston	Other Metavolcanic Rock	Grayish brown stony silt loam surface over thin layer of brownish silty clay loam or silty clay subsoil in a few places, subsoil is mainly outcropping metavolcanics rock.
Herndon	Other Metavolcanic Rock	Dark brown to yellowish brown silt loam to silty clay loam surface over mottled red and yellow silty clay to clay subsoil.
Orange	Other Metavolcanic Rock	Very dark gray to brownish yellow silt loam surface over strong brown or yellowish-brown clay subsoil.
Tirzah	Other Metavolcanic Rock	Dark reddish brown to yellowish red silt loam to silty clay loam surface over dark red silty clay subsoil.

In listing soil series in terms of general characteristics and formation processes the relations among each of the different series can be distinguished. This information can then be used to organize soil series into more complex associations (Kaster 1960).

A soil association is comprised of one or two dominant soil series in association with other less dominant soil series. The soils of a given association tend to occur together across the landscape and can be distinguished from other associations. These patterns are generally distinct enough to be recognized and mapped for comparison. The characteristics of these soil associations vary according

to the individual components that comprise each. These characteristics have a major influence on the quality of the associations in terms of farming, pasture, and livestock suitability and sustainability. According to Kaster (1960:1), there are ten general soil associations within Alamance County. These associations include the following:

1. Georgeville-Herndon-Alamance
2. Orange-Efland-Herndon
3. Cecil-Applying-Durham
4. Lloyd-Cecil
5. Enon-Lloyd-Cecil
6. Davidson
7. Tirzah-Georgeville
8. Helena-Vance-Applying
9. Wilkes-Helena
10. Iredell

Soils of the Georgeville-Herndon-Alamance association make up approximately 14 percent of Alamance County. These soils occur in the southern and eastern parts of the county. The primary series are, in order of proportions, Georgeville, Herndon, and Alamance Series soils. Orange, Efland, Starr, Worsham, Congaree, and Chewacla soils occur in conjunction and in small proportions with the primary soils in this association. These associate soils generally occur along the drainages. This association is located in the areas of the county traditionally used to produce dairy products and pastureland. Other products include small grain, corn, and hay. These soils, in general, are well suited to farming, but Georgeville soils are considered the best (Kaster 1960:1-2).

Soils of the Orange-Efland-Herndon association occupy approximately 7.5 percent of the county. This association is primarily located in the southeastern and southern parts of the county. Georgeville and Worsham soils occur in conjunction with the primary soils of this association. These associate soils are located on the slopes and crests of narrow ridges and within drainage areas. Only a small portion of these soils have been cultivated in the past. Those areas that are cultivated are generally located on Herndon soils and are planted in small grain corn, and hay. Most of the land is used for woodlands and pasture (Kaster 1960:2).

The Cecil-Applying-Durham association occupies approximately 14 percent of the county. These soils are present in the southwestern and northeastern portions of the county. Helena, Vance, Lloyd, Enon, Colfax, Starr, and Worsham soils occur in small amounts in conjunction with the primary soils in this association. These soils are particularly well suited for tobacco. Other crops include corn, small grains, hay, and forage. Hardwoods cover much of the unaltered areas of this association. Disturbed and abandoned land generally reseeds with Virginia and shortleaf pine. The soils of this association comprise some of the better and more valuable land in the county (Kaster 1960:2).

The Lloyd-Cecil association occupies only a small fraction of the county (approximately 1.2%) and is confined to the northwestern portion of the county. Lloyd soils generally occur on broad upland ridges, while Cecil soils are located on the steep slopes along drainages. Applying and Starr soils accompany the primary soils in this association in low frequency. Congaree and Chewacla soils are located in the floodplains and first terraces of this group. Lloyd soils are well suited for the production of alfalfa. Cecil soils are suited for tobacco. Other suitable crops include corn, soybeans, small grain, and lespedeza. These areas generally reseed in shortleaf pine when abandoned (Kaster 1960:2).

The Enon-Lloyd-Cecil association occupies approximately 23 percent of the county. This association occurs mainly in the central and western-central portions of the county. Other soils in this association include Iredell, Helena, and Mecklenburg series in residual soils. Chewacla and Congaree soils comprise alluvial soils in association. Soils of this association are not particularly well suited to farming due to the many areas that are too steep and prone to erosion. If well managed, crops such as corn, lespedeza, and small grains can be grown. Tobacco can also be produced, but generally in low yield. In general, this association is subject to severe erosion. Virginia and shortleaf pine generally reseed the eroded area within this association (Kaster 1960:2).

The Davidson association covers a small portion of the county (approximately 2.5%). In spite of its small extent, this is one of the more fertile and productive soil associations. Traditionally, nearly all of the landscape containing this soil has been cleared and used for the production of corn, alfalfa, other hay crops, and small grains. The steeper areas contain healthy stands of hardwoods, cedar, and shortleaf pine (Kaster 1960:2).

The Tirzah-Georgeville association is present in small areas over approximately seven percent of the county. These soils are primarily located in the southern and eastern portions of the county. The association is present on broad ridges in the uplands that generally contain broad, gentle slopes. Small amounts of Herndon, Efland, Orange, and Starr soils are included in this association. Like Davidson soils, this association is some of the best farmland in the county. High yields of small grain, corn, alfalfa, hay and other forage crops can be expected on well managed land within this association. This association is considered one of the best in the county in terms of farming (Kaster 1960:3).

The Helena-Vance-Applying association covers approximately 25 percent of the county. This association is widespread and occurs in the south-central, southeastern, and northern portions of the county. All of the primary soils have the potential for high erodibility. Other soils in occurrence with this association include Cecil, Lloyd, Enon, Iredell, Worsham, Congaree, Chewacla, and Wehadkee soils. The soils in this association are better suited to tobacco production, but are also suited to the production of corn, small grain, lespedeza, and soybeans. Some of these soils support pastures as well (Kaster 1960:3).

The Wilkes-Helena association occurs on a small fraction of the county (approximately 3%). These soils generally are present in the uplands of the northern portion of the county. Worsham, Colfax, Wehadkee, and Chewacla soils are also included in this association. Helena soils are best for agriculture with low to fair yields of tobacco, small grain, corn, and lespedeza. Soils of this association are prone to erosion in most places and most of the Wilkes soils are too stony for agriculture (Kaster 1960:3).

The Iredell association occurs on a small fraction of the landscape, mainly in the west-central portion of the county. This association occurs on nearly level landscape with gentle slopes. Crop production is relatively low due to the poor permeability of the subsoil. Some tobacco is grown in these soils, along with corn, lespedeza, and small grain. The yields and quality of these crops are frequently low. Those areas which are still in forest contain hardwoods and cedar (Kaster 1960:3).

In general, the soils of Alamance County provided a rich environment for human inhabitants. For centuries the landscape nurtured Native American populations with a wide variety of foods. The

soil, along with the abundant water sources, provided good farmland and sources of power for industry to Euro-American immigrants entering the area in the eighteenth century.

THE BIOTA (FLORA AND FAUNA)

The geographic location of Alamance County is strategically placed across several micro-environmental zones. These zones are located along the margins of the Haw River and its tributaries, within the floodplains of those streams, and along the uplands overlooking the streams. Historically, these areas contained numerous species of plants and animals that would have been beneficial to both prehistoric and historic human populations as resources for food, medicines, and raw materials for tools, clothing, and construction. According to John Lawson (1952:52-53), a naturalist and explorer through the area in 1701:

As the Wind blew very cold at N. W. and we were very weary and hungry, the Swiftness of the Current gave us some cause to fear; but, at Last, we concluded to venture over that Night. Accordingly we stripped, and with great Difficulty (by God's Assistance) got safe to the North-side of the famous Hau-River, by some called Reatkin; the Indians differing in the Names of Places according to their several Nations. It is called Hau-River from the Sissipahau Indians, who dwell upon this Stream, which is one of the main Branches of Cape Fair, there being rich Land enough to contain some Thousands of Families; for which Reason I hope, in a short time, will be planted. This River is much such another as Sapona, both seeming to run a vast way up the Country. Here is plenty of good Timber, and especially of a Scaly-barked-Oak. And as there is Stone enough in both Rivers, and the Land is extraordinary Rich, no Man that will be content within the Bounds of Reason, can have any grounds to dislike it.

The descriptions provided by Lawson and others like William Byrd (1967), a surveyor and historian through the northern Piedmont in 1728, bear witness to richness of the lands around Alamance County.

While the discussion below does not list all of the species that would have been available, it does highlight some of the basic resources, both plant and animal, that would have been available over time. As such, it provides a historical perspective on the county and does not reflect the presently-existing biota since many of the various species have become either extinct or no longer are present in the county. The discussion below draws heavily from the work of Cable (1991) and Abbott et al. (2004).

Flora

Several researchers have described variations in Piedmont plant communities that are applicable to Alamance County (Oosting 1942; Braun 1950; Shelford 1963). Their studies have drawn sharp distinctions between upland and bottomland (floodplain) settings in terms of dominant vegetation species. Peet and Christensen (1980) identified 11 distinct forest types within the Piedmont Region and include alluvial, swamp, montmorillonite (aluminum-rich clay mineral soil), mesic (moderately moist environment), eutrophic (environment rich in nutrients), cool monadnock (isolated hill or ridge of erosion-resistant rock), warm monadnock, oligotrophic (environment low in nutrients), dry eutrophic, dry mesic-eutrophic, mesic and dry mesic-mesotrophic (moderate amount of dissolved nutrients) forests. Cable (1991:16-18) has condensed the forest typology of Peet and Christensen (1980) to three primary groupings that are applicable to Alamance County. The three groupings described by Cable (1991) include bottomlands, coves, and uplands. Each of these three will be discussed in more detail below.

Piedmont bottomland forests consist of alluvial, swamp, and montmorillonite woodlands that are present within floodplains and terraces along river valleys (the Haw River valley) and their primary tributaries (Cable 1991). A wide range of mesic hardwoods dominate these forest's upper canopy and include sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and a variety of oak species (*Quercus* var.) (Cable 1991:16-17). Understory species are dominated by dogwood (*Cornus florida*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and red bud (*Cercis canadensis*). Included with the mesic dominantes are xeric species such as red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), black jack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), post oak (*Quercus stellata*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), and shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) (Cable 1991:17).

Cove forests are located within isolated mesic slopes and hollows along rivers and their major tributaries within the Piedmont Region (Cable 1991:17). Most of these areas contain some species also common to bottomland forests such as beech, ironwood, and tulip poplar. Other species include white oak (*Quercus alba*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), and hop hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) (Cable 1991:17).

Peet and Christensen (1980) divided upland forests into five separate vegetational communities. These include oligotrophic, eutrophic, dry-mesic eutrophic, mesic mesotrophic, and dry-mesic mesotrophic. Oligotrophic forests are the most prominent type in the general area around Alamance County. These forests are distributed over most of the Piedmont Region within flat, gently sloping landscapes of watershed divides. The dominant arboreal species include white oak, shagbark hickory, sweet pignut hickory (*Carya ovalis*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*), post oak, and black oak (*Quercus velutina*).

Fauna

White-tailed deer dominate the presently existing mammalian fauna in the general area of Alamance County. Other species common to the area during prehistoric times include; but are not limited to, those listed in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4: Fauna Within the General Area of Alamance County*

<u>Fauna</u>	<u>Genus/species</u>	<u>Fauna</u>	<u>Genus/species</u>
White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	Various Raptors	<i>Buteo</i> var.
Bison	<i>Bison bison</i>	Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>
Wapiti	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Red Wolf	<i>Canis niger</i>	Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Cougar	<i>Felix concolor</i>	Passenger Pigeon	<i>Ectophistes migratorius</i>
Otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	Mallard Duck	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethica</i>	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	American Shad	<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>
Various Rodents	Rodentia var.	Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser</i> var.
Cottontail Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Catfish	<i>Ictalurus</i> var.
Marsh Rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris</i>	Sucker	<i>Catostomus</i> var.
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Warmouth	<i>Chaenobryttus gulosus</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Redfin Pickerel	<i>Esox</i> var.
Black Bear	<i>Ursa niger</i>	Sunfish	<i>Lepomis</i> var.
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	Creek Chub	<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	Shiners	<i>Notropis</i> var.
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>	Dace	<i>Chrosomus</i> var.

* Taken from Lawson (1952); Bartram (1958); Hudson (1976); Lefler (1967); Byrd (1967); and Cable (1991)

Table 2-4 does not list all the faunal species presently existing within the general area surrounding Alamance County, nor does it represent a complete listing of those species available at the time the general area was occupied during prehistory. Most of the species listed above, however, could have served as either food or sources of raw materials (i. e., fur, feathers, bone, etc.) for prehistoric and early historic occupants. Not listed are numerous species of freshwater mussel, amphibians, insects, and other avian fauna (song birds) that were also used by prehistoric populations and early European colonists. The reader is urged to consult Lawson (1952) or Lefler (1967) for reprints of John Lawson's 1701 journal for a more complete list of what he observed in the area in the early eighteenth century.

CHAPTER 3

THE CULTURAL BACKGROUND

The following discussion is a highly abbreviated overview of the prehistory and history of the general project area. It is organized chronologically by cultural stages. This chapter does not represent a comprehensive overview of eastern North American cultural history, but does however, provide a generally accepted scenario of the prehistory and history of the general area surrounding Alamance County. Broad date ranges are provided for each stage. Where possible, these date ranges are augmented by specific radiocarbon dates that fall within given stages. This overview is based on years of archaeological research by many individuals who have produced massive quantities of data and theoretical models to test and explain the archaeological record.

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

The following discussion draws extensively for the work of others (Coe 1964; Caldwell 1958; Richie 1956; Gardner 1974, 1977, 1981; Cleland 1976; Claggett and Cable 1982; Oliver 1983, 1985; Ward 1983; Woodall in Abbott et al. 1986; Haynes 1987; Anderson and Hanson 1988; Cable and Reed 1990, Sassaman 1991a, 1991b; Davis and Ward 1991; Ward and Davis 1993; Herbert and Klein 1994; and Daniel 1994, 1998). Archaeologists have divided the prehistory of North Carolina's Piedmont region into five general stages (Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Protohistoric, and Historic), based mainly on inferred economic adaptations, ceramic traditions (in terms of the Woodland), and interactions with Euro-Americans (in terms of the Protohistoric and Historic). A sixth likely stage of development, the Pre-Clovis, predates the Paleoindian. The Pre-Clovis has been a somewhat contested unit of cultural division among American archaeologists but is gradually becoming accepted as a legitimate division of prehistory.

The generally accepted chronology for the Piedmont of North Carolina is derived mainly from Coe (1964) and Oliver (1985) and is presented in Table 3-1. The Paleoindian Stage represents the first generally-accepted and widespread evidence of human occupation in the New World. Paleoindian adaptations appear to have been characterized by focal hunting economies, low population density and large territorial ranges. The following Archaic Stage shows evidence of a gradual shift toward hunter-gatherer adaptations involving the use of secondary resources (i.e., nuts, seeds, wild vegetables, fish, and shellfish). Population density appears to increase and territorial ranges seem to contract. Willey and Phillips (1958) identify the Woodland as representative of the Formative Stage of cultural development. Horticulture and other intensive forms of subsistence technology were fully developed during this stage and provided the basis for semi-sedentary and sedentary settlement life. Populations were greater than those of the preceding Archaic Stage and territorial ranges continue to contract. Long-term research by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has documented an adequate archaeological sample of Protohistoric and Historic aboriginal sites in the Piedmont of North Carolina. Their many years of work has facilitated the incorporation of these cultural stages into the evolutionary scheme of prehistoric cultures in North Carolina. One major issue of concern is whether the Protohistoric groups followed along the trajectory of complexity established by earlier Woodland groups or had "declined" culturally prior to European contact. More detailed discussion of the cultural stages in relation to the archaeology of Alamance County is presented in the text below.

Table 3-1: Cultural Chronology for the Piedmont of North Carolina (Based on Coe 1964; Oliver 1985; Herbert and Klein 1994; and The Research Laboratories of Anthropology, UNC-CH)

<u>Time Period.</u>	<u>Projectile Pt. Type</u>	<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Date Range</u>
Historic	Small Triangular	New Hope Series	A.D. 1600-1700
Protohistoric	Small Triangular	Hillsboro Series	A.D. 1500-1600
Late Woodland	Small Triangular	Dan River Series	A.D. 1200-1500
	Small Triangular	Uwharrie Series	A.D. 1000-1200
Middle Woodland	Yadkin	Yadkin Series	A.D. 500-1000
Early Woodland	Badin	Badin Series	500 B.C. – A.D. 500
Late Archaic	Gypsy	-	ca. 500 B.C.
	Savannah River	-	3000 – 500 B.C.
Middle Archaic	Halifax	-	ca. 4000 – 3000 B.C.
	Guilford	-	5000 – 4000 B.C.
	Morrow Mountain	-	5500 – 5000 B.C.
	Stanly	-	6000 – 5500 B.C.
Early Archaic	Kanawha	-	6500 – 6000 B.C.
	LeCroy	-	6500 – 6000 B.C.
	St. Albans	-	7000 – 6500 B.C.
	Kirk	-	7500 – 7000 B.C.
	Palmer	-	8000 – 7500 B.C.
Paleoindian	Hardaway	-	9500 – 8000 B.C.
	Clovis	-	11,500 – 9500 B.C.
Pre-Clovis	-	-	>11,500 B.C.

Pre-Clovis Occupation of the Eastern United States (>11,500 B.C.)

The existence of a Pre-Clovis presence in North America south of Alaska has been an extremely controversial and hotly contested topic. The precise character and origins of the Pre-Clovis Stage remain unclear. However, in recent years evidence has emerged for the existence of Pre-Clovis occupations to the north and south of North Carolina. In southeastern Virginia, the Cactus Hill site has produced stratified levels under a substantial Clovis occupation (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Artifacts consist of flake blades and other implements constructed from quartzite (Figure 3-1). They resemble in many ways other artifacts at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1978). Another locality, the Topper Site on the Savannah River near Allendale in South Carolina, has likewise yielded an assemblage of artifacts located in strata below Paleoindian remains (Goodyear 2001, 2003). The Topper Site assemblage is, however, distinctive from Cactus Hill and includes small flakes and burin-like spalls.



Figure 3-1: Flake Tool Collected Within Pre-Clovis Levels in Virginia (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997)

The existence of a Pre-Clovis population in North America has been suggested and discussed at length over the last thirty years (Adovasio et al. 1978; Haynes 1980, 1987; Adovasio et al. 1990; Jelinek 1992; Tankersley and Munson 1992). Recent multidisciplinary inspections of several Pre-Clovis localities by many scholars appear to have put to rest the longstanding “Clovis First” hypothesis that fueled much of the controversy over the reality of Pre-Clovis occupations in the New World. The most formidable task of fully defining this stage of cultural development now lies ahead.

Pre-Clovis occupations should extend from some point in time around 11,500 B.C. to an unknown date in the more distant past. Haynes (1988) has addressed this problem by investigating sites in Alaska that predate the 11,500 B.C. benchmark. He has looked at the 500 years prior to the earliest positive identification of Clovis cultural remains in terms of geological context. In Alaska, the Nenana Complex produced unfluted projectile points and scrapers similar to those representing Clovis groups in the regions further south, which dated to 10,981 to 10,050 years B.C. In addition, an upper Paleolithic site of Mal’ta in Siberia revealed a human burial with red ocher, bone points, and lithic bifaces that dated to 12,800 years B.C. The materials recovered at Mal’ta bear remarkable similarity to the Amzick Site in Montana where bone points, lithic bifaces, Clovis points, and other tools were found in association with a child burial covered with red ocher (Haynes 1988). However, Haynes (1988) found little undisputed evidence of occupations in Alaska that would have resulted in

colonization of areas south of Alaska before Clovis times. A later analysis of calibrated radiocarbon dates (Whitley and Dorn 1993) of sites accepted by Pre-Clovis critic Lynch (1990) found that models presented by Haynes (1966), Martin (1973), and Hassan (1981) all fail to account for the age of some very early South American sites if a Clovis occupation is assumed. The ages of these sites were underestimated by 660 to 2,058 years. Vanish dating of petroglyphs suggests that Pre-Clovis populations were in what is now the desert southwestern North America between 10,950 and 16,250 B.C. (Whitley and Dorn 1993). Furthermore, it is likely that Late Pleistocene sites in North America would have experienced wide spread destruction as a result of geomorphological disturbance (primarily erosion) during the period (Butzer 1988, 1991). Whitley and Dorn (1993) suggest that it is no coincidence that the bulk of the data for Pleistocene occupation evidence in North America may be a result of factors related to preservation. As a result, offshore locations may be the best area in which to find Pre-Clovis sites, if they do exist. This type of research will become a reality as methods and techniques of remote sensing improve and develop in the near future.

The Cactus Hill Site in Virginia has produced two early radiocarbon dates for features associated with lithic artifacts at around 13,050 B.C. (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). This period witnessed a major decline in intensity of the Wisconsin ice sheets and a general rise in sea level (Dreimanus 1977). It is reasonable that this time frame would have been convenient for human occupation to begin in the New World. Sites like Topper in South Carolina however, would have been to the south of the intensive effects of glaciations, so climatic conditions probably imposed no such time depth limit on occupations in this area. The Pre-Clovis Stage, although likely a reality, needs more sites and calibrated radiocarbon dates to place it into a definitive chronological framework.

Paleoindian Stage (11,500 – 8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian Stage is commonly placed between 11,500 and 8,000 B.C. throughout North America (Anderson 1995:145). While few dates for this period are available in the eastern United States, similarities in form between eastern and western Paleoindian tools support the association of this time frame with eastern Paleoindian forms (Reinhart 1989:157). There is very limited radiometric data for the Paleoindian Stage in North Carolina (Eastman 1994a, 1994b). The most reliable dates for this stage in Virginia are those suggested by Gardner (1983, 1989) from 9500 through 8000 B.C. (see also Barber and Barfield 1989). The earliest recognized projectile point style is the fluted, lanceolate-shaped Clovis point (Figure 3-2). Gardner and Verrey (1979) suggest that the Paleoindian Stage in the Southeastern United States can be divided into three periods. The earliest is represented by the Clovis Point; the middle period is represented by those assemblages containing small, Bull Brook-like fluted points; and a late period characterized by Dalton and Hardaway projectile point types (Figure 3-3). Research concerning the attributes of Clovis and Dalton technologies suggests that Dalton evolved directly from Clovis within the central Mississippi valley approximately 10,800 years ago (Anderson 1995:152).

Although Paleoindian assemblages associated with late Pleistocene megafauna (i.e., mammoth, mastodon, ground sloth, Pleistocene bison) have been documented in the western United States, the same has not been noted for the eastern woodlands (Goodyear et al. 1979:91). Only modern species such as caribou have been recovered at Holcombe Beach in Michigan (Cleland 1965) and Dutchess Cave Quarry in New York (Funk 1977). Moreover, at Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania only white-tailed deer and wapiti have been positively identified (Adovasio et al. 1978). Many researchers in the Southeast note the proclivity for Paleoindian sites to be located in prime megafauna habitats (i.e., major river valleys), and still argue that Paleoindians in eastern North America may have exploited

extensively now extinct big game (Gardner 1974; Goodyear et al. 1979; Michie 1977; Williams and Stoltman 1965).

There are documented cases in the eastern United States of the co-occurrence of extinct megafauna and human activities (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; MacDonald 1983). Regardless of the exact affiliation of the animals exploited, the characterization of Paleoindian subsistence economy as one focused on big game hunting still remains viable (Cleland 1966; Willey 1966). Ethnobotanical remains from Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Shawnee-Minisink in Pennsylvania (McNett et al. 1977) and Dutchess Cave Quarry, however, indicate that secondary resources such as fish, birds, hawthorne, and nuts were also incorporated into various Paleoindian subsistence systems.

Changes in sea level, erosion and other geomorphic processes over the centuries have, in many cases, displaced or hidden the vestiges of Paleoindian settlements. Due to the limited amount of information available in North Carolina, Paleoindian settlement models have not yet advanced to the point of generating predictive models. There is a high probability that base camps should be located along major streams and special or limited activity loci, and possibly short-term camps should be situated in the uplands (Phelps 1983).



Figure 3-2: Clovis Projectile Point of the Paleoindian Stage.

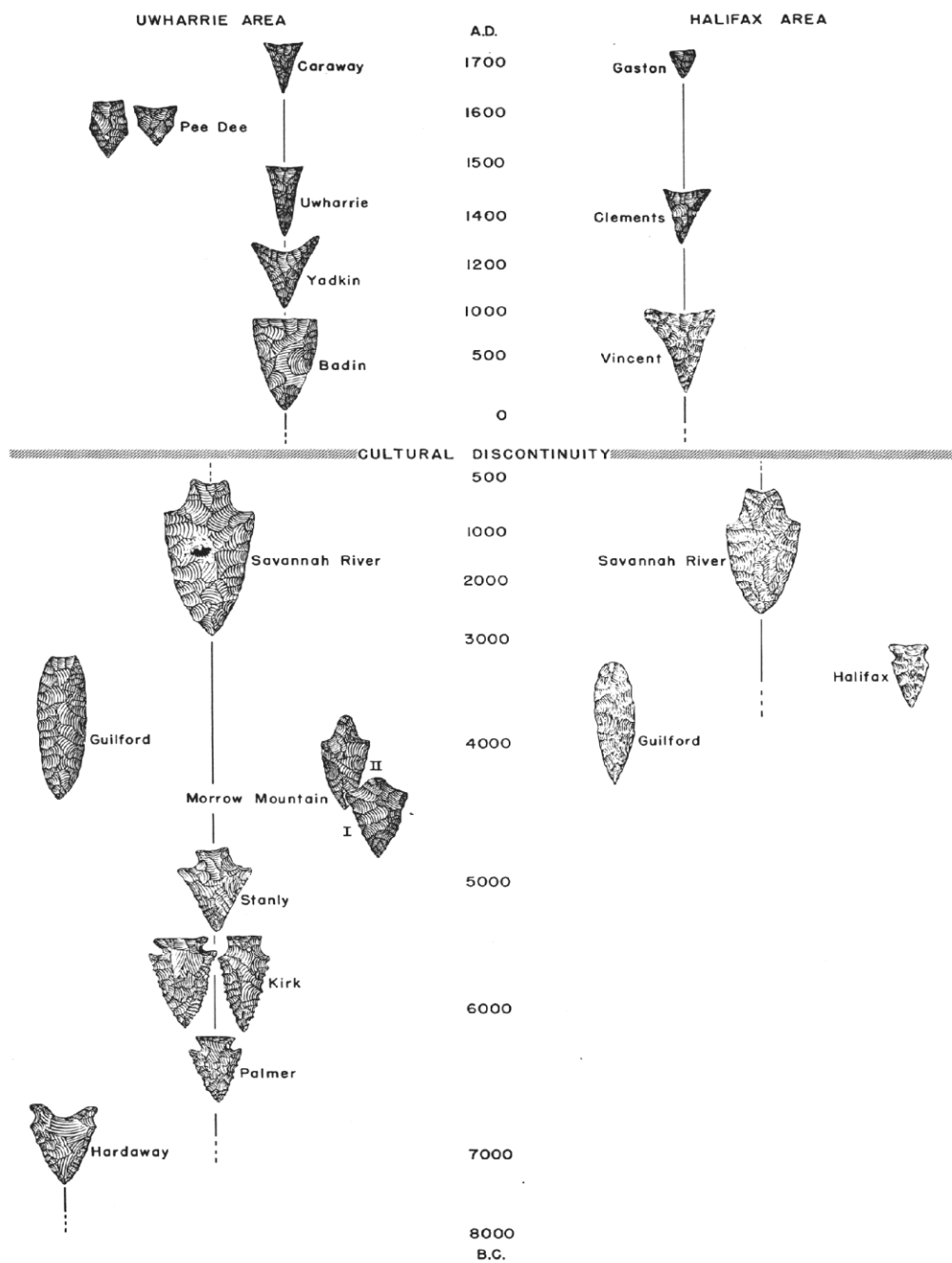


FIG. 116. The projectile point traditions of the Carolina Piedmont.

Figure 3-3: Projectile Point Sequence for the Piedmont of North Carolina. Adapted from Figure 116 in Coe (1964:121). Note that some of the dates are earlier than described in the text due to more recent discoveries, refinements, and dates from intact contexts.

Following Williams and Stoltman (1965), Gardner (1974, 1977, 1981, 1989) has proposed what is perhaps the most explicit Paleoindian subsistence model in the Southeast. Based on his excavations and surveys in and around the Flint Run Complex in Virginia, he suggests that the highly mobile pattern of the Paleoindian subsistence settlement system created a dependence on highly siliceous lithic resources to maintain technological “readiness” in terms of stone tool production. Consequently, base camps were tied to rare, high-quality lithic quarries. In situations where regional productivity (regional carrying capacity) was high, Paleoindian groups could exploit a smaller area in a forging radius pattern, while in areas of low productivity (relative to megafauna), like the inter-riverine Piedmont, settlement was restricted to river valleys and movement would have been linear, involving long distances. Gardner (1981) suggests that Paleoindians centered on Morrow Mountain in the North Carolina Piedmont, for example, may have extended as much as 130 miles up and down the Pee Dee/Yadkin River system. The “central quarry” model is, in part, based on raw material distributions which Gardner uses to link sites to systems, and is supported, in part by more recent research by Daniel (1994, 1998). In the Dismal Swamp Gardner (1981) suggests that the Williamson Site served as the central base and quarry for a group ranging at least 80 miles westward to the edge of the swamp margin. Phelps (1983:21) has criticized this model, arguing that such distributions can result from trade networks as well as mobility patterns. Custer and Wallace (1982) suggest a strategy of tethered nomadism whereby settlement pattern is representative of a population focused on foraging around or “tethered” to a reliable source of high quality lithic raw materials.

Daniel (1994) supports Gardner’s earlier interpretation involving Morrow Mountain as the center of Terminal Paleoindian/Early Archaic movement within the Yadkin/Pee Dee River drainage. He also found that this range extended as far northeast as the upper Tar River, but stopped not far southeast of Morrow Mountain itself, crosscutting almost all of the river systems in the Piedmont of North Carolina. Daniel further found that the territory extended at least 100 kilometers (km) to the north and 200 km to the south along the Yadkin/Pee Dee River system (1994:230). Though he proposed that Morrow Mountain was the primary source of raw materials, he found that locally derived lithic material supplemented that of Morrow Mountain when it was needed (Daniel 1994:233). As noted above, Phelps (1983:21) has argued that such distributions can result from trade as well as mobility patterns. Daniel argues, however, that trade cannot account for Morrow Mountain raw material comprising 70 percent of those Hardaway points found 200 km from the source (1994:232). In addition, Anderson (1995:149) states that the quarries of this period do not generally show the type of large-scale biface or core production associated with exchange purposes.

Seeman (1994) suggests a model that may explain the large size of the Morrow Mountain based Paleoindian territory. Excavations of an aggregation site in Ohio suggest that lithic procurement and inter-band social interaction were focal, resulting in the use of a few high-quality quarries by several bands which periodically aggregated for a variety of purposes (information and mate exchange, trade, etc.). Aggregation sites were not necessarily located at the source of lithic materials, and were probably located randomly along well-traveled drainages, trails, or landscape boundaries, such as the Fall Line in North Carolina (Abbott et al. 2015). This model could easily result in the type of raw material pattern found by Daniel (1994), with the apparent large territory representing multi-band movements around Morrow Mountain.

Paleoindian occupations have been documented in Alamance County (Perkinson 1971, 1973). Perkinson’s fluted point distribution studies suggest that Paleoindian site density may have been higher in the Piedmont than in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. In fact, his numbers indicate that

Paleoindian occupation in the Coastal Plain was relatively limited, as only 15 percent (13 out of 83) of the points came from counties within the Coastal Plain. In comparison, a fluted point distribution survey in South Carolina shows an overwhelming association with the Fall Line and Coastal Plain counties (Michie 1977). Whether the differences are the result of data collection bias or reflect an actual difference cannot be determined at present. The noted absence of fluted points in extensive surveys of the South Carolina Piedmont (Goodyear et al. 1979:95), barring the effects of extensive upland erosion, suggests that the distribution noted by Michie may be representative. Recent work in North Carolina (Abbott et al. 2015) shows a relatively high frequency of Paleoindian sites along the Fall Line and also supports Michie's work.

