ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES OF THE NEW HOPE RESERVOIR AREA, NORTH CAROLINA

by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This thesis is concerned with a brief description and evaluation of the archaeological potential of the proposed New Hope Reservoir. Since 1964 two surface surveys and limited or test excavations have been accomplished in this area.

Money for the second survey was obtained through a contract, number 14-10-1-910-19, from the Inter-Agency Archaeological and Paleontological Salvage Program of the National Park Service. Contract number 14-10-7:911-8 covered some additional survey work and all excavation activities.

The New Hope Reservoir will take in approximately 9,400 acres of Chatham, Orange, Durham and Wake Counties, North Carolina (Fig. 1).

Location of the New Hope dam will be one mile north of Haywood, North Carolina, approximately 1,000 feet south of the confluence of the Haw and New Hope rivers. When completed, water will be backed up the Haw River for slightly under six miles and up the New Hope Valley for some twenty miles, to an area just south of Durham and west of Chapel Hill. The high water level for the conservation, or

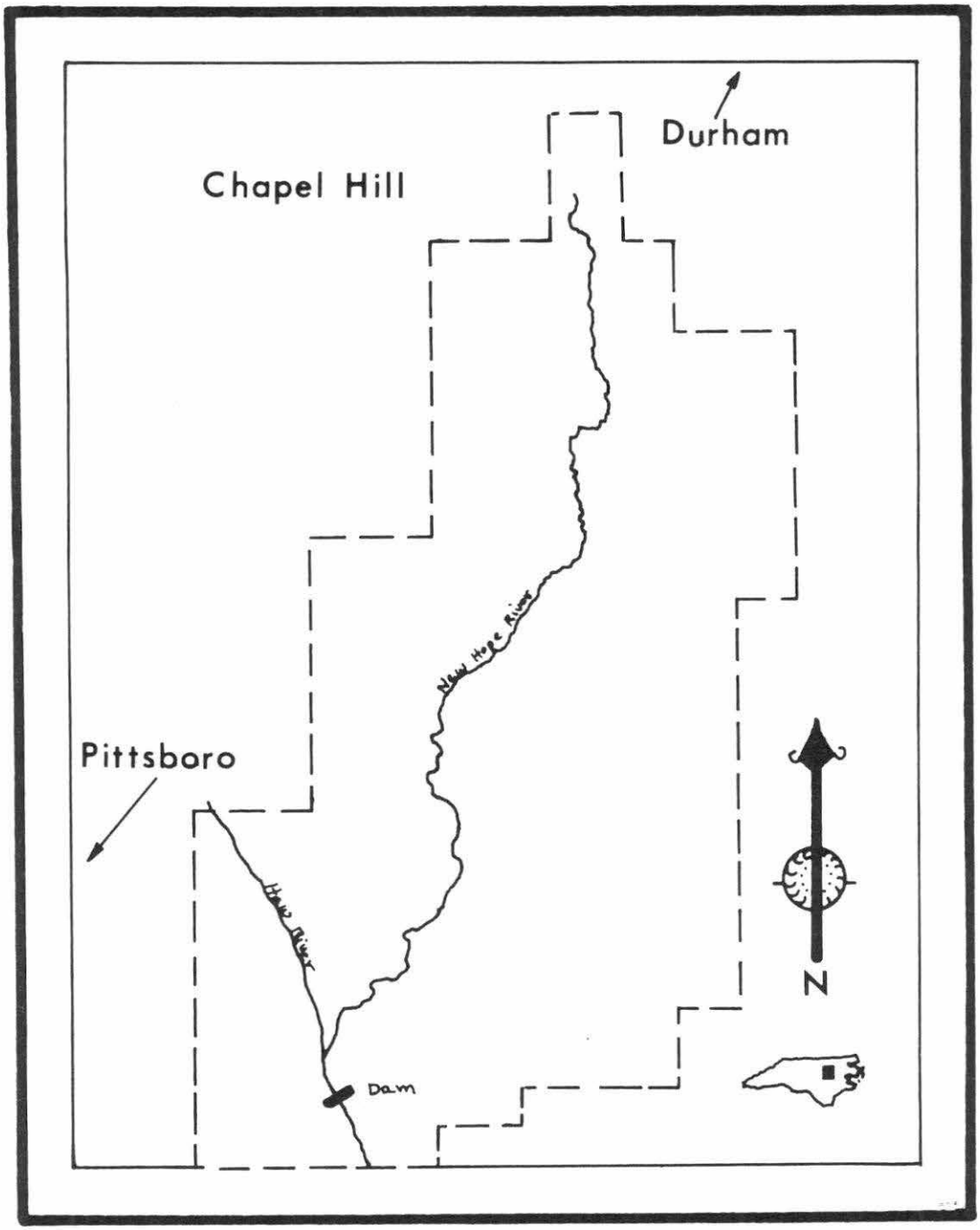


Fig. 1. New Hope Reservoir Area

permanent pool, will be at 212' elevation above sea level, and the flood control pool will go up to 240' elevation.

The initial reconnaissance of the proposed reservoir area was undertaken by Gerald P. Smith during the Summer and Fall of 1964. He located 150 new sites and re-collected 34 previously known sites (Fig. 2). Reference to this earlier work greatly facilitated the later investigations.

During the academic years 1967 through 1969 one hundred and sixty-six (166) more sites were located, mapped and surface collected (Fig. 3). Seventy-six previously known sites were confirmed and re-collected. From all the sites in both the surveys, 11 were selected for test excavations. Three of these sites were chosen for more extensive investigation which occurred during the 1969 summer season.

Geology and Physiography

The reservoir area is located within the triassic age Durham Basin just northwest of the Fall Line, near the eastern edge of the North Carolina Piedmont (Eckhoff 1960:4). The underlying rock structures of the Basin are Pre-triassic slates, schists and granites and the Triassic Pekin formations of siltstone, claystone, conglomerate and wacke (Ballard 1958:45).

The igneous and metamorphic structures are part of a 50 mile wide by 400 mile long Early Paleozoic sedimentary belt which runs from Virginia to Georgia (Butler 1963:169). A subdivision of this area is the Farrington Igneous Complex,

a 55 square mile area of feldspar, plagioclase and quartz igneous intrusions (Wagner 1964:1).

The term "slate" applies to a variety of porphyritic and non-porphyritic altered slates (Fleming 1958:10-16). These have been referred to collectively as "carolina slate" and are of particular interest here because they were used extensively by the Indians in tool manufacture.

The slate color ranges from dark grayish-black to a light blue or green. All shades turn to a cream color when weathered. Porphyritic rhyolite and felsite are interbedded with the slates and are often not easily distinguished from them (Hornbeck 1937:9-11). One interesting observation was made by a geologist concerning this formation: "The outcrops are always fronted and mashed, resulting chips are not unlike arrowheads in shape and size" (Hornbeck 1937:9).

The Haw River flows in a narrow valley with a steep gradient while the New Hope is a braided, meandering drainage system with many tributaries originating in the low surrounding hills to the north and east. Flat bottom and swamp land occur throughout the New Hope valley and near the Haw and New Hope confluence.

The area has three major physiographic divisions: river bottoms and swamp land; adjacent river terraces; and rolling "foothill" terrain beyond the terraces.

Except where deep plowing has brought fresh clays and gravel to the surface, the soils in the bottoms range from sandy loam, often with gravel, to an almost pure whiteish

sand. A thin mantle of coarser sand covers a mottled orange clay/sand matrix on the terraces while laterite-like clays with deteriorating rock inclusions comprise the majority of the hilly region.

The major portion of land not under cultivation has been intensively utilized for growing timber. Slash pine occupies most of this land, but some stands of hardwoods, such as oak, walnut and hickory have been noted. Because of the impending reservoir, much of this forrested area has neither been cleaned off nor re-planted following logging operations. As a consequence, much of the timberland is now covered with an almost impenetrable secondary scrub growth.

Survey Methodology

The techniques used in site location and collection varied with factors such as topography, ground cover, and light. After a site was found, a "lawn cutting" style of walking was employed in surface collecting. Where heavy ground cover prevented this, gullies, road cuts and stream banks were checked.

On every new site all visible diagnostic artifacts and a representative sample of lithic flakes or chips, were picked up. The exception to this was on sites where all materials were scarce. In this case everything recognized as having been altered by human activity was collected.

Each site, and its surface collection, was assigned

a number and kept separate from all others. The exact location and extent of the sites were recorded on 1:6000 scale, 1964 Army Corps of Engineer survey maps. At times North Carolina State Highway Commission County Road maps and 1:24,000 scale United States Geological Survey maps were also employed.

In addition to recording the sites on the maps, duplicate copies of each site location on the 1:6000 scale maps were included with each written site report.

Collected materials were washed, separated, cataloged, analyzed and stored along with the maps and site reports in the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Survey Limitations

The survey section deals only with sites not previously reported upon by G. Smith in his 1964 survey. Many of Smith's sites were re-collected during the second survey; but since no new or contradictory evidence was recovered, it was felt that another discussion of that material would be redundant.

Much of the land falling within the outer limits of the reservoir area is either in swamp, or lies sufficiently above the flood pool line to escape immediate destruction. These two areas, along with those in dense undergrowth, were given secondary priority for the survey. Consequently, much remains to be done when land clearing operations begin.

The very fact that all land in the reservoir was not checked may cause a bias in the over-all sampling. Another possible source of bias may be attributed to the prolific activities of amateur "indian relic" collectors who managed to keep many sites clean of diagnostic artifacts. Several of these people were most helpful in locating "their" sites for and showing their collections to the survey team. Unfortunately, others were not disposed to be of assistance and several even began feverish digging activites on "their richer sites."

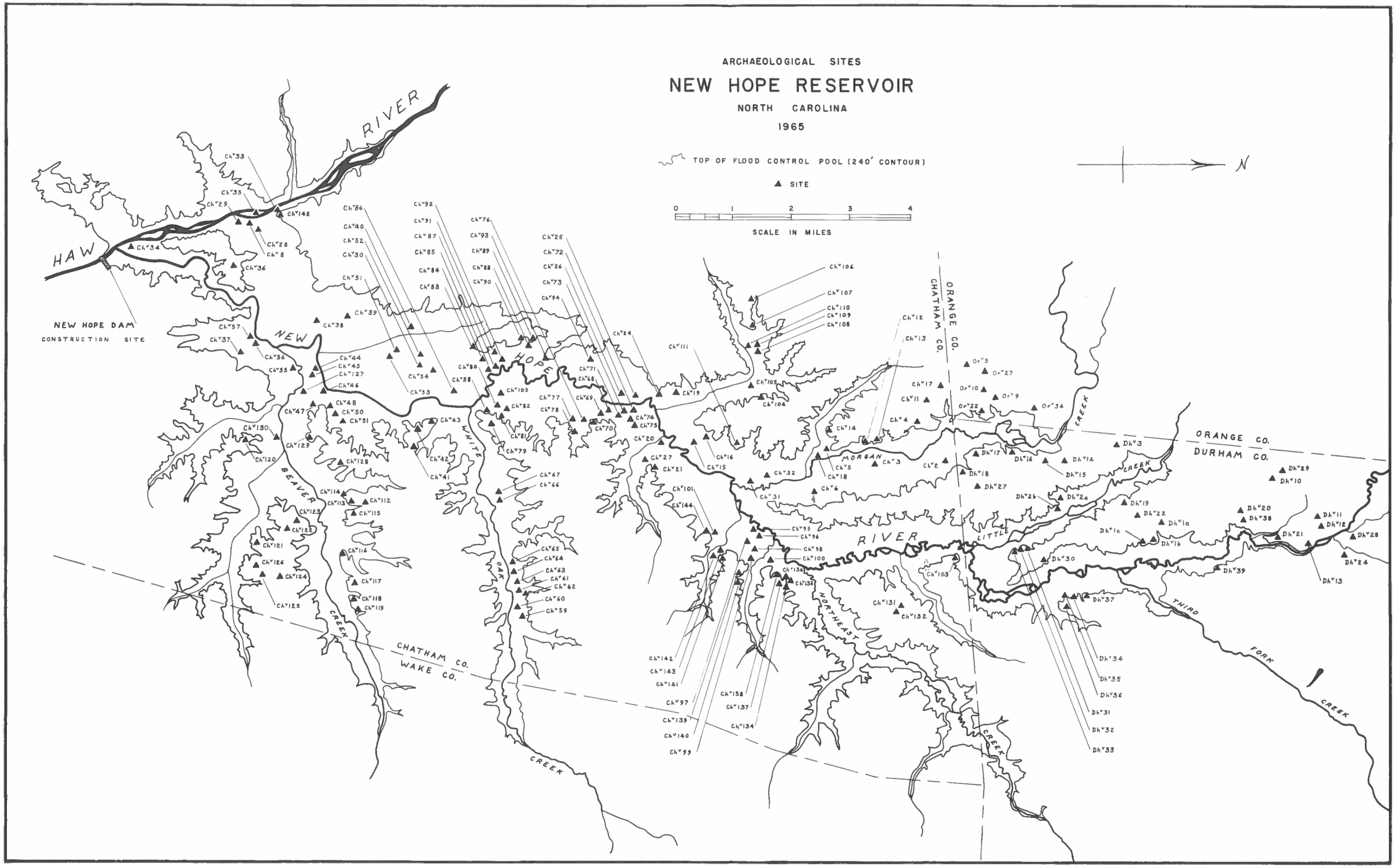


Fig. 2. Sites Located During the 1964 Survey

CHAPTER II

SITE SURVEY

Each of the sites located during the survey phase has been assigned temporal aspects and rated by its potential value for future archaeological work. Both classifications are based on the analysis of diagnostic artifacts from the surface collections.

The frame of reference to be used here is based on Coe's 1964 conclusions concerning the Carolina Piedmont area.

Paleo-Indian	Before 8000 BC
Early Archaic	8000 BC to 5000 BC
Middle Archaic	5000 BC to 3000 BC
Late Archaic	3000 BC to 0
Early Developmental	0 to 500 AD
Middle Developmental	500 AD to 1200 AD
Late Developmental	1200 AD to 1500 AD
Historic (trade items)	1500 AD to 1700 AD
Colonial (non-aboriginal, non-trade items)	1700 +

The major factor distinguishing between the Paleo-Indian and Archaic and between Archaic periods is the type

of projectile point. During the Developmental Period, the presence of small triangular projectile points and ceramics served as the diagnostic criteria. An Historic occupation was assigned to a site when trade items such as glass beads and kaoline clay pipe fragments were found; while the Colonial designation was applied to non-trade, 19th century household goods including certain types of glazed china, bottle glass, bricks and metal objects.

A system was devised for ranking sites on their potential value for any future archaeological work. Any one site, when evaluated individually without regard to all the others in the survey, might seem more important than if it were viewed in relationship to every other site. For this reason, and to best exploit the prehistoric resources of the area, the classification system chosen is collective rather than individual.

A-1 Test excavation needed; destruction imminent.

A-2 Test excavation needed; destruction possible.

A-3 Test excavation useful; destruction imminent.

A-4 Test excavation useful; destruction possible.

B-1 Further surface collecting needed; destruction imminent.

B-2 Further surface collecting needed; destruction possible.

B-3 Further surface collecting needed; no danger of imminent destruction.

B-4 Further surface collecting useful; destruction imminent.

B-5 Further surface collecting useful; destruction possible.

C No further work recommended.

It must be realized that even a rigorous surface collection, during which any visible cultural materials are recovered, may only reflect a partial sample of all such material actually present. In an effort to minimize this factor, many of the sites were collected on more than one occasion. Even with this precaution, the time frame components assigned each site are only indicative of the diagnostic artifacts in the surface collections and may or may not be a true representation of the total occupation of any given site.

Sites

Ch^{v}159 - Sandy clay hill slope; 220' elevation; 1 acre; 588 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian, and full Archaic (A-1).

Ch^{v}160 - Eroded sloping clay and rock hill; 250' elevation; ¼ acre; 5 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (C).

Ch^{v}161 - Eroded sandy knoll; 280-290' elevation; ½ acre; 35 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (C).

Ch^{v}162 - Sandy ridge line; 270-280' elevation; 1 acre; 76 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{v}163 - Eroded sandy hilltop; 300' elevation; 1 acre; 10 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials (C).

Ch^{v}164 - Eroded sandy knoll; 220-230' elevation; 2 acres; 14 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-4).

Ch^{v}165 - Sandy hilltop; 230-240' elevation; 1½ acres; 52 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Early Developmental (B-4).

Ch^{V}166 - Eroded sandy hilltop extension; 220-230' elevation; 1 acre; 25 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (B-4).

Ch^{V}167 - Sandy high ground; 190-220' elevation; 1 acre; 20 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (B-4).

Ch^{V}168 - Sand/clay hilltop and ridge extension; 240' elevation; 2 acres; 27 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials due to local collectors (B-5).

Ch^{V}169 - Clay hilltop; 235' elevation; ¼ acre; 90 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}170 - Sandy terrace-like hill; 220' elevation; 6½ acres; 295 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic (B-2).

Ch^{V}171 - Sandy ridge line; 240' elevation; 2 acres; 260 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}172 - Sandy rise; 240-250' elevation; 1½ acres, 30 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}173 - Sandy knoll; 280' elevation; 1 acre; 36 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}174 - Sandy ridge line; 245' elevation; 2½ acres; 80 pieces recovered; Early, Middle and Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}175 - Clay/sand knoll; 210' elevation; 1 acre; 60 pieces collected; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-4).

Ch^{V}176 - Sandy sloping terraced hill; 200-230' elevation; 10 acres; 7 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material recovered because of heavy ground cover (B-2).

Ch^{V}177 - Clay/sand hill; 230' elevation; 2½ acres; 88 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}178 - Sandy terraced ridge; 210-230' elevation; 14 acres 326 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic and Colonial (B-1).

Ch^{V}179 - Sandy hill flank; 200-220' elevation; 1½ acres; 103 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian, Early and Late Archaic (B-4).

Ch^{V}180 - Clay/sand gravel hill; 200-220' elevation; 2 acres; 56 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic (B-4).

Ch^{V}181 - Sand/clay ridge line; 240-260' elevation; 5½ acres; 25 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials recovered due to ground cover (B-5).

Ch^{V}182 - Sandy knoll; 210' elevation; 1 acre; 43 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-4).

Ch^{V}183 - Sandy bottom land; 192' elevation; 5 acres; 28 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (A-3).

Ch^{V}184 - Sandy hill top; 210' elevation; 1 acre; 42 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic, and Colonial (B-4).

Ch^{V}185 - Sand/clay hill top; 230-245' elevation; 5 acres; 156 pieces recovered; Early and Late Archaic and Colonial (B-2).

Ch^{V}186 - Sandy rise; 195' elevation ½ acre; 55 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials (B-4).

Ch^{V}187 - Sand/clay hill; 210' elevation; ½ acre; 81 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-4).

Ch^{V}188 - Sandy terrace; 210' elevation; 2 acres; 75 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic (B-4).

Ch^{V}189 - Redeposited fill dirt of unknown origins; 21 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (C).

Ch^{V}190 - Sandy bottom land; 180-190' elevation; 3 acres; 160 pieces collected; Paleo-Indian, Early, Middle and Late Archaic, Early and Late Developmental, and Colonial (A-1).

Ch^{V}191 - Sandy ridge line; 250-260' elevation; 2½ acres; 38 pieces recovered; possibly Early Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}192 - Sand/clay ridge; 220' elevation; 1 acre; 18 pieces recovered; no dianostic materials (C).

Ch^{V}193 - Clay/sand ridge; 230-240' elevation; 1 acre; 15 pieces recovered; Late Developmental (C).

Ch^{V}194 - Sandy hill top; 260' elevation; 1½ acres; 55 pieces; Middle and Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}195 - Sandy hill top; 260' elevation; 1 acre; 104 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian and Middle Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}196 - Sandy knoll; 260' elevation; ½ acre; 8 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{v}197 - Sand/clay hill top and ridge; 270' elevation; 1½ acres; 74 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}198 - Clay knoll; 250' elevation ¼ acre; 12 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials (C).

Ch^{v}199 - Sandy hill; 250-280' elevation; 5 acres; 78 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (B-3).

Ch^{v}200 - Flat clay/sand hill top; 210-230' elevation; 1 acre; 55 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Late Developmental (B-3).

Ch^{v}201 - Sandy knoll; 250' elevation ¼ acre; 65 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-5).

Ch^{v}202 - Sandy hill and ridge; 240' elevation; 2½ acres; 82 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}203 - Sandy knoll; 210' elevation; 2 acres; 34 pieces recovered; Early Archaic (B-1).

Ch^{v}204 - Sandy bottom land; 180' elevation; 2½ acres; 21 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (A-3).

Ch^{v}205 - Sandy bottom lands; 205' elevation; 1 acre; 5 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (A-3).

Ch^{v}206 - Sandy bottom lands; 200' elevation; 4½ acres; 115 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic, and Colonial (A-3).

Ch^{v}207 - Sandy knoll; 290' elevation; ¼ acre; 4 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material.(C).

Ch^{v}208 - Sandy sloping hill flank; 200-230' elevation; 2½ acres; 2 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to ground cover (C).

Ch^{v}209 - Clay/sand hill; 260-270' elevation; 2 acres; 48 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}210 - Sand/clay ridge; 220' elevation; 2 acres; 21 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{v}211 - Sandy knoll; 200-210' elevation; 1 acre; 13 pieces recovered; Early Archaic, Early Developmental, Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}212 - Sandy ridge; 220-250' elevation; 2 acres; 5 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{V}213 - Clay/sand hill; 250-270' elevation; 2½ acres; 11 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}214 - Sand/clay hill top; 240-250' elevation; 1¼ acres; 6 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{V}215 - Sandy ridge; 230-240' elevation; 1 acre; 15 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}216 - Sandy ridge; 240-260' elevation; 1 acre; 24 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-3).

Ch^{V}217 - Clay/sand hill top; 250-270' elevation; 1 acre; 20 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{V}218 - Sandy knoll; 250' elevation; 1 acre; 3 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (C).

Ch^{V}219 - Sandy hill; 270' elevation; 2 acres; 11 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-5).

Ch^{V}220 - Sandy knoll; 240' elevation; 1½ acres; 14 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-5).

Ch^{V}221 - Sandy rise' 230-240' elevation; 1½ acres; 44 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}222 - Small sandy knoll; 220' elevation; ½ acre; 9 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-5).

Ch^{V}223 - Sandy knoll; 240-250' elevation; 1½ acres; 20 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-5).

Ch^{V}224 - Sand/clay ridge crest; 260-270' elevation; 1½ acres; 9 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to ground cover (B-5).

Ch^{V}225 - Sandy ridge; 240-260' elevation; 3½ acres; 153 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic, Middle Developmental, and Colonial (B-3).

Ch^{V}226 - Sandy knoll; 230' elevation; 2½ acres; 91 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}227 - Sand/rock ridge; 230' elevation; 1 acre; 65 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-5).

Ch^{V}228 - Clay/sand knoll; 220' elevation; 2 acres; 21 pieces recovered; Early Developmental (B-5).

Ch^{V}229 - Sandy rise; 210' elevation; ½ acre; 48 pieces recovered; Early and Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^v 230 - Sand/loam bottom land; 190' elevation; 2½ acres; 72 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic, and Middle Development (A-3).

Ch^v 231 - Natural and levee; 190' elevation; 1½ acres; 27 pieces recovered; Early and Middle Archaic, and Early Developmental (A-1).

Ch^v 232 - Sandy rise in bottom land; 205' elevation; 12 pieces recovered; Early and Middle Archaic (B-4).

Ch^v 233 - Sand/clay hill; 260' elevation; 1 3/4 acres; 14 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (B-5).

Ch^v 234 - Clay/sand hill; 250' elevation; ½ acre; 12 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^v 235 - Flat top sandy ridge; 260-270' elevation; 2 acres; 74 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic (B-3).

Ch^v 236 - Sandy knoll; 250' elevation; 1 acre; 29 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials (B-5).

Ch^v 237 - Clay/gravel knoll; 250' elevation; 1½ acres; 7 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian, Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^v 238 - Sand/clay hill top; 245' elevation; ¼ acre; 7 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^v 239 - Flat top sand/clay knoll; 220' elevation; ¼ acre; 4 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^v 240 - Sandy flat top hill; 250' elevation; 3 acres; 241 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian, Early to Late Archaic; Early, Middle and Late Developmental and Colonial (A-2).

Ch^v 241 - Sand/clay knoll; 250' elevation; ½ acre; 45 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian, Middle Archaic, and Colonial (B-2).

Ch^v 242 - Clay hill top; 250' elevation; ½ acre; 3 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (C).

Ch^v 243 - Clay/sand knoll; 250' elevation; ¼acre; 32 pieces recovered; Colonial only (C).

Ch^v 244 - Sandy rise; 260' elevation; 1½ acres; 16 pieces recovered; Early Archaic (B-5).

Ch^v 245 - Sand/clay rise; 276' elevation; 13 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials due to local collectors (C).

Ch^{v}246 - Sand/gravel knoll; 270' elevation; ½ acre; 12 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (C).

Ch^{v}247 - Sand/clay hill slope; 270' elevation; 1½ acres; 58 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{v}248 - Clay/gravel hill top; 285' elevation; 1¼ acres; 11 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{v}249 - Sandy hill top; 285' elevation; 1 acre; 14 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials (B-3).

Ch^{v}250 - Sand/clay ridge line; 235' elevation; 1 3/4 acres; 16 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{v}251 - Sand/clay gravel hilltop; 240' elevation; 3/4 acre; 19 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}252 - Sandy bottom land; 205' elevation; 1 acre; 8 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic (B-4).

Ch^{v}253 - Sand/clay hill top; 240' elevation; 1 acre; 6 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials (C).

Ch^{v}254 - Sloping sandy ridge line; 235' elevation; 1 acre; 13 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Early Developmental (B-5).

Ch^{v}255 - Sandy ridge line; 235' elevation; 1 acre; 15 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (B-4).

Ch^{v}256 - Clay/sand hill side; 265' elevation; 2 acres; 7 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (C).

Ch^{v}257 - Sand/clay/gravel hill; 232' elevation; 2½ acres; 23 pieces recovered; Early, Middle and Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{v}258 - Rocky knoll; 235' elevation; 2 acres; 21 pieces recovered; Early and Late Archaic (C).

Ch^{v}259 - Clay/gravel ridge line; 240-270' elevation; 9 pieces collected; Middle Archaic (C).

Ch^{v}260 - Sandy ridge line; 230' elevation; 1½ acres; 37 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic (B-3).

Ch^{v}261 - Sandy bottom lands; 220' elevation; 1½ acres; 12 pieces collected; Late Archaic (B-2).

Ch^{v}262 - Open number, no site assigned.

Ch^{V}263 - Sandy hill side; 230' elevation; 1½ acres; 7 pieces recovered; Late Archaic (C).

Ch^{V}264 - Open number, no site assigned.

Ch^{V}265 - Clay/sand knoll; 205' elevation; 3/4 acre; 82 pieces recovered; Early Developmental (B-5).

Ch^{V}266 - Badly eroded sand/clay hill slope; 265' elevation; 3/4 acre; 51 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}267 - Sand/clay knool; 191' elevation; 1¼ acres; 84 pieces recovered; Middle to Late Archaic, Middle Developmental (one net-impressed sherd), and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}268 - Sandy ridge; 210' elevation; 1 acre; 42 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (B-4).

Ch^{V}269 - Clay/sand hill; 210' elevation; 1½ acres; 239 pieces recovered; heaviest concentration on S.W. side of hill; Paleo-Indian to Late Archaic (B-2).

Ch^{V}270 - Flat sandy field; 220' elevation; ½ acre; 19 pieces recovered; Middle to Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}271 - Overgrown sand/clay/rock hill; 230' elevation; ½ acre; 40 pieces revoered; no diagnostic aboriginal material, but colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}272 - (Badly eroded) rock and clay hill; 230' elevation; ¼ acre; 25 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{V}273 - Sandy ridge; 240'250' elevation; 1½ acres; 381 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic Developmental (2 unidentifiable sherds), and heavy Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}274 - Sandy ridge; 250' elevation; 3/4 acre; 159 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian, Middle to Late Archaic and Colonial (B-3).

Ch^{V}275 - Sand/clay hill top; 240-243' elevation; 1½ to 2 acres; 226 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial; local collectors report Paleo-Indian artifacts (B-3).

Ch^{V}276 - Sandy knoll; 245' elevation; 3/4 acre; 126 pieces recovered; Archaic (?), Late Developmental and Colonial (1876 dime), local collector lives here (B-5).

Ch^{V}277 - Sandy ridge; 245' elevation; 3/4 acre; 357 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}278 - Sandy/clay loam rise in bottoms; 1½ acres; 23 pieces recovered; no diagnostic aborginal material, but Colonial (C).

Ch^{V}279 - Clay and rock knoll; 220' elevation; ½ acre; 14 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{V}280 - Sandy clay knoll; 235' elevation; ½ acre; 12 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{V}281 - Sandy hill; 200' elevation; 1¼ acres; 15 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Middle Developmental (B-4).

Ch^{V}282 - Sandy ridge; 255' elevation; 2½ acres; 19 pieces recovered; Early Archaic and Colonial (C).

Ch^{V}283 - Sandy hill top; 256' elevation; 1 acre; 11 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{V}284 - Sandy clay ridge; 260' elevation; 1 acre; 36 pieces recovered; Early Archaic and Colonial (C).

Ch^{V}285 - Clay/rock hill top; 274' elevation; 1 acre; 31 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (C).

Ch^{V}286 - Sandy ridge; 230-240' elevation; 1 acre; 7 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (B-5).

Ch^{V}287 - Open number, no site assigned.

Ch^{V}288 - Sandy hill; 210' elevation; 1½ acres; 118 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-4).

Ch^{V}289 - Clay/rock knoll; 242' elevation; 6 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{V}290 - Sandy knoll; 245' elevation; 50 pieces recovered; no diagnostic materials due to local collectors (B-5).

Ch^{V}291 - Sandy flat field; 240' elevation; ¼ acre; 72 pieces recovered; Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{V}292 - Sandy knoll; 230' elevation; ¼ acre; 32 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (B-5).

Ch^{v}293 - Sandy ridge; 240' elevation; 1½ acres; 70 pieces collected; Late Archaic and Colonial; local collectors keep clean (B-5).

Ch^{v}294 - Sandy hill; 255' elevation; 1½ acres; 57 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}295 - Sandy clay/rock hill; 250' elevation; ½ acre; 41 pieces recovered; no diagnostic aboriginal material, but heavy Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}296 - Sandy hill slope; 235' elevation; 2 acres; 23 pieces recovered; Middle Developmental and Colonial (B-2).

Ch^{v}297 - Sandy knoll (old logging site); 230' elevation; 3/4 acre; 75 pieces recovered; Middle to Late Archaic (B-5).

Ch^{v}298 - Sandy knoll; 240' elevation; 1 acre; 129 pieces recovered; Middle to Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}299 - Sandy point of land; 215' elevation; 1 acre; 79 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (B-5).

Ch^{v}300 - Sandy ridge line; 230' elevation; ½ acre; 53 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (B-5).

Ch^{v}301 - Road cut and fill dirt; 221' elevation; 1 acre; 60 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{v}302 - Flat Sandy river terrace; 200' elevation; 1 acre; 121 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian through Late Archaic; may be stratified (A-3).

Ch^{v}303 - Clay/rock hill; 260' elevation; 1 acre; 94 pieces recovered; Paleo-Indian, Middle Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}304 - Sandy clay knoll; 265' elevation; 1¼ acres; 10 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{v}305 - Sandy bottoms; 210' elevation; 2½ acres; 459 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic and Colonial (A-3).

Ch^{v}306 - Sandy bottoms' 210' elevation; 1 acre; 280 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic and Colonial (B-1).

Ch^{v}307 - Sand/rock hill; 216' elevation; 1 3/4 acres; 366 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic (B-2).

Ch^{v}308 - Sandy bottoms; 215' elevation; 1¼ acres; 364 pieces recovered; Early to Late Archaic and Colonial (B-4).

Ch^{v}309 - Sandy clay/rock hill; 255' elevation; 1¼ acres; 19 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{v}310 - Sandy clay/rock knoll; 260' elevation; 45 pieces recovered; Middle Archaic and Colonial (C).

Ch^{v}311 - Clay/rock hill; 255' elevation; 2 acres; 94 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material (C).

Ch^{v}312 - Sand/rock hill slope; 255' elevation; 2 acres; 94 pieces recovered; no diagnostic aboriginal material and heavy Colonial (B-5).

Ch^{v}313 - Sandy bottoms; 220' elevation; 1 acre; 68 pieces recovered; Middle and Late Archaic and Colonial (B-5).

Wa^{v}20 - Sandy hill slope; 240' elevation; 2 acres; 19 pieces recovered; Early Archaic and Colonial (A-3).

Wa^{v}21 - Sandy ridge line; 300' elevation; 1 acre; 10 pieces recovered; no diagnostic material due to local collectors (C).

To date, 313 sites have been located, mapped, and surface collected at least once (Fig. 2 and 3). The over-all figures for the 156 sites processed since the 1964 survey are given in Figure 4. The percentages reflect the number of times each cultural period in the frame of reference manifested itself through diagnostic artifacts. Samples from any one site usually contained evidence of more than one cultural period.

It may be readily seen in figure 4 that the greatest percentage of material comes from the Archaic Period, while the least could be assigned to the Paleo-Indian and Historic.

This low percentage of Paleo-Indian components may be attributed to several factors. Landform alteration has taken

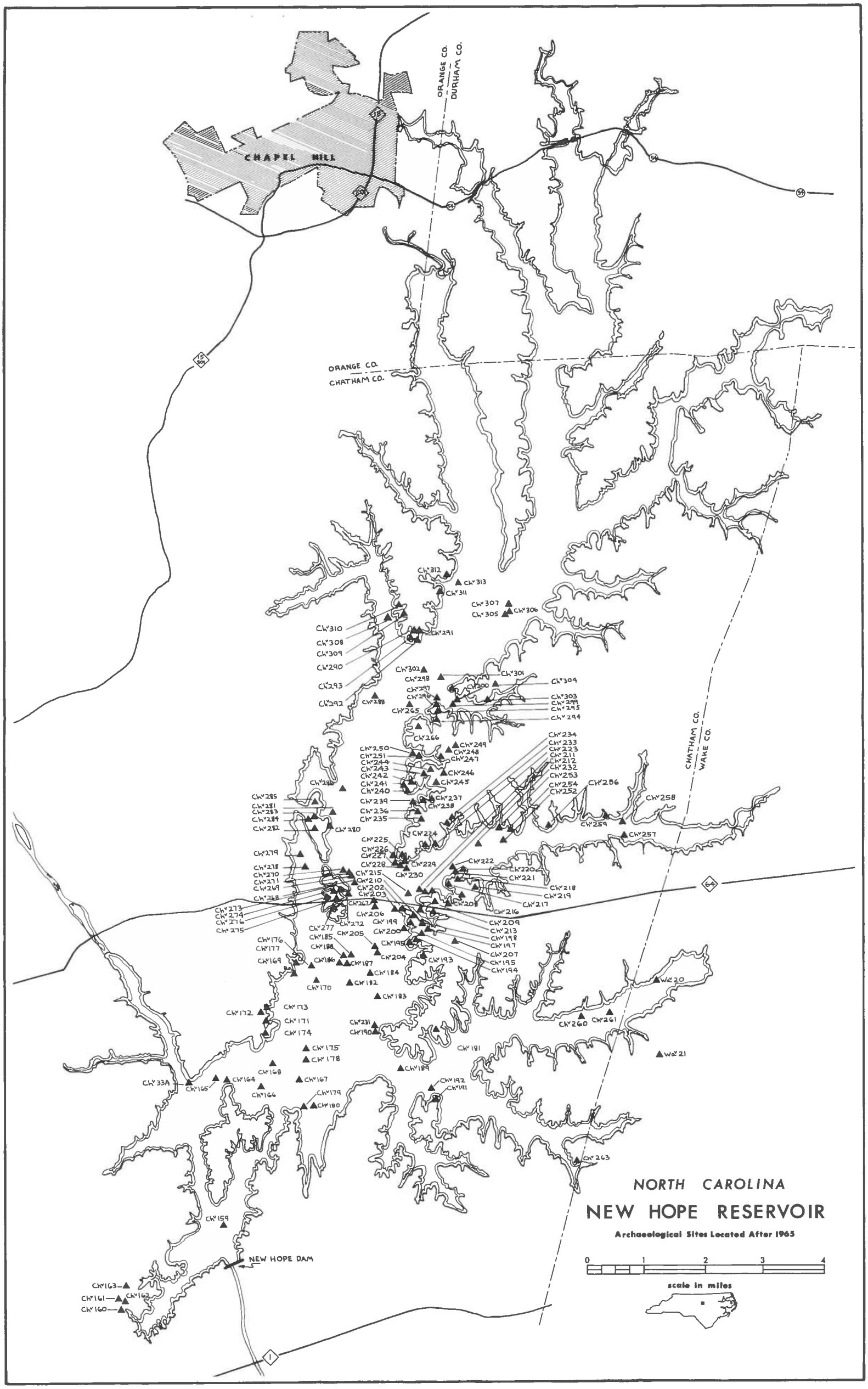


Fig. 3. Sites Located After the 1964 Survey

place over the past 8,000 years and it would not be unreasonable to expect the loss of some of this early material through such agencies as erosion, flooding, and river-course change.