Many of the Paleoindian remains in North Carolina are represented by isolated finds or surface finds with very little radiocarbon data from stratified contexts. Despite the problems of interpretation, it has been generally accepted that Clovis points and other formal tool types (e.g., scrapers and graters) represent Paleoindian culture in North Carolina. The transitional late Paleoindian/Early Archaic populations are represented by the Hardaway-Dalton point type, an eared projectile with vestigial fluting.

The Archaic Stage

The material cultures of the Archaic Stage share great similarities across a pan-eastern United States spectrum (Coe 1964; Wauchope 1966; Lewis and Kneberg 1961; Kraft 1970; Broyles 1971; Griffin 1974; Chapman 1975, 1977; and Claggett and Cable 1982). In the Piedmont of North Carolina and Virginia, the relatively high density of Archaic sites is in sharp contrast to the low density of Paleoindian sites. This stage of cultural development has been most frequently defined in terms of a subsistence pattern based on the exploitation of modern plants and animals in a variety of environmental niches. Archaic sites are more numerous and larger in area, suggesting a generalized increase in human population density. Tool forms underwent change through time from side-notched to corner-notched to stemmed projectile points and the use of ground stone tools increased over time. Deeply stratified sites containing Archaic sequence occupations have been excavated in the Piedmont of North Carolina (Coe 1964; Claggett and Cable 1982). The projectile point styles recovered are nearly identical to those noted in the Coastal Plain where a chronology has been established by Phelps (1983). According to Phelps the density of Archaic Period sites within the North Carolina Coastal Plain is the highest of any period of prehistory (1983:24). These sites are, "everywhere irrevocably related to stream accessibility" (Phelps 1983:24). The observations of Phelps (1983) are also applicable to the Piedmont.

In general, the Archaic is understood as a lengthy stage of adjustment to changing environmental conditions brought about by the end of the last ice age, Holocene warming trends, and rising sea levels. Caldwell's (1958) model of wide-niche hunter-gatherer adaptations continues to characterize this stage for most archaeologists; however, the amount of time and the differences between the cultures at either end of the sequence are immense and suggest major cultural and adaptive changes occurred during this period of time. The Archaic Stage has been traditionally divided into three periods and include the Early Archaic (8000-6000 B.C.), the Middle Archaic (6000-3000 B.C.), and the Late Archaic (3000-500 B.C.). Each period is characterized by a set of projectile point types and other tool forms.

Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 B.C.)

In North Carolina the Early Archaic is distinguished by the presence of a series of corner-notched and bifurcate based projectile points. The earliest manifestation is the Palmer corner-notched, basally ground projectile point or knife (Coe 1964; Gardner 1974:16; Broyles 1971). The latest is the distinctive bifurcate-based point of MacCorkle-St. Albans-LeCroy series dating to between 6900-6000 B.C. (Chapman 1975; Claggett and Cable 1982:34; House and Ballenger 1976:30). Early Archaic assemblages exhibit a number of similarities with those of the Paleoindian Stage. Projectile points remain stylistically formalized and show evidence of economizing in terms of sharpening strategies and reuse. Hafted end scrapers continue to be well represented and there is an emphasis on the curation and use of cryptocrystalline and microcrystalline raw materials such as chert and metavolcanics. According to Egloff and McAvoy (1990:64), a number of changes mark the beginning of the Early Archaic and include:

1. Post-Pleistocene (post-ice age) environment;
2. Shifts from hunting some megafauna and large herd animals to a reliance on hunting smaller game;
3. An introduction of a wide variety of notched projectile point styles;
4. A dramatic increase in the number of artifacts and the number of sites and their overall size;
5. Introduction of chipped stone celts, some exhibiting ground edges;
6. Greater reliance on local lithic sources;
7. Cremation of human remains as wide-spread mortuary practice;
8. Introduction of manos and metates

Some interpret the Early Archaic as a set of cultural systems exploiting Holocene plant and animal resources, with specific use of white-tailed deer, hickory nuts, and acorns (Abbott et al. 1986:2-3). Related to these modes of subsistence is probably a settlement system of high residential mobility (see Chapter 5) using both floodplains and interriverine uplands (Goodyear et al. 1979:28). Anderson and Hanson (1988) suggest that an annual round of an Early Archaic band, between 50 to 150 individuals, is characterized by the establishment of logistically supported base camps (Binford 1980) during the late fall and winter supplemented by foraging camps over the balance of the year along the major drainage systems. Embedded in this foraging strategy was the utilization of outcrops of highly siliceous raw materials, such as chert and jasper (Abbott 1996a:221-231). Movement progressed from an early spring occupation on the coast to the upper Coastal Plain and Piedmont during the late spring, summer, and early fall. Large, multiband base camps were established near the Fall Line during the late fall and early winter where information, resource, and mate exchange took place. These settlement systems apparently shift from drainage-extensive territories to interdrainage territories as regional populations increase during the late Early Archaic/early Middle Archaic (Anderson and Hanson 1988:271). Anderson (1996:164) notes a low site frequency for the Coastal Plain across most of the southeastern region from southeastern Mississippi to North Carolina. He suggests that mid-Holocene warming and the florescence of pine forests across the Coastal Plain reduced the attractiveness of the area for settlement, thus prompting movement toward the interior regions of the Piedmont and Mountains (Anderson 1996:165).

Middle Archaic Period (6000-3000 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic reveals changes in lithic technology, notably the discontinuation of the end scraper, which was important in Paleoindian and Early Archaic toolkits, and an emphasis on local lithic raw materials (Cable 1982; Kimball and Chapman 1977; Goodyear et al. 1979:111). Diagnostic artifacts include Stanly stemmed, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Halifax projectile points. Ground stone atlatl weights first appear during the Middle Archaic, along with stone axes. Expedient tools used for cutting and scraping tasks are also typical of the period. Mortars and storage pits appear for the processing and storage of plant foods. Prepared burials also appear for the first time (Chapman 1977:112-114; Coe 1964; Griffin 1974). The broad economic trends established during the Early Archaic apparently continued and became more generalized during this time. The Middle Archaic is characterized by:

1. Dramatic increase in ground stone tools, particularly atlatl weights with rectangular, pick (crescent-shaped), and barrel shapes;
2. Slightly warmer and drier climate;
3. Diffusion eastward of Morrow Mountain and Guilford point styles from the central plains;
4. Introduction of the use of shellfish as a prominent component of the diet;
5. Dramatic increase in the use of hickory nuts;
6. Reduction in the use of formalized end scrapers and unifacial tools made from stone;
7. Introduction of net sinkers;
8. Minimal curation of tools (Egloff and McAvoy 1990:64)

Greater diversity in tool kits and a wider variety of site locations suggests a broader spectrum of hunting and gathering and a more varied diet (Claggett and Cable 1982:687; Word et al. 1981:II-9). According to Ford (1974), a less specialized economy permitted population growth beyond that experienced during the Early Archaic and created the need for smaller band territories. This trend prompted the utilization of a logistical settlement strategy (Binford 1980; Tippitt and Marquardt 1984:9-3) and an increased usage of local, expedient lithic raw materials such as vein quartz and quartzite (Goodyear et al. 1979:111; Purrington 1983; Bass 1977).

Despite evidence for greater sedentism, some archaeologists argue that residential mobility (see Chapter 5) remained high but was carried out within smaller territories (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Anderson and Schulderein 1985; Blanton and Sassaman 1988; Cable 1982; Cantley and Kern 1984; Sassaman 1988). Larger populations and smaller territories would have pressured Middle Archaic populations to exploit available resources intensively, leading to frequent relocation of residential sites (Cable 1982).

Late Archaic Period (3,000-500 B.C.)

Between 3000 and 2000 B.C. there was a climatic shift to cooler, more moist conditions, following the Climatic Optimum of the Middle Holocene (Middle Archaic Period) (Carbone 1977). The Late Archaic is transitional to the horticultural economies of the Woodland Stage. Ecologically, sea level rise subsides, sounds and estuaries form, and the environment stabilizes to those conditions experienced presently in North Carolina. Large shell middens along the coast and river margins suggest extensive secondary resource exploitation and the establishment of semi-sedentary villages (Claflin 1931; Stoltman 1972). The main diagnostic tools of the Late Archaic began with the broad square-stemmed Savannah River projectile point/biface and ended with a small, stemmed projectile

point (Gypsy Stemmed) (Coe 1964; Oliver 1983, 1985). Steatite vessels are widely distributed along the Atlantic Slope (Coe 1964:112-113; South 1959; Stoltman 1972) and steatite net sinkers have been found along the coast. Fiber-tempered pottery was initially produced during the Late Archaic and is now known to have a similarly wide distribution when compared to steatite vessels (Phelps 1983; South 1976). Polished and pecked stone artifacts and mortars along with manos are common, as are subsurface storage pits (Stoltman 1972:48-49). The remnants of a prepared clay floor and scattered post holes at Rabbit Mound, South Carolina, provides further evidence of more stable, long-term habitations (Stoltman 1972).

The economic and social trends of the Middle Archaic continued to influence the cultural patterns of the Late Archaic (Mouer 1991:3-4). Hunting and gathering gradually came to be practiced in concert with limited horticulture, based on evidence for the cultivation of cucurbits and sunflowers in the Tennessee River valley (Chapman and Shea 1981). These observations gain support from the paleoecological data from the Dismal Swamp (Whitehead 1965; Whitehead and Oaks 1979) and other areas in Virginia (Stevens 1991). Core samples from an area east of Lake Drummond in Virginia yielded maize pollen dating to around 1050 B.C. Whitehead (1965) also gleaned pollen from the same samples that suggested localized field clearing activities within the swamp during the same temporal period. According to Whitehead and Oaks (1979:39) clearing was apparently done with fire and the cultivation of maize appeared to be the goal. Similar conclusions have been reported by Stevens (1991) for the Late Archaic to Early Woodland transition in Virginia.

According to Phelps (1983:25-26) site density is maximized during the Morrow Mountain Phase of the Middle Archaic Period and appears to stabilize into the Late Archaic. Accompanying population growth produced even smaller territories, a higher degree of sedentism, and an increase in the exchange of nonutilitarian objects (Ford 1974; Abbott et al. 1986). Soapstone vessels, grooved stone axes, elaborate ground stone tools and ornaments, and native copper have been found in Late Archaic sites in the eastern United States (Chapman and Shea 1981). According to McLearen (1991:91), the Late Archaic is characterized by:

1. The use of a number of stemmed and notched projectile point and knife forms which vary on a regional basis at the beginning and end of the period;
2. A temporally overlapping proliferation of the Savannah River broad spear and its related large biface industry;
3. Localized manifestations of tools/points nearly identical to those of other broad spear complexes located in other regions;
4. Some regional preferences for specific lithic types (e. g., metavolcanics);
5. Use of some ground stone and the first recognized use of the ground stone grooved axe;
6. The use of large, heavy tools, usually of quartzite, numerous expedient tools on flakes, and the apparent addition of a few more formalized tools than in earlier times;
7. The quarrying of soapstone, the manufacture of stone vessels, and the distribution of these vessels statewide and beyond;
8. On the more intensively occupied sites, larger and more numerous hearths and, in general, slightly more variety in feature types as opposed to earlier periods (McLearen 1991:91).

Sassaman (1991a) suggests that the spread of ceramics is inversely related to the degree of involvement of local groups in the Savannah River valley with soapstone trade in the Poverty Point (Louisiana) exchange/trade network. As increased population and limited mobility increased demands on the labor required to maintain social networks, innovations that decreased demands on labor, such

as the production of ceramics, occurred at the periphery of the Poverty Point soapstone exchange network (Sassaman 1991a). However, the social and economic needs driving these more institutionalized exchange networks resulted in resistance to the adoption of new technologies (ceramics) that competed with soapstone. As a result, only those populations that were peripheral to this network developed and used ceramics during the initial establishment of the technology (Sassaman 1991a). More recently, Sassaman (1991b) has found that ceramics appear in some cases to predate or be contemporary with soapstone vessels and suggests that these two vessel technologies may be based on gender roles. In this argument, soapstone is associated with the masculine activities of trade and exchange, while ceramics are associated with feminine activities of food production and processing (Sassaman 1991b; 1996). The elaboration of exchange networks inherent in both of these models for soapstone use may have encouraged the development of regional socio-techno-economic specialization, ultimately resulting in the rich diversity witnessed during the Woodland Stage. In this case the Late Archaic was a critical period (an axial age) in the prehistory of eastern North America and North Carolina.

The Woodland Stage

The Woodland Stage has been defined in terms of ceramic traditions rather than specific subsistence patterns. Ceramics were first produced in the coastal region of the southern United States well before 1000 B.C. By that time, cord, fabric, and check stamped pottery had probably spread across much of the coastal eastern United States. Woodland groups gradually became more sedentary and adept in the production of ceramics. In some areas of the Southeast there was a marked increase in mortuary ceremonialism, most prominently expressed by mound construction. Regional diversity and culture change accelerated when compared to the preceding Late Archaic Period. As a result of this increased level of regionalization, different areas in the Southeast showed very different types and rates of changes in cultural systems. Therefore, the following discussion will focus on the Piedmont Region of North Carolina and Virginia for the Woodland Stage. As with the Archaic, the Woodland is traditionally divided into three periods, Early, Middle, and Late Woodland.

Early Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 500)

Early Woodland ceramics are represented in the Piedmont of North Carolina by the Badin Series (Coe 1964). Badin Series pottery is characterized by dense hard paste with sand temper (Coe 1964:28). Exterior surface treatments are cord or fabric impressed, while the interior surface appears floated. Small, stemmed projectile points and relatively large, crude triangular (Badin) projectile points are thought to be contemporaneous with the Badin ceramic type (Oliver 1983, 1985). Economically, the groups of this period did not rely heavily on horticulture (Ward 1983:73). Hunting and gathering appears to have continued throughout this time as the primary mode of subsistence. The Early Woodland appears to have followed a basic Late Archaic subsistence pattern coupled with the appearance of ceramics and the bow and arrow.

A majority of the sites identified with this period have been located in river valleys. Presently, very little is known about the specifics of Early Woodland cultures in the Piedmont of North Carolina. However, the following patterns in material culture have been noted in Virginia by McLearn (1991:113-114) and seem applicable to North Carolina. They include:

1. Rapid phasing out of the broadspear (Late Archaic projectile point types);
2. Addition of more elaborate and well-made polished implements and ornaments to ground stone technology;
3. Development and rapid spread of ceramic technology;
4. Continuation of rock cluster and hearth platform features;
5. Presence of pit forms typical of storage and cooking technology (not just for refuse only);
6. Evidence of architecture which has similarities with later Woodland periods (McLearen 1991:113-114).

Additional information regarding this period in the North Carolina Piedmont awaits the recovery of sites in contexts suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Middle Woodland (A.D. 500-1000)

The beginning of the Middle Woodland is marked by a change in the style of ceramics from Badin to Yadkin types in the Piedmont of North Carolina (Coe 1964). Yadkin ceramics are comprised of two series, Yadkin and Uwharrie. The Yadkin Series represent the ceramics from the beginning of the Middle Woodland around A.D. 500 (Abbott, et al. 1986:25; Davis 1987; Coe 1995:154). Regional variations of the Yadkin Series also included crushed concretionary materials in the Sandhills Region of North Carolina (Abbott et al. 1996), grog (crushed pottery sherds) in the Sandhills and southern Piedmont region, and grit in the southern Piedmont (Abbott 1996a). The surface treatments for this type are primarily fabric and cord impressed, but also include check-stamping. Interior surfaces are smoothed, with temper protruding through the interior surface. These ceramics are found in context with both small stemmed (Gypsy) and eared triangular (Yadkin) projectile points.

Both Yadkin and Uwharrie ceramics were part of a continuous ceramic tradition, both represented by utilitarian pottery with a predominance of crushed quartz tempering. Temper size increased through time. This technological change, in addition to surface treatments define these two types. The Uwharrie Series represents the later part of the Middle Woodland (circa A. D. 1000) (Ward and Davis 1993:408). By circa A.D. 440 surface treatments include net-impression and scraping (brushed), as well as cord-marking (Coe 1952:308). Fabric-impressed surfaces were no longer produced as part of the Uwharrie Series. The interior surfaces are frequently scraped rather than smoothed, as had been the case with Yadkin wares. Some Uwharrie pottery was decorated along the neck and rim. These ceramics were generally thicker and larger than the preceding Yadkin Series. The combination of very large (granular to coarse) temper size with net-impressed exterior surface treatment is considered to be a classic example of Uwharrie Series pottery. Ceramics that date to this period of time are found along the Eno River (within the Neuse Basin) and upstream of Falls Lake and are denoted as Haw River Phase, Uwharrie Series ceramics (Ward and Davis 1993:408). The relatively long, straight-sided triangular projectile points (Uwharrie points) are thought to be associated with Uwharrie Series ceramics (Coe 1964:49; Ward and Davis 1993:400).

Many archaeologists have characterized the Middle Woodland Period in North Carolina by the use of floodplains for settlements and the use of uplands for hunting and gathering activities (Rice 1971; Barnette 1978; Newkirk 1978; Woodall 1984; Abbott et al. 1986; Davis 1987; Davis and Ward 1991; Oliver 1992; Abbott and Davis 1995; Abbott 1996b). Smaller upland sites with Uwharrie ceramics have been noted on broad toe-slopes overlooking the floodplains of major stream confluences and nestled up small coves at the heads of small, first order streams (Abbott 1992). This pattern appears to hold throughout the Middle Woodland Period in the Piedmont. These settlement

and land use patterns support the belief that the Middle Woodland utilized a continuation of hunting and gathering supplemented with horticulture. This marks a continuation of patterns noted for the Early Woodland.

Hantman and Klein (1992:143-152) summarized the Middle Woodland for the Piedmont of Virginia. Their summary applies to the Piedmont of North Carolina and includes:

1. Mobile settlement pattern, resulting from the use of a wide, dispersed variety of resources, with some evidence for increased emphasis on riverine resources;
2. Appearance of net-impressed and/or crushed rock-tempered ceramics, and increasing regionalization of ceramic types;
3. Steady, significant increase in population (Hantman and Klein 1992:143-152).

The Middle Woodland Period also marks the beginning of mound construction within the Piedmont that continues into the Late Woodland.

Late Woodland (A.D. 1000-1500)

A great deal is known about the Late Woodland due to the many years of work by the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (Dickens et al. 1987; Ward and Davis 1993). Numerous Late Woodland sites in the North Carolina Piedmont are located on broad, fertile floodplains along the major rivers in the area (Davis and Ward 1991:46-48). Sites of this period are also located on the floodplains of smaller streams (Cantley and Raymer 1990; Abbott and Raymer 1991) and in the uplands on broad toe slopes overlooking the floodplains of major streams (Abbott 1992). Late Woodland settlements include larger village complexes with architectural and food storage features. Corn, supplemented by beans, squash, and fruit, was grown during this time with a continued reliance on hunting and gathering (Ward 1983:73). This settlement pattern existed at the time Native Americans encountered Europeans exploring the area.

Late Woodland ceramics are marked by the use of medium to fine crushed quartz or feldspar or fine sand as a temper medium in the North Carolina Piedmont, south of the Roanoke River, and medium to coarse sand tempering in the middle Roanoke River Basin in Virginia and North Carolina (Miller 1962; Coe 1964). In the vicinity of Alamance County, the ceramic types were called alternatively Uwharrie Phase; Haw River Phase, Dan River Series (Davis and Ward 1991:41-42) and Haw River Phase, Haw River Series in the Neuse and Haw River drainages (Ward and Davis 1993:408-409). These ceramics have affinities with the contemporaneous Dan River Series defined in the Dan and Yadkin River valleys (Coe 1952:309-310). These ceramics are generally thinner than those of previous periods, with a hard, compact paste. Interiors are frequently smoothed, while exterior surfaces are net-impressed and plain. These ceramics are associated with Piedmont Siouan groups and include small, narrow triangular projectile points (Caraway points) (Coe 1964:49).

Herbert and Klein (1994) have divided the Late Woodland into three phases based on the associated Siouan ceramic types mentioned above. These phases consist of the Uwharrie (A.D. 1000 – 1200), the Dan River (A.D. 1200 – 1500), and the Haw River phase (A.D. 1000 – 1400).

The Uwharrie Phase relates to Uwharrie ceramics which are simple and crude hemispherical bowls and conoidal-based jars. These ceramics have relatively restricted necks and straight, vertical rims (Coe 1952:308). The paste used consists of crushed quartz tempering which in many cases is

large enough to protrude through both sides of the vessel walls. In some cases, the paste is poorly mixed. Exterior surface treatments are produced by paddles wrapped with heavy cords or nets. The interior surfaces were almost always scraped with a serrated tool. In addition, exterior surfaces of the vessel necks sometimes scraped and incised with sets of parallel lines which encircle the neck below the rim (Herbert and Klein 1994:12).

Dan River Phase is defined within the Dan River drainage along the border between Virginia and North Carolina. This phase represents a transition from Uwharrie Phase cultural groups to the historic Souian cultures of the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1952:309). Dan River vessels are tempered with sand and crushed rock. The vessel form includes a globular, flared-rimmed jar with linear, zoned punctations around the neck. Interiors are not scraped, but hand-smoothed (Herbert and Klein 1994:12).

The Haw River Phase has been defined by Ward and Davis (1993) regarding ceramic attributes and settlement patterns of groups within the Haw and Eno River basins. These patterns appear to differ somewhat from those observed along the Dan River. The Haw River Phase sites are smaller and frequently more widely dispersed households/farmsteads that contain structures, large circular storage pits along with hearths and associated burials (Ward and Davis 1993). This type of settlement pattern and site type suggests a lower population density along the Haw and Eno Rivers during this period of time. Two sites in Alamance County, the Guthrie Site (31AM148) and the Holt Site (31AM168) are associated with this phase of prehistory. Feature 3 at the Guthrie Site produced a calibrated C14 date range of A.D. 1315 – 1386. Feature 1 at the Holt Site produced a calibrated C14 date range of A.D. 1133 – 1156. Feature 2 at the site produced a date of A.D. 1429 (Ward and Davis 1993).

Haw River ceramics are similar to Uwharrie wares and are characterized by large, thick, undecorated, conoidal jars. The necks are straight to slightly constricted. Surface treatments include net-impressed, brushed, corkmarked, and plain wares. Temper includes medium to fine crushed quartz, coarse sand, coarse crushed quartz, and feldspar (Herbert and Klein 1994:13).

Hantman and Klein summarized the Late Woodland for the Piedmont of Virginia. Their general summary applies to the Piedmont of North Carolina and includes:

1. Appearance of large, more permanent, villages focused on the larger rivers, and on domesticated plant use;
2. Thinner, more compact ceramics with medium fine to fine sand temper, net-impressed and plain surface treatments.
3. An established exchange system between groups and individuals;
4. Dramatic increase in population (Hantman and Klein 1992:143-152).

The gradual changes in ceramic stylistic tradition during this period and up to European contact are generally considered to reflect the presence of a single population of Siouan-speaking people within the North Carolina Piedmont in the vicinity of Alamance County (McCollough et al. 1980; Claggett and Cable 1982; Woodall in Abbott et al. 1987; and Abbott and Raymer 1991).

Protohistoric (A.D. 1500 – 1600)

As with the Late Woodland, much is known about the Protohistoric and Historic Native American groups in the vicinity of Alamance County due to the efforts of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (e.g., Dickens et al. 1987; Ward and Davis 1993). According to Herbert and Klein (1994:13), the Protohistoric is noted by the regional variability of Native American groups in terms of specific tribes. Although there may have been no direct contact with Europeans at this time in the area of Alamance County, it is possible that indirect contact occurred through trade and information exchange, particularly with Native American groups along the Coastal Plain.

The Protohistoric Stage is defined by the Hillsboro Phase for the general area around Alamance County (Herbert and Klein 1994:13-14). Hillsboro settlements appear to follow the general pattern of the Late Woodland Haw River Phase. This pattern represents scattered communities comprised of a few families located along valley margins and in the upland areas adjacent to small tributaries. At least two sites in the area, the Wall (31OR11-UNC-CH site number) and Mitchum (31CH452-UNC-CH site number) sites, represent larger, palisaded, more compact villages of the phase. All of these sites contain large shallow pits filled with domestic debris and fire-cracked rocks. These likely represent communal roasting pits (Herbert and Klein 1994:13).

The Wall Site (31OR11) is representative of a Protohistoric Stage village and is located along the Eno River near Hillsborough (Dickens et al. 1987). This site is a palisaded village with a central plaza surrounded by circular houses. Burials are located within the palisade clustered in and around individual houses. Midden deposits within the palisade reveal an abundance of food items including wild and cultivated foods and animal remains (Herbert and Klein 1994:13).

Two sites in Alamance County, the Edgar Rodgers Site (31AM167) and the George Rodgers Site (31AM220) revealed remains associated with the Hillsboro Phase (Ward and Davis 1993). Feature 1 at the Edgar Rodgers Site produced a calibrated C14 date range of A.D. 1494 – 1605. Feature 7 at the George Rodgers Site produced the same date range of A.D. 1494 – 1605). Feature 1 at the George Rodgers Site produced a date of A.D. 1656 and is included in, based on the artifacts, the Hillsboro Phase (Ward and Davis 1993).

Ceramic vessels consist of large jars with rounded bottoms and flaring rims. These ceramics are noted as Hillsboro Series wares by Dickens et al. (1987) and Ward and Davis 1993:412). Hillsboro Series vessels are generally tempered with medium to fine sand or crushed feldspar. Surface treatments include simple and check stamping (Herbert and Klein 1994:13).

Historic Aboriginal Groups

The first contact between Native Americans and Europeans occurred in the seventeenth century in the form of trade. European traders from eastern Virginia used the well-established trails present across North Carolina and beyond to supply native groups with items such as metal objects, glass beads, and firearms. The Great Indian Trading Path proceeded southward out of Virginia to the Haw River near Swepsonville. At that point the trail divided with the north trail crossing Great and Little Alamance Creeks heading west, while the south fork continued southward toward the Catawba Nation near Charlotte (Whitaker et al. 1949; McManus and Long 1986; Herbert and Klein 1994:14). Historic Native Americans are represented by three basic phases within in and around Alamance County which include the Mitchum, Jenrette, and Frederick Phases, based on representative sites

recorded in the area. The tribal groups represented include the Sissipahaw, Shakori, and the Occaneechi.

Mitchum Phase (A.D. 1600 – 1670)

Sissipahaw settlements were located along the Haw River in 1701 when an explorer, John Lawson, made a visit to the area (Lefler 1967:60). The Mitchum Site (31CH452-UNC-CH site number) in Chatham County is likely representative of one of the larger Sissipahaw villages within the general area (Simpkins 1985:50-51). A very short time later, around 1711, the Sissipahaw are noted as living along the Neuse River near the Tuscarora. The Sissipahaw were forced from the general area by the Tuscarora and settled with the Waccamaw Tribe in the southeastern portion of the state. By 1716, the Sissipahaw were settled along the Pee Dee River (Wilson 1983:195; Herbert and Klein 1994:14).

The Mitchum Site (31CH452) is located within the Haw River valley and was likely occupied after 1650 by members of the Sissipahaw Tribe (Simpkins 1985). This site consisted of a palisaded village of approximately one and a half acres in area. Settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be similar to the preceding Hillsboro Phase of the Protohistoric (Ward and Davis 1993).

Jenrette series pottery was recovered at the site. This pottery series appears to have developed from the preceding Hillsboro series ceramic type and may represent a cultural association with the earlier group (Ward and Davis 1993:414; Herbert and Klein 1994:14). These ceramics consist primarily of small and medium sized plain jars and bowls, along with large simple-stamped jars. Some European trade items are found and locally-made tobacco pipes are constructed to look more like European kaolin trade pipes (Herbert and Klein 1994:14).

Jenrette Phase (A.D. 1600 – 1680)

The Jenrette Phase is thought to be associated with the Shakori Tribe. This tribe was visited by Lederer in 1670 (Cumming 1958). The origins of the Shakori are unclear. It is possible that there was some relationship to the Sissipahaw or Eno. By 1701, Lawson notes that at least one group of Shakori are living with the Eno Tribe at the village of Adshusheer along the Eno River in Durham County. This merger may have been political as well as cultural since Lawson also notes that the “Shoccories” and the Eno shared a common chief known as Eno-Will (Lefler 1967). The absence of references to the Shakori after 1715 suggests that they were assimilated into larger tribal groups (Ward and Davis 1993).

The Jenrette Phase is defined by Ward and Davis (1993:414) based on excavations at the Jenrette Site (31OR231a-UNC-CH site number). These excavations revealed a palisaded village of approximately a half acre in area. Subsistence practices mirrored preceding phases with large roasting pits filled with refuse. The refuse consisted of remnants of acorns, hickory nuts, walnuts, corn, beans, bottle gourds, and cultivated sumpweed (Herbert and Klein 1994:15).

Jenrette Phase pottery is similar to the preceding Mitchum Phase. Both of these ceramic types are more crudely made when compared to Hillsboro Phase wares. The Jenrette Phase ceramics are thicker, heavier, and more coarsely-tempered. Exterior stamping is poorly done and smoothed (Herbert and Klein 1994:15).

Fredricks Phase (A.D. 1680 – 1710)

The Fredricks Phase is representative of the Occaneechi Tribe after they moved from the Roanoke River basin to the Eno River (Ward and Davis 1993:416). Prior to this time the Occaneechi tightly controlled European trade with other Native American groups in the general area of the Roanoke River until 1676 (Eastman 1993:441). They served as economic “middlemen”, limiting all direct contact with the interior Siouan groups and even Cherokee groups. Apparently, the Occaneechi did not allow firearms or metal tools into the interior of North Carolina. Their villages likely were located in the vicinity of the confluence of the Dan and Staunton Rivers, a short distance upstream from the presently existing Kerr Lake Reservoir dam. Other locations for the Occaneechi are placed along the Virginia/North Carolina line downstream from the confluence of the Roanoke River and Haw Creek (an area presently inundated by Lake Gaston). It is in this area that Miller (1962:7-20) believes the Indian Trading Path crossed the Roanoke River.

European settlers in the general area became jealous of the Occaneechi and their role as trade “middlemen”. In 1676, a group of settlers, led by Nathaniel Bacon, attacked the Occaneechi in order to disrupt their monopoly on trade access. The attack was devastating for the Occaneechi. As a result of the ill effects of Bacon’s Rebellion in 1676, the Occaneechi left their stronghold along the Roanoke River and moved southward to the Eno River near present-day Alamance County. There they established a village, now thought to be the Fredricks Site (Petherick 1987). This move opened direct trade between Europeans and the interior tribes of the North Carolina Piedmont.

The Fredricks Site (31OR231-UNC-CH site number) is thought to be a native village visited by John Lawson in 1701 (Lefler 1967:61; Ward and Davis 1993). Excavations at the site reveal a palisade of small posts enclosing a village of 10-12 houses (Ward and Davis 1993). A relatively high number of human burials suggests a high mortality rate at the site and may represent the ill effects of European-related diseases on native populations at the time (Ward and Davis 1993; Herbert and Klein 1994:15).

The site contained European trade items such as guns, metal hoes and axes, knives, and kettles. The faunal remains suggest a continuation of the subsistence practices of earlier phases with the added inclusion of food items such as horse and pig, watermelon seeds, and peach pits (Ward and Davis 1993; Herbert and Klein 1994:15).

Fredricks Phase ceramics consist of the Fredrick Series wares. These wares include plain, small jars, large storage jars, and small bowls. Surface treatments consist of plain and check-stamping. The checked-stamped wares were used for cooking (Ward and Davis 1993; Herbert and Klein 1994:15).

As likely represented at the Fredricks Site, epidemic diseases common among Europeans (e. g., measles, smallpox, and influenza) were devastating to Native American populations with no natural immunity. By 1760 nearly all of the Native American groups within in the general area were destroyed, assimilated, or displaced.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Spaniards were the first Europeans to explore the region of North Carolina in the sixteenth century and make contact with some of the native inhabitants. These included expeditions by Francisco Gordillo and Pedro de Quejo in 1521 and Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon in 1526. An Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano also explored the general area in 1524. The efforts of the Spanish were relatively brief with no resulting permanent settlements in the area of North Carolina encompassed by Alamance County (Powell 1989; Olsen and Millis 2003).