Another factor, which may also apply to the Historic Period, might be simply that when compared with the Archaic, fewer sites ever existed. It is also conceivable that some Historic materials were inadvertantly classified as Late Developmental.

In general terms the trend of site location through time would seem to progress from higher to lower elevations (Fig. 4). If this is a valid observation, it may, in part, be a consequence of a corresponding shift in subsistence activities from purely hunting and gathering base to one which contains horticulture and later agriculture.

This is not to suggest that the Paleo-Indian and Archaic peoples lived only on the highest elevations while any Developmental or Historic occupations would necessarily be located only in the bottoms. Obviously, sandy alluvial bottom land is more suited for farming activities than are clay and rock hills. The flat land adjacent to rivers would also be more accommodating for large permanent villages.

On the other hand, Archaic occupations have shown up below later material on most of the sites in the Piedmont area where archaeological work has been accomplished.

What is suggested here is that the Paleo-Indian and Archaic peoples utilized both hill tops and river

CULTURAL COMPONENT	% OF TOTAL COMPONENTS	% ON HIGH GROUND	% IN BOTTOMS
Paleo-Indian	5%	90%	10%
Early Archaic	10%	85%	15%
Middle Archaic	21%	86%	14%
Late Archaic	21%	87%	13%
Early Developmental	3%	85%	15%
Middle Developmental	2%	83%	17%
Late Developmental	4%	70%	30%
Historic (trade items)	-	-	-
European	16%	95%	5%
Unidentified Sites	18%	85%	15%
TOTAL & AVERAGES	100%	84%	14%

Fig. 4. Site Survey Statistics (Based on Surface Collections Only)

bottoms for living sites while the Developmental and Historic groups tended to settle on the flat lands closer to the rivers.

One last point might be brought up here. Erosion from high elevations would effectively expose and concentrate any cultural remains that were there. Conversely, flood deposits and soil eroded from nearby hills would build up in the lowlands and cover signs of aboriginal activities. Thus, even if occupation during the later periods was equal to that of the earlier ones, it would be unlikely that one could ever substantiate such a theory through a surface survey. (Coe 1964; 11)

Keeping the above comments in mind, it is not unusual that 14% of the collected sites were located in the bottoms and 84% were found on the high ground (Fig. 4)

It is regrettable that for 18% of the sites no cultural classification could be assigned because of the lack of diagnostic artifacts. It is doubtful that their elimination from this status would change the situation or trend in the area as it is now appraised. Further, surface collecting will not only be useful but necessary when actual land clearing operations begin in the reservoir.

Sixteen percent of all the components in the survey were identified as Colonial. This figure indicates materials considered of sufficient age to demonstrate some non-aboriginal occupation prior to the 20th century. In all but one instance, Indian artifacts were found on the same locations

as the colonial items. The value of these later remains is realized, but they are considered outside the scope of this study and will not be accorded further attention at this time.

CHAPTER III

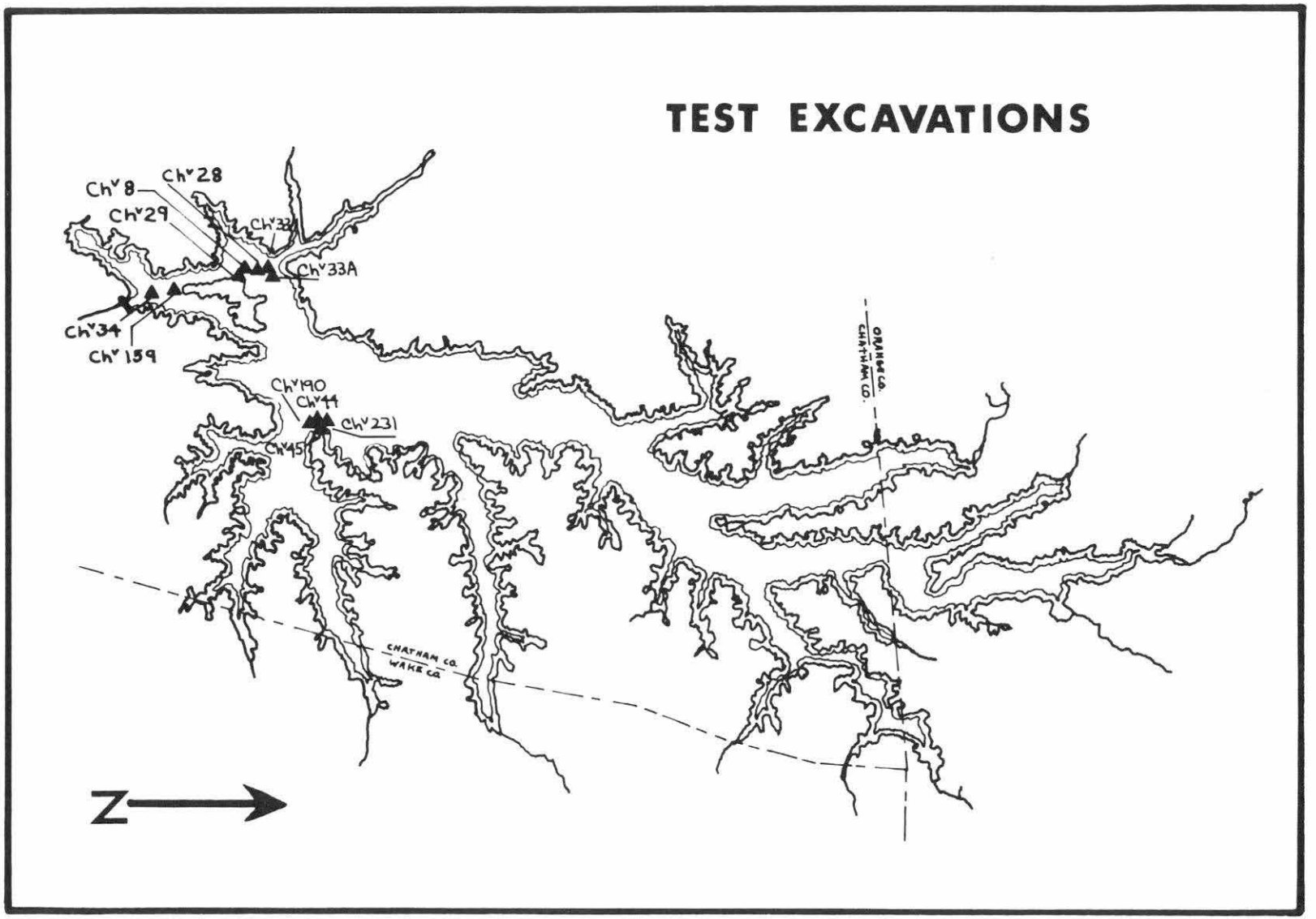
EXCAVATIONS

Following the survey and subsequent to any major archaeological work, test excavations were undertaken in an effort to locate sites which merited more systematic and extensive work.

Because of time and money limitations, it was desirable to locate one or more sites containing stratified evidence of all the cultural periods represented in the survey. Figure 5 indicates the approximate locations of the sites chosen for this purpose.

The field crew consisted of one to five persons. All work was done with hand tools until the 1969 summer season when a mechanical sifter was utilized. A 5' x 5' or 10' x 10' square was used as the horizontal unit of excavation. This was done for several reasons: in areas where crops had to be disturbed, a small hole was less destructive; with limited personnel, a small test was faster allowing more sites to be tested; and, if any further work was decided upon, the problems of incorporating the test into a larger site grid would be minimized.

Wherever possible the vertical units of excavation were the naturally formed soil zones. When this was not


TEST EXCAVATIONS
Ch'8
Ch'28
Ch'29
Ch'33
Ch'33A
Ch'34
Ch'159
Ch'190
Ch'11
Ch'231
Ch'45
ORANGE CO.
CHATHAM CO.
CHATHAM CO.
WAKE CO.
N

possible, either .20' or .50' levels were removed.

All soil was sifted through a ¼" or ½" shaker screen depending on the clay content of the soil. No field sorting of materials was done in an effort to bring back as much information as possible.

Eleven sites were tested in all (Fig. 5). Of these, $Ch^{V}28$, $Ch^{V}29$, and $Ch^{V}33$ were selected for expanded excavations. These three sites are discussed at the end of this section.

$Ch^{V}8$

The area designated as $Ch^{V}8$ is situated along an old but presently active meander cut of the east bank of the Haw River, approximately two miles north of the confluence of the Haw and the New Hope rivers (Fig. 6).

This site runs in a north/south direction along what appears to be a point bar alluvial terrace extending some 925 feet with a maximum width of some 200 feet. The site covers approximately four acres.

The site was first reported in 1959 by F. E. Wirkus and a subsequent surface collection was made recovering some 56 pieces, including several human bone fragments. $Ch^{V}8$ was looked at again in 1964 by Gerald Smith who added 38 artifacts, some chips and more human bone fragments to the collection. The most recent surface collection in the area of test #1 consisted of 30 pieces falling within the Archaic time period.

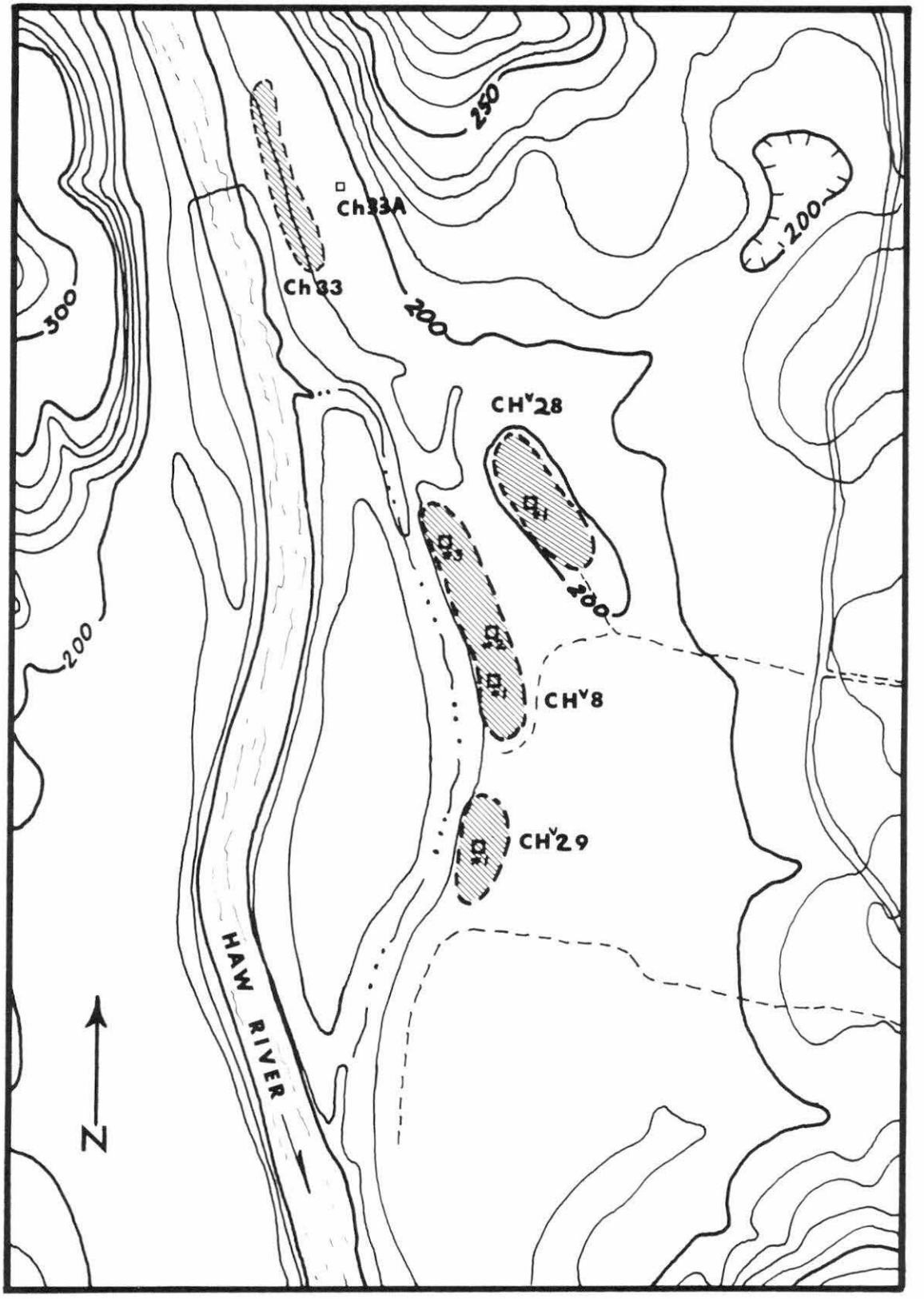


Fig. 6. Ch^V8, Ch^V28, Ch^V29, Ch^V33, Ch^V33a: General Location

During the spring of 1968 three 5' x 5' test squares were placed in the site (Fig. 6). Since nothing was known about the soil composition, it was decided to take test #1 down by .50' levels in the hope that the exposed stratigraphy would enable us to excavate the other tests by natural levels. The dirt and/or sand from one level was sifted through ¼" mesh screen, and the recovered material was bagged by level with no effort sorting or grading.

Test #1 was excavated to a depth of 7.50'. The last artifact, a hammerstone, was found at a depth of 5.00', although cracked rock and stone chippings were found in decreasing numbers in every level.

The stratigraphy consisted of bands of compact brown and alternating with less compact tan sand (Fig. 7 and Plate II). Percolation lines caused by the filtration of mineral rich ground water through the sand were noted between 1.50' and 2.50' and again at 3.25'. A large rock showing some human alteration was recovered at approximately 1.20' but, since it was found directly below the existing plow zone, and in disturbed soil, it is considered to be out of context. No indication of a habitation surface was encountered, although cultural debris was recovered at each level. All the diagnostic artifacts were of the Middle Archaic time period and were mostly in the upper levels, while only small stone chips were found at any depth.

Test #2 was placed on a line with test #1 about

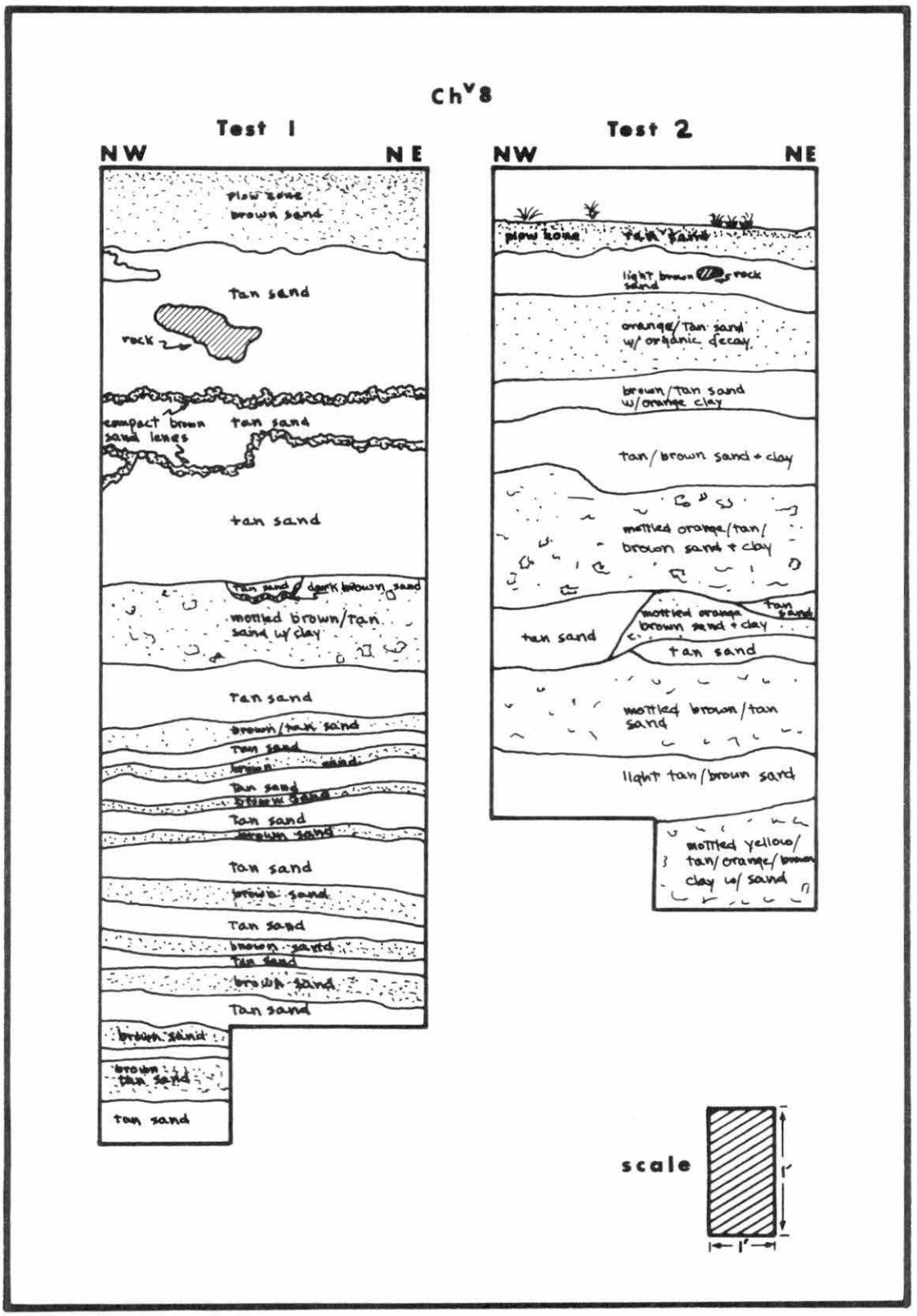


Fig. 7. Ch^{V}8, Profiles of Test 1 and Test 2

200' to the north (Fig. 6). This location placed the beginning elevation of the test close to the end depth to test #1. An intensive surface collection around this location produced 131 pieces, the diagnostic artifacts of which fall in the Late Archaic period.

Since there was a well defined stratigraphy in test #1, it was decided that test #2 could be dug in natural levels. The same process of sifting all excavated dirt was followed here. The square was taken down to a depth of 5.10' (Fig. 7) at which time the increasing amounts of clay and water seepage made working difficult.

Here, as in test #1, cultural material was encountered in all levels, diminishing in quantity towards the bottom. Nothing but flakes or chips was recovered from the last three levels, and these averaged less than ¼" in diameter. No diagnostic material was found.

Test #3 was placed on a small rise at the northern most extention of the site (Fig. 6). A surface collection of 85 pieces was made in the general area. Of this, 71 pieces were classed as chips or flakes. One Middle Archaic and two Middle Developmental Period projectile points were found along with one piece of fabric-impressed pottery.

This excavation was taken to a depth of 4.00' at which point the clay content of the soil made further digging very difficult (Fig. 8). The last cultural material was on top of the clay level. Several samples from the bottom clay layer were washed through fine window screens

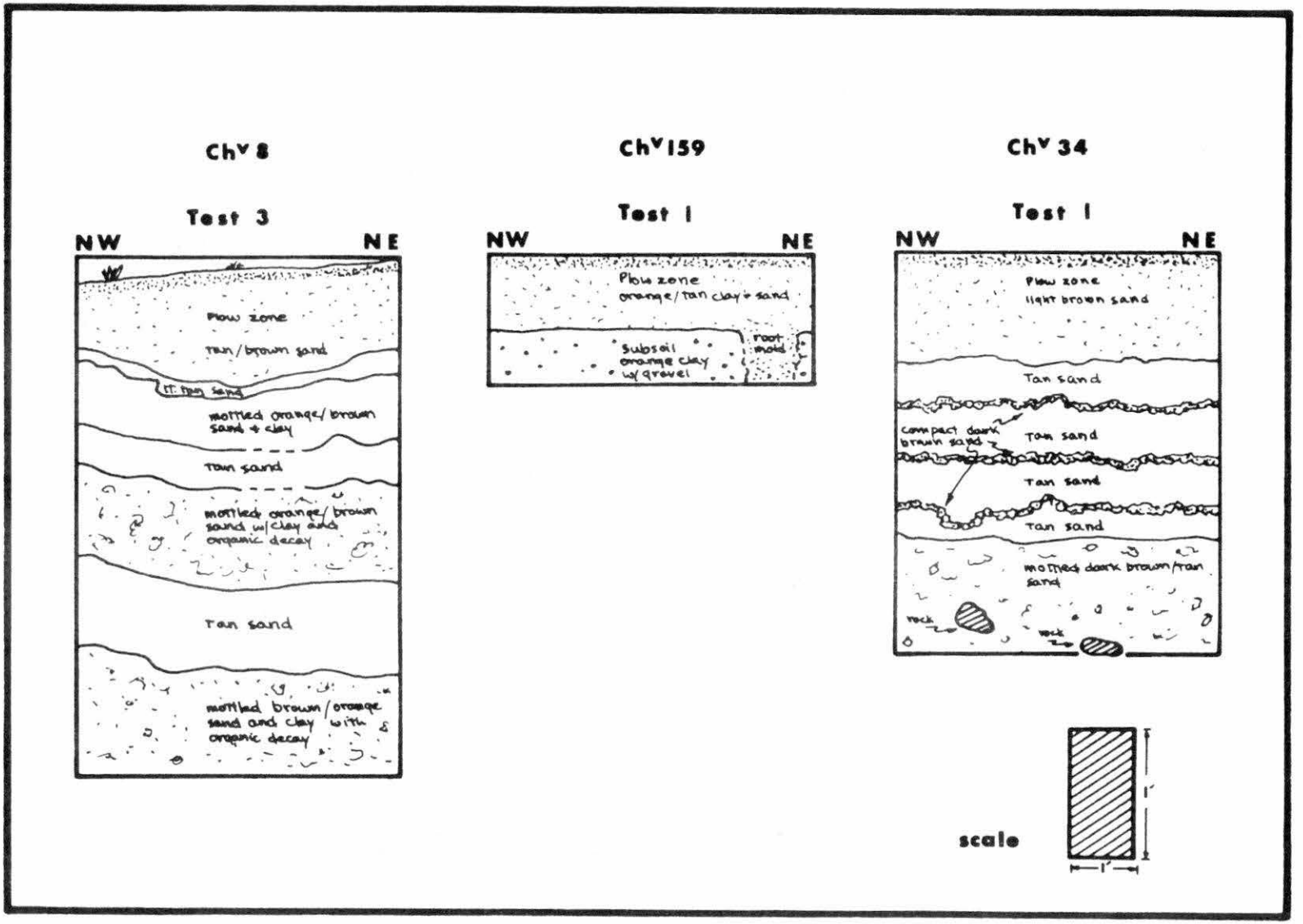
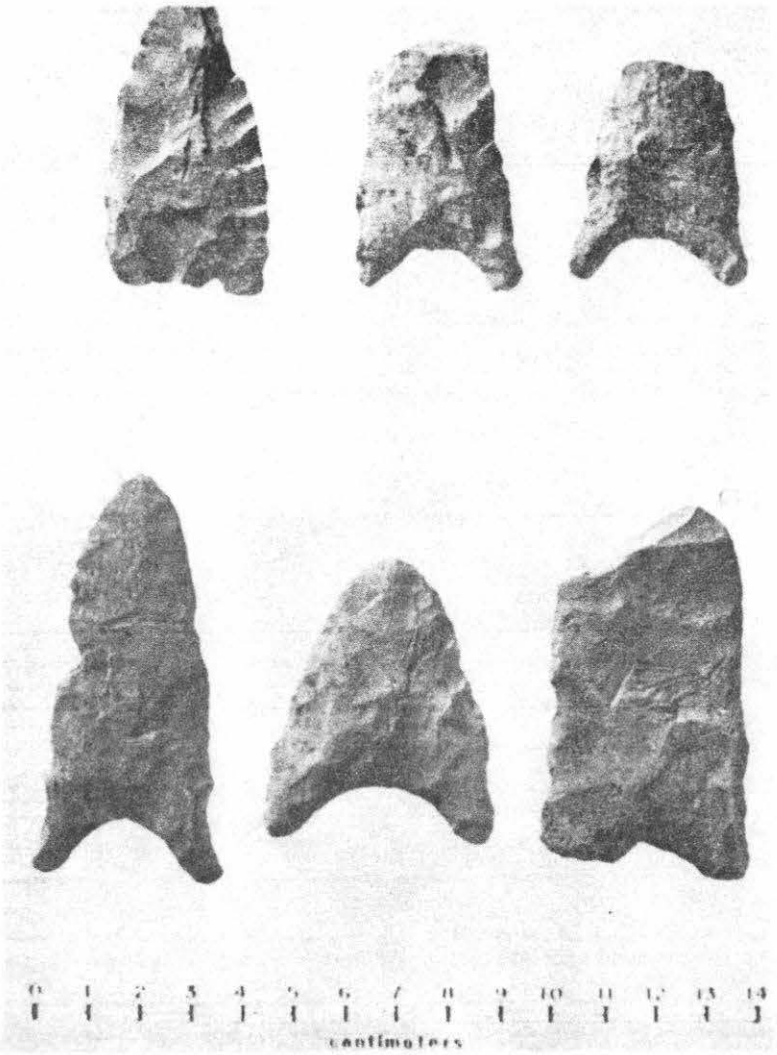


Fig. 8. Ch^{V}8, Profile of Test 3; Ch^{V}159, Profile of Test 1; Ch^{V}34, Profile of Test 1

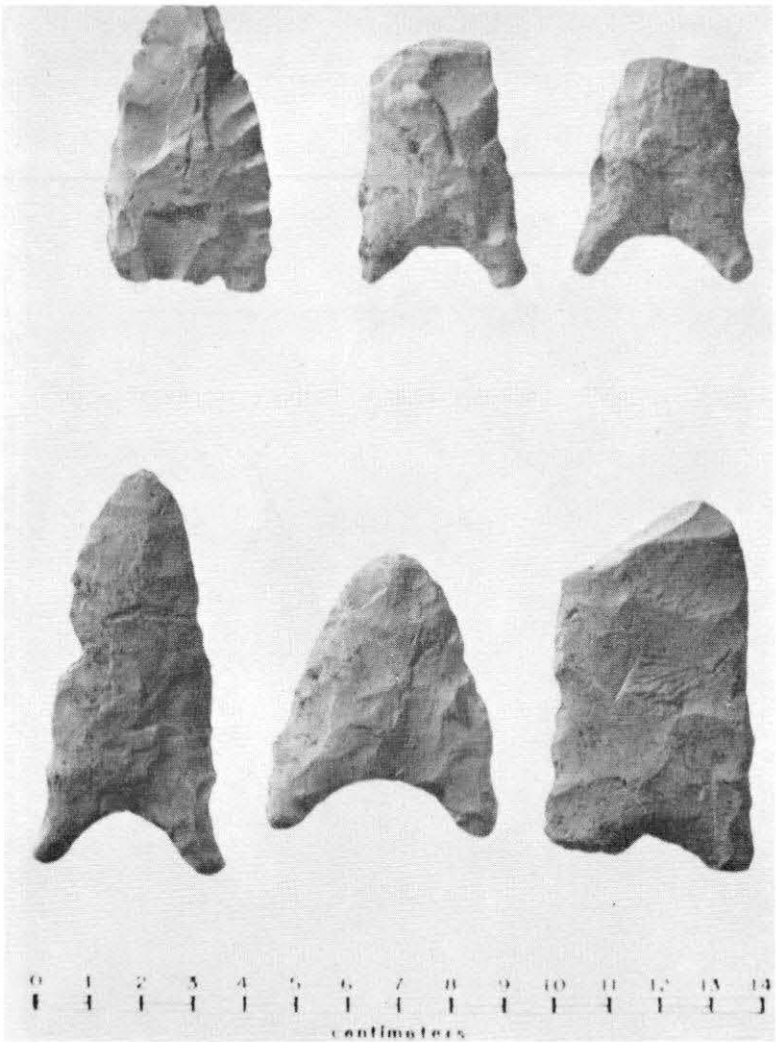
PLATE I



Ch^{V}159, Hardaway Projectile Points

PLATE II

Ch^{V}8, Profile of Test 1 (Looking West)


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
centimeters

to insure that we had indeed reached sterile soil.

Of the 1,068 pieces recovered in the three tests, the majority of diagnostic artifacts fall into the Middle and Late Archaic Periods with a small amount of Early and Middle Developmental. If the material from the three test excavations and the surface is a fair representation of all types to be found on the site, then the earliest occupation of this site started around 5,000 B.C. and ended around 1,200 A.D. It is doubtful that this area was continuously occupied for even a fraction of this time because no sub-surface features such as post molds, pits, or burials were encountered. The presence of small chips even in the lowest levels of test #1 and test #2 would indicated that man was in this area even though no visible occupation surfaces were found in these limited tests. Some of this material could have been redeposited by river action and soil erosion. Obviously, from the deep stratigraphy the site was subject to frequent flooding and this factor alone may have made the next terrace ($Ch^{V}28$) to the east a more desirable living site.

$Ch^{V}159$

This site is located some 2,000' north of the confluence of the Haw and New Hope rivers at an elevation of 210'. The original site probably covered more area than is indicated in Figure 9, but the area os overgrown and the exact limits are difficult to define. A good percentage of

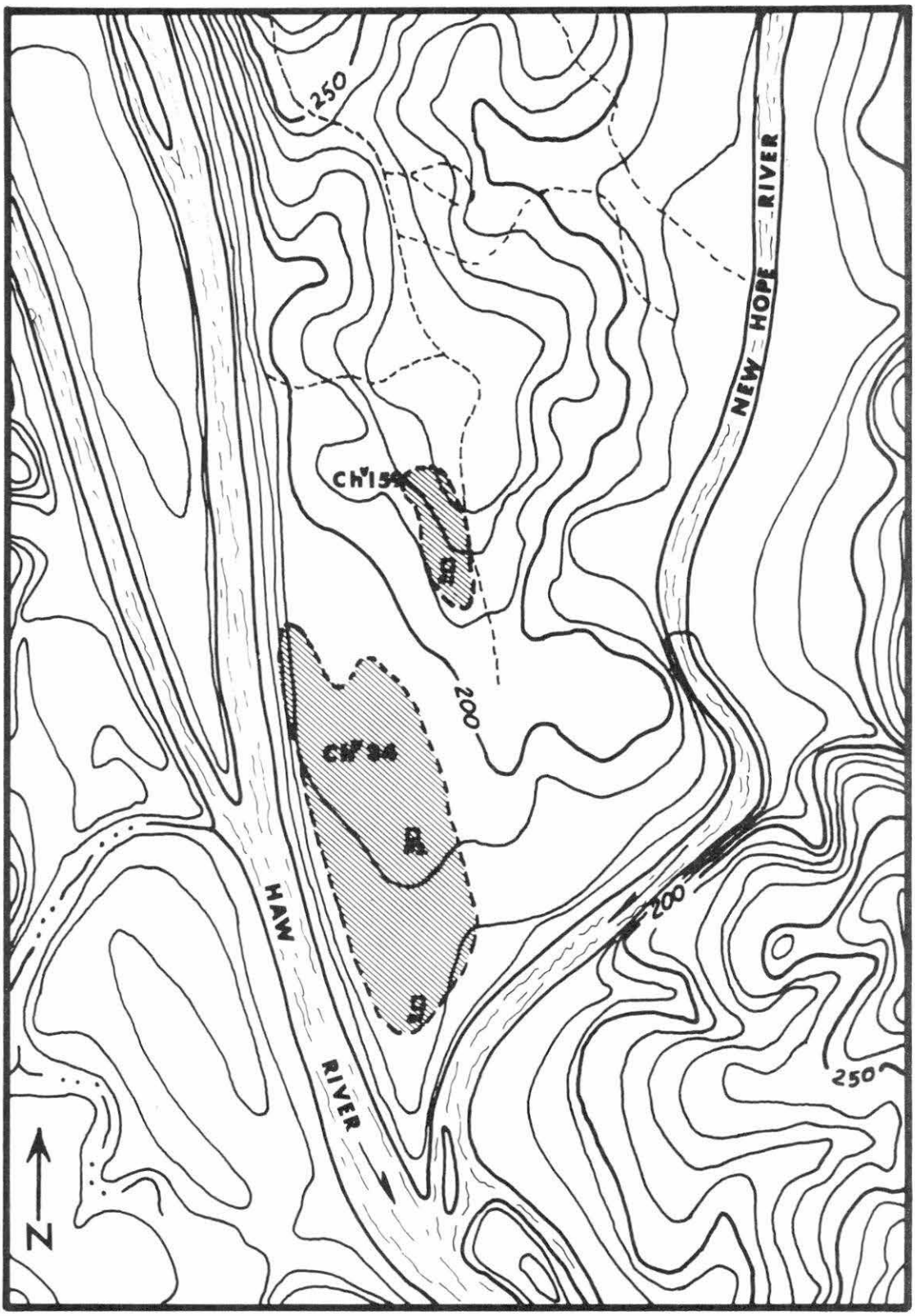


Fig. 9. $Ch^{V}34$ and $Ch^{V}159$, General Location

the material from the site was of the Paleo-Indian Hardaway type (Plate I)--which prompted the test--even though the area was not thought to be stratified.

Intensive surface collections were made for the site during 1967-68 with a new yield of 588 artifacts, 161 of which could be associated with the Paleo-Indian Hardaway complex. The rest of the diagnostic artifacts ranged well into the Middle Archaic.

One 5' x 5' test square was excavated in the area of greatest concentration of artifacts with the hope that some subsurface disturbance such as a pit might be found. The excavations revealed that only the plow zone lay over the subsoil and (Fig. 8) there were no subsurface features. This was not too surprising since only one 5' x 5' excavation was made. Eleven artifacts were recovered from the plow zone, but none were diagnostic. Below the plow zone the orange clay and gravel made digging very difficult and, since it was sterile of cultural remains, the test was not taken any deeper.

Due to the lack of information on the Paleo-Indian Period, it was felt that, if time and money permitted, it would be most useful to remove and sift the plow zone over the entire area where the Hardaway materials seemed to be concentrated. Unfortunately, heavy rains and the general inaccessibility of the site curtailed the work during the 1969 field season.

$Ch^{V}34$

The area south of $Ch^{V}159$ directly between the Haw

and New Hope rivers was thought to be a likely spot for a deeply stratified site that would not have been disturbed by plowing activities (Fig. 9).

Test #1 was taken down by natural levels to a depth of 4.5'. No material was recovered below the plow zone (Fig. 8). Since Early Archaic materials were found on the surface, it was considered unlikely that carrying the test any deeper would be of immediate value.

Test #2 was placed on the high ground slightly upstream from test #2 (Fig. 9). Sterile subsoil, as in Ch^{v}159, was encountered directly beneath the plow zone. The specimens recovered from the surface fall into the Middle Archaic Period with the exception of two pieces of unidentifiable grit-tempered pottery.

It was realized that two 5' x 5' test squares do not provide significant evidence of the value of the site for future work. There was the logistical problem, as with Ch^{v}159, of getting a crew and equipment into the area, thus, no further work was planned.

The Farrar Farm

Ch^{v}44, Ch^{v}45, Ch^{v}190 and Ch^{v}231 are all located within a bottom-land-meander-loop of the New Hope River (Fig. 10). The area is bordered to the east by rolling hills, to the south by Beaver Creek and a swamp, and to the north by the New Hope River. Within these bottoms virtually every rise of land bears traces of aboriginal occupation.