Queen Elizabeth I of England granted a large tract of land in the New World to Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1578, including what is now part of North Carolina. The grant was renewed in 1584 in the name of Sir Walter Raleigh (Gilbert's half-brother). Raleigh and the English made the first attempts at permanent settlement in the area of North Carolina with the explorations of Ralph Lane in 1584, Thomas Harriot, and John White, in association with Sir Richard Grenville, in 1585 and 1586, and the failed Roanoke Colony in 1587. These explorers were commissioned to map the coastline and landscape within portions of modern Virginia and North Carolina, document the Native American inhabitants, and study the natural history of the area. John White served as an artist and mapmaker creating numerous watercolors of the flora, fauna, and Native Americans. These works provide some of the earliest European depictions of the area. Engravings of White's watercolors were later incorporated into the 1590 publication by Thomas Harriot entitled: *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia* (Harriot 1972).

The Roanoke Colony of 1587 failed and entered into history as the famous "Lost Colony". In 1606 the Virginia Company of London received a charter that permitted settlement along the coast of Virginia and North Carolina. No further attempt was made to resettle the North Carolina coast at that time. Eventually, in 1607, the first successful colony was established by the Virginia Company at Jamestown in Virginia. Administrative problems associated with the Jamestown colony resulted in the revocation of the Virginia Company's charter in 1624. King Charles I conveyed the region south of Virginia in 1629 to Sir Robert Heath, his attorney general. Heath then assigned his charter to Henry Lord Maltravers and made one unsuccessful effort to colonize the area (Powell 1989).

The English Civil War between Royalists and Parliamentarians during the 1640's diverted attention away from the New World colonists until 1650. At this time settlers began to migrate south out of Virginia into the Albemarle region of North Carolina onto lands under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Virginia. King Charles II of England was restored to his throne in 1660. In 1663 and again in 1665, as a reward for loyalty during the civil war King Charles granted propriety to eight men of all the land from Virginia's border south to Spanish Florida, then west to the Pacific Ocean. The primary motive for this and all English colonization was economic in nature. An influential essay published by Richard Hakluyt, a renowned sixteenth century advocate of colonization, summarized the economic benefits to England of New World settlement. Hakluyt encouraged settlement on the basis that the colonies would provide a market for English goods. The increased demand for English goods would also expand employment opportunities for the poor of England. From the New World the colonists would contribute to the English economy by producing products like lumber, naval stores, precious metals, and tobacco, most of which had been imported from foreign, non-English countries. No matter the reasons, these grants initiated the Proprietary Period lasting from 1663 to 1729 when the Lord Proprietors were forced to sell their holdings in the Carolinas to the English Crown (Powell 1989; Abbott et al. 1994).

The Lord Proprietors were well versed in mercantilist philosophy and were very aware of the potential for significant personal monetary gains from the colonies. As insurance against failure and in order to avoid financing expeditions, the Proprietors aggressively pursued and encouraged groups to settle in the New World. As a result, more colonists began to move into the area of Virginia and North Carolina immediately causing tensions with Native Americans in the areas of the Roanoke, Neuse, and Cape Fear River drainages (Abbott et al. 1994).

The Chowanoc War began in 1675 and lasted a couple of years before the Chowanoc tribe was forced onto a reservation in what would become Gates County (Abbott et al. 1995). Bath precinct was added to the four original precincts in 1696. Bath was further divided into three precincts in 1705 and included: Pamptecough (Beaufort County), Wickham (Hyde County), and Archdale (Craven County) (Reed 1962; Corbitt 2000; Olsen and Millis 2003).

Settlement into Pamptecough Precinct increased rapidly. By 1705 a county seat (Bath) was established along Bath Creek north of its confluence with the Pamlico River. This town was located in the vicinity of the Native American Pomouik tribe town of Cotan (Reed 1962). The Town of Bath was established in 1705 by John Lawson, Joel Martin, and Simon Alderson and became an important port (Powell 1989; Olsen and Millis 2003). The county seat was moved to the Town of Washington in 1785.

Historians note that there were two Carolinas long before the two states were officially divided in 1729, each having a distinctive way of life (Current et al. 1975:46). As early as 1690, the northern portion (Albemarle region) was placed under the separate guardianship of the Deputy of the Governor of Carolina. By 1689, the North Carolina section was populated mainly by settlers of English descent from other English colonies. The major focus of the colony was settlement along the Albemarle Sound. The remainder of the northern portion of Carolina was thinly inhabited by approximately 3,000 colonists (Lefler and Newsome 1973:52). Settlement occurred below the Albemarle Sound from 1690 onward. By 1710, settlement had proceeded along the coast down to the Neuse River and up the banks of the Roanoke, Pamlico, and Neuse Rivers. This movement, unfortunately, brought the colonists in direct contact and conflict with the powerful Tuscarora (Abbott et al. 1995).

The Tuscarora, originally part of the Iroquois Nation, occupied the land along the Roanoke, Pamlico, Neuse and Trent Rivers. Their major towns were located along the Neuse, and their hunting grounds extended as far south as the Cape Fear River. The encroaching colonial settlements into their territory led to a devastating reprisal by the Tuscarora in 1711, the Tuscarora War. North and South Carolinians, aided by Cherokee mercenaries, countered in 1712 with the siege and destruction of Fort Neoheroka in present-day Greene County, North Carolina. The colonial victory at Fort Neoheroka was decisive. While smaller battles occurred at later dates, the dominance of the Tuscarora was broken. By 1802 most of the remaining Tuscarora had migrated to New York to join other Iroquoian groups. The 1712 defeat of the Tuscarora allowed colonial settlement of the interior of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont of North Carolina (Abbott et al. 1995).

A dramatic effect of European contact on Native American communities was disease. European epidemic diseases affected Native Americans quite severally. Exposure to chicken pox, small pox, German and Red measles, mumps, and other diseases simultaneously or in succession dramatically reduced the adult and juvenile populations. Many individuals died before any direct contact with Europeans. This reduction of population inhibited any given tribe's ability to provide basic needs to those who were sick, thus magnifying the negative impacts. With the arrival of these

diseases, for which the native populations had no natural immunity, general native population density declined dramatically. Those who survived were endowed with immunity to these diseases; however, the resultant decrease in population in many cases caused village consolidations (in some cases of different tribal groups) in an attempt to maintain the social systems necessary for survival. In the end Euro-American expansionism, warfare, disease, enslavement, and assimilation quickly diminished many recognizable Native American groups in the general area (Hodges 1993:28-30).

Historic Period in Alamance County and Vicinity

This section presents an abbreviated review of the history of Alamance County and its immediate vicinity. The discussion below will concentrate on those aspects of the county history which may be reflected in the archaeological record. For more detailed histories of the area it is recommended one consult Stockard (1900), Whitaker et al. (1949), Bolden (1979a), Euliss (1984), Troxler and Vincent (1999), and Vacca and Briggs (2002).

One of the earliest recorded visits to the area was that of European explorer John Lederer, a medical doctor. Lederer had been commissioned by the Governor of Virginia in 1669 and 1670 to search for a westward passage to the Pacific Ocean. Lederer traveled along the Indian Trading Path and likely crossed the Haw River in the southeastern section of Alamance County (Rights 1931). In 1676, shortly after his visit the Occaneechi resettled on the Eno River in the vicinity of Hillsborough. The Sissipahaw had a settlement near the presently existing community of Saxapahaw on the Haw River (Swanton 1946). These communities were likely encountered in 1700-1701 by the next explorer in the area, John Lawson. Lawson described the land as very rich, containing good timber and plenty of stones in the rivers for construction (Lefler 1967; Hargrove 1991).

European settlers began to move into the area of Alamance County in the 1720's. By 1730, these settlers included Quakers from Pennsylvania, Scots-Irish Presbyterians, German Lutherans, and Reform families. Scots-Irish Presbyterians congregated east of the Haw River. German groups took land along Great Alamance Creek, while the Quakers settled north of Cane Creek (Kaster 1960). Quakers settled in the Snow Camp area in the 1740's while others took additional land along Alamance Creek (Whitaker 1949). All of these people came to the area based on the promise of cheap land by the Carolina Proprietors (Whitaker 1949; Woodall 1981; Herbert and Klein 1994).

Approximately 95 percent of the settlers at this time were engaged in agriculture or an associated industry (e.g., milling, and timber) (Lefler and Newsome 1973:89). The settlers of the Haw and Cape Fear River Basins were not exceptions. The basic industry in what would become Alamance County was agriculture with corn, wheat, and fruit production as the primary crops. Like most of North Carolina, the crops grown were aimed toward subsistence rather than cash-crop production. While most settlers originated from agrarian backgrounds, many had not been frontier agriculturalists. The agricultural practices which developed in North Carolina were a product of both cultural tradition and environmental adaptations (Abbott et al. 1995).

The first task of the settler was the clearing of a house site and its construction. Abundant forests offered materials for log houses clinked with clay and typically represented the first house types built. Later clapboard houses would appear once sawmills were established. The land along the rivers and streams would be placed under cultivation and livestock would be allowed to forage. Fields would not be cleared initially. Settlers would remove a ring of bark from a tree causing it eventually to exfoliate. Once this process was complete, the sun would be able to reach the crops. The colonists

would plant Indian corn, wheat, oats, peas, beans, flax and sweet potatoes. Some crop rotation was practiced, but the clearing of new ground for cultivation was the more frequently used method of dealing with soil depletion, given the amount of land available (Abbott et al. 1995).

Livestock husbandry was synonymous with farming in the colonies. From this enterprise, a farmer would derive his greatest profits. Milk cows, beef cattle, hogs, chickens, geese, and other fowls were all part of the colonial farmstead. As the countryside was relatively sparsely settled, the open spaces frequently were held in common by neighboring farmers who allowed their stock to graze and forage on this landscape. The problems of finding food and shelter were left to the animals themselves rather than the owners. This practice of open grazing relieved the farmer of the caretaking of the animals but it also deprived him of a healthy, well attended animal come the annual penning and/or roundup. Cathey (1974:10-11) notes,

Suffered as they were to shift for themselves with practically no care as to their shelter, feeding, and breeding, the quality of livestock tended to deteriorate. Some owners as a result of this neglect were without milk, butter, cheese even though possessed of vast numbers of cows. Undoubtedly, the losses resulting from disease, exposure, deprecations of other animals, insect pests, and theft were enormous.

Hogs were an exception to that noted above. The North Carolina “Razor Backs” or “wind splitters” adapted very well to open grazing. The hogs were typically left on their own to feed on “mast” until six weeks before butchering when they would be fattened with corn for market. Salted pork from the colonies reached the West Indies and other foreign markets, and very large herds would be driven to other colonies (particularly Charleston) for sale (Lefler and Newsome 1973:95). Pork kept for personal consumption would be smoked and stored in a smokehouse, a ubiquitous feature of the colonial and antebellum farmsteads (Abbott et al. 1995).

The Haw River and its numerous tributaries provided a very good setting and the necessary power sources for cotton and grist mills. The community of Haw River was established by a German immigrant, Adam Trollinger, who settled the area in around 1745. Later his son, Jacob Trollinger, built a grist mill on the Haw River near a convenient ford into the community (Whitaker 1949; Woodall 1981). Simon Dixon built a grist mill in Snow Camp in 1753. The Dixon Mill, site number 31AM411, was also used as a headquarters for British General Cornwallis during the Revolutionary War.

People in the area around what would become Alamance County played a prominent role during the turbulent period just preceding the American Revolutionary War. During this time, North Carolina was still a royal colony with a governor and council appointed by the English crown. Most of the people in the eastern part of the colony (the coastal region), to include the governor and the aristocratic elite, were of English origin. Most of those in the frontier west of the colony (to include Orange County and the future Alamance County) were of Scots-Irish and German origin. Local governmental officials (e.g., judges, lawyers, sheriffs, clerks, etc.) were selected by the governor via the recommendation of assemblymen from each county and appointed county justices. Local people in the western frontier (to include Orange County) had very little influence in the selection of these officials and absolutely no legal control over them. Many of the people began to complain regarding the corrupt behavior of the local officials in terms of excessive taxes, dishonesty in legal matters, extortionate fees, and illegal confiscation of property. While Governor Tryon admitted in 1767 that at least 50 percent of the total taxes collected by the various sheriffs was unaccounted for and many

of the sheriffs had been in arrears for years, he failed to undertake any effort to mitigate or fully correct the situation. The chronic inaction and unresponsiveness of the Royal Governor forced the hand of local populations to deal with the issues themselves. These people called themselves “Regulators”. As early as 1766 the first Regulator advertisement appeared in Orange County vowing to hold local officials accountable for corrupt and illegal actions. In 1767 the Regulator movement in Orange County (parts of what would become Alamance County) was formed. The Regulator movement was not confined to Orange County and was also active in other counties including Anson, Granville, Halifax, Edgecombe, and Johnston (Ellis 2000).

In May of 1768 an attempt was made by the Regulators to mitigate the growing situation by sending a document directly to Governor Tryon stating their grievances. The governor rejected the Regulators’ petition noting that the grievances did not justify their actions to police local officials. He ordered the Regulators to give up the Regulator name, cease organizing activities, pay their taxes, and refrain from assaulting local officials. The governor did issue a warning to all public officials and lawyers against charging excessive fees. He also ordered a published listing of legal fees and directed the attorney general to prosecute officers and lawyers charged with extortion. In August of that year Governor Tryon made a promised trip to Hillsborough (the county seat of Orange County). By that time rumors had arisen that he was building a militia to suppress the spread of the Regulator movement (Ellis 2000).

The Regulators made another attempt to make their case before the legislature in 1770, but Governor Tryon dissolved the body after four days and prevented any action. Disorder arose in Edgecombe, Anson, and Johnston Counties. A Regulator mob entered the courthouse in Hillsborough on September 24, 1770 and assaulted local officials, forcing the judge, Richard Henderson, to flee the town. The next day a mock trial was held for some of the officials (Ellis 2000).

Rumors spread that a Regulator action was being prepared for the next meeting of the legislature in New Bern in December of 1770. In a reaction to the activities in Hillsborough and other violence, Governor Tryon and his assembly passed the Johnson Riot Act in 1770. This act provided prosecution for riots in any county, outlawed resisting or avoiding arrest for rioting, and authorized the governor to deal with the Regulator movement by military force. In March of 1771, Governor Tryon issued an order to convene a special court session in Hillsborough. He ordered the militia to march to Hillsborough to protect the court and suppress the Regulators. In May of 1771, Tryon marched with his troops to Hillsborough. On May 14, 1771 his force camped along Great Alamance Creek. It was there that the militia was met by a force of approximately 2,000 Regulators (Ellis 2000).

The Regulators refused to obey Governor Tryon’s order to disperse peacefully and on May 16, 1771 the militia marched south from their encampment along Great Alamance Creek and confronted the Regulators who were in formation along the road. Although the militia was outnumbered about two to one, the governor gave the Regulators one hour to disperse and leave the field. After the time for the ultimatum had passed the militia opened fire on the Regulators. After an approximate two hour battle the Regulators fled the field. Several of the Regulators were captured and executed (Ellis 2000).

Alamance Battleground is presently a NC Historic Site. It is also a recorded archaeological site, 31AM397. The Battle of Alamance marked the end of the Regulator Movement in North Carolina, but not the end of the grievances against British rule of the American colonies in general.

The political domination and corrupt, abusive administration of local government by the British Crown fueled the American Revolution a few years later.

No major battles took place within the area of the county during the Revolutionary War. Several small engagements did occur in the area and included Pyle's Massacre, the Battle of Lindley's Mill, and the Battle of Clapp's Mill (Ellis 2000; Powell 2006). One story merits mention, as it relates to a known archaeological site recorded in the county, Simon Dixon's Mill (site 31AM411).

Simon Dixon, a Quaker from Lancaster County in Pennsylvania, settled with his family along Cane Creek in 1749. He constructed a grist mill along the creek in 1753 and became one of the leaders of the Quaker community in the area (Dixon 1934; Jones 2017). Dixon was a supporter of the Regulator Movement and distributed pamphlets from his mill calling for active resistance against the Tories. He endorsed the first Regulator advertisement in 1766 and participated in the Battle of Alamance in 1771 (Teague 1995; Jones 2017). General Cornwallis and his troops occupied Dixon's mill in 1781 after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Dixon fled to Hawfields ahead of the British army, but before doing so, he disabled the mill wheel to prevent its use by the British. Legend has it that Dixon was captured and tortured by the British (Bolden 1979b), although different versions of the story exist (Jones 2017:5). Regardless, Simon Dixon died of a fever in 1781 about three weeks after the British left the area (Jones 2017:5). The American colonies gained self-rule after the war and began the nineteenth century without the rule of the British Empire.

Alamance County was formed in 1849 from Orange County. Railroad construction through the county began in 1850. Graham was incorporated in 1851 and became the county seat. Mebane was settled in 1854. In 1853 General Benjamin Trollinger bought land options and put together the real estate for the Company Shops headquarters of the North Carolina Railroad Company. The new village took on the same name. By 1857 Company Shops had grown to 27 buildings and begun to rival Haw River as the primary community in the county. By this time the economic framework of the county had shifted from strictly agriculture to some industry (Harden 1928). Edwin M. Holt built the first plaid-dyeing cotton mill in southeastern America in 1837 on Alamance Creek. The "Alamance Plaids" or Glencoe Plaids" were used for a variety of products such as clothing and tablecloths. This helped bolster the local economy and make Alamance County a major textile center in the region. There were at least 14 major textile mills built in the area between 1832 and 1880. All of these were powered by the waterways of the county.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, South Carolina and other southern states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America in 1861. Alamance County allied with the Confederacy after the assault on Fort Sumter and the secession of Virginia. The county sent troops into service for the Confederacy and provided cloth for uniforms and other items for the military. There were no major engagements within the county. The area around Alamance Battleground (31AM397) was used for a Confederate encampment.

The era of reconstruction was difficult for Alamance County as well as all of the states associated with the former Confederacy. The Civil War brought a collapse of the socio-economic system within the South formerly dependent on African-American slavery. The end of slavery brought about a collapse of the plantation system and radically altered the mode of crop production. Many of the freed African-Americans left Alamance County and moved northward to larger cities in search of new lives and meaningful employment. Many of those African-Americans that stayed in the area worked as sharecroppers, laborers, educators, and craftsmen.

Agriculture continued to be a major industry within the county with new textile mills, factories, and other supporting businesses being established. By 1879 there were at least 40 grist mills and 24 saw mills in operation around the county (Whitaker 1949). According to Spoon, by 1893 there were 19 active cotton mills, a woolen mill, and a coffin factory within the county. Other industries included a sash, moulding, door, and blind manufacturer and one machine shop. The county also contained several minor wood and smith shops, along with wagon and buggy shops (Spoon 1893). Company Shops was chartered in 1866 and changed its name to Burlington in 1887. Mebanesville was incorporated in 1881 and later shortened its name to Mebane. Elon College was founded in 1889 and has become a top-ranked university within the nation.

By the 1950's Alamance County was home to many industries. Hosiery and other textile mills were operating in Burlington, Graham, Bellemont, Alamance, Swepsonville, Saxapahaw, Altamahaw, Ossipee, and Haw River. Mebane became the home of White Furniture, while the Tarheel Missile Plant was located in Burlington (Kaster 1960). These industries were supported by a network of transportation routes which served to facilitate agriculture and commerce in the county. Southern Railroad crossed the central portion of the county east to west from Raleigh on through Greensboro and beyond. Several major State Highways (e.g., NC 54, 61, 100, and NC87) and one Federal Highway (US70) provided access to markets for farmers in the county, with an average distance to market of nine miles during this period (Kaster 1960).

According to the 1950 census report, the population of Alamance County had reached 71,220 individuals. Fifty-eight percent of this total were classified as rural while the remaining 42 percent were classified as urban. The general population was concentrated in Burlington with 24,560 residents and in Graham with 5,026 residents. The balance of the population was distributed, more or less evenly across the remainder of the county (Kaster 1960).

CHAPTER 4

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK WITHIN ALAMANCE COUNTY

This chapter provides information regarding previous archaeological work in Alamance County. A trinomial designation will be used to facilitate the discussion regarding specific sites. The NC trinomial designation refers to a three-part notation for individual site numbers. In the case of 31AM1, 31 represents North Carolina as the 31st state in the country, alphabetically; AM is the state notation for Alamance County; and 1 refers to the first site recorded in Alamance County at the NC Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh. 31AM50 would refer to the 50th site recorded in the county. There are 411 formally issued site numbers (up to 31AM411) on file at the OSA. Of these state site numbers, one site designation (31AM305) is an open number with no actual site represented by that particular number. As a result, there are 410 formally recorded archaeological sites in Alamance County. This figure does not mean that these are the only sites within the county. There are likely many more that have not been recorded with the OSA that exist within the boundaries of the county. Most of these sites have either never been reported to the OSA or have yet to be found. Only the formally recorded sites with NC site numbers have been used for this inventory and subsequent discussion.

Most of the sites with low numbers (e.g., 1-141) were recorded by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) and Wake Forest University. The earliest recorded sites, 31AM1 and 31AM2, were recorded in the 1930's by UNC-CH. Other sites have been recorded by avocational archaeologists and interested landowners. Most of the sites recorded in the county, however, are the result of research grants, private requests, and compliance-based archaeological projects (or otherwise known as cultural resource management-CRM).

Many CRM projects are the result of federally-mandated legislation, particularly Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its implementing regulations. Section 106 requires all federal agencies to account for the effects of their respective undertakings on cultural resources, which include archaeological sites. The implementing regulations of this act established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and provided guidelines to determine the level of significance (or importance) of any historical resource whether it be a structure, an archaeological site, or any other culturally-derived feature. This requirement also applies to any permits issued by a given agency if it is determined necessary based on consultation between the given agency and the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh. Additional information regarding CRM and site assessments will be presented in Chapter 5.

Other CRM projects are the result of legislation ratified by the State of North Carolina. For example, the Coastal Area Management Act, a state law, requires the Division of Coastal Management (DCM) to account for the effects of an undertaking on cultural resources before issuing a permit to the public if it is determined necessary based on consultation between the DCM and the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh. The process to determine the effects of a State undertaking on archaeological and historic resources and the determination of site significance is basically the same as with federal undertakings.

Table 4-1 provides a list of those archaeological projects within Alamance County which are based on cultural resource management, research grants, or private requests.

Table 4-1: Previous Archaeological Work in Alamance County, Surveys

<u>Project</u>	<u>Acreage Surveyed</u>	<u>Sites Recorded</u>	<u>Agency /Permit</u>
Woodall 1976a; 1979	1180.00	55	COE
Woodall 1976b; 1976c	NR	45	201 Permit
Mountjoy 1976	NR	1	Permit
Woodall 1977	20.00	2	201 Permit
Mountjoy 1978	NR	0	Permit
Woodall 1981	3.71	0	201 Permit
Padgett 1982	1.00	1	NCDOT
Padgett 1983	NR	1	NCDOT
Davis and Ward 1984	1.00	0	FCC
Smith and Hartsell 1984	33.00	1	DOI/NPS
Padgett 1985	3.00	0	NCDOT
McManus 1986	190.00	3	Permit
McManus and Long 1986	1030.00	65	Research Grant
Lautzenheiser 1986	47.00	7	NCDOT
Robinson 1987	400.00	27	Permit
Wetmore and Drucker 1988	820.00	28	COE
Padgett 1988	7.00	0	NCDOT
Robinson 1991	1.00	1	NCDOT
Hargrove 1991	360.00	16	Permit
Joy 1992	77.60	7	NCDOT
Jurgelski 1993	NR	6	NCDOT
Joy 1993	1.00	0	NCDOT
Mintz 1994	40.00	1	NCDOT
Herbert and Klein 1994	45.00	2	Gas Pipeline
Glover 1994	44.00	15	NCDOT
Daniel 1995	95.00	7	201 Permit
O'Connell 1996	6.00	0	NCDOT
Glover 1996	119.00	5	NCDOT
Glover 1997	15.00	2	NCDOT
Cassedy 1997	1200.00	8	Permit
Stine 1998	3.00	1	Private Request
Petersen 2000	2.10	2	NCDOT
Petersen 2009	1.00	1	NCDOT
Webb and Bowen 2013	0.75	0	FCC
May 2014	13.00	0	Borrow Pit Permit
Russ 2015	0.50	0	FCC
Brummitt and Quinn-Monique 2015	0.50	0	FCC
Jones 2017	2.07	1	NCDOT
Totals	5762.22	311	

COE-US Corps of Engineers; FCC-Federal Communications Commission; NCDOT-North Carolina Department of Transportation; DOI/NPS-Department of the Interior/National Parks Service; 201 Permit-wastewater outfalls

The table lists individual projects by author and year. The specific names of the projects are listed in the References Cited section of the report under the author's names. The information in this table relates to acreage within the county formally surveyed for sites and the number of sites recorded as a result of a given survey.

Thirty-seven projects are listed in Table 4-1 and have a temporal span from 1976 to 2017. Of these, 36 surveys are the result of CRM projects. One each result from a research grant (McManus and Long 1986) and a private request (Stine 1998). The acreage involved in a given survey is not recorded for five projects (noted as NR in the table). Based on what is listed above, at least 5,762.22 acres within Alamance County have been formally surveyed for archaeological sites by professional archaeologists. This accounts for at least 2.08 percent of the total area of the county (277,760 acres total) (Kaster 1960).

The projects listed in Table 4-1 account for recording 311 archaeological sites within the county. These sites make up 75.85 percent of all the sites recorded in the county (N=410). Of these, 59.76 percent (n=245) were recorded as a direct result of CRM projects (Table 4-2). The project results of the research grant (McManus and Long 1986) and from a private request to determine the extent of the Stoner Cemetery, site 31AM174 (Stine 1998), will be discussed in more detail in the text below.

Table 4-2: Project Types in Alamance County, Number of Sites Recorded

<u>Project Type</u>	<u>Sites Recorded</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Private Request	1	0.25
Research Grant	65	15.85
CRM	245	59.76
Other	<u>99</u>	<u>24.14</u>
Totals	410	100.00

In the mid-1980's an archaeological survey was conducted in Alamance County by McManus and Long (1986). This was the first survey of its kind in Alamance County and the work presented in this present report serves as an update for the original inventory by McManus and Long. The work investigated and recorded 65 archaeological sites within the county. Many of these sites had been found by private landowners and reported to the researchers, while others were discovered by the archaeologists with the permission of the landowners to investigate their property. Appendix A to the survey report by Linda F. Carnes comprised a separate report on five traditional pottery sites (Carnes 1986). These sites included the Whitehead, Stephens (31AM192), Boggs (31AM199), Vincent (31AM384), and Solomon & Loy (31AM191) kilns/potteries. Most of these sites will be discussed in Chapter 6 of the present report.

The Stoner Cemetery (31AM174) was initially visited by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in 1977 (Clauser 1997). The fieldwork of 1977 described the historic component as a fenced cemetery with gravestones dating to the middle eighteenth century. Dr. Linda Stine, presently with the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, conducted a comprehensive survey and assessment of the Stoner Cemetery in 1998 (Stine 1998). This survey determined the extent of the graveyard outside of an extant barbed wire fence in place at the time of the survey (an area of 3 acres). Many of

the graves are marked by head and footstones, but others were found to be unmarked. Seventy-one gravestones, out of 76, were recorded (see Chapter 6 for more details). Five stones could not be located (Stine 1998). At the time of the survey the cemetery was surrounded by pasture and covered in fescue and periwinkle (Stine 1998:21). Site 31AM174 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP, but Stine recommends the Stoner Cemetery be designated a Local Historic Landmark by the county (Stine 1998:55).

As noted in previous chapters, much of what is understood regarding the Late Woodland, Protohistoric, and Historic/Contact periods in Alamance County and the surrounding area has been gained as a result of research conducted by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (Wilson 1983; Simpkins 1985; Simpkins and Petherick 1986; Dickens et al. 1987; Petherick 1987; Ward and Davis 1993). The discussions in Chapter 3 related to the three periods noted above are based primarily on the work of UNC-CH. Information on specific sites related to their work is discussed in Chapter 6.

CHAPTER 5

DATA COLLECTION METHODS AND ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

This chapter presents the data collection methods and assessment criteria used to determine the presently existing status of sites recorded in Alamance County. This discussion includes several sets of definitions of terms used in the next chapter to describe the recorded sites within the county. Assessment criteria are based on the guidelines established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the archaeological inventory is to compile a listing of archaeological sites formally recorded within the county and provide specific information regarding them to the HPC and County Commissioners. This information will be submitted to the Alamance County Planning Department for their use in the future. The inventory serves as an update to the original survey done for the county by McManus and Long (1986).

METHODS

No fieldwork was undertaken as a part of this project. No sites were physically inspected or excavated. All information related to this survey came from archaeological sites already recorded by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, and on file at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh, North Carolina. The methods presented below describe how the archaeological data were collected, compiled, and reported. This is presented in three subsections noted as background research, data collection and data organization, and reporting. These methods constitute standard research methodology established and approved by the OSA. All work connected with this project was undertaken or supervised by a professional archaeologist certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA).

Background Research

Background research for the survey was conducted at the OSA in Raleigh, North Carolina. This work was undertaken at the OSA research library and included a review of literature related to previous archaeological studies in Alamance County. Information was recorded regarding the nature of previous studies, the sites involved, and the results of individual projects. This included information regarding archaeological studies pertaining to compliance-based (CRM) work within the county and research noted in any theses, dissertations, published articles, and monographs that were available. Please note that compliance-based (CRM) work relates to those studies which are required by federal or state laws for undertakings conducted using federal funding or requiring federal and/or state permits.

Data Collection and Data Organization

The data collection phase included the identification of site locations in Alamance County and an inventory of data included in current OSA site files. Alamance County is considered the study area for this project. As of April 19, 2018, there are 410 archaeological sites assigned in Alamance County and on file at the OSA. These sites constitute the starting point and general focus of the inventory. Archaeological data collected for the study area were obtained from site files, data recorded on USGS quadrangle maps, published articles, monographs, and technical reports housed at the OSA in Raleigh. The information collected constitutes an updated inventory of site data for the county.

The initial step in this process consisted of a review of the site files and individual site locations plotted on USGS quadrangle maps at the OSA. All of the quadrangle maps comprising the geographical extent of the study area were inspected for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and for the availability of site forms, field surveys, and analytical data. Quadrangle maps were selected as the primary source of information because they are a basic component of the OSA site files and because site location data on individual quadrangles can easily be compiled into an *Excel* © format for importation into Alamance County GIS for spatial inventory, analysis, and reference. Information on sites recorded in Alamance County was collected in terms of the variables listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Archaeological Datasets Recorded for this Study*

<u>Dataset</u>	<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Location	Site #	NC Trinomial**	On File at the OSA
	UTM	Northing	USGS Quadrangle
	UTM	Easting	USGS Quadrangle
	Zone	17 or 18	USGS Quadrangle
	NAD	1927	USGS Quadrangle
	County	County Name	
	USGS	Quadrangle Name	USGS Quadrangle
	Drainage	Drainage Basin	USGS Quadrangle
Topography	Elevation	Feet (amsl)	OSA Site Form/USGS Map
	Distance to Water	Meters	OSA Site Form/USGS Map
	Landform	Topography	OSA Site Form/USGS Map
Temporal	Prehistoric	Paleoindian	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Early Archaic	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Middle Archaic	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Late Archaic	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Archaic	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Early Woodland	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Middle Woodland	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Late Woodland	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Woodland	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		Prehistoric	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
	Contact	Contact Native American	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
	Historic	16 th Century	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		17 th Century	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		18 th Century	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		19 th Century	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
		20 th Century	Present, Absent, Not Recorded

		Historic	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
Site Data	Site Function	Prehistoric	OSA Site Form Codes
	Site Function	Historic	OSA Site Form Codes
	Site Function	Midden	Present, Absent, Not Recorded
	Site Condition	Natural	OSA Site Form Codes
	Site Condition	Artificial	OSA Site Form Codes
	Site Size	Size in Sq. Meters	OSA Site Form Codes
	Ethnic ID	Historic Only	OSA Site Form Codes
Significance	NRHP Eligibility	Eligible	
		Not Eligible	
		Unassessed	
		Not Recorded	
Reference	Bibliographic Ref.	OSA Bib. Number	On File at the OSA

* All datasets are on file at the NC Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh

** NC Trinomial designation refers to a three-part notation for individual site numbers. In the case of 31AM1, 31 represents North Carolina as the 31st state alphabetically; AM is the state notation for Alamance County; and 1 refers to the first site recorded in Alamance County. 31AM50 would refer to the 50th site recorded in the county.