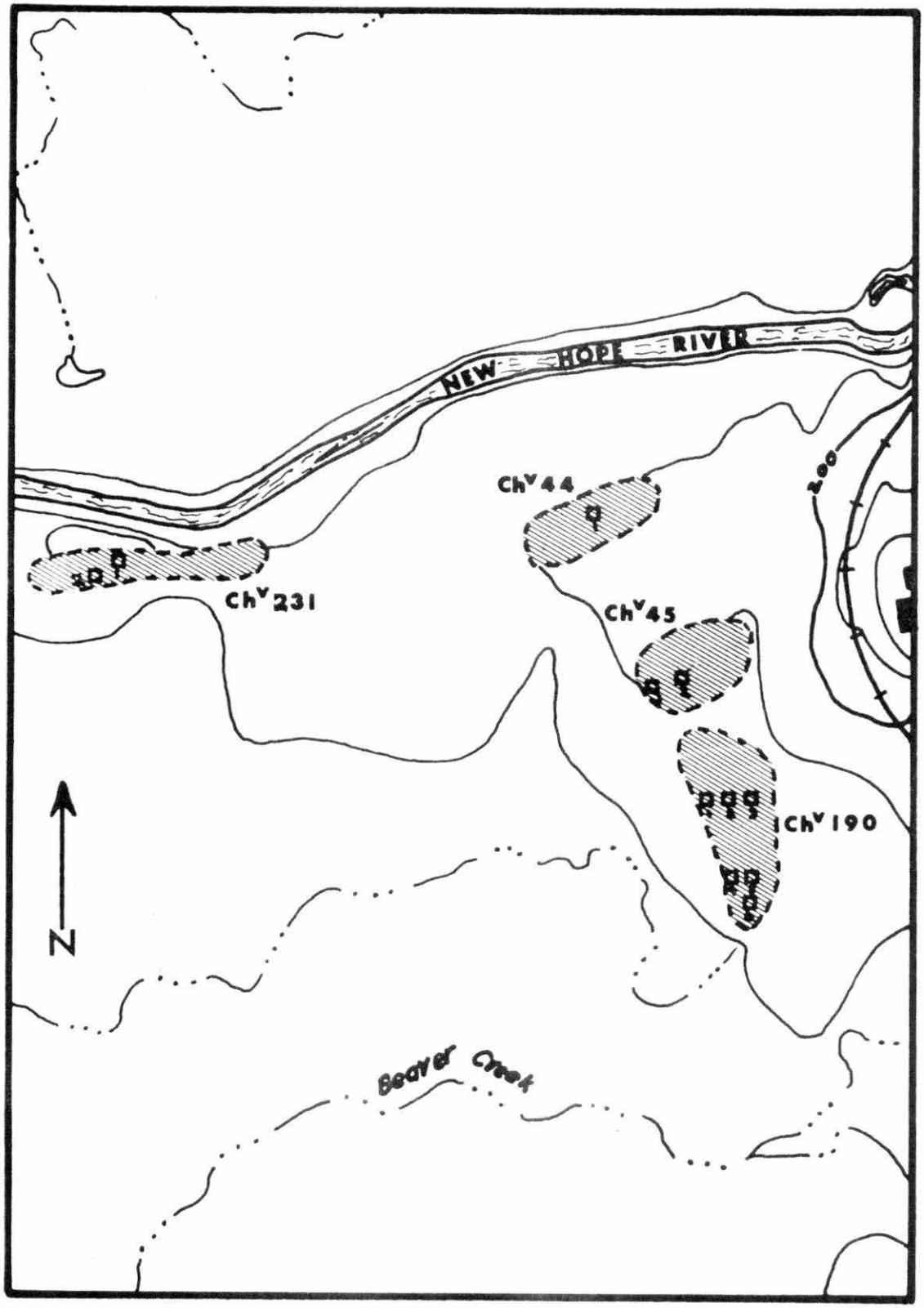


Fig. 10. Ch^{V}44, Ch^{V}45, Ch^{V}190, and Ch^{V}231; General Location

$Ch^{V}44$

After a surface collection of eleven chips and one broken projectile point, one 5' x 5' square was placed in what appeared to be either a sand bar or errosional remnant immediately adjacent to the New Hope River.

No cultural material was found below the present plow zone of approximately one foot in depth (Fig. 11). Twenty-six pieces were recovered and all the diagnostic artifacts were within the Middle Archaic Period.

Directly below the plow zone was a sterile tan sand and orange clay matrix which blended with depth into almost a pure clay. No further testing was thought useful.

$Ch^{V}45$

Moving to the next rise of ground to the southeast, two 5' x 5' tests were made with much the same results as on $Ch^{V}44$. Here again no cultural items were recovered beneath the plow zone (Fig. 11).

Fifteen non-diagnostic pieces were taken from test #1, while nineteen came from test #2 along with one Middle Archaic projectile point.

$Ch^{V}231$

$Ch^{V}231$ was situated to the east of the other sites along an old natural levee of the New Hope River (Fig. 10). Mr. Farrar informed the crew that this section of land had

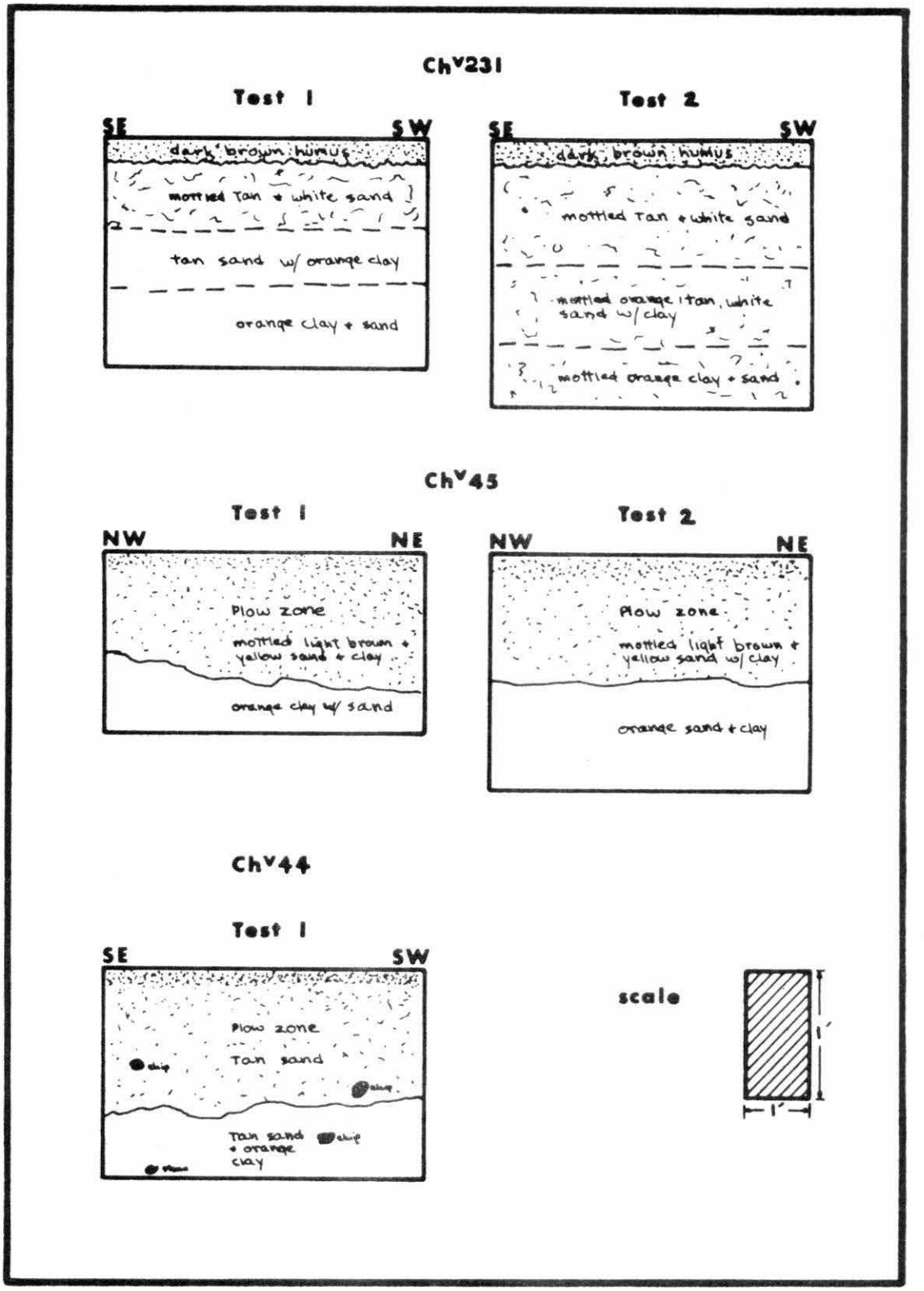


Fig. 11. Ch^{V}44, Profile Test 1; Ch^{V}45, Profile Test 1 and 2; Ch^{V}231, Profile Test 1 and 2

not been plowed for some twenty years and, before that, only with a mule and hand plow. It was hoped that this relatively shallow plowing may have left some traces of aboriginal occupation in an undisturbed condition.

As may be seen in Figure 11, the old plow zone of mottled tan and white sand may not have extended much more than .60' below the .20' thick recent humus layer. Cultural items of Middle Archaic provenience were recovered to a depth of 1.65' in test #1 and 1.60' in test #2 suggesting the possibility of a recently undisturbed level beneath the old plow zone. Forty-one pieces were recovered from test #1, and seventy-four from test #2.

Further testing was not deemed immediately necessary because of the landowner's promise to preserve the site for our exclusive exploitation at any future time. To date, no further work has been carried out but, should time permit, the site definitely merits at least another test.

$Ch^{V}190$

A surface collection of the area designated $Ch^{V}190$ contained 248 pieces ranging from Paleo-Indian to Middle Developmental. Thirty-eight pieces of pottery were found, most of which were too small for identification of anything but the most general characteristics. Crushed quartz or felsite comprised the temper of all but five plain, thin, sand tempered sherds. Several pieces of cord marked, crushed felsite tempered sherds were noted in the landowner's

private collection.

Six tests were placed in the site (Fig. 10). With the exception of tests #3 and #4, no cultural material was encountered below the immediate ending of the plow zone and beginning of the next level.

At the bottom of the excavations in test #3 and #4, an old stream bed and the present water table were discovered. Several very small flakes were noticed throughout the homogenous sand above the old stream gravels. The situation was appraised as being one of washing and filling-in of the stream bed from the surrounding higher ground to the east.

Tests #1, 2, 5 and 6 were efforts to locate any undisturbed midden which may have been the source of the chips in tests #3 and #4. Unfortunately, the recent deep-plowing had been effective in destroying all in-situ traces of aboriginal occupation.

Diagnostic lithic artifacts ranged from Middle Archaic to Middle Developmental. The ceramics consisted of four unidentifiable mixed crushed quartz and feldspar tempered sherds from the plow zone of test #4, and two unidentifiable crushed feldspar tempered sherds from the plow zone of test #6.

Based on the tests and analyses of recovered materials, it was decided that, except for $Ch^{V}231$, the possible information yield from the Farrar farm sites did not warrant subsequent work.

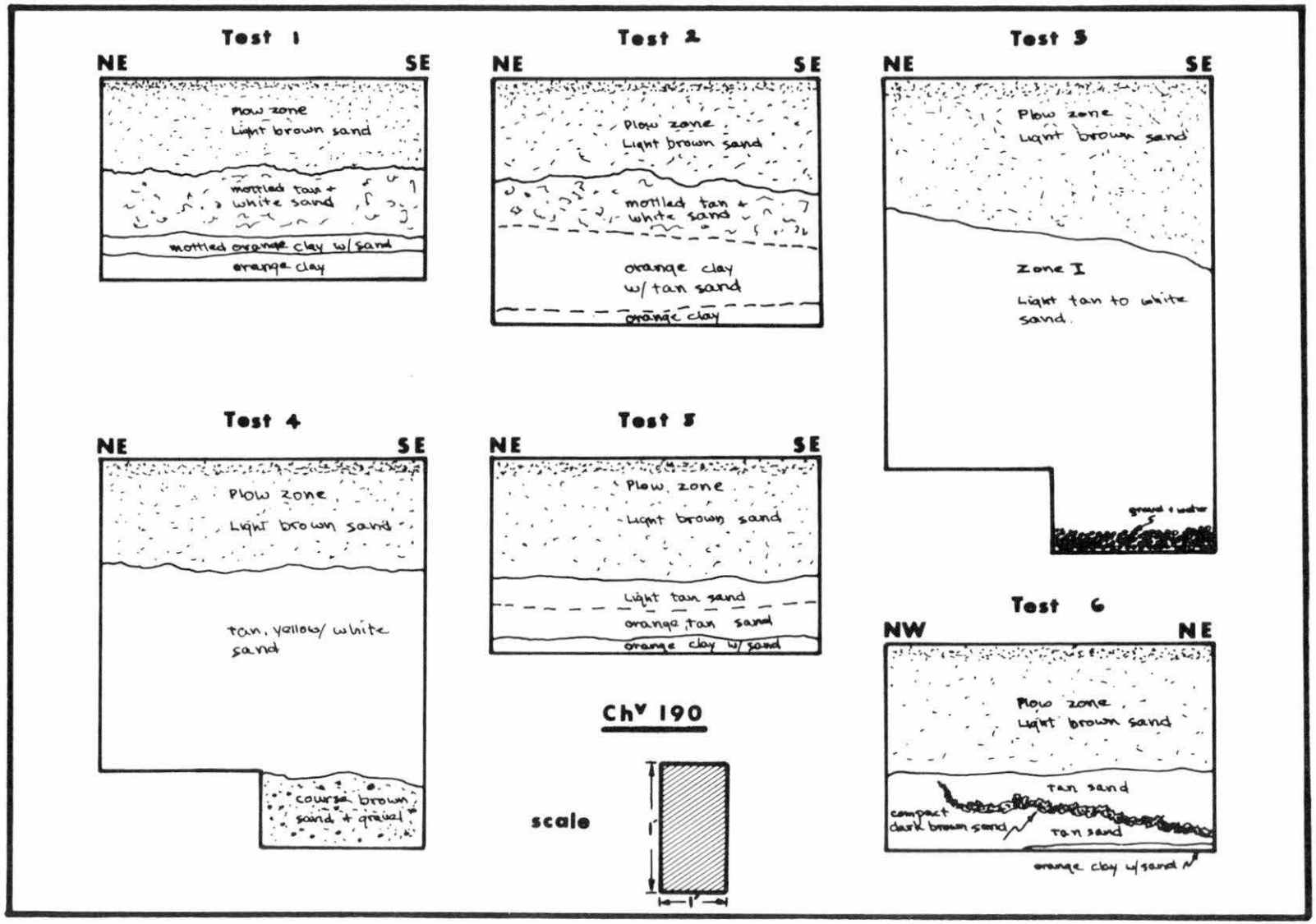


Fig. 12. Ch^{V}190, Profiles of Tests 1 through 6

$Ch^{V}33a$

The general morphology of the area of $Ch^{V}33$ and 33a is that of being the most northern, substantial bottoms to be flooded along the Haw River when the reservoir is filled. The area is a natural camp site for either river or land traffic, since it's northern limit ends abruptly in a steep hill (Fig. 13). Similar locations have had stratified sites on them in other areas of North Carolina (Coe 1964: 11-13, 88).

$Ch^{V}33a$ is located along the second terrace east of the Haw River, directly adjacent to $Ch^{V}33$ (Fig. 13). The "a" designation was assigned because no evidence of the existence of a site was visible on the surface. Test #1 was originally undertaken to determine the nature of the sediments on the terrace. It was with no little surprise that artifacts were recovered to a depth of 3.20' (Fig. 15 and Plate IV).

Because of the lack of observable natural stratigraphy, .20' levels were used to insure maximum separation. Cultural materials increased in age and number with depth. From 0.00' to .20' there were only three small chips; while there were twenty from 1.60' to 1.80'. A Guilford type (Middle Archaic) projectile point was noted between 1.20' and 1.40' and an Early Archaic Kirk type point was discovered along with an endscraper and a kirk type drill below 2.00'. All diagnostic material was below one foot.