This information was organized using *Microsoft Excel* © to create a master file for all recorded sites. This file presented the variables listed in Table 5-1 in *Excel* © format in order to allow easy reference, sorting, and analysis. In addition, electronic organization allows easy transport and delivery of the data to Alamance County planners, the HPC, and county GIS staff. An *Excel* © file is also easily updated as new site location information becomes available. Any updated information can be imported easily onto county GIS maps for use by county planners and the HPC.

Reporting

Information regarding the results of the inventory is presented in Chapter 6 of this report. Specific information regarding the exact locations of archaeological sites has been provided to the HPC and county planners in an *Excel* © file for planning use only and is available for the general public upon request. This is a requirement of the OSA in Raleigh and is based on the need to protect the privacy and property rights of landowners and to protect the integrity of archaeological remains from the possibility of willful looting and site destruction.

The inventory presented in Chapter 6 contains a discussion of individual sites recorded within the county. The information given below in this section of Chapter 5 will help define some of the terms and concepts presented in the next chapter which relate to the general discussion of each site. Information will be given related to very general site types and inferred functions. In most cases sites have not been formally excavated or received detailed further work to fully determine site function. Generally, site functions are an estimate based on the amount and variety of cultural remains, the area of extent, and the presence or absence of features (i.e., hearths, trash pits, midden, postholes, burials, etc.). In many cases any given site may have been occupied more than once during prehistory and been the location of different activities. In addition, the integrity of most sites has been damaged over the centuries due to natural processes (the action of animals and vegetation, erosion, and deposition) and cultural processes (e.g., logging, construction, and cultivation). These factors make definitions of exact site functions even more difficult. In spite of these difficulties, it is generally assumed that most of prehistory in North America is represented by the actions of hunters and gatherers. In time hunting

and gathering is supplemented by horticulture (particularly during the later Woodland periods). Many sites likely represent single activities or very ephemeral, short-term occupations with limited activities. Others represent longer occupations such as seasonal, residential base camps. Still others represent more permanent villages, particularly later in prehistory during the Woodland, Protohistoric, and Historic Native American Stages (see Chapter 3 for more detail). Some of these inferences are based on the seminal work of Louis R. Binford (deceased) during the 1970's and 1980's (e.g., Binford 1978a; 1978b; 1979; 1980).

Louis Binford, at the time, was associated with the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. One of his many research interests concerned the identification of prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns from archaeological remains (the archaeological record). He employed an ethnographic approach to these issues by studying the settlement and subsistence systems of native groups such as the Nunamiut Eskimo (Inuit) and documenting their site patterns and remains based on their observed behaviors. He would make note of the different site types, how they were laid out, what activities occurred, and record what artifacts remained once the sites were abandoned. He compared the patterns noted for the Nunamiut with the San (Bushman) people of South Africa. Based on the comparison, Binford identified two basic strategies: foragers and logistically organized collectors (Binford 1980).

Foragers move residential basecamps among areas containing variable resources. This is done generally on a seasonal basis. Members of the group range outward from the basecamp on a daily basis and search for resources. Procurement areas arc outward around the base in a foraging radius confined by the distance out and back one may make in a day. Resources are obtained on an encounter basis and individuals return to the residential base each day with what has been procured. Foragers generally do not store food, but hunt and gather it on a daily basis (Binford 1980:5). This settlement and procurement strategy creates two specific site types that can be distinguished in an archaeological context: the residential basecamp and the location. *Residential basecamps* are the focal points for the entire group. It is here where most of the general activity of the group occurs. *Locations* represent the specific areas where resources are encountered, foraged, and prepped to be carried back to the basecamp. In contrast to collectors (see below), residential moves may be more frequent among foragers dependent on the size and diversity of resource areas (patches) (Binford 1980:5).

Collectors move as a group to specific resource areas and establish residential basecamps. They sustain themselves with specific resources acquired by specially organized task groups which leave the residential base and establish smaller sites to collect a set of given resources. The resources are frequently processed in the field and returned to the residential base. In many cases, these tasks may take more than one day to accomplish. Collectors are characterized by: "(1) the storage of food for at least part of the year and (2) logistically organized food-procurement parties" (Binford 1980:10). This settlement/food procurement strategy tends to produce several types of sites that can be recognized in an archaeological context, which include: residential basecamps, field camps, stations, locations, and caches. The *residential basecamps*, as with foragers, are the focal points for the entire group. The *field camps* are located away from residential basecamps and represent the hubs for specific task groups from which to launch resource procurement. *Locations*, again similar to foragers, represent the specific areas where resources are encountered. A location may include a kill site, a collection point for flora resources, or a lithic quarry. A *station* may include an observation point or place to process and/or dry food. *Caches* represent food or resource storage areas such as frozen storage of food for winter consumption or lithic caches. Unlike foragers the collector sites do not represent groups out searching for any resources encountered; rather, they represent task groups out to procure

specific resources within specific natural contexts. These specific resources often are available on a seasonal basis. As a result, the residential bases move in response to the availability of a given set of resources (Binford 1980:10).

Some of the site descriptions in Chapter 6 are based on initial site inspection and are very general in nature. To organize the prehistoric archaeological sites of Alamance County in terms of what has been discussed by Binford (1980) would require a comprehensive review and categorization of each site. This would be a monumental undertaking and has not been done for Alamance County as part of this project. The general descriptions of sites on file at the OSA in Raleigh generally follow the assumptions posed by Binford (1980) but may not use the same terms to describe the site types as used by him. The site types noted in Chapter 6 are based on what different individuals have described and are discussed below.

There are several site types that are seen on site forms in Raleigh which are presented in Chapter 6. In order to provide some consistency for the reader, the different terms seen are listed in Table 5-2 with a very general approximation of how these terms may compare to those suggested by Binford (1980). These approximations are based on data recorded on site forms at the OSA. The comparisons are very general and are not based on formal research to organize, define, or determine actual site functions.

Table 5-2: Prehistoric Site Types Noted in Alamance County, Compared to Those Noted By Binford (1980)*

<u>Site Types List at the OSA</u>	<u>Suggested Site Type Correlates, Binford (1980)</u>
Procurement/Acquisition (Lithic Quarry)	Location, Station
Lithic Reduction Site	Location, Station
Lithic Scatter	Location, Station
Basecamp	Residential Basecamp
Lithic and Ceramic Site	Residential Basecamp, Woodland Village
Lithic and Ceramic Scatter	Short Term Residential Basecamp, Field Camp
Isolated Find	Location (if in context)
Short Term Occupation	Field Camp, Short Term Residential Basecamp
Limited Activity	Location, Station, Field Camp
Habitation	Residential Basecamp, Woodland Village
Lithic Cache	Cache

* Based on data recorded on site forms at the OSA. The comparisons are very general and are not based on formal research to organize and determine actual site functions.

Three additional listings include: 1) Prehistoric Site, 2) Lithic Site, and 3) Multicomponent Prehistoric and Historic Site. A prehistoric site indicates that prehistoric artifacts are present, but no additional information is available regarding artifact types or inferred function. A lithic site is similar to a prehistoric site designation except the presence of prehistoric lithic artifacts is noted. Both of these types are frequently noted on sites recorded by non-professionals where very little information, other than site location, is recorded. A multicomponent prehistoric and historic site indicates both prehistoric and historic artifacts (or features such as foundations or other structural remains) are encountered. In many cases the inferred functions of either component have not been determined.

Information regarding inferred functions is included in the site description in cases where functions have been addressed on individual site forms.

Historic site types are much more self-explanatory and do not use the assumptions for prehistoric sites based on Binford (1980). The basic historic site types seen in Chapter 6 are noted in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Historic Site Types Noted in Alamance County*

<u>Site Types List at the OSA</u>	<u>Suggested Site Function</u>
Historic Ceramic Scatter	Scattered Historic Ceramics, No Indication of Site Function, Maybe Refuse Disposal
Historic Artifact Scatter	Scattered Historic Ceramics, Glass, Metal, etc., No Indication of Site Function, Maybe Refuse Disposal
Mill	Commercial Grist or Textile Mill
Sawmill	Commercial Sawmill
Cemetery	Marked and Unmarked Human Burials
Isolated Historic Artifact Find	Possible Refuse Disposal (if in context)
Pottery Kiln	Commercial Historic Ceramics Production
Fish Weir	Commercial Fishing
School House	Educational
Earthen Dam	Commercial (Mill)/Agricultural
Sluice	Commercial, Agricultural, Mining
Historic Battleground	Alamance Battleground
Domestic/Residence	Residential/Domestic Structure, No Evidence of Farming Activities
Farmstead	Residential/Domestic Structure With Outbuildings, Barns, Fence Lines, or Other Structures Related to Agricultural Activities

* Based on data recorded on site forms at the OSA.

Some of the historic ceramic and artifact scatters may represent the remains of a residence, farmstead, or commercial activity (based on the types of artifacts present). Isolated historic artifacts may also be incidental, intrusive, and/or simply out of context.

Prehistoric Lithic Raw Material Terms

Prehistoric Native Americans depended on stone, bone, and wood to produce many of the tools used to drive their economies and enhance their lifestyles. These tools were extremely reliable and were used effectively by prehistoric people for thousands of years. Over the many centuries tools of bone and wood, unless under very specific circumstances, fail to survive and are generally not discernible within archaeological contexts. Stone, however, is quite durable and is found in archaeological contexts across the landscape (Figures 5-1 and 5-2). In many cases, stone remains are



Figure 5-1: An Abbreviated Sample of Metavolcanic Rocks

the only artifacts encountered in an archaeological site. An understanding of stone and its properties is very important to an understanding of prehistoric technology, economic patterns, and subsistence practices.

Many of the rocks in the Carolina Terrane were used as raw materials for stone tools. Most of the rocks in the Carolina Terrane are of metamorphosed volcanic (igneous) and sedimentary origins (Novick 1978). Generic lithic raw material terms refer to metamorphosed igneous and sedimentary rocks respectively as metavolcanics and metasedimentary materials. Metavolcanic rocks are highly variable and have a wide range of variation in terms of specific composition, color, texture, fracture quality, and inclusions (Figure 5-1).

Figure 5-1 shows a highly abbreviated representative sample of metavolcanics rocks. All of the specimens in the figure above are from the Carolina Terrane and are rhyodacitic in composition. Most of these rocks originated as volcanic flows, pyroclastic flows, or as volcanic ash (tuffs). The groundmass (background matrix) colors range from light gray to bluish gray to very dark gray (nearly black). Other metavolcanic rocks, not seen in the figure, include several shades of green to very light gray. The top row specimen is light gray with pyrite inclusions. The second row, left specimen exhibits flow banding. The thickness of the bands is variable and generally a few millimeters in width. These bands form as molten lava flows along the ground surface (Novick 1978).

The second row, right rhyodacite specimen shows inclusions (phenocrysts) of white, plagioclase feldspar and some quartz within a dark gray groundmass. This type of metavolcanic rock is generally noted as porphyritic, based on the inclusions. The third and fourth rows contain examples of aphanitic rhyodacite. These samples lack any discernible phenocrysts but may have some pyrite inclusions. Many prehistoric sites within Alamance County contain artifacts of metavolcanic materials. Sometimes the debris resulting from stone tool production or maintenance are the only artifacts noted within a site.

While metavolcanic artifacts are abundant on sites in Alamance County, they are not the only lithic raw materials used by prehistoric Native Americans for tools. Figure 5-2 shows several other types of raw materials that are frequently encountered in the archaeological record. Next to metavolcanics, quartz is a frequently occurring raw material on prehistoric sites. The fracture quality of quartz is good and is conducive to the construction of sharp, durable tools. The top row of Figure 5-2 shows a specimen of crystal quartz. Crystal quartz is clear and glass-like in appearance. Freshly worked edges are smooth and very sharp making highly effective tools for cutting. Some crystal quartz may show color, such as amethyst, rose, or smoky quartz. Sources of crystal quartz occur locally as pebbles or small cobbles in gravel beds that outcrop at various places, particularly along the Fall Line and within the Coastal Plain. Recent research suggests the crystal quartz was sought and used by Paleoindian populations along the Fall Line (Abbott et al. 2015). Quartz crystal, occurring in hexagonal prismatic forms can be found in the Piedmont and Mountains Regions of the state (Novick 1978).

Figure 5-2, second row right, contains a specimen of white vein quartz. The white color is derived from water bubbles within hydrothermal veins (Novick 1978). This type of quartz is nearly ubiquitous in many areas and is found locally as float in Piedmont soils and as cobbles in the Coastal Plain. This material is the most frequently found type of quartz in archaeological sites, due to its wide availability.



Figure 5-2: Other Rock Types Used by Prehistoric Populations for Tools

Figure 5-2, second row left, shows a specimen of quartzite. Most quartzite is recycled sandstone which has been metamorphosed by heat or pressure until the sand grains fuse. Sandstone is also formed as a result of sedimentary processes where detrital sand grains are cemented with free silica. Sandstone is durable like quartz and was used to construct projectile points or other tools.

An example of chert is seen in Figure 5-2, third row, right. Chert is a dense, smooth, highly workable sedimentary stone derived from the precipitation of silica from sea water or the formation of chert nodules by partial replacement of limestone with silica. Colors range from white to black with varieties appearing as yellow, brown, green, and red. Figure 5-2, third row, left shows an example of jasper, a variant of chert. Chert and jasper, although not abundant in the Piedmont, does outcrop in some places in the Uwharrie Mountains and appears to have been readily used by prehistoric Native Americans for tools (Abbott 1996a). Chert was also used by historic native groups and colonial Americans for gun flints.

Steatite (soapstone) is metamorphic talc (Figure 5-2, fourth row). This rock is soft and easily scratched or carved. It ranges in color from light gray to grayish green. According to Spock (1962:251), steatite is “formed by the hydration of ultramafic rocks.” Ultramafic rocks contain plagioclase, olivine, and proxene. The mica, chlorite, and talc components crystallize as small flakes or plates which, during metamorphism, align in a parallel manner to form the highly soft structure of the rock (Novick 1978). Steatite was carved by Native American groups into bowls, net sinkers, spear thrower weights, gorgets, beads, and other ornament wares. The specimen seen in Figure 5-2 is actually a fragment of a prehistoric bowl. Steatite was also used by Euro-Americans for stoves, tobacco barn furnaces, and other structural features.

The rocks (or variations thereof) shown in Figures 5-1 and 5-2 are the predominate materials used by Native Americans in the area of Alamance County to construct tools and ornaments. Some of these items were also used in trade with other areas of the State and beyond. Many of the prehistoric sites in the county contain fragments of these basic materials in addition to formal and expedient tools produced from them. In many cases, these fragments may be the only remnants visible on the landscape to denote the presence of prehistoric people through time.

Ceramic Terms

Prehistoric ceramics have been used to determine cultural setting and, in some cases, group identity (Figure 5-3). Like projectile points, certain ceramic types have been identified and associated with particular time periods. Ceramic artifacts have an important role in archaeology for understanding the culture, technology and behaviors of peoples of prehistoric groups. Ceramics are among the most common artifacts to be found in certain late prehistoric and early historic Native American archaeological sites. These artifacts are generally found in the form of small fragments of broken pottery called *sherds*. Processing of collected sherds from a given site can be consistent with two main types of analysis: technical and traditional.

Traditional analysis involves sorting ceramic artifacts, sherds and larger fragments into specific types based on style, composition, manufacturing technique, and morphology. By creating ceramic types, it is possible to distinguish between different cultural styles and methods of construction. In addition, by looking at stylistic changes of ceramics over time it is possible to sort the ceramics into distinct diagnostic groups or assemblages. A comparison of ceramic types with



Figure 5-3: An Abbreviated Sample of Prehistoric Ceramics, General Project Area

known dated assemblages allows for a chronological assignment of the groups using these wares as temporal markers. A technical approach to ceramic analysis involves a finer examination of the chemical composition of ceramic artifacts to determine the sources of the material used in manufacture.

In this study, ceramic types are generally described by the following attributes: temper, form, vessel rim shape, exterior and interior surface treatments. The primary components which determine the nature of the physical body of a ceramic ware are the composition of the clay (paste) and the temper used in the manufacture of the vessel. Temper, while not always used in significant amounts in construction, is any material added to the clay during the initial production stage, prior to firing. Temper is used to aid the subsequent drying process and to add strength to the paste. Types of temper for North Carolina wares include, but are not limited to, crushed quartz, feldspar and granite; various textures of sand and grit; shell fragments and ground sherd pieces called 'grog' (Figure 5-3). Shell and grog temper are frequently found in certain Coastal ceramic types.

The range of vessel forms includes bowls, jars, small and large pots. These forms many include round, flat, or conical shaped bases. Vessel rims range from straight to incurvate and excurvate. Rim shapes range from straight to rounded, beveled, and incised. Exterior surfaces may be plain, smoothed, burnished, scraped, incised, punctated, or impressed by paddles wrapped in cords, nets, or fabric. Exterior treatments may also be stamped using paddles with carved geometric or curvilinear designs. Interior surface treatments may be plain, smoothed, burnished, or scraped. In some cases, surface treatments extend over the rims and into the upper interior portions of the vessel (Figure 5-3).

Figure 5-3 shows a limited sample of prehistoric ceramic sherds to illustrate some of the terms discussed above. The top row, left shows an example of a feldspar-tempered sherd with a smoothed exterior surface. The top row, right shows a quartz-tempered sherd with a plain exterior surface. The second row, left is an example of net-impressed surface treatment. The second row, right contains a fabric-impressed surface treatment. The third row, left specimen contains quartz temper and a plain surface, while the third row, right contains feldspar temper and a plain surface. The fourth row, left shows a smoothed interior surface with feldspar temper. The fourth row, right specimen contains a cord-marked surface treatment with feldspar temper. The examples in Figure 5-3 are limited and do not represent all aspects of ceramic types for the area surrounding Alamance County. It is recommended that the reader consult the more detailed discussions of the area's ceramic types by UNC-Chapel Hill (i.e., Dickens et al. 1987; Davis and Ward 1991; Ward and Davis 1993) and also Herbert and Klein (1994).

SITE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Many of the sites discussed in the next chapter have been evaluated in terms of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (amended in 1970 and 1980) and its implementing regulations created the NRHP. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture at the national, state, or local level. The quality of significance

is determined by a property that has integrity and can address or provide information regarding one or more of four basic criteria. These criteria include properties that are:

- A. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Associated with the lives of significant persons in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Most archaeological sites considered significant are recommended as eligible to the NRHP under criterion “D”, the ability to provide information “important in prehistory and history.” This criterion is rather general, open-ended, and poorly defined. The attribute evaluations posed by Glassow (1977) are used frequently to address site significance and the potential of a given site to fulfill any of the criteria listed above. These evaluations include:

- 1. **Degree of Integrity** – Does the site contain intact remains, allowing for component (cultural and functional) separation and analysis, or is it highly mixed and disturbed?
- 2. **Degree of Preservation** – Does the site contain preserved cultural deposits, features, floral materials, faunal remains, or human skeletal remains suited to intensive research and/or absolute dating?
- 3. **Uniqueness** – Is the information contained in the site redundant to that available from other similar sites or do such remains provide a unique or insightful perspective on research concerns of regional importance?
- 4. **Relevance to Current and Future Research** – In consideration of current research themes and directions, could the excavation of the site fulfill basic research needs? Would preservation of the site provide valuable data for future studies? While this aspect is partially the sum of aspects listed above, it also recognizes that a site may be able to contribute to ongoing research regardless of its integrity, preservation, or uniqueness.

Most of the sites listed in Chapter 6 that have significance assessments were recorded as a result of a federally or state funded project conducted by a federal or state agency where the requirements of the NHPA apply (CRM). These sites will be noted as eligible (for the NRHP), not eligible, or unassessed for the NRHP. Those sites recorded for reasons other than CRM generally have not been assessed in terms of NRHP significance. These sites are listed as unassessed.

CHAPTER 6

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

The results of the inventory are discussed below. A total of 411 site numbers have been issued for Alamance County. As stated earlier, one number, 31AM305, is open at the Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh with no actual site assigned. As a result, the discussion below will focus on a total of 410 archaeological sites recorded within the county. The information available on the sites is variable with more on some and less on others. The amount of information is dependent on what has been recorded for any given site. In some cases, the only information available is the site location and whether it contains prehistoric or historic artifacts. Some of the earlier sites recorded come under this category.

INVENTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Each site will be listed and discussed separately. Information regarding the definitions of certain terms and a discussion of specific concepts is presented in Chapter 5.

31AM1

31AM1 is a prehistoric lithic site recorded by UNC-Chapel Hill. This site has been subjected to heavy erosion and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM2

31AM2 is a prehistoric lithic procurement/acquisition (quarry) and reduction site. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill recorded this site in 1939. A lithic reduction workshop is located adjacent to the onsite raw material source. The site contains a relatively high frequency of lithic debris (greater than 100).

Additional work was conducted at 31AM2 by Robinson (1987). A single Late Woodland diagnostic projectile point was recovered from the site. The site was likely occupied during the Late Archaic, although the exact period of use was not clear. The site has been damaged by light erosion, major potholes, and heavy construction, is nevertheless eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM3

31AM3 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early Archaic and Late Woodland. The site was recorded by UNC-Chapel Hill. This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM4

31AM4 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Woodland. This site was located within a cultivated field and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM5

31AM5 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle and Late Archaic and the Early and Middle Woodland. This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM6

31AM6 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with Woodland and Contact Native Americans groups. This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM7

31AM7 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Woodland Stage. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM8, Chatham Site

31AM8 is a prehistoric site recorded by Bennie C. Keel, at the time with UNC-Chapel Hill. Very little information is available regarding this site. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM9

31AM9 is a prehistoric site recorded by UNC-Chapel Hill. Information regarding temporal associations is not available for this site. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM10

31AM10 is a prehistoric site recorded by UNC-Chapel Hill. Information regarding temporal associations is not available for this site. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM11

31AM11 is a prehistoric site recorded by UNC-Chapel Hill. Information regarding temporal associations is not available for this site. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM12

31AM12 is a prehistoric site. Information regarding temporal associations is not available for this site. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM13

31AM13 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. The site was recorded by Wake Forest University. This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM14

31AM14 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded by Wake Forest University (Woodall 1977). The site is noted to be severely disturbed and contains a low artifact frequency. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity. This site is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA and has likely been destroyed by development.

31AM15

31AM15 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1977). The site is also noted as severely disturbed containing a very low artifact frequency (less than 10 artifacts). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM16

31AM16 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early and Middle Archaic and the Late Woodland. This site was recorded by a private citizen and has been damaged by heavy erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM17

31AM17 is a prehistoric site with ceramic artifacts. The site was recorded by a private citizen. The prehistoric ceramics were not described in terms of temporal associations, so the site can be noted as occupied during the Woodland Stage of prehistory. This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM18

31AM18 is a prehistoric site. The site was recorded by a private citizen with little information regarding temporal associations. This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM19

31AM19 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic. The site was recorded by a private citizen. This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM20

31AM20 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site is also noted as severely disturbed containing a very low artifact frequency (less than 10 artifacts). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM21

31AM21 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic Period of prehistory (Morrow Mountain II projectile point). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM22

31AM22 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site is noted as severely disturbed containing a very low artifact frequency (less than 10 artifacts). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM23

31AM23 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site is noted as severely eroded with a very low artifact frequency (less than 10 artifacts). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM24

31AM24 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site is noted as severely eroded with a very low artifact frequency (less than 10 artifacts). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM25

31AM25 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early Archaic Period of prehistory (Kirk projectile point). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM26

31AM26 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains artifacts associated with tool production and may be a small lithic acquisition location. No temporal diagnostic artifacts are recorded for this site. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM27

31AM27 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM28

31AM28 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic Period of prehistory (Savannah River projectile point). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM29

31AM29 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter initially recorded by Woodall (1976b, 1976c). At that time, diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic Period of prehistory (Stanly and Morrow Mountain II projectile points) were collected. Jurgelski revisited the site in 1993 as part of a NCDOT widening survey (Jurgelski 1993). Additional prehistoric artifacts were collected on the ground surface and included a Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile point and additional bits of lithic debris. A single shovel test unit revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or culturally derived strata. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM30

31AM30 is a prehistoric lithic scatter that might represent a multicomponent base camp (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a relatively high frequency of lithic debris and diagnostic artifacts. The site appears to have been occupied repeatedly from the Paleoindian through the Late Archaic. Diagnostic artifacts include Late Paleoindian (Hardaway), Early Archaic (Kirk), Middle Archaic (Guilford, Halifax, and Morrow Mountain), and Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile points/knives. In addition to the diagnostics listed above, the site also contains carved steatite (soapstone). A number of different tool types also were collected, but no intact features were recorded. The site also contains a few pieces of historic ceramics and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM31

31AM31 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic ceramic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). No diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and appears mostly destroyed. This site is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM32

31AM32 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic artifact scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c, 1977). No diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site during the initial visit. Historic artifacts include brick and stoneware ceramic fragments. Jurgelski revisited the site in 1993 to assess the site ahead of a NCDOT road widening project (Jurgelski 1993). Additional artifacts were collected from the ground surface. These include prehistoric metavolcanic and quartz lithic debris and historic debris. The historic debris includes whiteware and pearlware ceramics, brick and tile fragments, and a 1946 penny. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or culturally derived stratigraphy and is ineligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM33

31AM33 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). No diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and appears completely destroyed. This site is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM34

31AM34 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). No diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site. The site contained some burnt bone, but no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is listed as unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM35

31AM35 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site may have functioned as a quartz acquisition location. The site is noted as highly eroded with no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM36

31AM36 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM37

31AM37 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts (1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM38

31AM38 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site is noted as highly disturbed with no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM39

31AM39 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM40

31AM40 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM41

31AM41 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a relatively high frequency of lithic debris (greater than 100). The site appears to have been occupied several times from the Early Archaic through the Early Woodland. Diagnostic artifacts include Early Archaic (Palmer and Kirk), Middle Archaic (Guilford and Morrow Mountain), Late Archaic (Savannah River), and Early Woodland (Badin) projectile points/knives. A number of other different tool types were also collected. No intact features were recorded. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM42

31AM42 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM43

31AM43 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM44

31AM44 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). Steatite (soapstone) vessel fragments suggest at least one occupation during the Late Archaic. The site contains an extensive scatter of lithic debris but reveals no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM45

31AM45 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early Archaic (Woodall 1976). This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM46

31AM46 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM47

31AM47 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and modern trash disposal and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM48

31AM48 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The presence of prehistoric ceramic artifacts suggests an occupation during the Woodland. This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM49

31AM49 is a prehistoric isolated find consisting of a single stone projectile point that is likely associated with the Late Archaic (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM50

31AM50 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic ceramic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). No diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site. Historic artifacts include non-diagnostic ceramic fragments. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM51

31AM51 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). A single steatite (soapstone) vessel fragment suggests a possible occupation during the Late Archaic. The site contains a limited scatter of lithic debris with no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM52

31AM52 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a relatively high frequency of lithic debris (greater than 100). The site appears to have been occupied at least two times during the Middle Archaic and the Late Archaic. Diagnostic artifacts include Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain II), and Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile points/knives. A number of other, different tool types were also collected. No intact features were recorded. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM53

31AM53 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a limited scatter of lithic debris with no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed for the NRHP.

31AM54

31AM54 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a limited scatter of lithic debris with no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM55

31AM55 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a limited scatter of lithic debris with no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity. The site is located within a fallow field and has been damaged by heavy erosion. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM56

31AM56 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The artifacts include a diagnostic artifact associated with the Early Archaic Period of prehistory (Palmer projectile point). The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM57

31AM57 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic ceramic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). Prehistoric artifacts collected at the site suggest an occupation during the Middle Archaic. Historic artifacts include non-diagnostic ceramic fragments. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM58

31AM58 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a limited scatter of lithic debris with no intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM59

31AM59 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a scatter of lithic debris. The site is located within an alluvial setting and may have buried cultural deposits. The presence of cultural features or stratigraphy was not demonstrated. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM60

31AM60 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains lithic debris and a pecked hematite spheroid. The site appears to have been occupied at least during the Late Archaic. Diagnostic artifacts included a single Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile point/knife. This site appears to have been disturbed and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM61

31AM61 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic ceramic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). No diagnostic artifacts were collected at the site. Historic artifacts include non-diagnostic ceramic fragments. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is badly disturbed. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM62

31AM62 is a prehistoric isolated find with a single nondescript stone projectile point (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM63

31AM63 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site is cultivated, but relatively preserved in terms of integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM64

31AM64 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a relatively diverse range of lithic debris. The site appears to have been occupied at least once during the Middle Archaic. Diagnostic artifacts include a Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain II) projectile point/knife. A number of other different tool types also were collected. No intact features were recorded. The site is heavily eroded and appears to lack any integrity. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM65

31AM65 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM66

31AM66 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a limited scatter of lithic debris with no intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM67

31AM67 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a limited scatter of lithic debris with no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM68

31AM68 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM69

31AM69 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The area containing the site has been cultivated and is relatively well preserved in terms of soil integrity. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM70

31AM70 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a relatively diverse range of lithic debris. The site appears to have been occupied at least once during the Late Woodland Stage. Three triangular projectile points were recovered. A number of other different lithic tool types were also collected, but no Woodland Stage ceramics were recovered. No intact features were recorded. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM71

31AM71 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Paleoindian Stage (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM72

31AM72 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM73

31AM73 consists of a single prehistoric flake (isolated find) within water-deposited gravel (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). No intact features were recorded. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM74

31AM74 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM75

31AM75 is a prehistoric site with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM76

31AM76 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic and ceramic site and historic artifact scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site contains a diverse range of lithic debris. The site appears to have been occupied at least twice during the Late Archaic Period and the Woodland Stage. Diagnostic

artifacts include a Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile point/knife and four pieces of heavily weathered prehistoric ceramics. The ceramic pieces are too weathered to assign a specific time period during the Woodland. A number of other different lithic tool types were also collected. Historic Era salt-glazed stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and a brick fragment also were collected at the site. No intact features were recorded. The site appears to lack any integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP at the OSA.