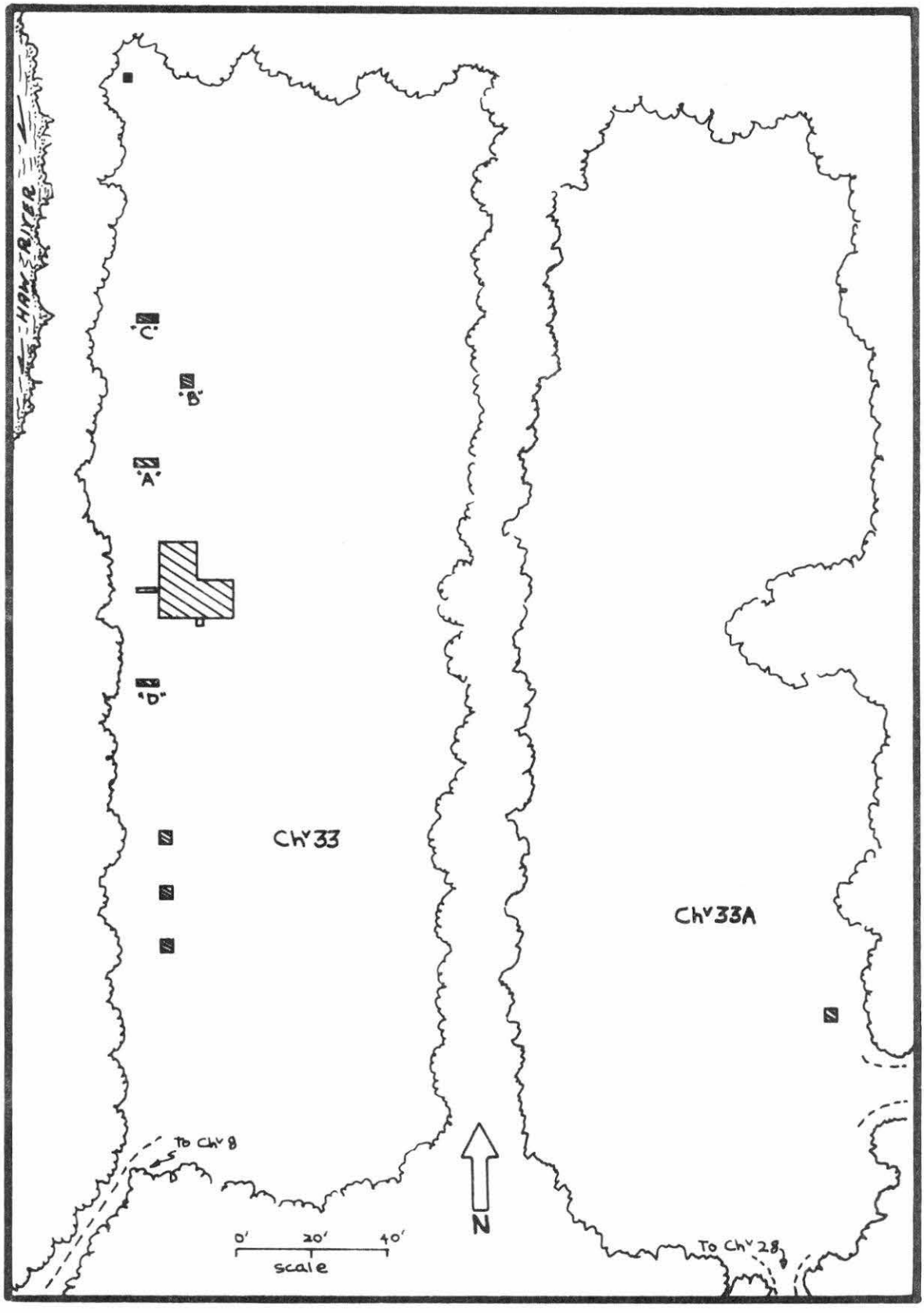


Fig. 13. Ch^{V}33 and Ch^{V}33a, General Locations and Excavations

No material was found from 1.80' to 2.00', so it was decided to remove the increasingly wet clay from 2.00' to 3.00' as a single unit. This proved to be a mistake when Early Archaic materials were encountered in the siftings. The water table effectively stopped excavations below 3.20'.

Work on $Ch^{V}33a$ did not occur until the end of the 1969 field season, otherwise, more testing would have been undertaken.

$Ch^{V}33$

This site lies on a natural sand levee immediately adjacent to the Haw River (Fig. 13). During a 1964 surface collection, Gerald Smith (1965: 18) noted that several rectangular patterns of crop growth and the presence of potsherds might be indicative of a Developmental occupation. Smith's observation, along with the natural location, were encouragement enough for testing.

The first three tests were placed at ten foot intervals in the southern-most of Smith's rectangular areas. No aboriginal materials were recovered, but it was discovered that the strange vegetation pattern was caused by the inability of the almost-pure loose sand to retain enough water for the support of anything but a light grass cover.

Efforts were then moved to the highest point of ground in the area (Fig. 13). After several small tests and a trench revealed materials below the plow zone, three

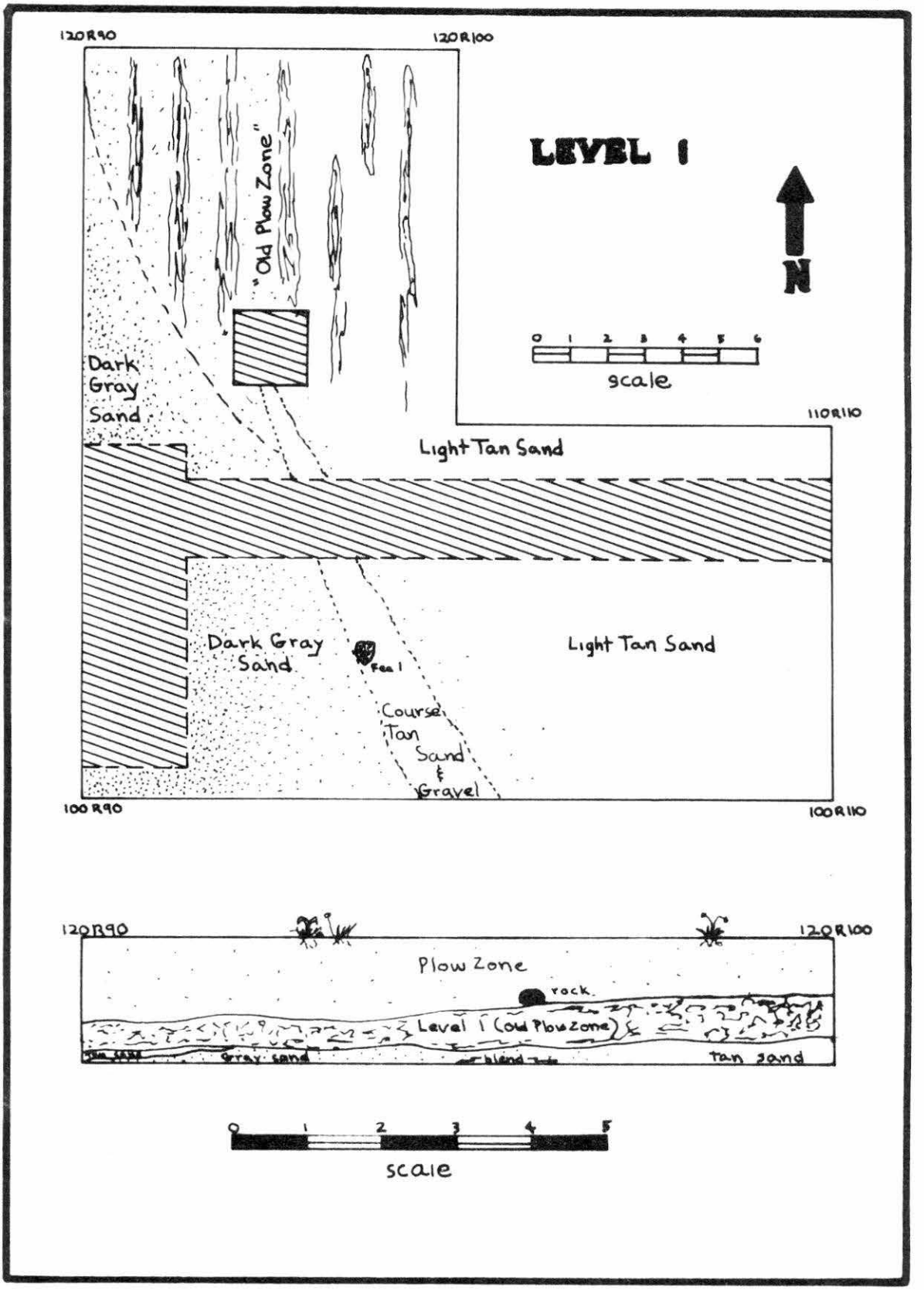


Fig. 14. Ch^{V}33, Top of Level 1 (Old Plow Zone) and 120 Line Profile

10' x 10' squares were opened up (Fig. 13 and 14).

Upon removing the plowed soil it was discovered that between a sterile light sand to the east and a dark gray-brown humic sand to the west, there existed the remnants of an "old plow zone" in a shallow depression (Fig. 14 and Plate III). No cultural items were recovered below this level.

Based on non-aboriginal materials recovered from these plow scar remnants, early farming of the site may have destroyed any in-situ evidence of earlier occupation. Subsequent flooding added approximately .60' of new sand which, when mixed with the top of the "old plow zone", constituted the recent plow zone. It is also highly conceivable that much of the original site and "old plow zone" were washed away by flooding.

The very dark sand on the western side of the excavation (Fig. 14) appears to have been built up in a small depression which filled, through washing and flooding, with organic material and sand. The original "T" test trench (Fig. 14) was taken down to 4.5' at which point water seepage stopped further excavation. Several small chips and sherds were found throughout the homogenous matrix of the dark sand but they bore no relationship to each other.

Tests A, B, C and several small "cat-holes" were spaced over the northern half of the area (Fig. 13). All indications were that either a redeposition or disturbed situation (Fig. 15) with no cultural remains was below the

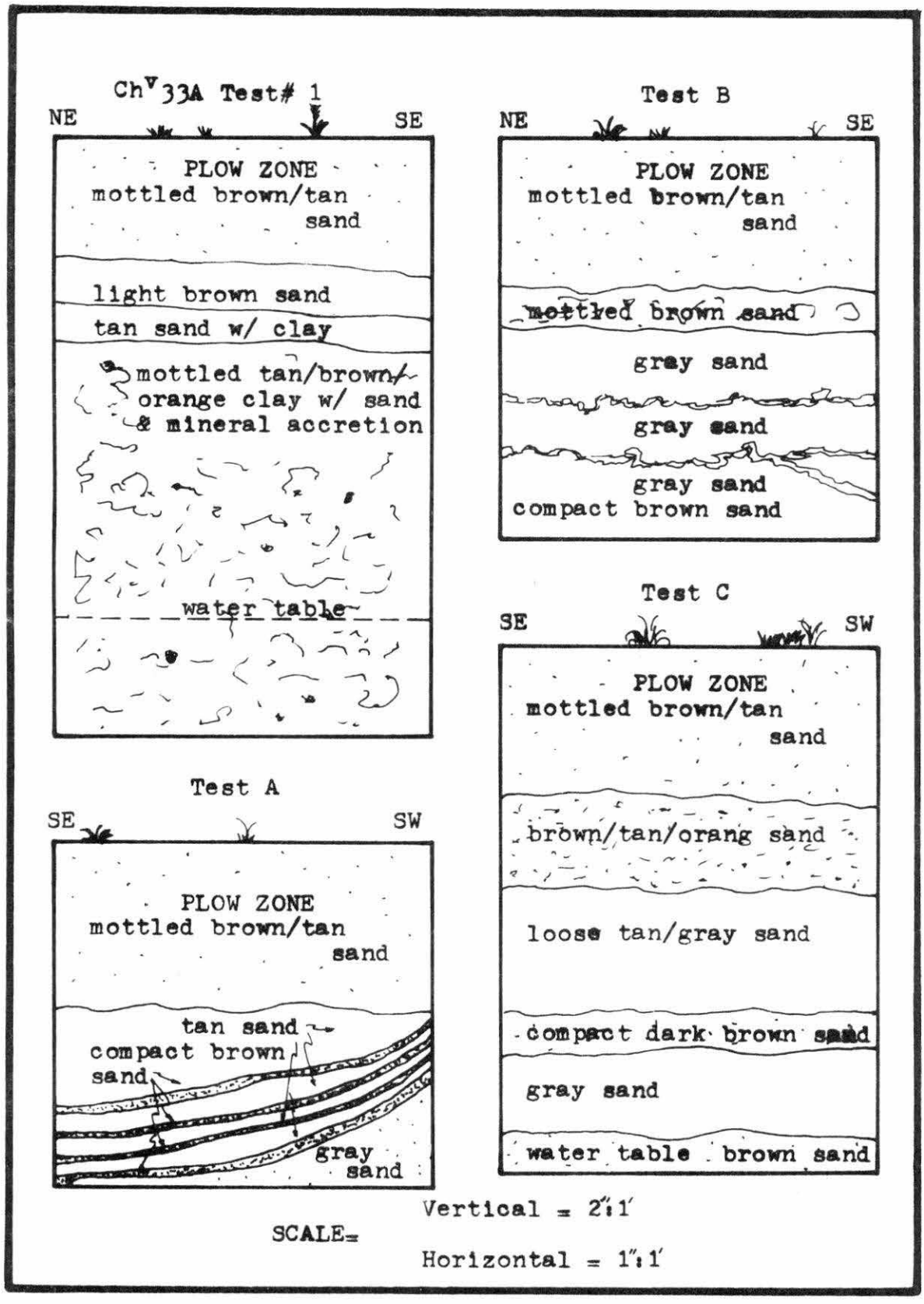


Fig. 15. Ch^V 33, Profiles of Test A, B, and C; Ch^V 33a, Profile of Test 1

recent plow zone.

Artifact Analysis

Nineteen chipped stone projectile points were recovered. All are considered to be post-Archaic in time. Using the already established types for the general area (Coe 1964: 45-49), they break down as follows:

Yadkin 5%

Uwharrie 21%

Hillsboro 26%

Broken unidentified. 48%

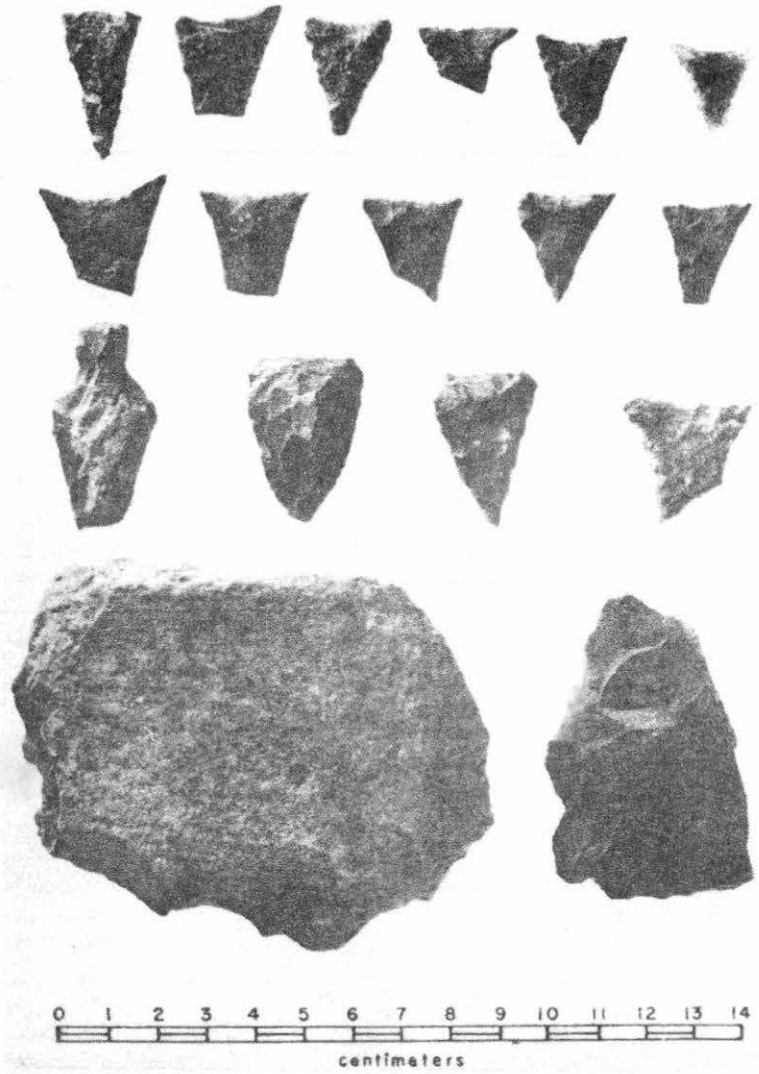
Twenty pieces of worked stone and 355 chips or flakes were found. Some 74% (256 chips) of these came from Level 1.

The ceramics will be discussed in a general section for $Ch^{v}33$, $Ch^{v}28$ and $Ch^{v}29$. It will suffice to say here that 33% of the pottery from the work on $Ch^{v}33$ was Uwharrie-like, 44.5% was of the New Hope series and 22.5% was Caraway-like. For the whole site, 41.8% of the pottery came from the plow zone,.57% from level 1 (old plow zone) and .89% from Feature #1. This is what could be expected if, indeed, two plow zones did exist. The slightly greater percentage of materials from level 1 is seen simply as an indication of modern surface collecting by local enthusiasts depleting the plow zone, and the raising of the surface level by sand deposition during seasonal floodings.