31AM77

31AM77 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site has been damaged by heavy construction but, may have some preservation. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM78

31AM78 is a prehistoric isolated find consisting of a single piece of lithic debris (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The landowner denied any further work at the site. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM79

31AM79 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). The site appears to have been occupied during the Middle Archaic. Diagnostic artifacts include Middle Archaic (Halifax) and possible Guilford projectile points/knives. A number of other different lithic tool types also were collected, but no intact features were recorded. The site appears to lack any integrity and a portion of the site has been destroyed by road construction. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM80

31AM80 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, along with the Woodland Stage (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). There is evidence that this site contains the remnants of a midden, but the site has been damaged by heavy erosion and cultivation. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM81

31AM81 is a prehistoric and historic artifact scatter (Woodall 1976b, 1976c). No temporal diagnostic artifacts were collected. This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM82

31AM82 is a prehistoric and historic artifact scatter (Woodall 1976a). No temporal diagnostic artifacts were collected. This site has been damaged by light erosion and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM83

31AM83 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site is relatively unmodified and preserved. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM84

31AM84 is a prehistoric isolated find with a single crushed quartz-tempered ceramic artifact (Woodall 1976a, 1979). This artifact may indicate a Middle Woodland period of occupation. Nondescript historic artifacts were also recovered. The general area is noted as heavily eroded. Excavations at the site reveal no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible in terms of inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM85

31AM85 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic and Woodland (Woodall 1976a). The site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM86

31AM86 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM87

31AM87 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM88

31AM88 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM89

31AM89 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site is located within a wooded area with no additional information regarding integrity. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM90

31AM90 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site also contains temporally undiagnostic historic artifacts. This site has been damaged by heavy construction and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM91

31AM91 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM92

31AM92 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). Temporal diagnostics include artifacts associated with the Middle and Late Archaic, and the Early Woodland. This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM93

31AM93 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM94

31AM94 is a prehistoric lithic and historic artifact scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM95

31AM95 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and major potholes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM96

31AM96 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM97

31AM97 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM98

31AM98 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Paleoindian Stage, Woodland Stage, and Contact Native American groups (Woodall 1976, 1979). The site also contained preserved animal bone fragments. Initial observations noted disturbance to the general area from light erosion and use as a pasture. Additional excavations revealed the site has been heavily plowed and contained no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity (Woodall 1979). This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM99

31AM99 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and roads/trails and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM100

31AM100 is a prehistoric artifact scatter with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early Woodland Period (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM101

31AM101 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been damaged by light erosion and land use as a pasture and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM102

31AM102 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM103

31AM103 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM104

31AM104 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM105

31AM105 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM106

31AM106 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Woodland Stage (Woodall 1976a, 1979). Test excavations at the site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity (Woodall 1979). The site has been heavily plowed and shows signs of light erosion. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM107

31AM107 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic (Woodall 1976a). The site is located within a wooded area that has been damaged by roads and trails. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM108

31AM108 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM109

31AM109 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Woodall 1976a, 1979). The site contains a relatively low frequency of lithic debris. The site appears to have been occupied at least twice from the Middle to Late Archaic. Additional excavations revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity at the site (Woodall 1979). The site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM110

31AM110 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM111

31AM111 is a prehistoric artifact scatter with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Woodland Stage (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM112

31AM112 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site is basically preserved but has been damaged somewhat by cultivation. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM113

31AM113 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM114

31AM114 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM115

31AM115 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Woodland Stage (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM116

31AM116 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by roads and trails and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM117

31AM117 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM118

31AM118 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporally diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site is basically preserved but has been damaged by light erosion. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM119

31AM119 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporally diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM120

31AM120 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM121

31AM121 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and use of the land as a pasture. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM122

31AM122 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been damaged by light erosion and use of the land as a pasture. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM123

31AM123 is a prehistoric artifact scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Woodland Period (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM124

31AM124 is a prehistoric artifact scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, and Contact Native American Periods (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM125

31AM125 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM126

31AM126 is a prehistoric artifact scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods and the Woodland Stage (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM127

31AM127 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic (Woodall 1976a). The site is basically preserved but has been damaged by cultivation. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM128

31AM128 is a prehistoric lithic and historic artifact scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle and Late Archaic (Woodall 1976a). The historic artifacts are not diagnostic in terms of temporal designation. This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM129

31AM129 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). This site has been damaged by light erosion and industrial development and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM130

31AM130 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter and historic artifact scatter (Woodall 1976a). Prehistoric diagnostic artifacts are not specific in terms of period other than association with the Woodland Stage due to the presence of ceramics. The historic artifacts are not

diagnostic in terms of temporal designation. The site is basically undisturbed but is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM131

31AM131 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic artifact scatter (Woodall 1976a). Prehistoric diagnostic artifacts are not specific in terms of period other than association with the Woodland Stage due to the presence of ceramics. The site is located within a pasture and is basically undisturbed. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM132

31AM132 is a historic artifact scatter (Woodall 1976a). The historic artifacts suggest a temporal designation associated with the nineteenth century. The site has been damaged by cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM133

31AM133 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter (Woodall 1976a). Prehistoric diagnostic artifacts are not specific in terms of period other than association with the Woodland Stage due to the presence of ceramics. The site is basically undisturbed but is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM134

31AM134 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM135

31AM135 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic Period and Woodland Stage (Woodall 1976a, 1979). Prehistoric ceramics are not specific in terms of period other than association with the Woodland Stage. The site was initially recorded within a pasture. Additional excavations revealed the site to be heavily eroded and lacking any integrity (Woodall 1979). This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM136

31AM136 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been disturbed by light erosion. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM137

31AM137 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site is relatively undisturbed and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM138

31AM138 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been disturbed by light erosion and cultivation and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM139

31AM139 is a historic artifact scatter (Woodall 1979). Artifacts collected at the site suggest a temporal association with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and roads and trails. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM140, Clapp's Mill

31AM140 is the historic site of Clapp's Mill and dam (Woodall 1979). The site is located near the confluence of Beaver and Alamance Creeks. The dam and mill were the only remaining structures at the site. The site was in use from the eighteenth to the nineteenth century.

The site is perhaps most famous as the general location of the Battle of Clapp's Mill on March 2, 1781 during the American Revolution. Continental and militia forces attacked British forces under the command of Colonel Banastre Tarleton. According to the story, Continental General "Lighthorse" Henry Lee expected Tarleton to "move toward Alamance Creek and place his forces along the road leading from the creek to Clapp's Mill on Beaver Creek (Troxler and Vincent 1999:119)." Continental forces planned to attack in this vicinity and draw the British troops into a trap. On the morning of March 2 Continental troops crossed Beaver Creek in formation and advanced past Clapp's Mill toward the British to engage their forces, withdraw and lure them into a trap. The battle was brief and the British did not pursue the withdrawing Continental forces, thus not falling into the trap (Troxler and Vincent 1999:120). Returning to the battlefield the following day, Joseph Graham "learned from the miller that the British forces had buried 16 of their men on the field. Graham arranged with him to bury the eight revolutionaries whose bodies remained on the site (Troxler and Vincent 1999:121)".

At the time of the survey (1979) the general area around the site had been heavily plowed. Subsurface excavations produced no evidence of intact cultural features (Woodall 1979). This site is eligible in terms of inclusion on the NRHP. The dam and mill sites were inundated in 1993 by the creation of Lake Mackintosh (Alamance County Historic Properties Commission 2014).

31AM141

31AM141 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts (Woodall 1976a). The site has been disturbed by light erosion and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM142, Trollinger Grist Mill #2

31AM142 is a set of brick foundations associated with the Granite Roller Mill, a grist mill associated with the Granite Textile Mill complex (Padgett 1982). The site was recorded as the Trollinger Grist Mill #2 during an architectural survey conducted by Lounsbury (1980). The mill was constructed in the late nineteenth century (circa 1880) and consisted of a four-story brick structure with a series of steel rollers (Lounsbury 1980). Each set of rollers ground grain into successively finer

textures resulting in fine, even-textured flour (Padgett 1982:2). According to Lounsbury (1980), the mill was torn down in 1949. Very little of the mill remains, other than the existing brick foundations. The site is presently unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM143

31AM143 is a site recorded at the Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh by UNC-Charlotte. There is no additional information available regarding this site.

31AM144

31AM144 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. Prehistoric ceramics were not specific in terms of period other than association with the Woodland Stage. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM145

31AM145 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. This site was recorded by an avocational archaeologist and remains unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM146

31AM146 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Padgett 1983). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris and a single Early Archaic (Kirk) projectile point. The site area was being cleared for the expansion of a private development at the time of discovery. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM147

31AM147 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle and Late Woodland. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as buried with major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM148 (The Guthrie Site)

31AM148, the Guthrie Site, is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle and Late Archaic, and the Late Woodland (Haw River Phase) (Ward and Davis 1993). The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill.

Further excavations were conducted by UNC-CH (Ward and Davis 1993). The excavations revealed the remains of a Late Woodland (Haw River Phase) village. Feature 3 produced a calibrated C14 date range of A.D. 1315 – 1386 (Ward and Davis 1993).

The site likely had limited activity during the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. The Late Woodland component appeared to contain a Haw River Phase village (Ward and Davis 1993). The site was described as lightly eroded with major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM149

31AM149 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as lightly eroded with disturbance from residential development. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM150

31AM150 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Archaic Stage and the Late Woodland Period. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM151

31AM151 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Archaic Stage and the Late Woodland Period. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM152

31AM152 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM153

31AM153 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Woodland Stage. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM154

31AM154 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Archaic Stage and the Middle and Late Woodland Periods. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM155

31AM155 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Archaic Stage and the Late Woodland Period. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by light erosion and modern trash dumping. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM156

31AM156 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM157

31AM157 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site and historic artifact scatter. Prehistoric diagnostic artifacts are not specific in terms of period other than association with the Woodland Stage due to the presence of ceramics. The historic artifacts are nondescript in terms of temporal associations. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and modern trash dumping and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM158

31AM158 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as disturbed by light erosion. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM159

31AM159 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no diagnostic artifacts. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and described as buried. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM160

31AM160 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site and historic artifact scatter. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Late Woodland. The historic artifacts are nondescript in terms of temporal associations. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and modern trash dumping. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM161

31AM161 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site. Diagnostic artifacts are associated with the Early Archaic and Late Woodland Periods. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. Remnants of a midden were noted. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM162

31AM162 is a prehistoric lithic and historic artifact scatter. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Early Archaic. The historic artifacts are associated with the nineteenth century. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. There is no information regarding natural or artificial (human induced) disturbance at the site. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM163

31AM163 is a prehistoric lithic scatter. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Paleoindian Stage and Middle and Late Archaic Periods. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by heavy erosion and cultivation and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM164

31AM164 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Paleoindian Stage and the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, Late Woodland Periods. The site was recorded within a pasture in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM165

31AM165 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Middle and Late Archaic and Late Woodland Periods. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM166

31AM166 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Late Woodland Period. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM167 (Edgar Rogers Site)

31AM167 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic village site. Diagnostic artifacts are associated with the Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1400-1600) (Ward and Davis 1993; Herbert and Klein 1994). The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. Remnants of a midden were noted.

The site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill (Ward and Davis 1993). The excavations revealed the remains associated with a Hillsboro Phase village of the Protohistoric (Ward and Davis 1993). Feature 1 at the Edgar Rodgers Site produced a calibrated C14 date range of A.D. 1494 – 1605. The site has been disturbed by heavy erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM168 (The Holt Site)

31AM168, the Holt Site, is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site recorded by Simpkins (1985). Historic artifacts are associated with the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The site area is still occupied.

Excavations were undertaken at the site by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site contains Middle and Late Archaic limited activity components and the remains of a late prehistoric habitation (Late Woodland, Haw River Phase, Native American). Haw River Phase ceramics were collected from the late prehistoric component. Feature 1 at the Holt Site produced a calibrated C14 date range of A.D. 1133 – 1156. Feature 2 at the site produced a date of A.D. 1429 (Ward and Davis 1993).

According to local history, Native Americans were living along Stinking Quarter Creek during early historic times. Excavations at the site recovered an early case bottle fragment that had been flaked into a scraper/perforator tool. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM169

31AM169 is a Contact Period Native American site. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM170

31AM170 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are nondescript in terms of exact temporal association other than the Woodland Stage due to the presence of prehistoric ceramics. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM171

31AM171 is a prehistoric site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Woodland Period. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM172

31AM172 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic and ceramic site and historic artifact scatter. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Late Woodland Period. The historic artifacts are nondescript in terms of temporal association. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. The site has been disturbed by activities associated with heavy construction and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM173

31AM173 is a prehistoric lithic cache recorded in by Simpkins (1985). The site consisted of a cache of nine preforms recovered in a plowed field. These artifacts are associated with the Late Woodland Period. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM174, Stoner Cemetery

31AM174 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic and ceramic site and historic cemetery. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Late Archaic and Late Woodland Periods. The site was recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill.

The Stoner Cemetery was initially visited by the Office of State Archaeology in 1977 (Clauser 1997). The fieldwork of 1985 described the historic component as a fenced cemetery with gravestones dating to the middle eighteenth century. Some of the gravestones were constructed of steatite

(soapstone). Steiner's German Reformed Church was located in the vicinity between 1773 and 1856 (Stine 1998). A second church was built near Bellemont and Mount Herndon Roads and was in use from 1878 until 1900.

The Stoner Cemetery was listed on historical cemetery inventories by the Historical Records Survey of North Carolina (1937, 1940). At that time 76 graves were recorded. Information from thirty-six gravestones was recorded in the 1937 and 1940 inventories and appear in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: 31AM174, Stoner Cemetery, 1937 and 1940 Inventories

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Comment/Inscription</u>
George Albright	8/6/1788	7/18/1857	68	
Mary Albright	1788	9/2/1866	78	Aged 78 years
Daniel Albright	1795	1824	29	
John Efland	2/16/1762	10/22/1844	82	
Margaret Efland	3/28/1762	7/22/1841	78	
Infant Faust	5/10/1819	5/10/1819	<1	dau. of G.A., B.E. Faust
Sarah Ann Faust	11/28/1831	8/30/1832	<1	Born of Peter and Mary Faust
Catherine Foust	3/24/1799	9/26/1877	77	
George Foust	3/30/1792	9/17/1861	69	
Henry Foust	1804	10/18/1839	35	Aged 35 yrs. 3 ms. 15ds.
Maria D. Foust	5/9/1799	3/22/1882	82	Wife of Geo. Foust
Mary Foust	4/28/1763	4/15/1852	88	
Peter Foust	9/15/1759	9/26/1808	49	
Peter Foust	4/2/1796	2/8/1856	59	
Sally R. Foust	8/4/1821	7/29/1832	10	Dau. of William & Katy Foust
William Foust	7/25/1798	8/26/1846	48	
Carolina S. Foust	8/12/1855	8/12/1855	<1	Dau. of G & Barbara Foust
Mary Louise Foust	10/24/1844	12/22/1850	6	
Henry Garrett	1746	8/?/1815	69	Died in his 69 year
Jacob Graves	1746	?/?/1820	74	Died in his 74 th year
Carolina Harden	8/8/1816	11/20/1848	32	
Catherine Long	10/6/1770	11/19/1845	75	
Jacob Long		4/6/1749		
Elizabeth Neese	7/28/1792	7/31/1833	41	
Delilah Rich	10/25/1817	10/2/1846	28	
Alfred Sharp	2/12/1817	3/16/1908	91	
Anna Barbara Sharp	5/11/1776	4/29/1850	73	
Bostian Sharp	3/30/1768	10/22/1841	73	
Catherine Sharp	4/15/1820	12/11/1900	80	
Catherine Sharp	10/10/1808	7/26/1849	40	
Christian Sharp	10/6/1778	4/15/1861	82	
Henry Sharp	1797	4/24/1821	24	
Isaac Sharp		1781		
Catherine Sharp		7/24/1845		Wife of Boston Sharp
Philpenia Sharp		3/4/1815		
Sally Sharp	1800?	4/8/1820	20	Died in her 20 th year

Stine conducted a more comprehensive survey and assessment in 1998 (Stine 1998). This survey determined the extent of the graveyard outside of an extant barbed wire fence in place at the time of the survey. Many of the graves are marked by head and footstones, but others were found to be unmarked. Seventy-one gravestones, out of 76, were recorded. Five stones could not be located (Stine 1998). At the time of the survey the cemetery was surrounded by pasture and covered in fescue

and periwinkle (Stine 1998:21). This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP, but Stine recommended the Stoner Cemetery be designated a Local Historic Landmark by the county (Stine 1998:55).

31AM175

31AM175 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1985 by UNC-Chapel Hill. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts are associated with the Middle Archaic and Late Woodland Periods. The site has been disturbed by major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM176, The Boyds Creek Site

31AM176, the Boyds Creek Site, is a multicomponent prehistoric site originally recorded by Simpkins and Petherick (1986:112). Herbert and Klein (1994) conducted additional work at the site. Simpkins and Petherick described the site as a prehistoric possible hamlet with Woodland ceramics (1986:112). Herbert and Klein noted two distinct areas of artifact concentration in the southeastern and northwestern portions of the site (1994). The southeastern concentration contained Late Woodland (Dan River) ceramics. The northwestern concentration contained Middle Archaic (Guilford), Late Archaic (Savannah River), Late Archaic/Early Woodland (small stemmed), Early Woodland (large triangular), and Late Woodland (small triangular) projectile points. The site contained no evidence of intact cultural features or culturally derived stratigraphy and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM177

31AM177 is a very small prehistoric lithic scatter (McManus 1986; McManus and Long 1986). Two pieces of lithic debris were recovered within a bulldozed area of a proposed landfill project area. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently within the boundaries of a county landfill.

31AM178

31AM178 is a very small prehistoric lithic scatter (McManus 1986; McManus and Long 1986). The site consists of a very low frequency (5 flakes) of lithic debris. The artifacts were recovered within the plow zone of shovel tests. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The shovel tests revealed no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently within the boundaries of a county landfill.

31AM179

31AM179 is a very small prehistoric lithic scatter containing a low frequency of lithic debris (McManus 1986; McManus and Long 1986). No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered within shovel tests. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently within the boundaries of a county landfill.

31AM180

31AM180 is a prehistoric artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The artifacts were found on the ground surface by the landowner and reported to members of the survey project. The survey reported no evidence of subsurface features or site integrity. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM181

31AM181 is a prehistoric artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site contained a Middle Archaic (Guilford) axe and two metavolcanics flakes on the ground surface. The soil at the site was noted to be heavily eroded due to earthmoving activities. The survey reported no evidence of subsurface features or site integrity. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM182, Albert F. Loy Kiln Site

31AM182 is the partially intact remains of the Albert F. Loy (1874-1955) pottery kiln site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). This site contains brick and fieldstone remnants of a rectangular groundhog kiln. The remains of a chimney from Loy's house are also present. Artifacts include kiln waste materials of salt-glazed, wide-mouthed jars and crock stoneware.

The kiln operated from the late nineteenth to middle twentieth centuries. According to Zug (1986:20), Albert Loy's grandfather, Solomon Loy (born circa 1805), produced highly ornate and complex slipware similar to some of the Moravian wares created in Salem. Albert Loy, in contrast, was a stoneware potter producing heavy, straight-walled, hastily-turned, strictly utilitarian wares. The survey did not locate a waster pile at the site. This site has been disturbed by landscaping and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM183, Samuel Woody Fish Weir

31AM183 is a historic fish weir site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). This site is located between an island and the bank of a local stream and marks the remains of the Samuel Woody fish weir.

Samuel Woody bought the island around 1800 from Samuel MacMullen, who also operated a fishery at the location. The site contains the remnants of rock walls used to construct the weir and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM184

31AM184 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was recorded based on a private collection from a farm. No surface visibility was available at the time of the survey, but the private collection contained artifacts from the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic along with artifacts possibly of Late Woodland origin. The general landscape was deflated and eroded. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM185

31AM185 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was recorded based on a private collection from the property. The private collection contained artifacts from the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland. The site is unassessed in terms of inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM186

31AM186 is a prehistoric lithic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site lies partially within a cultivated field and an undisturbed wooded area. The wooded portion of the site contained large exposed metavolcanics boulders and at least two piles of large metavolcanics flake debris. Based on the remains the site appears to have functioned as a prehistoric quarry and workshop for the acquisition and reduction of lithic materials for stone tool production. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM187

31AM187 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was recorded based on a private collection from a garden on the property. The private collection contained artifacts from the Middle and Late Archaic, and the Late Woodland. Ground surface visibility was not available at the time of the survey. Additional artifacts associated with the periods noted above were collected by the survey crew in shovel tests. No evidence of subsurface features was noted. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM188

31AM188 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Surface inspection of a partially overgrown field and garden plot revealed lithic debris, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts. The soil was eroded and deflated within the garden area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM189

31AM189 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Surface collection was conducted in a plowed field and revealed artifacts associated with the Middle and Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland. The landowner's private collection contained artifacts associated with the Paleoindian, Early, Middle and Late Archaic, the Early and Late Woodland, and the Proto-historic periods. The site likely represents a series of short-term habitations throughout much of prehistory. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM190

31AM190 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was recorded based on a private collection from a pasture and two plowed fields. Artifacts include Early, Middle and Late Archaic, Early and Late Woodland and Proto-historic diagnostics. Surface inspection revealed additional artifacts and suggests the site

served as series of short-term habitations during various periods of prehistory. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM191, Possible Solomon Loy Kiln

31AM191 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic pottery kiln site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). This site is the likely location of the Solomon and John M. Loy Kiln. The site consists of a partially intact, rectangular, subterranean kiln and waster pile. Test excavations uncovered an intact portion of the kiln dome. Artifacts include earthenware and stoneware sherds with slipped, glazed, and unglazed surfaces. Several pieces of kiln furniture (pugging coils, slabs, and draw trials) were recovered and included brick fragments.

The kiln is believed to have been operated by Solomon Loy (born circa 1805). Loy was listed as a potter in the 1820 census. According to Zug (1986:18-20), Solomon Loy apparently had “been trained by someone skilled in the full technique of earthenware production.” Although most of the ceramics attributed to him (bearing his name) are salt-glazed stoneware, a single pottery dish attributed to him was “skillfully turned, with a concave exterior wall, carefully squared rim, and well-formed interior (Zug 1986:20).” This dish, “represents one of the most complex examples of the North Carolina ceramic folk art” outside of Moravian wares from Salem (Zug 1986:20).

Later Solomon Loy’s son, John M. Loy (1832-1911), operated the kiln. John Loy died in 1911 and the family’s pottery tradition passed on to John’s son, Albert (see the discussion for 31AM182). Two sherds found at the site contain the J. M. Loy stamp.

Prehistoric artifacts were also collected from the site. Diagnostic artifacts are associated with the Early and Middle Archaic. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM192, Ross Stephens Kiln

31AM192 is a historic pottery kiln site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). This site is the location of a nineteenth century pottery kiln. The site consists of a large circular earthen mound overgrown with trees. The mound measures approximately 21 feet in diameter and four feet in height (McManus and Long 1986, Appendix A: 143). Excavations in the mound failed to uncover any evidence of the kiln structure. Numerous pottery sherd fragments were found within the excavation along with kiln furniture (pugging coils, slabs, draw trials), brick fragments, daub, and glaze fragments. Some of the sherds were glazed. It is possible the site may be associated with Solomon Loy (McManus and Long 1986, Appendix A:145). The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM193

31AM193 is a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is located within a plowed field and all artifacts were collected on the ground surface. One Middle Archaic (Guilford) projectile point was collected. 31AM193 appears to have been a limited activity site occupied during the Middle Archaic. The plowed field appeared eroded and deflated at the time of the survey. No evidence of intact features or integrity was noted. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM194

31AM194 is a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Seven artifacts were found on the ground surface along a roadcut. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The general area was heavily disturbed by the roadcut and light erosion. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM195

31AM195 is a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Six artifacts were found on the ground surface along a roadcut. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The general area was heavily disturbed by the roadcut and light erosion. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM196

31AM196 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is located within a field. A private collection from the area consists of a Middle Archaic (Guilford) axe and a bifacial projectile point/knife. Pedestrian survey of the field along a logging road revealed additional lithic debris, but no additional diagnostic artifacts. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The general area was disturbed by logging activities, light erosion, and cultivation. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM197

31AM197 is a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was located along a powerline right-of-way. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The general area has been subjected to light erosion. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM198

31AM198 is a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was located within a plowed field with approximately 70 percent ground surface visibility. A private collection from the area consists of Early and Middle Archaic diagnostic artifacts. Pedestrian survey of the field revealed additional lithic debris, but no additional diagnostics. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The general area has been subjected to light erosion and major pot holes. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM199, J. T. Boggs Kiln

31AM199 is a historic pottery kiln recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986, Appendix A:115-122). This site is the location of the John Thomas Boggs kiln. The site contains one small intact archway of the west wall of the kiln. All other walls have collapsed. The kiln was likely a rectangular ground-hog style with a side loading oven. An earthen mound is located nearby and is likely a waster pile (McManus and Long 1986, Appendix

A:120). The remnants of a small wooden structure are also present and may be the remains of a privy. No artifact collections were made.

The kiln was operated by J. T. Boggs during the early to middle nineteenth century. Boggs' pottery included salt-glazed stoneware water jugs, flower vases, and preserve jars, along with lead-glazed dirt dishes. Boggs' son, Timothy, took over operations after his death. Eventually, the Joseph Vincent Family (brother-in-law of Timothy Boggs) operated the kiln until 1910 when all operations ceased. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM200

31AM200 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site has been damaged by light erosion and modern trash dumping and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM201

31AM201 is a site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is identified by local tradition as an "Indian Burial Ground". These claims have not been evaluated or substantiated by a professional archaeologist to date. The site is located within a wooded area and has been impacted by major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM202

31AM202 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is identified by local tradition as an "Indian Burial Ground". These claims have not been evaluated or substantiated by a professional archaeologist to date. The site may have been totally destroyed and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM203

31AM203 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is identified by local tradition as an "Indian Burial Ground". These claims have not been evaluated or substantiated by a professional archaeologist to date. The site may have been totally destroyed and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM204

31AM204 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is identified by local tradition as an "Indian Burial Ground". These claims have not been evaluated or substantiated by a professional archaeologist to date. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM205, Alexander Mebane House

31AM205 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site. The Alexander Mebane House is recorded at the NC Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in Raleigh as HPO site AM283. A single

outbuilding is located on the site in addition to the domestic structure. The house was built around 1870. Pedestrian survey within a plowed field adjacent to the structure revealed nineteenth to twentieth century ceramic wares including transfer print pearlware, lead glazed stoneware, red sponge decorated pearlware, assorted lead glazed earthenware, and salt glazed stoneware. The house was renovated and occupied until 1960.

A prehistoric lithic component was documented on the site. Pedestrian survey recovered artifacts dating to the Middle and Late Archaic, along with other debris. The prehistoric component represents limited activity during at least two separate occupations. The area has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM206

31AM206 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was located in a field with approximately 50 percent ground surface visibility. Shovel tests revealed lithic and ceramic artifacts within the plow zone. These artifacts suggest a limited activity occupation during the Late Woodland. Shovel tests failed to reveal any evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been damaged by major pot holes. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM207

31AM207 is a prehistoric ceramic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Two ceramic sherds were found in a pasture and appear associated with the Late Woodland. Shovel tests failed to produce any additional artifacts or evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion and modern trash dumping. The site appears to represent very limited activity during the Late Woodland. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM208

31AM208 is a prehistoric Middle Archaic lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). One Middle Archaic (Stanly) projectile point was recovered within a plowed field along with additional lithic debris. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The area containing the site has been lightly eroded as a result of cultivation. The site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM209

31AM209 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected in a plowed field. No temporal diagnostic artifacts were collected. In addition, there was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion from cultivation and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM210

31AM210 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected in a pasture which had once been a cultivated field. No temporal diagnostic artifacts were collected. In addition, there was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion and modern trash dumping and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM211

31AM211 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected in a pasture. No temporal diagnostic artifacts were collected. In addition, shovel tests revealed no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion and modern trash dumping and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM212

31AM212 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on the ground surface within a plowed field. The collection included temporally diagnostic projectile points dating to the Late Archaic (Savannah River) and Woodland (small triangular). Additional pieces of lithic debris were also recovered. The site appears to represent limited activity during at least two occupations. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM213

31AM213 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was recorded on the ground surface within a plowed field. The site consists of lithic debris and may be associated with an Archaic Stage occupation. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion from cultivation and major pot holes. The site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM214

31AM214 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic artifact scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). All artifacts were collected from the ground surface within a large plowed field. Prehistoric artifacts included diagnostic projectile points associated with the Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain) and Late Archaic (Savannah River) along with other pieces of lithic debris. Historic artifacts included stoneware and whiteware ceramics along with a single English gunflint. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion from cultivation and major pot holes. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM215

31AM215 is a multicomponent prehistoric site and historic isolated find recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected in a plowed field. Pedestrian survey recovered diagnostic artifacts from the Early (Palmer and Kirk corner notched) and Middle Archaic (Guilford) along with triangular projectile points and pottery associated with the Late Woodland Period. The prehistoric occupations were likely short term and limited activity during the Archaic. Woodland occupations likely represent a short-term habitation of the area.

One fragment of historic pearlware pottery was recovered. This sherd is likely incidental to a mainly prehistoric site. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion from cultivation and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM216

31AM216 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected in a plowed field. A single Early Archaic (Kirk) projectile point was recovered. A Late Woodland occupation is represented by small triangular projectile points and numerous pieces of prehistoric pottery. While the site was used only ephemerally during the Early Archaic, the artifacts suggest a far more intensive occupation during the Late Woodland. The Late Woodland component likely represents a habitation site with the potential to contain subsurface features and integrity in terms of preserved strata. The site has been subjected to light erosion from cultivation and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM217

31AM217 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter originally recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on the ground surface within a plowed field. Diagnostic artifacts included Early Archaic (Kirk and St. Albans), Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain and Guilford) and Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile points. Woodland diagnostics include Late Woodland pentagonal and small triangular projectile points and Late Woodland ceramics. Some erosion was noted, but the site was determined to have potential for subsurface features.

Additional work was conducted at the site by Wetmore and Drucker in 1986. The site was described as a "Woodland campsite". Wetmore and Drucker conducted more work at the site in 1987 to determine the NRHP eligibility potential of 31AM217 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). Based on subsurface excavations, the site was determined a Woodland Period artifact scatter with limited integrity. Excavations did not reveal any evidence of intact subsurface features. The site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and has been heavily damaged by shoreline erosion associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM218

31AM218 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site was recorded on the ground

surface within a plowed field. The site consists only of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts collected. There was no evidence of intact features or integrity. The site has been subjected to light erosion from cultivation and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM219

31AM219 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is located within a plowed field on a toe slope. A private collection from the site contained temporal diagnostics associated with the Early Archaic (Palmer and Kirk), Middle Archaic (Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford), Late Archaic (Savannah River), and Middle Woodland (Yadkin). The survey also collected Middle and Late Woodland small triangular points with a relatively wide range of other lithic tool types. Ceramic artifacts were associated mainly with the Late Woodland occupation.

The site is primarily a Late Woodland habitation site with less intensive occupations during the Early to Late Archaic and the Middle Woodland. While the site has experienced some deflation from light erosion, major pot holes and cultivation, there is a potential for subsurface features. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM220 (George Rodgers Site)

31AM220, the George Rodgers Site, is a prehistoric lithic scatter and Protohistoric (Hillsboro Phase) village site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site also contained a minor scatter of historic artifacts. The site is located within a field on a terrace overlooking Greater Alamance Creek. Numerous artifacts were collected from the site and included temporal diagnostics associated with the Early Archaic (Kirk), Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain and Guilford), and Protohistoric (small triangular projectile points). Ceramic artifacts were associated with the Protohistoric occupation. Numerous other lithic artifacts were recovered, including debris, tools, and a stone pipe. In addition, faunal (including shell) remains were recovered.

Further excavations were undertaken at the site by UNC-CH and revealed subsurface integrity and features (Ward and Davis 1993). Two features were recorded within a single excavation unit. One feature likely functioned as a roasting pit and contained ceramics, animal bones (rodent), and charred fragments of wood and nuts. The second feature likely served as a storage pit. Additional animal bones from the site included the remains of deer, rabbit, turtle, snake, and gar fish. In addition, freshwater mussel shell also was collected. Several additional features were discovered. Feature 7 produced a date range of A.D. 1494 – 1605. Feature 1 produced a date of A.D. 1656 and was included in, based on the artifacts, the Hillsboro Phase (Ward and Davis 1993).

Less than ten historic artifacts were also recovered on the site. These artifacts included an early wine bottle fragment, pearlware, salt-glazed stoneware, and lead-glazed earthenware ceramics. In addition, a single cow bone was collected. It is likely that these artifacts are incidental to the site or the result of refuse disposal.

The site is primarily a Protohistoric habitation site with less intensive occupations during the Early and Middle Archaic. While the site has experienced some deflation from erosion, major pot holes, and cultivation, there is a high potential for additional subsurface cultural features. The sandy

soil at the site provides excellent preservation potential for bone and shell. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM221

31AM221 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). The site is located in a plowed field at the crest of a narrow ridgetoe and contains a scatter of prehistoric lithic and historic ceramics and glassware. The prehistoric artifacts include one Middle Archaic (Stanly) projectile point and additional lithic debris. The prehistoric component likely represents a short-term habitation with limited activities during the Middle Archaic.

Historic Period artifacts include an abraded-lip canning jar, frosted window glass, pearlware, annular ware, coarse red-bodied lead-glazed earthenware (some with slip decorations), and salt-glazed earthenware ceramics. Historic artifacts suggest a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century occupation. Some of the earthenware ceramics are similar to eighteenth century Moravian pottery manufactured in Salem. No above-ground historic structural remains were noted at the site.

The site's integrity has been impacted by major pot holes, cultivation, and subsequent soil deflation and light erosion. It is unlikely that any subsurface features from either the prehistoric or the historic occupations remain intact. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM222

31AM222 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field, but no temporal diagnostics were found. The site is located on a first terrace and may contain some level of integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM223

31AM223 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field, but no temporal diagnostics were found. The subsurface integrity of the site has been compromised by excessive cultivation, light erosion, and major pot holes. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM224

31AM224 is a prehistoric site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on a toe slope, but no temporal diagnostics were found. The subsurface integrity of the site has been compromised due to cultivation, light erosion, and major pot holes. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM225

31AM225 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected using shovel tests within a plowed field. The site appears to have been buried by the construction of the Great Alamance Creek bridge construction. Several lithic artifacts were recovered from shovel tests including a single triangular point. This artifact suggests a Woodland occupation. All artifacts were found below ground surface within a floodplain. Some site integrity may be present, although some major pot holes were noted. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM226

31AM226 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were located along a path and eroded area immediately adjacent to the Haw River. Diagnostic ceramics suggest a Late Woodland presence at the site. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and heavy construction and is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM227

31AM227 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on the ground surface within a plowed field. Diagnostic artifacts included Middle Archaic (Stanly), and Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile points. Woodland diagnostics include Late Woodland ceramics. All occupations appear to have been short term with limited activities. The site appears deflated due to cultivation, light erosion, and major pot holes. No evidence of subsurface features was noted. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM228

31AM228 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on a toe slope within a pasture and barn yard. One artifact was collected and consisted of a stemmed Archaic projectile point. Additional work revealed more lithic debris but no other diagnostics. The Archaic occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities. The site appears deflated due to light erosion. No evidence of subsurface features was noted. This site is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM229

31AM229 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected along a low rise on a second terrace overlooking Greater Alamance Creek. Diagnostic artifacts included Early Archaic (Kirk corner notched), Middle Archaic (Guilford and Halifax), and Woodland triangular projectile points. Other Woodland diagnostics include Late Woodland ceramics.

All Archaic occupations appear to have been short term with limited activities. The Late Woodland occupation appears to have been a more permanent habitation with multiple activities

represented. The site has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes, but likely contains some integrity with intact subsurface features. This site is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM230

31AM230 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on a first terrace overlooking Greater Alamance Creek. No ground surface visibility was available. All artifacts were collected in shovel tests. Diagnostic artifacts included Late Woodland small triangular projectile points, one Protohistoric (Randolph) projectile point, and Late Woodland ceramics.

The Protohistoric occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities. The Late Woodland occupation appears to have been a more permanent habitation with multiple activities represented. The site has been damaged by major pot holes, but likely contains integrity with intact subsurface features. This site is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM231

31AM231 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic ceramic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on the ground surface within a plowed field. One diagnostic artifact, a Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain projectile point, was collected at this site. In addition, five twentieth century historic ceramics were collected.

The Middle Archaic occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities. The historic artifacts appear to be incidental and maybe the result of trash disposal. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes and did not contain any evidence of integrity or intact subsurface features. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM232

31AM232 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field on a floodplain. All artifacts were collected on the ground surface. Diagnostic artifacts included one Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile point and Late Woodland ceramics.

The Late Archaic occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities. The Late Woodland occupation may have been a more permanent habitation with multiple activities represented. The site has been damaged by major pot holes and light construction, but likely contains integrity with intact subsurface features. This site is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM233

31AM233 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a floodplain. Diagnostic artifacts included one Middle Archaic (Guilford) projectile point and one Woodland small triangular projectile point.

Both occupations appear to have been short term with limited activities. The site is located on a floodplain and may contain subsurface integrity and buried deposits as a result of the alluvial deposition. The site contains some major pot holes and is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM234

31AM234 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic ceramic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on the ground surface along a narrow line of trees. No prehistoric diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. In addition, one sherd of nineteenth century whiteware ceramics was collected.

The prehistoric occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities. The historic artifact appears to be incidental and maybe the result of trash disposal. The site has been damaged by cultivation, erosion, and major pot holes. The site did not contain any evidence of integrity or intact subsurface features and is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM235

31AM235 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field. Diagnostic artifacts included one Middle Archaic (Guilford) projectile point and Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile points.

Both occupations appear to have been short term with limited activities. The site is located on a toe slope and is unlikely to contain integrity or intact subsurface features. The site has also been damaged by major pot holes. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM236

31AM236 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field. A single Late Woodland small triangular projectile point was recovered.

The Late Woodland occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities. The site is unlikely to contain integrity or intact subsurface features and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM237

31AM237 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic house site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Prehistoric and historic artifacts were collected in a plowed field. The prehistoric artifacts consist of lithic debris with no diagnostic artifacts.

The historic occupation is represented by the partial foundations of the Dodson Family house. The house was constructed in 1880 and torn down in 1980. Historic artifacts include one glass bottle, salt-glazed stoneware and whiteware ceramics, and one glazed brick fragment.

The prehistoric occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities and may be associated with the nearby site 31AM214. The nineteenth to twentieth century historic component appears to be heavily damaged by cultivation, light erosion, and major pot holes, but may have some intact features associated with the structural remnants. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM238

31AM238 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field on the toe slope of a ridge. All artifacts were collected on the ground surface. Diagnostic artifacts included two Middle Archaic (Guilford) projectile points and Late Woodland ceramics.

The Middle Archaic occupation appears to have been short term with limited activities. The Late Woodland artifacts may have been eroded downslope and redeposited from site 31AM216. The site is damaged from light erosion and major pot holes. The site is unlikely to contain integrity or intact subsurface features and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM239

31AM239 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with historic ceramics recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field on a floodplain of Greater Alamance Creek. All artifacts were collected on the ground surface. Diagnostic artifacts included Late Woodland ceramics. Two historic earthenware sherds were recovered. These sherds were likely incidental to the site and redeposited from elsewhere. Further work was recommended for the Late Woodland component to test for the presence of subsurface deposits and cultural features.

Additional work was conducted at 31AM239 by Daniel (1995). A low artifact density was noted at the site and limited testing was recommended. Further work was conducted at the site by Hargrove (1999). The prehistoric artifacts were limited to the disturbed plow zone. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM240

31AM240 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with a single historic ceramic recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field. Diagnostic artifacts included one Early Archaic (Kirk serrated) projectile point and Late Woodland ceramics. One historic lead-glazed earthenware sherd was also recovered. This sherd was likely incidental to the site and redeposited from elsewhere. The Early Archaic component represented a short term, limited activity occupation. Further work was recommended for the Woodland component to test for the presence of subsurface deposits and cultural features.

Additional work was conducted by Hargrove (1999). Test excavations revealed no evidence of subsurface features. The site was determined to be a low density Early Archaic and Late Woodland artifact (lithic and ceramic) scatter. All artifacts were confined to the ground surface and may be an extension of site 31AM241. This site is not eligible in terms of the NRHP.

31AM241

31AM241 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic and ceramic and historic site recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected within a plowed field on a floodplain. Diagnostic artifacts included one Middle Archaic (Guilford) projectile point, one Late Woodland/Protohistoric (Randolph) projectile point, and Late Woodland ceramics. Historic artifacts included two kaolin pipe stems and a single lead-glazed earthenware sherd. The Middle Archaic component represented a short term, limited activity occupation. Further work was recommended for the Woodland component to test for the presence of subsurface deposits, cultural features, and a Protohistoric occupation.

Hargrove (1999) conducted further work at 31AM241. Test excavations at the site produced prehistoric artifacts which included ceramics, lithic debris, a celt fragment, and two bifaces. Historic debris included one kaolin pipe stem, fragments of whiteware ceramics, and lead-glazed earthenware ceramics. The work revealed no evidence to suggest that the remains were associated with the Contact Period. The site did not contain any evidence of subsurface, culturally derived features or general site integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM242

31AM242 is a prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1986 by the Alamance County Archaeological Survey Project (McManus and Long 1986). Artifacts were collected on a first terrace of a creek. Diagnostic artifacts included Middle Archaic (Guilford) and Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile points. Other prehistoric tools and debris also were recovered.

The Middle and Late Archaic occupations appear to have been short term with limited activities. The site is located on an alluvial terrace and may contain integrity or intact subsurface features. This site is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM243

31AM243 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Lautzenheiser 1986). No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. The site is deflated by heavy erosion and modern trash dumping. The site revealed no evidence of intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM244

31AM244 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Lautzenheiser 1986). A single small Late Woodland to Historic Period (Caraway) triangular projectile point was recovered at this site. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM245

31AM245 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Lautzenheiser 1986). Two temporally diagnostic projectile points were recovered and included: one Middle Archaic (Stanly) projectile point and one Middle Woodland (Yadkin) projectile point. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM246

31AM246 is a prehistoric lithic isolated find (Lautzenheiser 1986). This find is a small serrated (likely Late Woodland) projectile point. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible for the NRHP and has likely been totally destroyed by the Haw River Bypass.

31AM247

31AM247 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Lautzenheiser 1986). The lithic debris consists entirely of quartz flakes. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM248

31AM248 is a prehistoric and historic artifact scatter (Lautzenheiser 1986). The prehistoric component consists of a very low frequency (a total of five) lithic flakes. The historic scatter contains one stoneware ceramic sherd, one small medicine bottle, and fragments of coal and bricks. The historic debris most likely represents twentieth century trash disposal activities as no evidence of a structure was found on the site. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM249

31AM249 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Lautzenheiser 1986). No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. The site has likely been totally destroyed by the Haw River Bypass and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM250

31AM250 is a nineteenth to twentieth century farmstead consisting of a partially intact log house with the remnants of two barns, old fields, and landscaped yard (Robinson 1987). The house contained a cellar and was associated with the Thompson family. The site has been damaged by light erosion, major pot holes, modern trash dumping, and heavy construction. The site does not retain integrity and is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM251

31AM251 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site has been deflated by light erosion, major pot holes, modern trash dumping, and heavy construction. The lacks intact features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM252

31AM252 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a very low frequency of artifacts and has no intact features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and heavy construction and is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM253

31AM253 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a relatively high frequency of lithic debris (greater than 100). The site is located partially within a wooded area and a pasture. Additional work was conducted at the site by Robinson (1987). Early Archaic (Kirk) artifacts were recovered, but no intact features were recorded. The site is heavily eroded with major pot holes and does not retain any integrity. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM254

31AM254 contains the remains of a nineteenth to twentieth century farmstead (Robinson 1987). These remains consist of a pile of logs, boards, and other structure debris that constitute the remnants of a domestic log structure. These remains are located within and around a set of fieldstone piers that served as the structural foundation. In addition, a collapsed fieldstone chimney is located adjacent to this debris. Other structural remains consist of a shed on the north side of the collapsed structure, several smaller outbuildings, remnants of animal pens, and fence lines. This site is thought to be the original home of Samuel Thompson (1772-1842). The site also was inhabited by Samuel Thompson's son, J. F. Thompson (1819-1900). The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM255

31AM255 is a late nineteenth to twentieth century farmstead (the Raymond farmhouse) (Robinson 1987). The house is a good example of a two story, triple gabled house. This structure was likely built by J. A. W. Thompson (1853-1925). A map dated 1893 shows the residence of "John Thompson" in this location (Spoon 1893). A second map dated 1928 shows the house as the residence of "JAW Thompson" (Spoon 1928). The site has been disturbed by heavy construction and a recreational area and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM256, Sam Thompson Cemetery

31AM256 is the Sam Thompson Cemetery. This cemetery contains 29 marked graves and is described in detail by Robinson (1987). These graves are listed in Table 6-2

Table 6-2: 31AM256, Sam Thompson Cemetery (see Robinson 1987:59-60)

<u>Grave No.</u>	<u>Inscriptions</u>
1	N J (Nannie Jones) Thompson Mar. 5, 1881
2	J N (John Newlin) Thompson July 18, 1857 – July 8, 1935, "His wife Nannie Jones Mar. 5, 1881"
3	Grace Allene daughter of J. A. W. and V. B. Thompson Born Oct. 1891 Died Nov. 1, 1899
4	Virginia Bell Roberson wife of J. A. W. Thompson Dec. 6 1860 – Apr. 17, 1926
5	J. A. W. Thompson 1853 – 1925
6	Lettie Thompson Born Feb. 13, 1872 Died Aug. 12, 1898
7	Caroline Thompson Born June 27, 1836 Died Nov. 5, 1898

8	George A. Thompson Born Jan. 4, 1827 Died Feb. 25, 1904
9	S E T "Our Mother Sobrinia E. wife of John F. Thompson Oct. 11, 1822, Sept. 16, 1898" (inscribed on a joint headstone with Grave No. 10)
10	"Our Father John F. Thompson, May 24, 1819, May 1, 1900" (inscribed on a joint headstone with Grave No. 9)
11	Seymour C. Thompson Jan. 9, 1868 June 29, 1899
12	This grave is marked by mounded sod with a crude stone foot marker with no headstone noted (there is a marble fragment in the ground at the head of the grave).
13	Jane Crawford Feb. 11, 1860 July 31, 1863
14	Samuel N. Crawford Oct. 22, 1832 Sept. 13, 1896
15	Jane Thompson Born Aug. 5, 1814 Died Nov. 16, 1896
16	Samuel B. Thompson Born Jan. 6, 1822 Died Sept. 4, 1884
17	Nancy Thompson Born Jan. 3, 1788 Died July 15, 1853
18	Saml. Thompson Born July 19, 1772 Died Sept. 23, 1842
19	A depression with a small, rough headstone and footstone (no inscription).
20	Joseph Crawford Born Aug. 27, 1809 Died Dec. 5, 1854
21	Letitia Crawford Born Aug. 14, 1812 Died June 9, 1888
22	A grave marked only by a rough headstone and footstone.
23	A grave marked only by a rough headstone and footstone.
24	A grave marked only by a rough headstone and footstone.
25	A grave marked only by a rough headstone and footstone.
26	A grave marked only by a rough headstone and footstone.
27	A grave marked only by a rough headstone.
28	A grave marked only by a rough headstone.
29	A grave marked only by a rough headstone.

The Thompson Cemetery is a very good example of a nineteenth to twentieth century family cemetery. There may be additional unmarked graves within the cemetery proper or adjacent to the main group of marked burials. Cemeteries of this nature are rarely considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP; but are protected by strict North Carolina state laws (i.e., NCGS 65 and NCGS 70).

31AM257

31AM257 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a moderate (75 artifacts) frequency of lithic debris and retains no intact features or integrity. No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The site has been damaged by heavy construction. This site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

31AM258

31AM258 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a moderate frequency of lithic debris and retains no intact features or integrity. No temporal diagnostic artifacts are recorded within the assemblage. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM259

31AM259 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a moderate frequency of lithic debris. Temporal diagnostic artifacts are recorded within the assemblage. These artifacts include: Paleoindian, Early Archaic (Kirk), Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain II), and Late Archaic (Savannah River) projectile/knife points.

Further work was conducted at this site in 1987 (Robinson 1987). Additional diagnostics from the Early to Late Archaic Periods were collected, but no preserved cultural features were documented. The site does not retain any integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP. Site 31AM259 likely has been totally destroyed by heavy construction.

31AM260

31AM260 is primarily a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a very low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. A single nineteenth century pearlware ceramic fragment also was recovered. This particular artifact was considered intrusive onto the prehistoric site. The site does not contain intact features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM261

31AM261 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic artifact scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a very low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. Nondescript nineteenth to twentieth century historic glass and ceramic fragments also were collected. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion, major pot holes, and heavy construction and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM262

31AM262 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with historic remains (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with Late Archaic (Savannah River) temporal diagnostic artifacts. The prehistoric component of the site does not contain intact features or integrity. There are also remains of a twentieth century sawmill and associated artifacts within the site boundaries. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and heavy construction and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM263

31AM263 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a very low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion, major pot holes, heavy construction, and residential development. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM264

31AM264 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains lithic debris with Early Woodland (Badin-1,200 BC to AD 500) temporal diagnostic artifacts. No prehistoric ceramic artifacts were recorded. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion, major pot holes, heavy construction, residential and industrial development. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM265

31AM265 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion, major pot holes, heavy construction, residential and industrial development. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM266

31AM266 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion, major pot holes, and heavy construction. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM267

31AM267 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion and heavy construction and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM268

31AM268 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion, major pot holes, and heavy construction. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM269

31AM269 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a very low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion, major pot holes, and heavy construction. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM270

31AM270 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or

integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM271

31AM271 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with Early Archaic (Big Sandy/Kirk), Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain II), and Late Archaic (Savannah River) temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM272

31AM272 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain II) temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM273

31AM273 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by major pot holes and modern trash dumping. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM274

31AM274 is a prehistoric lithic isolated find (Robinson 1987). The site contained a single piece of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity and has been damaged by major pot holes. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM275

31AM275 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM276

31AM276 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Robinson 1987). The site contains a low frequency of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does not contain intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM277

31AM277 was recorded as a “Woodland campsite” by Wetmore and Drucker in 1987 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site is a Middle Woodland Period artifact scatter with limited integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP. This site is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM278

31AM278 was recorded as a “Woodland campsite” by Wetmore and Drucker in 1987 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site revealed good integrity and potential for significant prehistoric remains. The site was determined to be eligible for the NRHP and recommended for data recovery excavations to mitigate the adverse effects of the proposed raw water reservoir on the site (Wetmore and Drucker 1988, Table 3).

Data recovery excavations were undertaken at the site in 1990 by Cantley and Raymer (1990). The site contained a single intact culturally derived feature with ceramics, lithic debris, and ethnobotanical (charred wood and seed) remains. Radiocarbon analysis produced a date of A.D. 1215 +/- 60 years for the occupation date of the site. This date places the site during the Late Woodland Phase of the Woodland Period. The site was determined to be a short-term, limited activity campsite (Cantley and Raymer 1990).

The data recovery work at site 31AM278 was deemed sufficient to mitigate the anticipated adverse effects of the proposed reservoir. This site is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM279

31AM279 was recorded as a “Woodland campsite” in 1987 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site is a Woodland artifact scatter with limited integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP. This site is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM280

31AM280 was recorded as a “Woodland campsite” by Wetmore and Drucker in 1987 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site is a Woodland artifact scatter with limited integrity and no culturally derived features. The site is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. This site is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM281

31AM281 was recorded as a “Woodland campsite” by Wetmore and Drucker in 1987 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site is a Woodland artifact scatter with limited integrity and no culturally derived features. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM282

31AM282 was recorded as a “Woodland campsite” by Wetmore and Drucker in 1987 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site is a Woodland artifact scatter containing prehistoric ceramics associated with the Middle Woodland (Yadkin Phase) and a nondescript Archaic Stage component. The site contained limited integrity with no evidence of culturally derived features and is not eligible for the NRHP. This site is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM283

31AM283 was recorded as a “Woodland campsite” by Wetmore and Drucker in 1987 (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site is a Woodland artifact scatter with limited integrity and no evidence of culturally derived features. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM284

31AM284 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic blade. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM285

31AM285 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site remains consist of a single prehistoric steatite (soapstone) bowl fragment and a very small frequency of lithic debris. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. Steatite vessels are generally associated with the Late Archaic Phase of prehistory. The site contained limited integrity and no evidence of culturally derived features. Site 31AM285 is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM286

31AM286 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric bifacial blade. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM287

31AM287 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (quartz) waste flake. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM288

31AM288 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (metavolcanic) blade that may have been used for activities associated with perforating hides. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM289

31AM289 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (chalcedony) flake. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM290

31AM290 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (metavolcanic) waste flake. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM291

31AM291 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (metavolcanics) waste flake. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM292

31AM292 is defined by two prehistoric artifacts (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). These artifacts consist of two prehistoric ceramic sherds. Neither of these ceramic pieces was large enough to determine a specific temporal association other than that period associated with the Woodland Stage of prehistory. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by construction of the dam associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM293

31AM293 is defined by a small number of prehistoric and historic artifacts (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). These artifacts consist of a low frequency of prehistoric lithic (quartz) waste flakes and a few bits of historic twentieth century window glass. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM294

31AM294 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (chert) waste flake. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM295

31AM295 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (crystal quartz) waste flake. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM296

31AM296 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (metavolcanics) waste flake. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is presently inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM297

31AM297 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site remains consist of a low frequency of lithic debris likely associated with an Archaic Stage occupation. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site has been damaged by light erosion and modern trash dumping. Site 31AM297 is not eligible for the NRHP and is located outside of the impoundment area associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM298

31AM298 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site remains consist of a low frequency of lithic debris with temporal diagnostic artifacts likely associated with an Archaic Stage occupation. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM298 is not eligible for the NRHP and is located outside of the impoundment area associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM299

31AM299 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The site remains consist of a low frequency of lithic debris with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic (Stanly Phase). No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM299 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP and is located outside of the impoundment area associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM300

31AM300 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (quartz) core. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP and is outside of the impoundment area associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir. This site likely has been totally destroyed.

31AM301

31AM301 is defined by two prehistoric artifacts (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). These artifacts consist of one quartz unifacial tool and one quartz waste flake. These artifacts are likely associated with the Early Archaic Period. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site has been disturbed by modern trash dumping and heavy construction and is not eligible for the NRHP. The location of these artifacts is outside of the impoundment area associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM302

31AM302 is defined by a single artifact (isolated find) (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). The find consists of a single prehistoric lithic (sandstone) axe. This artifact type is generally associated with the Middle Archaic (Guilford Phase). No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The area has been disturbed by heavy erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The location of this artifact is outside of the impoundment area associated with the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM303

31AM303 is defined by two prehistoric artifacts (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). These artifacts consist of two lithic (metavolcanic) waste flakes. Neither of these artifacts is sufficient to determine a specific temporal period. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP. The location of these artifacts is inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM304

31AM304 is defined by three historic artifacts (Wetmore and Drucker 1988). These artifacts consist of three brick fragments. None were sufficient to determine a specific temporal period. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. The site is not eligible for the NRHP. The location of these artifacts is inundated by the Graham-Mebane Raw Water Reservoir.

31AM305

31AM305 is an open number at the Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh. There is no archaeological site associated with this number at the present time.

31AM306

31AM306 represents a prehistoric artifact scatter. The site remains consist of a low frequency of lithic debris with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Paleoindian and Early Archaic. Site 31AM306 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM307, Patterson Mill

Site 31AM307 contains the remains of Patterson Mill, a nineteenth to twentieth century water-driven grist mill (Robinson 1991). The site was originally known as the Sharpe-Moser Mill. Joel Sharpe and Nimrod Moser built the mill before the Civil War, likely between 1840 and 1850 (Euliss 1984). Nimrod Sharpe was listed as a “miller” in the 1850 census (Chiarito 1987; Offman 1974). Based on Euliss (1984), the mill was used to grind wheat and corn. A shop which made furniture and coffins was attached to the mill. The Sharpe-Moser Mill operated until around 1870 (Euliss 1984; Robinson 1991).

William A. Patterson along with his brother-in-law, A. Leonard Isley, purchased the mill in 1870. Isley sold his portion of the mill to Patterson after a few years. The Patterson Mill served as a grist mill until 1930. During a portion of that time, between 1882-1894, the mill also served as a post office (Spoon 1893).

According to Robinson (1991:6-8), the site consists of a mill dam and pond, a mill race, a stone culvert, an access road (likely to the remains of a saw mill), a barn, and a grist mill house. Other components that may exist in an archaeological context include the saw mill, a woodworking shop, and a blacksmith shop (Robinson 1991:6). The mill dam is a massive stone structure approximately 100 feet long and 15 feet high. The remnants of a mill pond are located behind the dam (upstream).

The mill house consists of a wooden frame building two and one-half stories in height. The building has a gable roof and a small center gable with a brick chimney that is partially collapsed. The water wheel has been removed (Robinson 1991:6). A mill race is located between the dam and the mill house. The race is a deep canal extending a length of more than 1,500 feet parallel to the margin of Stinking Quarter Creek. The depth of the race ranges between five to 15 feet. The race runs under the existing road through a stone culvert (a corbeled arch with a large stone slab on top) (Robinson 1991:6-7). The site is located in a partially wooded area. The mill has been damaged by light erosion, streambank and shoreline erosion. Site 31AM307 is eligible for the NRHP (Robinson 1991:7-8).

31AM308

31AM308 represents a prehistoric isolated find dating to the Middle Archaic Period (Hargrove 1991). The site consists of a single metavolcanic Guilford projectile point. The point was recovered on the ground surface. No additional artifacts were collected and no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The general area around the site has been disturbed by heavy erosion, heavy construction, and residential development. Site 31AM308 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM309

31AM309 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 50 meters in diameter. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found on the ground surface with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The general area surrounding the site was heavily disturbed by erosion, logging activities. Site 31AM309 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM310

31AM310 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic lithic debris. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found on the ground surface with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The general area surrounding the site was heavily disturbed by erosion, logging activities, heavy construction, and residential development. Site 31AM310 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM311

31AM311 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 60 meters in diameter. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found on the ground surface with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The general area surrounding the site was heavily disturbed by erosion, logging activities, heavy construction, and residential development. Site 31AM311 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM312

31AM312 represents the remains of a small prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 15 meters in diameter. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found on the ground surface with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The general area surrounding the site was heavily disturbed by erosion, logging activities, heavy construction, and residential development. Site 31AM312 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM313

31AM313 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 30 meters in diameter. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found in a heavily eroded pasture with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The area also contained modern trash. Site 31AM313 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM314

31AM314 represents the remains of a small prehistoric artifact scatter within a wooded area (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of two metavolcanic flakes with no temporal diagnostics in shovel tests. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. Site 31AM314 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM315

31AM315 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 30 meters in diameter. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. The artifacts included primary, secondary, and thinning flakes which may indicate a lithic extraction and reduction site. The site provided no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The site is disturbed by heavy erosion and logging activities including the existence of logging roads through the area, heavy construction, and residential development. Site 31AM315 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM316

31AM316 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a dense scatter metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 80 meters by 30 meters. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. The artifacts included primary, secondary, and angular shatter which may indicate a lithic extraction and reduction site. All artifacts were recovered in shovel tests between five to seven centimeters below ground surface. Shovel tests revealed no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The site is heavily disturbed by severe erosion, logging activities including the existence of some bulldozing through the area, and residential development. Site 31AM316 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM317

31AM317 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a surface scatter of metavolcanic lithic debris along ninety meters of a narrow ridge and saddle. All artifacts were collected on the ground surface. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. The site contained no evidence to support the presence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The site is disturbed by heavy erosion, logging activities including the existence of logging roads through the area, heavy construction, and residential development. Site 31AM317 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM318

31AM318 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 15 meters in diameter. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found on the ground surface with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The site is disturbed by heavy erosion, heavy construction, and earth moving activities. Site 31AM318 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM319

31AM319 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 10 meters in diameter. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found on the ground surface with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The site is disturbed by cultivation, severe erosion, and earth moving activities. Site 31AM319 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM320

31AM320 represents a prehistoric lithic scatter dating to the Middle Archaic Period (Hargrove 1991). The site contained a single metavolcanic Guilford projectile point along with lithic debris. The artifacts were recovered on the ground surface within an area measuring approximately 90 meters in diameter. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed at the site. The site is heavily disturbed by logging activities, severe erosion, major pot holes, and earth moving activities. Site 31AM320 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM321

31AM321 is a prehistoric isolated find (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of a single piece of metavolcanic lithic debris. The artifact was recovered on the ground surface and no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site is disturbed by heavy erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM321 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM322

31AM322 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of metavolcanic lithic debris within an area measuring approximately 45 meters by 30 meters. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. All artifacts were found on the ground surface in a logging road with no evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy. The site is disturbed by heavy erosion, heavy construction and earth moving activities, and residential development. Site 31AM322 is not eligible for the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM323

31AM323 represents a prehistoric lithic scatter with occupations dating to the Early Archaic and Middle Archaic Periods (Hargrove 1991). The site contained a single metavolcanic Kirk (Early Archaic) and a Morrow Mountain (Middle Archaic) projectile point along with lithic debris. The artifacts were recovered on the ground surface. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed at the site. The site is disturbed by cultivation, heavy erosion, major pot holes, and heavy construction. Site 31AM323 is not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and likely has been destroyed by the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM324

31AM324 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Hargrove 1991). The site remains consist of lithic debris. No temporal diagnostics were collected at the site. Site 31AM324 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP and is located outside of the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM325

31AM325 represents the remains of a historic site (Hargrove 1991). Temporal diagnostics collected at the site suggest a nineteenth century occupation or use of the area. Site 31AM325 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP and is located outside of the Austin Quarter Landfill.

31AM326

31AM326 represents a multicomponent prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter and a historic artifact scatter. Prehistoric artifacts suggest occupations during the Archaic and Woodland Stages. The site contains a nondescript historic component. The date of historic occupation is not known. Site 31AM320 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM327, Wood and Loy Pottery Site

31AM327 is the Wood and Loy Pottery site. The site dates to the twentieth century. Zug (1986:445) lists Wood and Loy in his index of North Carolina potters. He notes their Alamance County pottery stamp as: "Wood & Loy/Graham/NC". The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM328

31AM328 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Joy 1992). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic and quartz lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. All artifacts were found on the ground surface. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy were observed in shovel tests. The site has been disturbed by heavy erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM329

31AM329 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Joy 1992). The site remains consist of a low frequency of metavolcanic and quartz lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics in shovel tests. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been disturbed by major pot holes and heavy construction and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM330, Cable School House

31AM330 is the site of the historic Cable School House (Joy 1992). The structure was built by Israel Cable in 1877. The structure is a one-story, L-shaped frame building with a tin roof, board-and-batten exterior, and batten windows. The building is set on stone piers and contains both cut and wire nails, along with sawn and hewn logs. Shallowford School replaced Cable School in 1912 and the schoolhouse was used as a domestic residence by sharecroppers. The same year, 1912, Israel Cable's father (Claude) added a room and built an interior ridge chimney and fireplace. John Clapp,

a sharecropper, lived in the structure from 1912-1918. The site contained a privy and garden area. Ben Conyer and his wife occupied the structure from 1924-1926. Presently, the structure is dilapidated with no evidence of outbuildings. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM331

31AM331 represents the remains of a small prehistoric artifact scatter (Joy 1992). The site remains consist of a single biface and one piece of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics collected. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and industrial development and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM332

31AM332 represents the remains of a prehistoric isolated find (Joy 1992). The site remains consist of a single piece of metavolcanic lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics in shovel tests. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM333

31AM333 represents the remains of a prehistoric isolated find (Joy 1992). The site remains consist of a single piece of metavolcanic lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics in shovel tests. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and industrial development and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM334

31AM334 represents the remains of a prehistoric isolated find (Joy 1992). The site remains consist of a single piece of metavolcanic lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics in shovel tests. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and industrial development and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM335, Brown's Chapel Cemetery

31AM335 is an historic cemetery, the Brown's Chapel Cemetery. The cemetery was located adjacent to Brown's Chapel, a Methodist Church founded in 1834. The chapel was constructed of logs and built on three acres of land donated by James D. Brown. The church was also known as Boon's Chapel (Walter Boyd, Times News, Jan. 10, 2014).

The church was officially disbanded in 1892 and ownership of the lot eventually transferred to Front Street Methodist Church. A portion of the parcel was sold to Burlington School Committee in 1899. This half acre parcel was used as a school until 1911. The entire parcel, minus the cemetery, was sold in 1915. The cemetery remained in use until the first quarter of the twentieth century. The last individual known to have been buried at Brown's Chapel was Alexander E. White, who died in 1921. The cemetery became neglected and overgrown with vegetation for decades. The cemetery was eventually maintained beginning at some point during the mid to late 1960's. The cemetery presently is maintained (Walter Boyd, Times News, Jan. 10, 2014).