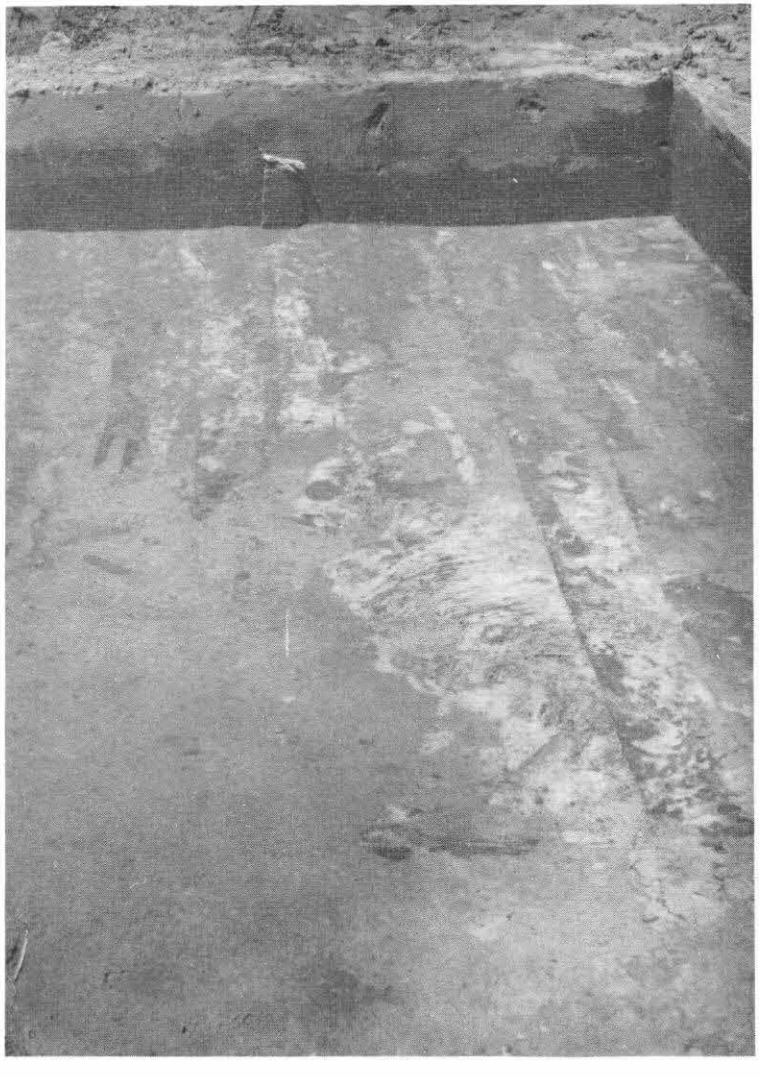
PLATE III

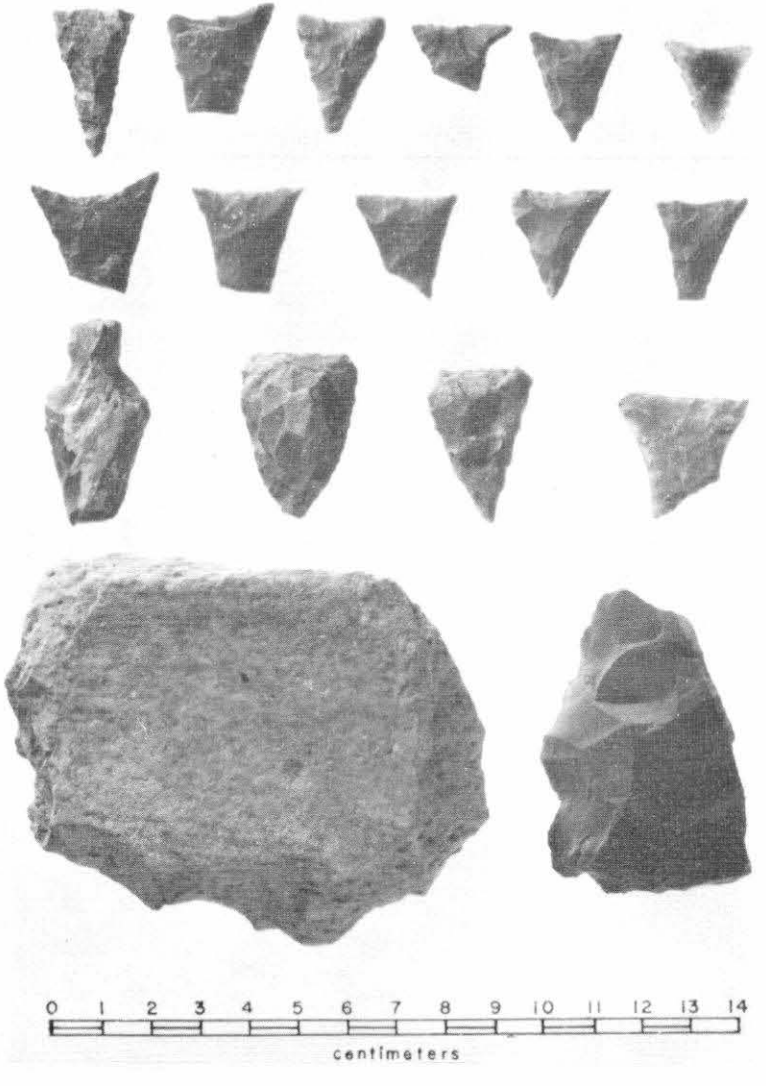
Ch^{V}33, Bottom of Level 1 (Looking North)

PLATE IV



Ch^{V}33, Miscellaneous Projectile Points (Row 1, 2, and 3); Ch^{V}33a, Stone Tools




0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
centimeters

Features

Feature #1 was first noticed as a discolored circular area in square 100R100 (Fig. 14). Upon excavation it turned out to be nothing more than a shallow depression or tree mold which had been filled with the dark sand from the west. Within the fill there was one chip, one medium-course-net-impressed felsite tempered sherd, and one unidentifiable crushed quartz-tempered sherd. This feature was considered to be a natural phenomenon rather than a man-made hole.

With the prospects of finding undisturbed cultural remains unlikely, no further excavations were accomplished at $Ch^{V}33$.

$Ch^{V}28$

This site lies along the first terrace east of the immediate flood plain of the Haw River and some 500' northeast of $Ch^{V}8$. It extends over an area approximately 500' long by 200' wide. The total area covered is approximately 2.75 acres (Fig. 6).

No test excavations were originally planned for this site. The former owner, however, had retained "top soil rights" when the government purchased the land and, during the spring of 1968, he began stripping the top soil off the site. No testing could be undertaken until he had terminated his work. We were able to carry on surface collecting activities each day after work on $Ch^{V}8$. Six hundred and

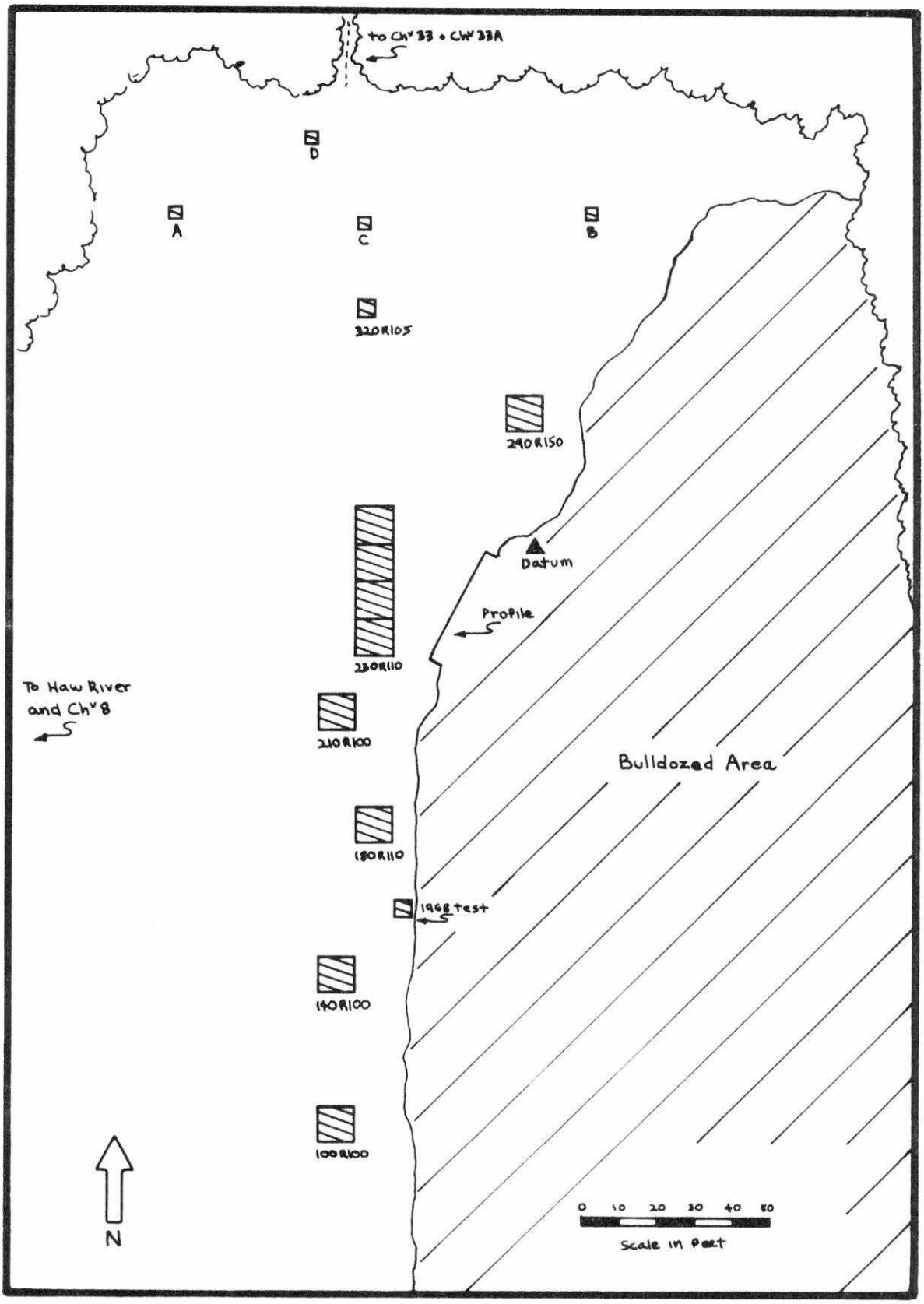
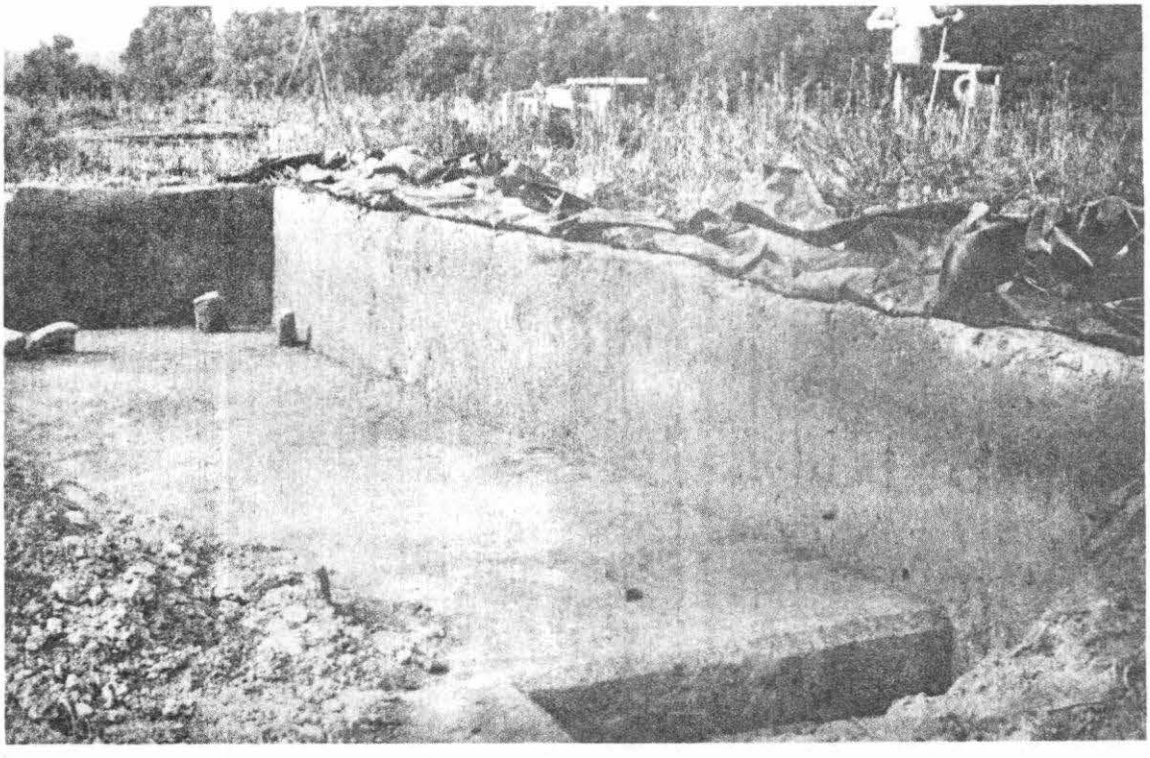


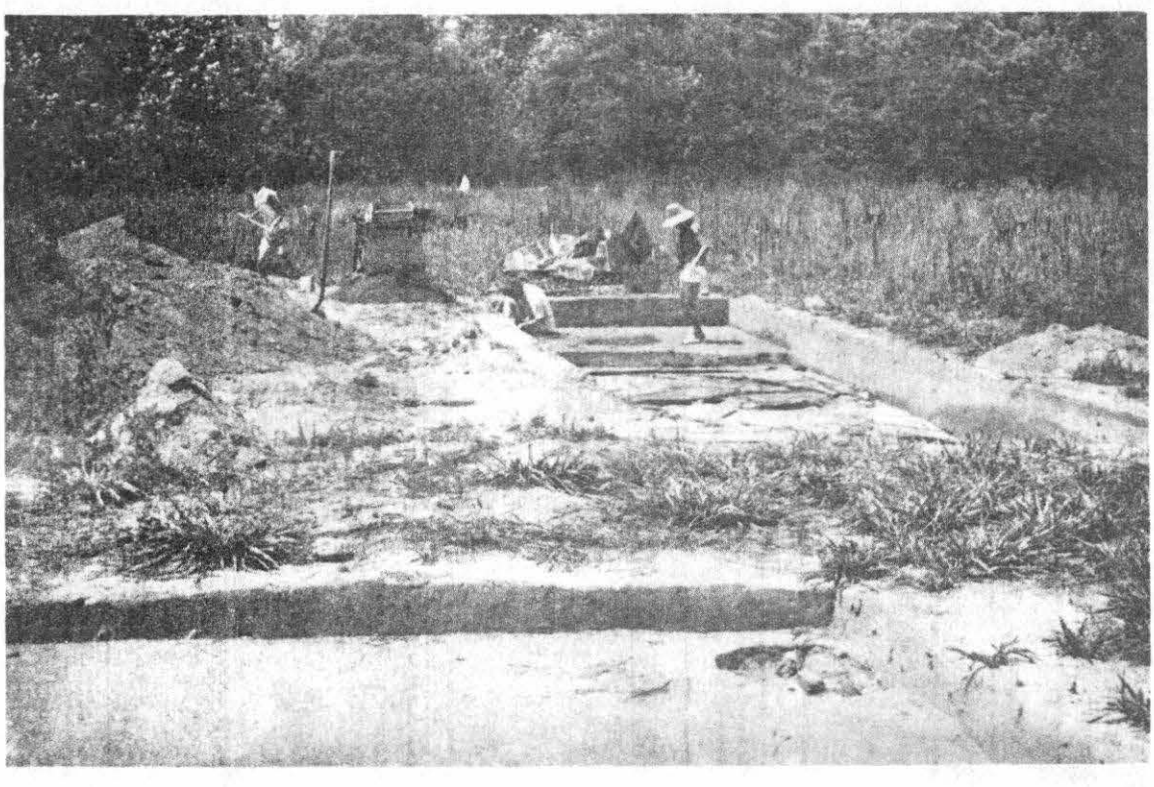
Fig. 16. Ch^{V}28, General Location and Excavations

PLATE V



$Ch^{V}28$, Test Profile (Looking Southwest)

PLATE VI



$Ch^{V}28$, General View of Excavation (Looking Northeast)

seventy-two artifacts were recovered in this manner.

Late that spring, one 5' x 5' test square was excavated on the western edge of the bulldozed area (Figs. 6 and 16). This test revealed a shallow plow zone over what was interpreted as a sterile sandy-clay subsoil. No cultural material was found below the plow zone.

Upon returning to the site at the beginning of the 1969 summer season, it was noticed that additional bulldozing operations had exposed a small section of relatively deep deposits just north of test #1. Since the bulldozer had created a profile through this area, it was decided to clean up a 30' section to reveal the stratigraphy (Plate V, Figs. 16 and 17).

Eight pieces of pottery were recovered from the plow zone and one directly below, while lithic artifacts and chippage occurred down to subsoil.

Based on the evidence displayed in the profile, nine 10' x 10' squares and four 5' x 5' squares were dug along the crest of the remainder of the site (Fig. 16). Until square 230R110 was started, nothing was uncovered which contradicted the findings of the 1968 test.

Figure 17 shows drawings of the R110 line. The division between the plow zone and level 1 was quite clear. The criteria for dividing level 1 from level 2 was based on a slight change of color and texture. The tan/orange clay turned a darker color and a "grittier" texture. Level 3 was removed only in square 260R110. Levels 2 and 3 were removed in

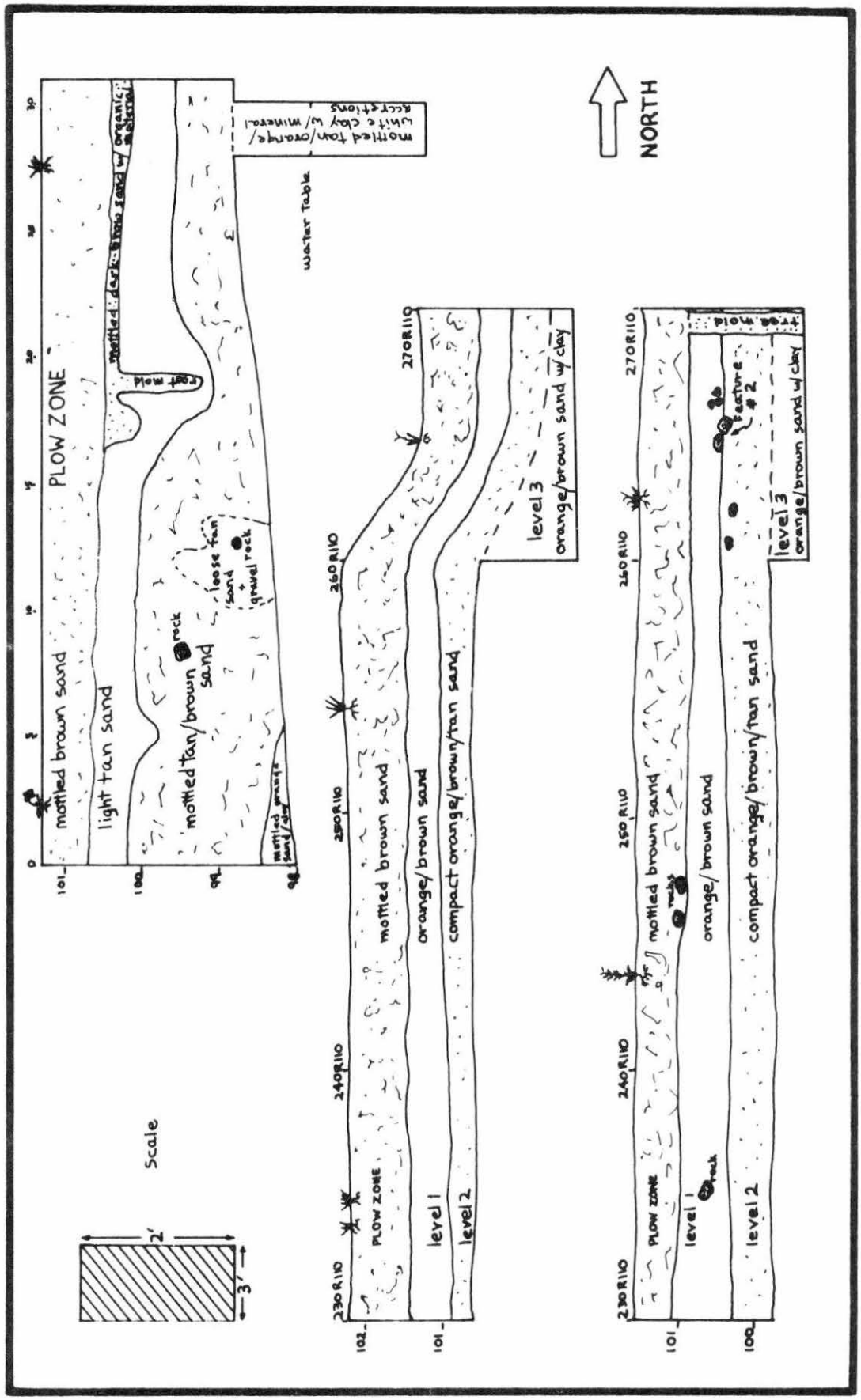


Fig. 17. Ch^{V}28, Profiles

arbitrary .5 levels because no natural soil divisions could be seen.