Historically, the cemetery is thought to have contained 100 to 150 burials (Walter Boyd, Times News, Jan. 10, 2014). Presently, the cemetery contains 40 marked graves. These graves are listed in Table 6-3

Table 6-3: 31AM335, Brown's Chapel Cemetery, Listing of Marked Graves

<u>Grave No.</u>	<u>Inscriptions</u>
1	Boon, A. J. b. 12 May 1832 - d. 23 Dec 1895 "Gone but not forgotten"
2	Boon, Elizabeth A. b. c.1851 - d. 30 Jan 1871 aged 19 years 4 mos., 25 ds, wife of Daniel Boon "Beneath this stone my body doth lie, As you are now so once was I, As I am now so will you be, Prepare for death and follow me."
3	Boon, Fannie b. c.1852 – d. 13 Jul 1876 aged 24 years, wife of Daniel Boon "Loved in life, in death not divided".
4	Boon, George D. b. 17 Jul 1818 – d. 11 Oct 1893 "In memory of our Father aged 75 years, 3 mos., 24 ds. O friends of my mortal years, The trusted and the true, You are walking still the vale of tears, But I wait to welcome you."
5	Boon, James W. b. – d. 19 Feb 1846 son of G and S Boon aged 1 yr., 11 mos., 19 das.
6	Boon, Margaret E. b. 1852 – d. 28 Jun 1865 daughter of G and S Boon aged 13 yrs., 1 mo., 20 das.
7	Boon, Sarah H. b. 1818 – d. 16 Dec 1885 "In memory of wife of G D Boon aged 67 yrs., 8 mos., 14 ds. I have finished my work on earth, and now I lean my head on his breast, and breath my life out sweetly there."
8	Boon, William A. b. – d. 20 Feb 1846 son of G and S Boon aged 3 yrs., 3 mos., and 28 das.
9	Brown, Ann b. 10 Apr 1781 – d. 16 Aug 1862 "In memory of wife of Thomas Brown, aged 81 yrs., 1 mo., and 19 das."
10	Brown, David M. b. 2 Dec 1825 – d. 15 Jul 1860 "In memory of ..."
11	Brown, Thomas, Sr. b. 27 Jun 1785 – d. 15 Aug 1862 "In memory of aged 77 yrs., 1 mo., and 19 das."
12	Cook, Mary b. – d. 8 Oct 1878 "Wife of Isaac Cook"

- 13 Cook, Mary M. b. – d. 6 Nov 1876 “daughter if T N and J Cook, aged 7 das. Early plucked is early bliss”
- 14 Grant, Eva H. b. 12 Apr 1900 – d. 4 Jul 1901 “daughter of Ida M. Grant. At rest.”
- 15 Hall, Edward Beal b. 10 Nov 1870 – d. 15 Feb 1901 “buried beside an infant son Raymond. Father of Lacy Bryant Jack Hall, Sr.”
- 16 Hall, Raymond Morris b. 21 Feb 1926 – d. 21 Feb 1926 “infant son of Edward Beal Hall. Brother of Lacy Bryant Jack Hall, Sr.”
- 17 Hanford, Andrew Lee b. 28 Dec 1913 – d. 22 Jan 1914 “Son of Henry Frank Hanford and Olivia Mary Ellington.”
- 18 Hawkins, Mattie b. – d. 25 Dec 1882 “Infant daughter of F W and J R Hawkins Jesus said come unto me and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven”
- 19 Hawkins, Minnie C. b. 20 Oct 1872 – d. 9 Aug 1889 “aged 15 yrs., 9 mos., and 9 ds. A precious one from us is gone, The voice we loved is still’d, A place is vacant in our home, Which never can be filled. God in His wisdom has recalled, What he in His love has given.”
- 20 Huffines, Harvey S. b. 31 Sept 1897 – d. 9 Jun 1898 “son of J M and Martha Huffines Budded o earth, bloomed in Heaven”
- 21 Huffines, Mauddie b. 18 Feb 1898 – d. 8 Jul 1898 daughter of J M and Martha Huffines Gone to Jesus”
- 22 James, Catherine b. 27 Sep 1817 – d. 9 May 1893 “aged 75 yrs., 7 mos., 12 das.”
- 23 James, Simon b. 25 Jun 1807 – d. 17 May 1893 “aged 85 yrs., 10 mos., 22 das.”
- 24 Jordan, Adline b. 21 Apr 1864 – d. 30 Mar 1872 “daughter of D and L J Jordan”
- 25 Lineberry, Augusta E. b. 29 Nov 1854 – d. 8 Aug 1862
- 26 Lineberry, Rachel C. b. 11 Aug 1856 – d. 23 Aug 1861
- 27 Nelson, Nathan B. b. 21 Oct 1841 – d. 20 Nov 1919
- 28 Pyles, Lillian May b. 6 Nov 1901 – d. 7 Nov 1901 “daughter of E J and E B Pyles”

- 29 Rike, Eunice b. 29 Jul 1795 – d. 8 Aug 1862
- 30 Rike, Mary b. 13 Sep 1810 – d. 12 Feb 1857
- 31 Rumbly, John S. b. – d. 8 May 1863 “Co. E, 13th Regt., NC Troops, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3rd, aged 29 yrs., 4 mos. He was loved by his comrades”
- 32 Shelton, Thomas S. b. 5 Sep 1829 – d. 13 Aug 1888 “Kind friend beware as you pass by, As you are now so once was I, As I am now so will you be, Prepare therefore to follow me.”
- 33 Shelton, Thomas S., Jr. b. 16 Dec 1852 – d. 13 Nov 1890
- 34 Tippit, James W. b. – d. 28 Oct 1864 “son of W D and E A Tippit aged 26 days”
- 35 Tippit, William D. b. 12 Jul 1833 – d. 28 Sep 1868
- 36 Truitt, Thomas, Rev. b. 6 Jan 1813 – d. 2 Jan 1874 “aged 60 yrs., 11 mos., 26 das. He died as he lived, a Christian”
- 37 Unknown, Fannie b. – d. (no dates)
- 38 White, A. E. b. 10 Aug 1844 – d. 24 Jan 1921 “A precious one from us has gone, A voice we loved is still’d, A place is vacant in our home, That never can be filled”
- 39 White, Lucy b. 15 Nov 1858 – d. 29 Nov 1888 “daughter of Wiley and Mary Jones aged 30 yrs. and 14 das. Has crossed the river to dwell with the angels” (Grave is possibly that of Lucy White Jones.)
- 40 Willis, Infant b. – d. “Infant son of W B and Ada Willis In Heaven

See: 035 Brown’s Chapel, Alamance County North Carolina Cemeteries
<http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/alam/cem035.htm>

The Brown’s Chapel Cemetery was in use beginning in the nineteenth century and continuing into the early twentieth century. The site is presently stable and maintained, but likely contains numerous unmarked graves. The site is considered not eligible for the NRHP but is protected under NC state law (NCGS 65 and NCGS 70).

31AM336

31AM336 is a twentieth century historic house site (Jurgelski 1993). The house structure contains a well-preserved brick foundation (30’X50’) with exterior walls, interior support pillars, and

two intact chimneys. The structure did not appear to have a cellar. Background research suggests the house belonged to F. R. Pettigrew and laid vacant for many years until burned by the fire department. In 1993 the site was described as heavily eroded with no evidence of extant outbuildings (Jurgelski 1993). The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM337, John Wyatte Ruins

31AM337 is a historic house site known as the John Wyatte Ruins (Jurgelski 1993). The house structure is no longer extant, but photographs taken in 1982 by the Historic Preservation Office, Survey and Planning Branch in Raleigh shows a small brick structure. The structure was built at some point during the nineteenth century and was demolished and bulldozed at some point after 1982. A single pile of brick and mortar rubble is present on the site and is likely the remains of the structure. The site contains a wooden outhouse and small wooden shed. In addition, a cement foundation (10'X15') remains along with the remnants of a log tobacco barn modified and apparently used as a storage shed. The site has been slightly damaged by light erosion and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM338

31AM338 is a historic house site (Jurgelski 1993). The house revealed remnants of a log and plank domestic structure. The construction date of the structure is unknown. No intact structural features were noted in association with the house and no outbuildings were present on the site. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM339

31AM339 represents the remains of a prehistoric artifact scatter (Jurgelski 1993). The site remains consist of a low frequency of lithic debris. No additional artifacts were found within the general area. No evidence of intact cultural features or culturally derived stratigraphy was noted on the site. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM340

31AM340 is a small prehistoric artifact scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of a low frequency (8 fragments) of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion. Site 31AM340 is not eligible for the NRHP. The site was not destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM341

31AM341 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic artifact scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains were located in a plowed field and consisted of a lithic artifact scatter with no temporal diagnostics. The historic debris were limited to one sherd of whiteware, and glass fragments from twentieth century soft drink bottles. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by extensive cultivation, light erosion, and major pot holes. Site 31AM341 is not eligible for the NRHP. The site was not destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM342

31AM342 is a small prehistoric lithic and ceramic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with temporal diagnostics associated with the Early Woodland Period (Badin ceramics). The artifacts were located in a plowed field. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM342 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM343

31AM343 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic artifact scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains were located in a plowed field and consisted of a prehistoric lithic artifact scatter with no temporal diagnostics. The historic debris was limited to two fragments of whiteware and window glass fragments. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM343 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM344

31AM344 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. The artifacts were located in a plowed field. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM344 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM345

31AM345 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. The artifacts were located in a plowed field. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes. The site lies outside of the area impacted by improvements to NC 87 and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM346

31AM346 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. The artifacts were located in a plowed field. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM346 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM347

31AM347 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. The artifacts were located in shovel tests within a wooded area. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy construction. Site 31AM347 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM348

31AM348 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site (Glover 1994). The site remains were located on a hillslope with 100 percent ground surface visibility. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of a lithic artifact scatter with a single temporal diagnostic projectile point associated with the Late Archaic Period. The historic debris was found in the vicinity of a standing structure. The structure consisted of two buildings connected by a dogtrot. The structure appears to have been used as a domestic house in the past. The area was littered with modern trash. Historic artifacts were limited to fragments of earthenware and whiteware ceramic fragments and glass and bottle fragments. The historic component represents a domestic occupation from the early to the recent twentieth century. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes. Site 31AM348 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM349

31AM349 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. The artifacts were located in shovel tests within a wooded area. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. Site 31AM349 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM350

31AM350 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. The artifacts were located on the ground surface within a recently plowed field. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes. The site lies outside of the boundaries of the NC 87 improvements and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM351

31AM351 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics. The artifacts were located on a terraced slope of a plowed field. According to Glover (1994:24), "...the terracing was done by the CCC in the 1930's as part of a land management project." No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by major pot holes. Site 31AM351 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM352

31AM352 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with a temporal diagnostic artifact associated with the Late Archaic Period. The artifacts were located on the ground surface in a recently plowed field. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. Site 31AM352 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM353

31AM353 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of lithic debris with a temporal diagnostic artifact associated with the Late Archaic Period (Savannah River). The artifacts were located on the ground surface in a plowed field. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. Site 31AM353 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM354

31AM354 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic artifact scatter (Glover 1994). The site remains consist of a low frequency (12 fragments) of lithic debris with no temporal diagnostics collected. Historic remains consist of twentieth century trash debris. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. Site 31AM340 is not eligible for the NRHP and has been destroyed by the improvements to NC 87.

31AM355

31AM355, the Troxler Farm Site, is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site (Herbert and Klein 1994). The site contained a high frequency of lithic debris (quartzite, quartz, and metavolcanic debris). Archaeologists recovered a single sherd of Late Woodland, Hillsboro Simple Stamped pottery (Hillsboro Phase, circa AD 1400-1600). Prehistoric artifacts were found mixed with pieces of recent historic glass fragments in shovel tests and larger excavation units. While artifacts were recovered to a depth of 60-80 cm in many tests, no evidence of intact cultural features or culturally derived stratigraphy was noted. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM356

31AM356 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1996). No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM357

31AM357 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1996). No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes and retains no intact cultural features or integrity. Site 31AM357 is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM358

31AM358 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1996). No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. The site contains no intact cultural features or integrity. This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and modern trash dumping and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM359

31AM359 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Mintz 1994). The site contained a single piece of metavolcanic and six pieces of quartz lithic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site does

not contain intact cultural features or integrity. This site has been damaged by light erosion and cultivation. Site 31AM359 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM360

31AM360 is a multicomponent prehistoric and historic artifact scatter. The site remains consist of lithic debris with temporal diagnostics associated with the Early Archaic Period. Historic remains consist of twentieth century debris. No evidence of culturally derived features or stratigraphy was observed. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM361

31AM361 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes and retains no intact cultural features or integrity. Site 31AM361 is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM362

31AM362 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic Period. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and modern trash dumping and retains no intact cultural features or integrity. Site 31AM362 is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM363

31AM363 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle Archaic Period. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and major pot holes and retains no intact cultural features or integrity. Site 31AM363 is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM364

31AM364 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Daniel 1995). While no temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site, others suggest an Archaic Stage occupation. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity. This site has been damaged by heavy erosion and modern trash dumping and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM365

31AM365 is an historic domestic house site (Daniel 1995). Architectural features and temporal diagnostic artifacts suggest an occupation during the twentieth century. This site is not architecturally significant or eligible for the NRHP. Site 31AM365 has been totally destroyed.

31AM366

31AM366 are the remains of an historic earthen dam (Daniel 1995). The dam is likely associated with the nineteenth century. The remains of the dam are located in a wooded area and are the only architectural features present at the site. Site 31AM366 is not architecturally significant or eligible for the NRHP.

31AM367

31AM367 are the remains of an historic rock dam and mill race (Daniel 1995). The dam and mill race are the only architectural features present at the site. The remains are likely associated with the nineteenth century. The site has been damaged by light erosion and is not architecturally significant or eligible for the NRHP.

31AM368

31AM368 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (O'Connell 1996). The site contained a light scatter of metavolcanics and quartz debris. No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM369, Cook's Mill

31AM369 is the location of the historic Cook's Mill complex (Glover 1996). The mill was built in 1757 by Alexander Mebane and passed through five generations of the family until it was sold to Erastus and Thomas Cook. The mill operated from the eighteenth century until 1960 when the mill was closed. The mill dam was breached in 1975 during a flood (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014:136).

The site contains remains of the mill, a raceway, collapsed dam, and remnants of a house. The mill structure still contains some of its machinery in addition to a dense scatter of historic glass, metal, brick, and ceramic artifacts. The general area has been damaged by transmission line clearance and recreational activities. The mill is listed in the architectural inventory of Alamance County (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014:136). This site is eligible for the NRHP.

31AM370

31AM370 is an historic domestic house structure (Glover 1996). The house is a collapsed single-story log structure with some hand-hewn timbers used in its construction. Artifacts suggest an occupation circa 1880 to 1904. The structural integrity of the house has been lost and the site presently contains a modern trash dump. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM371

31AM371 is a Middle Archaic prehistoric lithic scatter (Cassedy 1997). The site contained a light scatter of metavolcanic and quartz debris. A temporally diagnostic Stanly projectile point was recovered at this site. Most of the artifacts were found on the ground surface. All other artifacts were recovered from the disturbed plow zone. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM372

Site 31AM372 contains the collapsed remnants of a wooden frame house (domestic structure) (Cassedy 1997). The post and beam frame structure had two brick chimneys (one on each side of the structure) and a stone foundation. A kitchen addition contains sawn studs and cut nails. Subsurface

tests revealed clear bottle glass, whiteware ceramics and cut and wire nails. The artifacts suggest a nineteenth to twentieth century occupation. The tests revealed a disturbed context, no archaeological features, and little site integrity. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM373

31AM373 is an Early Archaic prehistoric lithic scatter (Cassedy 1997). The site contained a light scatter of metavolcanic debris. A temporally diagnostic Kirk projectile point was recovered at the site. All of the artifacts were found on the ground surface. Subsurface tests revealed no intact cultural features or integrity. All artifacts were confined to the ground surface. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM374

Site 31AM374 contains the collapsed remnants of a historic domestic structure (Cassedy 1997). The structure has a fallen stone chimney on one side of the house and a fallen brick chimney on the opposed side. A brick wall foundation remnant is present on the north, east, and south sides of the structure remnant. A rectangular depression is noted within the foundation walls and is likely the remains of a cellar. An abandoned well is located approximately 200 feet to the west of the structure. A small pile of rock rubble is located 100 feet to the north and may be the remains of an outbuilding. Subsurface tests revealed glazed whiteware, clear bottle glass, and a mold-made medicine bottle. The artifacts suggest a nineteenth to twentieth century occupation. The subsurface tests also revealed an eroded landscape with no evidence of archaeological features. The site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM375

31AM375 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Cassedy 1997). The site contained one metavolcanic flake and an ovoid quartz biface. Both of the artifacts were found on the ground surface. All subsurface tests revealed red clay subsoil and no artifacts. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM376

31AM376 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Cassedy 1997). The site contained metavolcanic and quartz flakes and two metavolcanic bifaces. Both of the bifaces appear to be failed attempts to produce projectile points. All subsurface tests revealed red clay subsoil and no intact cultural features or integrity. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM377

31AM377 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Cassedy 1997). The site contained two metavolcanic flakes. Both of the artifacts were found on the ground surface within a severely eroded pasture. The site retains no integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM378

31AM378 is a prehistoric lithic scatter (Cassedy 1997). The site contained three metavolcanic flakes and one metavolcanic biface. The artifacts were found within subsurface tests in a wooded area. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM379

31AM379 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle and Late Archaic and the Early Woodland. The artifacts were found within a relatively undisturbed area with only a few major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM380

31AM380 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1997). The site contained one metavolcanic flake and one quartz flake. Both artifacts were found within the plow zone in subsurface tests. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and has been damaged by heavy erosion, modern trash dumping, and recreational activities. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM381

31AM381 is a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Glover 1997). The site contained two quartz flakes. These artifacts were found within the spoil pile of a roadway. In addition, the ground surface was inspected in a fallow field adjacent to the road with no additional artifacts noted. Shovel tests revealed that the site retained no intact cultural features or integrity. The site has been damaged by heavy erosion and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM382

31AM382 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM383

31AM383 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic Period. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM384, Joseph H. Vincent Kiln

31AM384 is a historic kiln site (McManus and Long 1986: Appendix A, p. 145-146). The site is the location of the Joseph H. Vincent kiln. According to Carnes, "The kiln is located in a wooded area surrounded by an earthen mound. A few of the chamber walls are intact (McManus and Long 1986: Appendix A, p. 145)." The kiln is interpreted as a rectangular, side-loaded groundhog style. Surface collections included glazed brick and a single Albany-slipped stoneware sherd.

Joseph H. Vincent was born in 1856 and worked with Timothy Boggs. Vincent died in 1922. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM385

31AM385 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods, and the Woodland Stage. The site is in a wooded area and has been disturbed by light erosion and major pot holes. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM386

31AM386 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, and Early Woodland Periods. This site is not eligible for the NRHP and has been totally destroyed.

31AM387

31AM387 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The site has been damaged by light erosion and major pot holes and is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM388

31AM388 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic Period. This site was totally destroyed and unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM389

31AM389 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic site (Petersen 2000). The prehistoric component consists of a low frequency of metavolcanic debris with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The historic features are located adjacent to the historic Hub Mill and are not part of the mill complex. 31AM389 is separated from the Hub Mill complex by SR1561, which was constructed in 1931. Structural remains and artifacts suggest an occupation from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM390

31AM390 is a prehistoric isolated find (Petersen 2000). The site contained a single piece of lithic debris. No temporal diagnostic artifacts were recovered at this site. The site retains no intact cultural features or integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM391

31AM391 is a prehistoric quarry site. While no temporal diagnostic artifacts were collected, it is likely the site was used during the Archaic Stage. The site has been damaged by light erosion, roads, and trails. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM392

31AM392 is a prehistoric lithic and ceramic site with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Middle and Late Archaic Periods, and the Woodland Stage. The site is located within a pasture and has been relatively undisturbed. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM393

31AM393 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM394

31AM394 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early Archaic Period. The site is in a wooded area and is relatively undisturbed. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM395

31AM395 is a historic domestic structure dating from the twentieth century. As of 2009, the structure was still occupied. The general area surrounding the structure is heavily eroded. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM396, Dickey Mill

Site 31AM396 contains the remains of the Dickey Mill, a late nineteenth century water-driven grist mill (Petersen 2009). The mill was constructed along Quaker Creek between 1875 and 1895 by Jim and Alan Dickey. The mill's location is noted on the Spoon map of 1893. The Dickey brothers also added a general store, a cotton gin, and a saw mill to the mill complex. The mill was destroyed by a flood in 1900 and was rebuilt and operated until 1940. The Dickey brothers died before operations at the mill ceased. Operations were continued at the mill by Carl Nance and Elmo Massey until 1940 (Petersen 2009). The presently-standing mill structure is a prominent feature along Quaker Creek. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM397, Alamance Battleground

31AM397 is a multicomponent prehistoric lithic scatter and historic battleground site (Alamance Battleground). The prehistoric component consists of a low frequency of debris with temporal diagnostic artifacts associated with the Late Archaic Period.

The site is also the location of the famous pre-Revolutionary War Battle of Alamance, the May 16, 1771 engagement between the Regulators and the British militia serving under Governor Tryon (Powell 1989; Joy 1992; Troxler and Vincent 1999; May 2014). The Regulator Movement involved a rebellion by colonial North Carolinians against issues regarding taxation and corrupt local government. The Battle of Alamance was the final battle in this rebellion (known as the War of the Regulation) (Powell 1989; May 2014). This battle basically ended the War of the Regulation with a defeat for the Regulators by troops under Governor Tryon.

Some view the War of the Regulation as a prelude to the American Revolution which occurred a decade later (May 2014). Recent archaeological work by the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources reveals the Alamance Battleground to also have been the site of a skirmish during the Revolutionary War as well as a Confederate encampment during the American Civil War (John J.

Mintz, personal communication; May 2014; Search of Alamance Battleground yields archaeological jackpot. *Times-News*. December 3, 2010).

This site is presently in stable condition, protected, and maintained by the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources as a State Historic Site. Site 31AM397 is eligible for the NRHP.

31AM398, Haw River Landing Wall

31AM398 is a historic river landing dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The structure is a wall associated with a landing along the Haw River. This wall is still intact and affected by streambank and shoreline erosion. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM399

31AM399 is a historic sluice dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The sluice is preserved and is inundated. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM400

31AM400 is a historic sluice dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The sluice is preserved and is inundated. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM401

31AM401 is a historic sluice dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The sluice is preserved and is inundated. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM402

31AM402 is a historic sluice dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The sluice is preserved and is inundated. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM403

31AM403 is a historic sluice dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The sluice is preserved and is inundated. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM404

31AM404 is a historic sluice dating from the nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The sluice is preserved and is inundated. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM405

31AM405 is a prehistoric lithic scatter with diagnostic artifacts associated with the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods. The site has been disturbed by activities associated with cultivation. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM406

31AM406 is a prehistoric lithic scatter. There are no temporal diagnostic artifacts recorded for this site. All artifacts were recovered within the plow zone. The site contained no evidence of an intact midden and has been disturbed by minor earth moving activities. Most of the remaining area is wooded. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM407

31AM407 is a prehistoric isolated prehistoric lithic artifact. The artifact is not diagnostic in terms of temporal association other than being of prehistoric origin. This site is not eligible for the NRHP.

31AM408

31AM408 is an eighteenth to twentieth century historic farmstead and pottery kiln site. The site contains remnants of a pottery kiln, smokehouse, barn, well, and domestic house/residence. Remnants of the kiln area contain kiln tiles, saggers, glazed earthenware debris, and lead-glazed and bisque-fired ceramic sherds. The site has been lightly impacted by some minor earth moving activities. This site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM409

31AM409 is a prehistoric site. No additional information is available for this site other than it is not assessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM410, Hughes Mill

Site 31AM410 is a prehistoric lithic scatter and historic mill. The prehistoric component is a lithic scatter with no temporal diagnostic artifacts. The historic component is the remains of the Hughes Mill, a nineteenth to twentieth century mill. The mill was noted on 1896 and 1923 maps of the area. The site contains remains of the stone foundations of the mill along with remnants of the millrace and dam (Alamance Co. Historical Properties Commission 2014).

The mill is presently located within a wooded area and contains relatively good archaeological context. Approximately twenty-five percent of the mill complex has been destroyed. The site is unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

31AM411, Simon Dixon Mill

Site 31AM411 contains the remains of the Simon Dixon Mill. The mill is listed in the architectural inventory of Alamance County (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014:219) and was surveyed for archaeological content by NCDOT for a bridge replacement project (Jones 2017). The site contains remains of the stone foundations for the mill, two sluice gates, mill dam, a wall and earthworks for a headrace, and a collapsed stone and brick chimney in the northeast corner of the mill foundation. The remains of the grist mill also contain the stone foundation for a rectangular wheel pit within the larger mill foundation (Jones 2017).

The original mill was constructed in 1753 by Simon Dixon, who immigrated into North Carolina from Pennsylvania in 1749 (Dixon 1887; Jones 2017:3). Dixon was one of the founders and leaders of the Quaker community surrounding the mill complex. British General Lord Cornwallis used Dixon's house in 1781 as a headquarters and his army camped at the mill during the American Revolution. The British were unable to use the mill because Dixon apparently jammed the wheel prior to leaving his house ahead of the British (see Chapter 3 for more detail on Simon Dixon and his role during the Revolutionary War).

After 1781 and Simon Dixon's death, the mill passed to his son Thomas Dixon. Thomas Dixon was a noted silversmith and clock maker and it is unlikely that he had a great deal of involvement in the operation of the mill. The operation of the mill likely fell to his sons, Simon and Joseph Dixon, who were known as millers and millwrights. Simon and Joseph also operated a foundry on the property (Jones 2017:5).

By the nineteenth century the foundry had overtaken the mill in terms of primary function of the property. The foundry rather than the grist mill is listed as the primary function of the site in the 1868 edition of the *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory* (Branson and Farrar 1867-1868). The Simon Dixon Mill is listed as a grist mill in the 1869 edition of Branson's, but appears as a foundry in the 1884, 1890, 1896 editions of the directory (Branson and Farrar 1869, 1884, 1890, 1896; Jones 2017:4). The mill was rebuilt on the same foundation during the nineteenth century (Dixon 1887; Jones 2017:3).

The mill was operated by Thomas Murphy by the early twentieth century. Murphy was a cabinet maker and apparently converted the mill into a woodworking shop during this period. The mill was destroyed by fire at some point between 1941 and 1946 (Jones 2017:5-6).

A relatively large portion of the mill remains intact in terms of archaeological context. The Simon Dixon Mill, built in 1753, is one of the earliest business structures in what would become Alamance County. This site has been assessed as eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and D (Jones 2017).

CHAPTER 7

A SYNTHESIS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN ALAMANCE COUNTY

This chapter serves as a synthesis of basic information regarding the sites recorded for Alamance County by the OSA in Raleigh. This synthesis draws from the information presented in the previous chapter and will focus on temporal affiliations, site functions, and NRHP eligibility assessments. The information below will be based on 410 sites, rather than 411. Site number 31AM305 is an open number with no actual site data and will not be used in the synthesis.

Temporal affiliations and site functions will be divided between prehistoric and historic sites. NRHP eligibility will address all sites without making a distinction between temporal periods or functions. Please note that some sites have both prehistoric and historic components. The discussion below regarding temporal associations will note various components separately and will not distinguish those particular sites with multicomponent (prehistoric and historic) occupations (consult Chapter 6 for that information). Also, the presentation below does not serve as a synthesis of all the archaeological resources potentially present within the county. This information relates only to the sites presently recorded in Raleigh. It is not assumed that this is a complete listing of sites within the county, as many likely remain undiscovered or unrecorded at the present.

TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS: PREHISTORIC SITES

Of the 410 sites recorded in the county, a total of 369 sites (90.00%) contain prehistoric components. There are no Pre-Clovis sites recorded within the county (Table 7-1). This is not surprising given that Pre-Clovis components are identified in well stratified, well preserved contexts and require careful excavation and documentation to confirm. A total of eight Paleoindian Stage occupations are recorded for the county. These sites account for only 2.17 percent of the sites recorded. This relatively low frequency of sites with Paleoindian remains is not surprising given what is generally accepted regarding the low population density and wide-ranging distribution and mobility patterns of this time period. Archaic components comprise 34.42 percent of this total (n=127).

Table 7-1: Temporal Affiliations of Prehistoric Sites Recorded for Alamance County*

<u>Temporal Stage</u>	<u>Frequency (n)</u>	<u>Percent (n/N)</u>
Pre-Clovis	0	0.00
Paleoindian	8	2.17
Archaic	127	34.42
Woodland	95	25.74
Contact	4	1.08
Lithic Only (temporal aspect unknown)	<u>135</u>	<u>36.59</u>
Totals	369	100.00

* Total number (N) of Prehistoric Components/Sites = 369

The Archaic Stage is represented by the most sites of those with identified components. This is what might be expected given that the Archaic Stage has the longest temporal span during prehistory and

generally reveals a gradual increase in population density and a relative decrease in population mobility over time.

Woodland Stage components are represented on over one quarter of those sites recorded in the county with prehistoric components (n=95, 25.74%) (Table 7-1). The Woodland Stage generally reveals a continuing increase in population density and decrease in mobility. The fewer numbers of Woodland sites compared to Archaic Stage sites are probably offset by the likelihood of higher populations and larger more permanent settlements during the Woodland.

The Contact Stage is represented by a relatively low frequency of sites (n=4, 1.08%) (Table 7-1). There is much evidence of Contact Stage populations in the general area (see Chapter 3 for more detail). The identification of Contact Stage sites generally requires the identification of specific ceramic types along with various artifacts associated with Euro-American contact or trade such as metal, glass, kaolin pipes, and other trade items.

Lithic sites with no discernable temporal diagnostics comprise the most frequent site type recorded for the county (n=135, 36.59%) (Table 7-1). Some of these sites may be out of context and have been redeposited as a result of erosion or alluvial action. Many of the sites represent small ephemeral occupations with limited or very specific activities (Binford 1980). Some of these activities may include hunting stands, kill/butchering sites, foraging locations, resource extraction (e.g., expedient lithic procurement), and short-term to long-term habitation sites. In many cases, these sites represent the activities of people during prehistory in their daily quests to hunt or collect food and other resources, sharpen or maintain tools, or spend a night during their travels. Most of these sites contain only lithic debris and are difficult to assign a date or time period. Given, however, that these sites represent the general activities of people over thousands of years, it is not surprising that they are the most frequently encountered site type.

TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS: SPECIFIC PREHISTORIC PERIODS

The temporal span of prehistoric sites by specific periods is shown in Table 7-2. Please note that the total frequency of periods represented is greater than the total number of sites (a total of 391 prehistoric components on 369 sites). This is due to the fact that some sites have more than one temporal component represented. For example, a site may have both Early and Middle Archaic components represented, but the percentages shown in the table are based on the total number of sites with a given prehistoric component divided by the total number of sites with prehistoric components (N=369). This gives a more accurate estimate of how prehistoric periods are represented across the county.

The increased frequency of Early Archaic sites compared to Paleoindian occupations shown in Table 7-2 follows an expected pattern discussed in Chapter 3. The increase in Middle and Late Archaic sites compared to Early Archaic occupations also fits the expected pattern established during the Middle Archaic of a general increase in population and a reduction in territorial ranges and the use of more constricted hunting and foraging areas by individual groups.

The lower frequencies of Early and Middle Woodland sites may be more the result of bias in terms of areas surveyed than actual reduction in the use of the area. Much of the previous work discussed in Chapter 4 has occurred in the uplands and area adjacent to the major floodplain within

the county. It is possible that other undiscovered Early and Middle Woodland sites are present in areas of floodplains not presently surveyed.

Table 7-2: Prehistoric Temporal Affiliations by Specific Periods*

<u>Temporal Period**</u>	<u>Frequency (n)</u>	<u>Percent (n/N)*</u>
Pre-Clovis**	0	0.00
Paleoindian**	8	2.17
Early Archaic	42	11.38
Middle Archaic	75	20.33
Late Archaic	61	16.53
Early Woodland	10	2.71
Middle Woodland	8	2.17
Late Woodland	48	13.01
Contact	4	1.08
Lithic Only (temporal aspect unknown)	135	36.59
Total Components Represented	391***	

* Total number of Prehistoric Components/Sites (369)

** Pre-Clovis, Paleoindian, and Contact are considered Stages of development by this report and are included here to provide continuity through the entire span of prehistory.

*** Number of Prehistoric Components represented within a total of 369 sites

The use of floodplains and upland areas by late prehistoric groups is likely reflected in the dramatic increase in the number of Late Woodland components within the county. Late Woodland and Contact Stage occupation of the general area has been well-documented by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at UNC-CH (see Chapters 4 and 6) and may account for the increased numbers when compared to the Early and Middle Woodland.

As noted above, the lithic sites with no discernable temporal diagnostics comprise the most frequent site type recorded for the county (n=135, 36.59%) (Table 7-2). These sites add to the amount of prehistoric activity in the county over time. Numerous sites were occupied several times by different groups during different periods of prehistory at variable levels of intensity. These facts illustrate what was noted by early Euro-American explorers regarding the bounty of the land and the natural resources available to sustain human populations. Information on individual sites is listed in Chapter 6.

TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS: HISTORIC SITES

Of the 410 sites recorded in the county, a total of 87 sites (21.22%) contain historic components. Please note that, as with the discussion of prehistoric sites above, the total number of temporal periods represented is greater than the total number of sites (a total of 126 historic components on 87 sites) (Table 7-3). This is due to the fact that some sites have more than one temporal component represented. For example, a site may have both nineteenth and twentieth century components represented, but the percentages shown in the table are based on the total number

of sites with a given historic component divided by the total number of sites with historic components (N=87).

There are no sixteenth or seventeenth century sites recorded within the county (Table 7-3). This is not surprising given that the coastal area of North Carolina only began to see serious attempts by Europeans to colonize the area in the late sixteenth century (around 1584 to 1587). Colonization in the Coastal Plain was underway during the seventeenth century, but the inner Coastal Plain and the Piedmont Regions remained basically a frontier area dominated by Native American tribes such as the Tuscarora, Catawba, and Occaneechi.

Table 7-3: Temporal Affiliations of Historic Sites Recorded for Alamance County*

<u>Century</u>	<u>Frequency (n)</u>	<u>Percent (n/N)*</u>
Sixteenth Century	0	0.00
Seventeenth Century	0	0.00
Eighteenth Century	7	8.05
Nineteenth Century	46	52.87
Twentieth Century	48	60.77
Historic Only (century unknown)	<u>25</u>	28.74
Total Components Represented	126	

* Total number (N) of Historic Components/Sites (87)

A total of seven eighteenth century sites are recorded for the county. These sites account for only 8.05 percent of the historic sites recorded. These sites include the Alamance Battleground, three mills, one cemetery, and two domestic sites with eighteenth century artifacts. This relatively low frequency of sites with eighteenth century remains does not appear to be representative of the archaeological potential of that period within the county. Based on the history of the county, it is likely that many sites with eighteenth century remains are present but have not been found, recorded, or submitted to the OSA for formal site numbers. The number of nineteenth and twentieth century sites stands in marked contrast to the limited number of eighteenth century sites recorded for the county (Table 7-3). This is expected given the population increase due to the development of local industry and communities such as Haw River, Burlington, Mebane, and Elon during the nineteenth century.

HISTORIC SITE FUNCTIONS

Most of the sites recorded within the county served domestic or commercial functions (Table 7-4). Domestic sites include homes or residences which are frequently manifest in remnant foundations, wells, privies, and piles of rubble denoting the locations of chimneys. Domestic sites also include farmsteads with a domestic structure and rubble from outbuildings such as barns, sheds, and stock pens. In addition, many historic artifact scatters are composed of refuse discarded from residences and farmsteads. These locations are generally noted for a high frequency of domestic artifact types such as ceramic sherds, glassware and tableware fragments, and flat glass. In other cases, sites containing high frequencies of brick and mortar fragments, nails, and flat glass may also indicate the presence of a structure.

Commercial sites recorded include kilns, mills, and a sawmill. Kilns include: Solomon/John Loy (31AM191), Ross Stephens (31AM192), J. T. Boggs (31AM199), Loy & Wood Pottery Site (31AM327), Joseph Vincent (31AM384), and one house and kiln site (31AM408). Mills include: Clapp's (31AM140), Granite Roller/Trollinger Mill #2 (31AM142), Patterson (31AM307), Cook's (31AM369), Dickey (31AM396), Hughes (31AM410), Simon Dixon (31AM411), and one unnamed rock dam and mill race (31AM367). Six sluices, 31AM399 – 31AM404, have been recorded and may be associated with mill sites. In addition, one earthen dam has been recorded. It is not clear whether these sites are definitely associated with mills.

Table 7-4: Basic Functions of Historic Sites Recorded for Alamance County*

<u>Generic Function</u>	<u>Frequency (n)</u>	<u>Percent (n/N)*</u>
Domestic	48	55.17
Commercial	23	26.44
Agriculture	1	1.15
Transportation	1	1.15
Military	1	1.15
Cemetery	3	3.45
Trash Dump	1	1.15
Education	1	1.15
Function not Recorded	<u>8</u>	<u>9.19</u>
Total Represented	87	100.00

* Total number (N) of Historic Components/Sites = 87

The Alamance Battleground (31AM397) is noted as military in function and has both eighteenth and nineteenth century components. One educational institution, the Cable School site (31AM330), is listed. One transportation site, the Haw River Landing Wall (31AM398) is recorded.

Three cemeteries are included in this inventory. These include the Stoner (31AM174), Sam Thompson (31AM256), and Brown's Chapel (31AM335) cemeteries. Other sites include one fish weir, a dam likely associated with agricultural activities, and two isolated historic artifact finds. Historic functions were not recorded for eight sites within the county. Additional information on individual sites is listed in Chapter 6.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ASSESSMENTS

A discussion of assessment criteria is given in Chapter 5 of this report. The importance or significance of an archaeological site in terms of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 36CFR 60.4, is determined based on four basic criteria (Table 7-5).

Table 7-5: NRHP Assessment Criteria

Criterion A -	Applies to properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Criterion B -	Applies to properties that are associated with the lives of people significant in our past.
Criterion C -	Applies to properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or

method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that may possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D - Applies to properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP eligibility for an archaeological site is generally determined based on Criterion D. In order to do this an archaeological site must have significance and integrity. Assessments of NRHP significance and integrity are generally applied to those sites discovered as a result of CRM/compliance-related environmental review for federally or state-funded and permitted projects where the law requires such reviews. Please note that any site can be assessed in terms of the NRHP and even nominated for inclusion on the NRHP but most sites reported to the OSA, apart from compliance-related projects, are generally unassessed in terms of the NRHP. Table 7-6 provides a summary of NRHP assessments for the sites located in Alamance County.

Table 7-6: NRHP Assessments for Sites Located in Alamance County*

<u>NRHP Assessment</u>	<u>Frequency (n)</u>	<u>Percent (n/N)*</u>
Eligible NRHP	7	1.71
Ineligible NRHP	195	47.56
Unassessed NRHP	<u>208</u>	<u>50.73</u>
Totals	410	100.00

* Total number (N) of Recorded Sites = 410

Seven sites within the county are considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. These sites include: 31AM2, a prehistoric (Late Archaic) quarry and lithic reduction site; 31AM140, Clapp's Mill; 31AM278, a prehistoric (Woodland) campsite; 31AM307, Patterson Mill; 31AM369, Cook's Mill; and 31AM397, Alamance Battleground; and 31AM411, Simon Dixon's Mill.

Nearly one half (47.56%) of the recorded sites in the county are considered ineligible for the NRHP. This relatively high number of assessed sites is due to the amount of compliance-related work (35 formal projects) that has occurred within the county, as noted in Table 4-1 of this report. The remaining sites (208 or 50.72%) have not been assessed in terms of the NRHP. This number is what might be expected given the number of sites recorded by private landowners, avocational archaeologists, academic-related grants and research, or before compliance-related legislation was enacted. Information regarding individual sites is given in Chapter 6. Some of the sites listed as unassessed may be fully assessed in the future as development continues across the county and requires compliance-related surveys. In addition, federal and state agencies, such as the Department of Transportation, will continue to upgrade and expand infrastructure and assess their effects on cultural resources in the process.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

A total of 411 archaeological site numbers are recorded for Alamance County at the OSA in Raleigh. Of these, one site (31AM305) is an open number and does not represent a recorded site. This inventory presents information on the 410 archaeological sites recorded within the county. These sites range in time from the Paleoindian Stage Native American to the twentieth century and exhibit a wide range of functions over time. Of the recorded sites, 369 contain prehistoric components, while 87 contain historic components. As discussed in the last chapter, the number and variety of temporal components follow generally expected patterns of landscape use through time. The primary and most obvious conclusion is that Alamance County contains a rich and diverse range of archaeological resources. However, beyond the obvious, these resources serve as potential data sources for future research and a better understanding of our collective history. Information regarding most of these sites, along with the artifacts from many, is stored at the OSA in Raleigh and is available to researchers for study.

This inventory does not represent all of the archaeological resources that are likely present within the county. There is a high probability that many sites remain either unrecorded or undiscovered in Alamance County. As a result of this potential, the work conducted by this inventory project provides information to make recommendations concerning future work. These recommendations concern three specific site types that exist within the county and merit further study. These include: historic mills, historic mines, and abandoned or unmarked cemeteries.

These recommendations apply to historic resources within the county. It should be noted that recording any additional prehistoric sites also is important in these recommendations. Landowners are encouraged to submit site forms to the OSA concerning any prehistoric resources that may be found. Information regarding archaeological site forms can be obtained from the Office of State Archaeology at <https://archaeology.ncdcr.gov/>.

HISTORIC MILLS

Eight historic mills are recorded for Alamance County at the OSA in Raleigh. Other features such as an earthen dam and six sluices have been recorded but have not been definitively associated with specific mills. These mills and other sites have been discussed in Chapters 6 and 7. Several of the recorded mills are listed in the architectural inventory of Alamance County (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014). These include Clapp's Mill, 31AM140, (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014:41); Cook's Mill, 31AM369, (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014:136); Hughes Mill, 31AM410, (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014:222); and Simon Dixon's Mill, 31AM411, (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014:219).

A review of the Spoon Map of 1893 shows several additional mills that have not been recorded (Table 8-1). The mills listed in Table 8-1 extend from Cane Creek in the southern portion of the county northward toward the Caswell County line.

Table 8-1: Mill Sites Located in Alamance County, Unrecorded at the OSA*

<u>Mill Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Stafford & Henley Mill	Cane Creek
Guthrie Mill	Cane Creek
Sutphin Store, P.O., and Mill	Cane Creek
Allen Mill	Cane Creek
Holoman's Mills, Old Factory, Store, and P.O	Cane Creek
Snow Camp Woolen Mills	Cane Creek
Ward Mill	Cane Creek
Two Saw Mills	Wells Creek, near residences of C.T. Thompson and T. E. Thompson
Guthrie Mill	Mary's Creek
Unnamed Mill	Mary's Creek, near residence of M. C. Stafford
Hornaday's Mill	Rock Creek
Huffman's Mill	Rock Creek
Unnamed Mill	Little Creek, near the residence of Sq. Sil. Spoon
Harper Mill	Foust Creek
Euliss Saw Mill	Poppaw Creek
Coble's Mill	North Stinking Quarter Creek
J. W. Clapp Mill	North Stinking Quarter Creek
Patton's Mill	Haw Creek
Gill's Mill	Haw Creek
"The Second Cotton Mill in NC (est. 1887)"	Alamance Creek
Whitsett's Mill	Little Alamance Creek
Rogers & Curtis Mill	Little Alamance Creek
W. F. Jones Mill	Little Alamance Creek
Harden Mill	Little Alamance Creek
Coble's Mill	Little Alamance Creek
Kerr Mill	Back Creek
Jobe & Williams Mill	Back Creek
"Old, Unnamed Mill"	Gun Creek, near residence of M. Anthony
Unnamed Mill	Gun Creek, near residence of John Huffman
Foster's Mill	Mill Creek
Unnamed "Steam Saw Mill"	Near residence of Josh Gerringer
"Old Saw Mill"	Dry Creek
Murray Mill	Stoney Creek
Sartin's Mill	Stoney Creek
Ireland Old Mill	Haw River
Vincent Mill	Stag's Creek
Maywood P.O., Store and Mill	Branch of Buttermilk Creek
"Steam Grist Mill"	Near residence of Wm. McCauley and F. A. Lodge and Academy

* Based on Spoon (1893). The previously recorded mills are not listed above.

Several other mills were in the area and not listed on the Spoon Map. These include: Guthrie-McBane Mill on Cane Creek, Thompson's Mill on Varnal Creek, Stafford Mill on Stinking Quarter Creek, Thompson Mill on the Haw River in Saxapahaw, Holman Mill, Hobb's Mill, and Lindley Mill.

Several of the mills above are listed in the architectural inventory of Alamance County (Alamance County Historical Properties Commission 2014). These mills are presented in Table 8-2.

Table 8-2: Mill Sites Listed in the Architectural Inventory of Alamance County, Not Recorded at the OSA*

<u>Mill Name</u>	<u>Inventory Page No.</u>
Thompson Mill	9
Stafford Mill	45
Sidney Mill	92
Scott-Mebane Mill	96
Rogers & Curtis Mill	100
Guthrie-McBane Mill	111
Trollinger Grist Mill	116
Granite Cotton Mill	117
T. M. Holt Mill	120
Hub Mill	159
Lindley Mill	191
Stafford-Henley-McBane Mill	202
Ward Mill and House	215-216

* Based on Alamance County Historical Properties Commission (2014)

The architectural inventory of the county provides a valuable record of the mills listed in Table 8-2. These mills in combination with those listed in Table 8-1 provide a relatively large inventory of historic mills within the county that likely contain archaeological contexts. A future effort might be made to work with the various landowners and, with their permission, record at the OSA the mills which contain archaeological contexts.

HISTORIC MINES/QUARRIES

There are no historic mines or quarries recorded as archaeological sites at the OSA in Raleigh. A review of geologic and historic maps indicate that mines were present in Alamance County in the past. The Spoon Map of 1893 shows seven locations of mines, quarries, or mineral sources (Table 8-3).

Table 8-3: Mine/Quarry Sites Located in Alamance County, According to Spoon*

<u>Mine/Quarry Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Unnamed Marble Mine	Along Alamance Creek Near Oliver Newlin's Place
Unnamed Soapstone Mine/Quarry	Along Gun Creek

Unnamed Granite Quarry	Headwaters of Little Alamance Creek Near Brown's Chapel M. E. Church
Dickey Quarry, Fine Granite	Northwest of Glencoe
Grey Granite Source	East of Jordan Creek
Large Deposit of Grey Granite	Along Mill Creek
Source of Hard Grey Granite	Along Quarry Branch of Toms Creek

* Based on Spoon (1893).

Only four of the seven are listed as mines on the 1893 map. The other three are simply listed as sources of granite.

Fourteen mines, quarries, or pits are shown on a geologic map of Region G in North Carolina (Carpenter 1982). According to Carpenter, five active mines were in operation in 1982. These mines are shown in Table 8-4 and include: Alamance County Sand Pits, Burlington Quarry, Burlington Mine, Mebane Oaks Mine, and Woods Mine (Carpenter 1982).

Table 8-4: Active Mine/Quarry Sites Located in Alamance County, According to Carpenter*

<u>Mine/Quarry Name</u>	<u>Minerals Mined</u>
Alamance County Sand Pits	Sand
Burlington Quarry	Crushed Stone
Burlington Mine	Clay
Mebane Oaks Mine	Clay
Woods Mine	Sericite

* Based on Carpenter (1982).

All of these operations mine or quarry nonmetallic minerals for commercial use. These include: sand, clay, crushed stone, and sericite.

Nine mines, quarries, or pits are shown as inactive as of 1982 on the geologic map by Carpenter. These mines are shown in Table 8-5.

Table 8-5: Inactive Mine/Quarry Sites Located in Alamance County, As of 1982*

<u>Mine/Quarry Name</u>	<u>Minerals Mined</u>
Rainey Pits	Sand
Scott Quarry	Crushed Stone
Sweptsonville Quarry	Crushed Stone
Long Borrow Pit	Sand
Faust Mine	Copper
Robeson Mine	Gold
Copper Prospect Location	Copper
Snow Camp Mine	Prophyllite
Major Hill Prospect Locations	Prophyllite

* Based on Carpenter (1982).

It is interesting to note that while the majority of the older mines had nonmetallic, commercial minerals (sand, crushed stone, and prophyllite) as a focus, several of the mines concentrated on metals such as gold and copper. Other mines in the county include: the Murray, Buckingham, Duke, and Euliss Mines. Gold was discovered in North Carolina in 1799 on the Reed property in Cabarrus County. The Reed Gold Mine was established in that area along with others in the North Carolina Piedmont. Many of the mines were abandoned after 1850 when gold was discovered in California, although some remained in operation.

The Robeson Mine is located in southern Alamance County northeast of Snow Camp (Carpenter 1976). Prospection was undertaken within a quartz vein in felsic lithic tuff. This vein was exposed in a roadbed. The mine exploited the visible quartz vein for ore and created a pit measuring 10 feet by 12 feet by four feet (Carpenter 1976:12). The pit was filled in 1966 without any record of production (Carpenter 1976).

The present remains of most gold mines generally consist of filled shafts, foundations, placer mine depressions/trenches, and waster (rock) dumps. Some of these areas have been used as refuse dumps or have been destroyed by real estate development (Marti Friddle, personal communication, 2017). Most of those remaining are located on private property and require consultation with and consent from landowners regarding entry.

The Foust or “Faust” (copper) mine is located on the southwest slope of the Cane Creek Mountains (Marti Friddle, personal communication, 2017). John Foust operated the mine from 1853 until the mine was leased in 1860 by the Adams Mining Company (Peter Adams) (Bonds 2012). Peter Foust acquired the property in 1862 and sold the property to J. A. Foust in 1902. Thomas Morcom and his wife acquired the mine on April 29, 1903 and restarted mining operations. The mine contained a shaft of 87 feet in length with a collar of 10 feet and produced 800 pounds of copper for every ton of ore processed (40%). In addition, the ore contained silver (1-10 oz. per ton ore) and gold in trace amounts. The mining operation closed in 1905. The mine shaft was filled as of 1966 (Bonds 2012).

A copper prospection is shown on maps discussed by Carpenter (1978; 1982). The prospect location is southwest of Snow Camp and is likely the remains of the Euliss Mine. According to Carpenter (1976:10-11), the prospection is on a quartz vein and consists of two shafts and a trench. One shaft is filled with refuse to within 10 feet of the ground surface, while the second is collapsed to within five feet of the surface. The trench measures 36 feet in length by 10 feet in width. The trench is approximately five feet in depth (Carpenter 1976:10-11).

A steatite (soapstone) mine is listed on the Spoon Map of 1893 near Gun Creek (Spoon 1893). Steatite is an ultramafic rock with great heat conduction properties. The rock is very soft and easily carved or worked for various purposes. The rock is very useful for woodstoves, tobacco barn furnaces, chimneys, and counter tops. Additional uses include carved bowls, inlays, and smoking pipes. Examples of steatite use are seen in prehistoric Native American sites where the material was used for carved bowls, pipes, and effigy figures. The J. Foust Soapstone Mine is located along Bethel Southfork Road (Marti Friddle, personal communication, 2017).

Mining operations in Alamance County represent an important economic aspect of the area during the nineteenth to early twentieth century. Given that none of the mines listed above have been recorded as archaeological sites in Raleigh, this represents a major gap in the understanding of

Alamance County's mining history within the archaeological community. Any future work might include maps of the sites with the various components recorded, estimates of site size, mine type (placer or lode), and other details of mining operations. Again, most of these sites are located on private property and would require the knowledge and consent of a given landowner prior to any investigation or record made related to any given site.

ABANDONED HISTORIC CEMETERIES

Three historic cemeteries are recorded as archaeological sites in Alamance County and include 31AM174 (Stoner's Cemetery), 31AM256 (Sam Thompson Cemetery), and 31AM335 (Brown's Chapel Cemetery). Alamance County contains numerous other cemeteries which include private (family) plots, church and municipal plots, and single burials. Many of these cemeteries are known. A WPA cemetery survey was conducted in Alamance County between 1937 and 1942. Thirty-seven cemeteries were listed, including 31AM174 and 31AM335. The Sam Thompson Cemetery, 31AM256, was not listed. These cemeteries contained hundreds of graves, many of which were recorded on the survey. These cemeteries are listed in Table 8-6 (WPA 1942).

Table 8-6: WPA Cemetery Survey for Alamance County, 1937-1942*

<u>Cemetery Name</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>	<u>Condition/Comment</u>
Bethlehem Christian Ch.	1938	Fair
E. M. Holt	1939	Good, but needs cleaned off
Stoner's Reform Ch. (31AM174)	1940	NR
Bellmont M. P. Ch.	1938	Excellent
Lutheran Cemetery	1937	NR
Reform Bellemont Ch.	1937	NR
Shiloh Methodist Ch.	1939	NR
Brown's Ch. M. E. Episcopal (31AM335)	1938	Church defunct-no building
Burlington Episcopal Ch.	1939	NR
Clover Garden M. E. Ch.	1941	Fair
Long's Chapel Christian Ch.	1941	Excellent
Magnolia Cemetery	1939	NR
Fairview Methodist Protestant	Unk.	NR
Bethel M. E. Church, South	1938	NR
Gilliam's Primitive Baptist	1939	NR
Thompson Family Cemetery	1942	Many graves not marked
Little Mt. Pleasant Cemetery	NR	NR
Unnamed Cemetery	1941	Terrible, 2 graves within a field
Bradshaw Family Cemetery	1942	Fair, weeds kept clear
Shallowford Cemetery	1938	NR
Holt Cemetery	1939	NR
Friendship Methodist Protestant Ch.	1939	NR
Providence Memorial Cemetery	1940	Well kept
Haw River Community Cemetery	1941	Poor
Mt. Zion Missionary Ch.	NR	Very Good
Pleasant Hill Christian Ch.	1938	NR

Pleasant Union Pilgrim Holiness Ch.	1939	NR
Rock Creek Methodist Protestant Ch.	1939	NR
Oakwood Cemetery	1937	NR
Berea Christian Ch. Cemetery	1941	Good
Flint Ridge Cemetery	1941	Good
Bethel Methodist Protestant Ch.	1939	Good
Cane Creek Friends Ch.	1941	Very Good
Center Methodist Protestant Ch.	NR	NR
Chatam Friends Ch.	1939	Very Good
Rock Creek Methodist Episcopal Ch.	1939	NR
Spring Friends Ch.	1941	Good

* Total number (N) of Recorded Cemeteries = 37

NR – Not Recorded

Unk. – Unknown Date

Most of the cemeteries listed above are associated with specific churches. The presence of abandoned or unmarked cemeteries are frequently an indicator of other archaeological remains in the general vicinity. These remains may include farmsteads, old churches, antebellum plantations, or long-forgotten family plots. As noted elsewhere, cemeteries (both marked and unmarked) are protected by North Carolina state laws. Information regarding recording a cemetery with the State can be obtained from the Office of State Archaeology, Department of Natural and Cultural Resources in Raleigh, <https://archaeology.ncdcr.gov/>.

CLOSING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This document serves as an update to the initial archaeological survey of the county by McManus and Long (1986). Sixty-five sites were recorded at that time in addition to the 176 sites recorded previously. The present document presents information regarding those sites recorded since 1986 (up to 31AM411). This inventory has been conducted as a special project by the Alamance Historic Properties Commission to provide current information to the county leaders and help them make informed decisions regarding the growth and development of the county.

This inventory provides information on a wide range of archaeological sites which span time from the early post-Pleistocene (Paleoindian Stage) to the middle twentieth century. The archaeological heritage of the county and the information it provides is rich and diverse, but not static. New information regarding additional archaeological sites will arise in time as the result of work by academics, private landowners, avocational archaeologists, and compliance-based projects. Over time this future work will make the present inventory obsolete. It is recommended that the archaeological inventory of the county be reviewed and updated every 10 years in order to remain current. The update can be conducted at very little cost to the county and take the form of an addendum to the present inventory with a simple listing of new sites recorded during the interim. Site locations and other data can be transmitted easily between county GIS staff and the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh. This GIS data can be obtained by a request from the county to the OSA (919-807-6551) and transmitted in a digital format.

The citizens of Alamance County are bound together by our history. A greater understanding of the depth, richness, and diversity of that history will serve to enlighten us, humble us, and make us all appreciate each other more in the future.

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APPENDIX I: PROJECT SCOPE OF WORK

**A PROPOSAL TO CONDUCT AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

A Proposal Submitted To Alamance County Historic Properties Commission

By:

Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr.

March 14, 2017

INTRODUCTION

This document presents a proposal to conduct an archaeological survey/inventory of Alamance County, North Carolina. The proposal is submitted to the Alamance County Historic Properties Commission (HPC) for review and consideration. The purpose of an archaeological survey is to compile an inventory of archaeological sites formally recorded within the county and provide specific information regarding them to the HPC. The information will also be submitted to the Alamance County Planning Department for their use in the future.

A current archaeological inventory of the county does not exist at this present time. An inventory of this sort is both needed and required by the Alamance County ordinance establishing the HPC (amended February 6, 2006). According to Section 3.5(a) of the ordinance:

The Commission is authorized and empowered to undertake such actions reasonably necessary to the discharge and conduct of its duties and responsibilities as outlined in this ordinance and the N.C. General Statutes, including but not limited to the following: (a) Undertake an inventory of properties of historical, prehistorical, architectural, archaeological, and/or cultural significance.

In addition, the ordinance states in Section 4.3 that:

The Commission shall use an inventory of buildings, structures, sites, areas, or objects of historical, pre-historical, architectural, and archaeological significance in the county as a guide to the identification, assessment, and designation of historic landmarks. The Commission shall update the inventory from time to time.

The ordinance also states in Section 5.3 that the inventory shall be used in the same manner as described in Section 4.3 in the designation of historic districts. Based on the statements above, it is recommended that an archaeological survey is needed for the county and for use by the HPC to better conduct their business and to fulfill the requirements of the ordinance cited above.

The balance of this document will present the details regarding how the survey/inventory will be conducted. The discussion below is divided into several sections which include the following: Methods, Deliverables, Costs, and Time Schedule for Deliverables. The project methods will be discussed first.

METHODS

No fieldwork will be undertaken as a part of this project. No sites will be physically inspected or excavated. All information related to this survey will come from archaeological sites already recorded by and on file at the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh, North Carolina. The methods presented below will describe how the archaeological data will be collected, compiled, and reported. This will be presented in three subsections noted as background research, data collection and data organization, and reporting. These methods constitute standard research methodology established and approved by the OSA. All work

connected with this project will be undertaken or supervised by a professional archaeologist certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA).

Background Research

Background research for the survey will be conducted at the OSA in Raleigh, North Carolina. This work will be undertaken at the OSA research library and will include a review of literature related to previous archaeological studies in Alamance County. Information will be recorded regarding the nature of previous studies, the sites involved, and the results of individual projects. This will include information regarding archaeological studies pertaining to compliance-based work within the county and research noted in any theses, dissertations, or published articles that may be available. Please note that compliance-based work relates to those studies which are required by federal or state laws for undertakings conducted using federal funding or requiring federal or state permits.

Data Collection and Data Organization

The data collection phase will include the identification of site locations in Alamance County and an inventory of data included in current OSA site files. Alamance County will be considered the study area for this project. As of August 1, 2016 there were 410 archaeological sites recorded in Alamance County and on file at the OSA. These sites will constitute the starting point of the survey. Another major component of this phase will consist of collecting information on sites recorded after August 1, 2016 in order to insure the inventory reflects current information. Archaeological data collected for the study area will be obtained from site files, data recorded on USGS quadrangle maps, published articles, monographs, and technical reports housed at the OSA in Raleigh. The information collected will constitute a synthesis of site data for the county.

The initial step in this process will consist of a review of the site files and individual site locations plotted on USGS quadrangle maps at the OSA. All of the quadrangle maps comprising the geographical extent of the study area will be inspected for the presence of previously recorded archaeological sites and for the availability of site forms, field surveys, and analytical data. Quadrangle maps are selected as the primary source of information because they are a basic component of the OSA site files and because site location data on individual quadrangles can easily be compiled into an *Excel* © format for importation into Alamance County GIS for spatial inventory, analysis, and reference. Information on sites recorded in Alamance County will be collected in terms of the variables listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Archaeological Datasets to be Recorded for this Study*

<u>Dataset</u>	<u>Attribute</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Location	Site #	NC Trinomial**	On File at the OSA
	UTM	Northing	USGS Quadrangle
	UTM	Easting	USGS Quadrangle
	Zone	17 or 18	USGS Quadrangle
	NAD	1927	USGS Quadrangle

Reporting

A formal report will be written regarding the results of the survey/inventory. The report will provide specific information regarding the nature and distribution of archaeological resources within Alamance County and will provide a synthesis of the data in terms of site types and temporal associations. In addition, the report will provide information regarding site significance in terms of the guidelines established by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This report will be written using the *American Antiquity* journal style guidelines established by the Society for American Archaeology.

The structure of the document will follow the standards and required format established by the OSA for technical reports. The report will contain the following sections:

Title Page

Table of Contents – This includes a list of tables and figures.

Management Summary – A management summary provides a short, concise synopsis of the project and results of the project. This will be provided in lieu of an abstract.

Introduction – This section will provide information regarding the study area and reasons for the work.

Physical Environment – This section will provide information regarding the present environmental setting of the study area (Alamance County). This includes information on topography, geology, hydrology, soils, climate, flora, and fauna.

Archaeological and Historical Background – This section will provide a summary of the natural and cultural histories of the study area. Included in this section is a summary of the natural history of the study area from the end of the Pleistocene through the Holocene, spanning the time humans have inhabited North America. This discussion provides the physical context for an overview of the cultural/human prehistory and history of the study area. The cultural history will present what is known and generally accepted regarding the distribution and general life-styles of prehistoric groups in Alamance County through time, up to European contact with Native Americans. The historic period will be presented from that point of contact up to approximately 50 years ago. This discussion will provide a cultural context for the survey.

Previous Archaeological Work – This section will present the previous archaeological work in the county. The results of the previous work will be discussed, thus providing a research context for the study area.

Methodology – This section will present the methods used to collect and compile the archaeological data.

Results of the Survey – This section will present the basic inventory and information regarding the types of sites recorded in the county and the general distribution of these sites across the landscape. This information will include site types, functions, and temporal associations.

Significance Evaluations – This section will provide information regarding the significance of the sites in terms of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites will be noted as eligible, ineligible, or unassessed in terms of the NRHP.

Conclusions – This section will provide a summary of the survey and make any recommendations deemed appropriate regarding those sites determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP within the county.

Bibliography – A list of all references cited in the report using *American Antiquity* style.

Appendices – Lists of site data, the proposal or Scope of Work (SOW), any additional information cited in the report and not presented in table or figure format.

The formal report will function as a guide and planning document for use by the HPC and county planners to manage, where needed, the archaeological resources within their jurisdiction. The report will also serve as a research document for archaeologists and students conducting research in Alamance County.

Please note, the report will provide information regarding the general locations of archaeological resources but will not provide specific locations within the report. This is a requirement of the OSA that site locations are disclosed to the general public upon request. This policy is in force to protect the property rights and privacy of landowners and the integrity of archaeological remains from the adverse effects of collectors and looters. Specific location data will be provided to the HPC and county planners in an *Excel*® file for planning use.

DELIVERABLES

Two products will be delivered to the HPC and planning department for review. These two items are (1) a draft report and (2) an *Excel*® file (on CD or thumb drive) containing specific site data. The HPC and planning department may elect to submit the report to the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh, North Carolina for peer review and comment prior to acceptance of the draft.

Upon acceptance of the report, it is recommended that a minimum of six (6) copies of the final report be printed, bound, and distributed. Binding should consist of simple punching and use of a plastic spiral binder to secure the report. Two (2) copies should be sent to the OSA in Raleigh for placement within their research library. This document will provide a summary of archaeological work in the county for professionals conducting research in the area. At least one (1) copy each should be provided to the HPC, Alamance County Planning Department, and Board of County Commissioners. Finally, the author requests one (1) copy of the final report.

It is recommended that three (3) copies of the site-specific data contained in an *Excel*® file (on a CD or thumb drive) be delivered to the planning department. One (1) copy each of the file should be delivered to the planning department, county GIS staff for placement on county planning maps, and to the OSA in Raleigh. Again, please note the specific locations of all archaeological sites are disclosed to the general public upon request. The data is intended only for the use of the HPC

and county planners as a planning and management tool. It is important as a legal issue to protect the property and privacy rights of landowners and the safety and integrity of the archaeological resources.

COSTS

It is recommended that an archaeological survey/inventory of the county be conducted as a Special Project of the HPC by a current member of the commission. As a result, the background research, data collection, and report preparation phases of the project can be undertaken at no cost to the county. The only costs expected would be (1) county planning staff time to review and comment on the draft and final reports, (2) county staff GIS specialist time to upload data onto county maps and work with the author to develop some graphics for insertion into the report, and (3) the production of six (6) bound copies of the final report. It is estimated that a minimum of three (3) computer-generated graphics may be needed from a county staff GIS specialist (working with the report author).

TIME SCHEDULE FOR DELIVERABLES

In the event this proposal is accepted, a Notice to Proceed (NTP) will be issued by the county or HPC. Once the NTP is received, the proposal will constitute a Scope of Work (SOW) for this project and will be included as an appendix to the formal report. The draft archaeological report and the *Excel* © site data file will be submitted to the Chairman of the HPC and county planning staff within one (1) year after a NTP has been issued. The author will have sixty (60) days to address any comments received from the HPC, planning department, and OSA. A final report will be submitted within the sixty-day period to the HPC and planning department for printing and binding.