Features

Feature #1 was a shallow, rock-filled depression in the northeast corner of square 210R100. The fill contained several large rocks and 73 chips (Foreground, Plate VII). Many of the rocks had protruded up into the plow zone--a situation thought to indicate the possibility of disturbance.

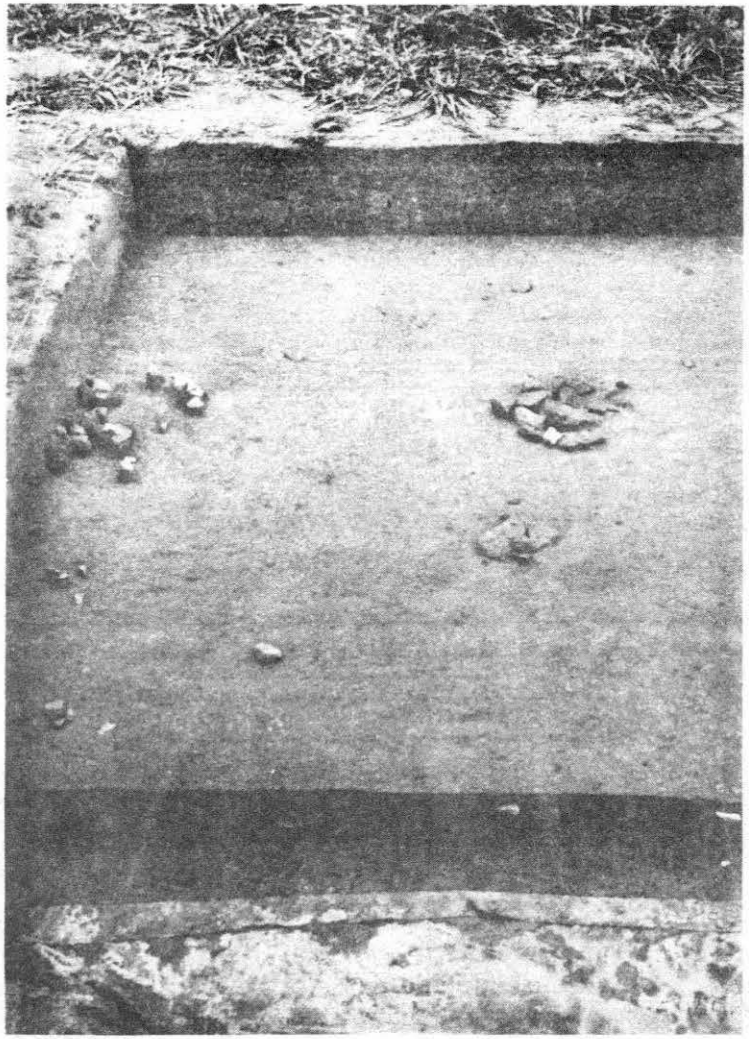
Features #2, 3 and 4 were uncovered on top level 2 in square 260R110 (Plate VII). They were concentrations of cracked rocks similar to Feature 5 in square 280R150. No pit outlines or other signs of disturbance were noticed. The greatest difference between their upper extension was .02' and none extended downward more than .30' past each other.

Feature #3 contained a very fine example of a Stanly-type projectile point directly beneath its large central rock.

In addition to concentrations, individual rocks were scattered across the top of level 2 in square 260R110 and 290R150 (Plate XVIII and XIX). The most reasonable explanation for this situation is that the features represent archaic hearths lying directly upon an old ground surface. In all probability the site was seasonally used and contains an infinite number of surfaces building up much like coats of wax on a table surface.

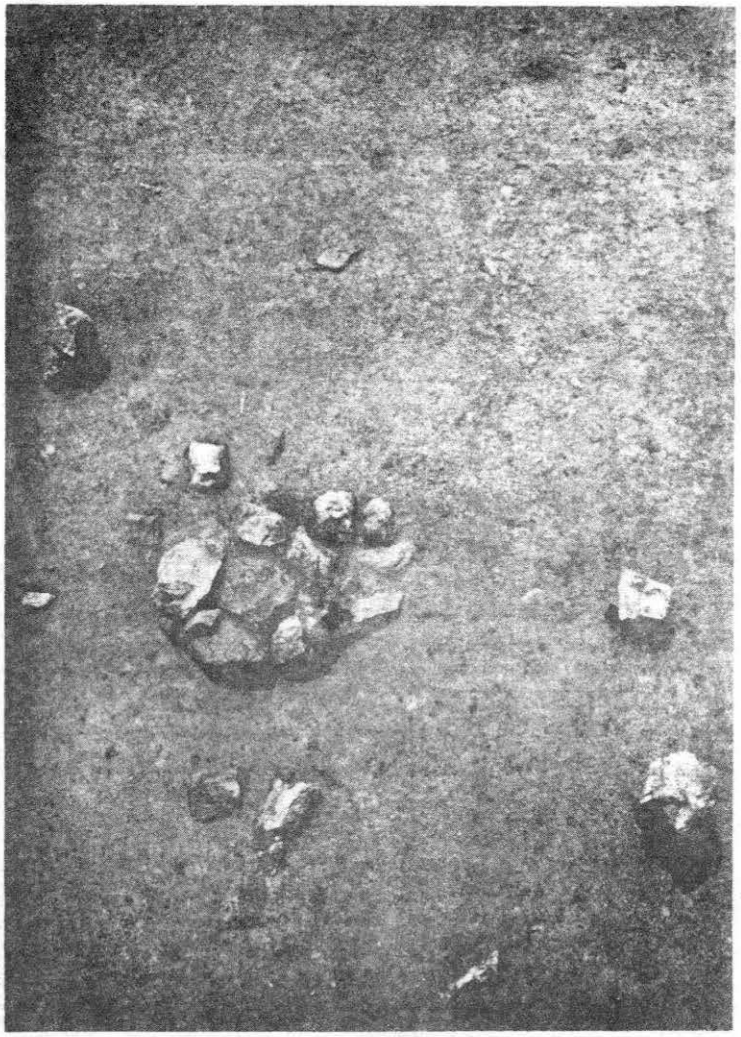
The greatest occupation took place during the

PLATE VII



Ch^{V}28, Top of Level 2, Square 160R110, Features 2, 3 and 4 (Looking North)

PLATE VIII



Ch^{V}28, Top of Level 2, Square 290R150, Feature 5 (Looking West)

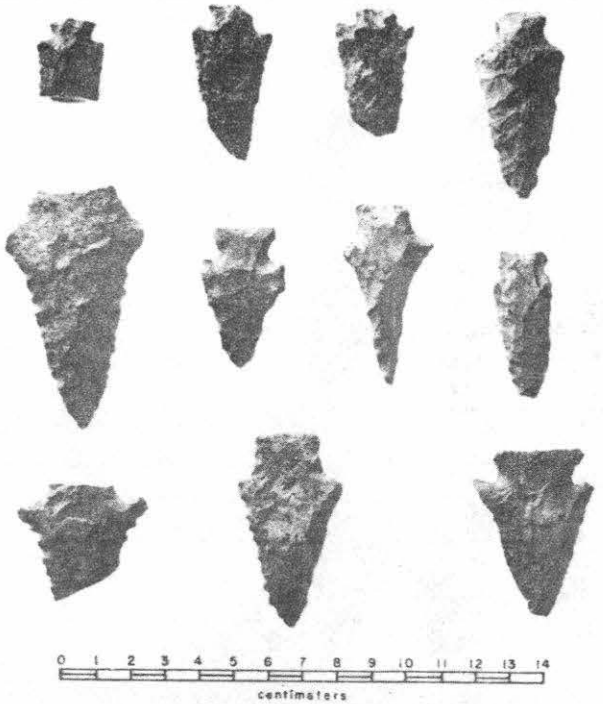
UNIT OR LEVEL	TYPES									
	KIRK	STANLY	MORROW MOUNTAIN I	MORROW MOUNTAIN II	GUILFORD	SAVANNAH RIVER	YADKIN	HILLSBORO	UNIDEN-TIFIED	TOTAL
Profile				1					1	2
P.Z.	6	7	6	39	4	1	1	2	30	96
L-1		1		5	1				4	11
L-2	1		1	4					3	9
Fea. 2									1	1
Fea. 3		1							1	2
Test D			2						1	3
TOTAL	7	9	9	49	5	1	1	2	41	124

Fig. 18. Ch^{V}28, Distribution of Projectile Points

UNIT OR LEVEL	TYPE													TOTAL
	BLADES	SCRAPERS	DRILLS	GRAVERS	GOUGES	HAMMER-STONES	CHOPPERS	CORES & BLANKS	REWORKED FLAKES	NUTTING-STONE	GRINDING-STONE	FLAKES	FLAKE WEIGHT IN OUNCES	
Profile	4	2						3	6			132	24	147
P.Z.	84	72	3	1	2	3	1	39	53	1		6627	1216	6886
L-1	17	21			1	2		12	13			1125	192	1191
L-2	4	12				1		4	8		1	611	93	641
L-3									1			14	3	15
Fea. 1												73	15	73
Fea. 2												28	6	28
Fea. 3												10	2	10
Fea. 4												1	-	1
Fea. 5												2	-	2
Test A		1				1						16	4	18
Test B												22	6	22
Test C	2							1	1			94	23	98
Test D	4	1							5			117	26	127
TOTAL	115	109	3	1	3	7	1	59	87	1	1	8872	1610	9259

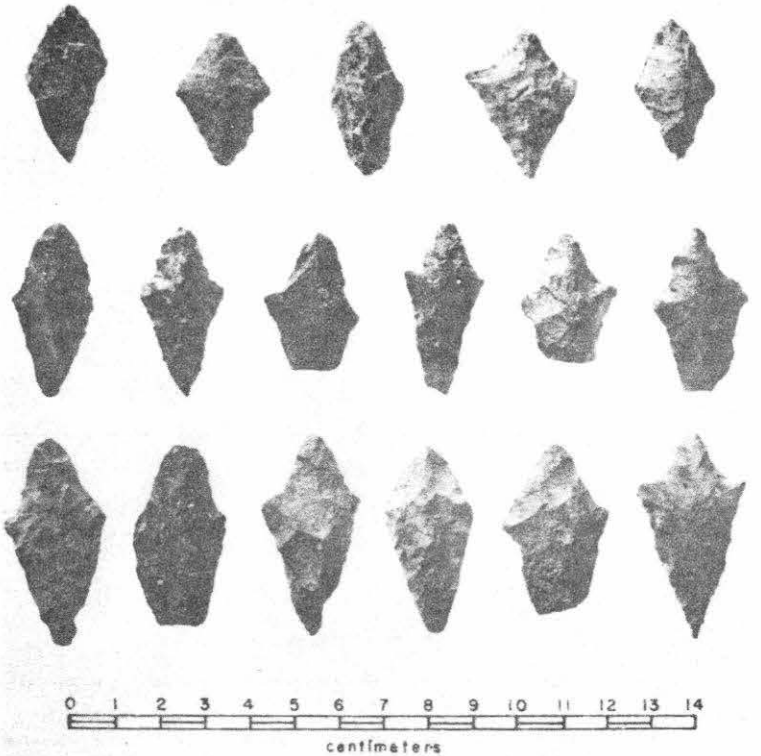
Fig. 19. Ch^{V}28, Distribution of Worked Stone (Exclusive of Projectile Points)

PLATE IX

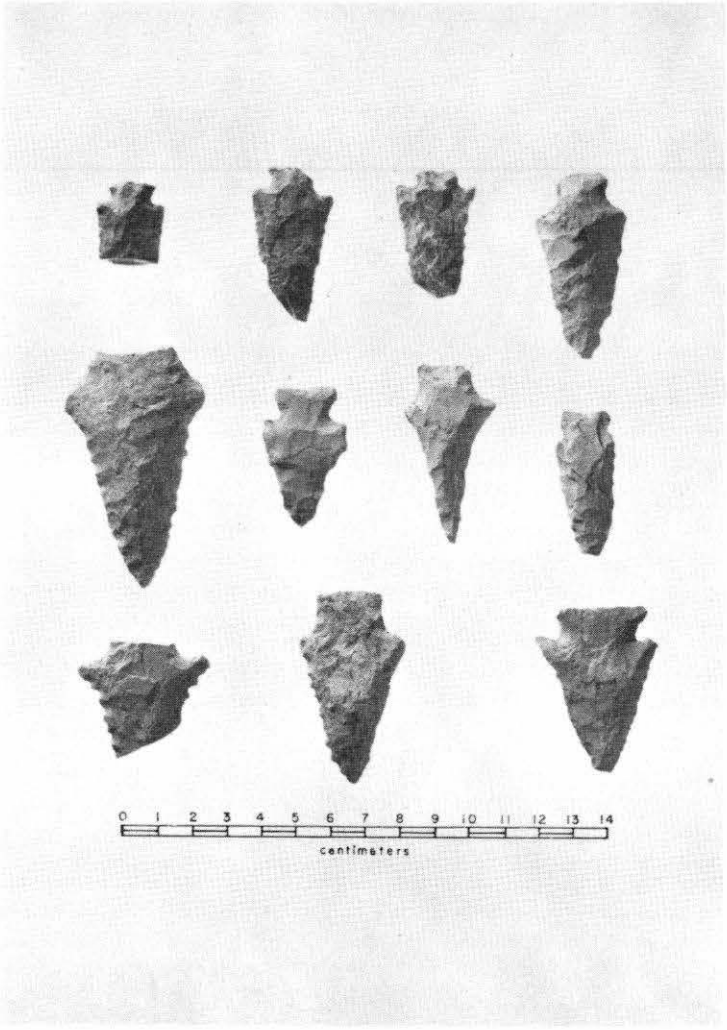


Ch^{V}28, Miscellaneous Archaic
Projectile Points

PLATE X



Ch^{V}28, Morrow Mountain II
Projectile Points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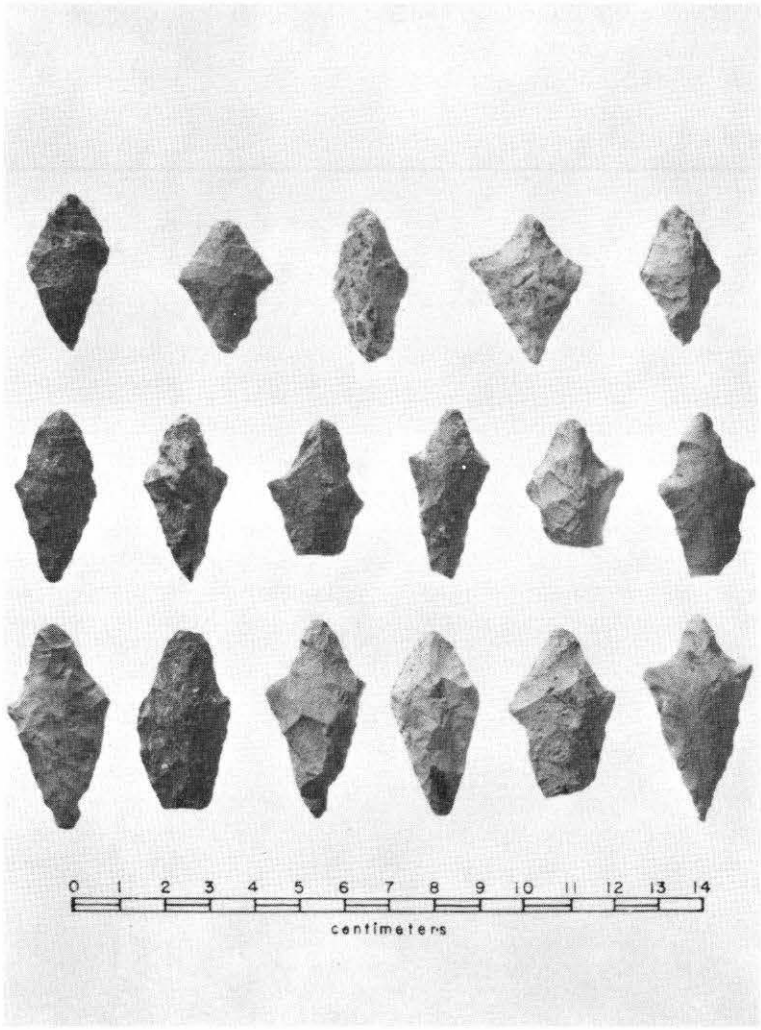
centimeters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centimeters

Middle Archaic, about 4,000 BC (Figs. 18 and 19). Forty-one percent of the projectile points are of the Morrow Mountain II variety (Fig. 18 and Plate X). The earliest occupation is indicated by Kirk materials (Plate IX) about 6,000 BC and the latest by caraway, around AD 1700 (Fig. 18).

Figure 19 shows the distribution of worked stone other than projectile points. With a few exceptions such as one Kirk drill (and the projectile points), stone work seems to resist style changes. This fact made them of limited value in establishing relative occupation dates for the site. As with $Ch^{V}33$, the ceramics will be discussed along with those from $Ch^{V}29$.

$Ch^{V}29$

A natural sand level starting directly south of $Ch^{V}8$ was designated $Ch^{V}29$ during the 1964 survey (Fig. 2). Three pieces of pottery and seven stone chips were recovered at this time. The entire area is presently planted in slash pine but had been used as farm land from approximately AD 1850 to AD 1955.

One small test hole was dug in what was considered to be the center of the site just prior to the completion of testing operations on $Ch^{V}8$ (Fig. 6). Two cracked rocks, one unifacial end scraper, one retouched flake and nine chips were removed from the plow zone. Although no other cultural remains were noted, the site was found to be deeply stratfied. A pot-hole, perhaps 10' x 15' had been dug by unknown persons

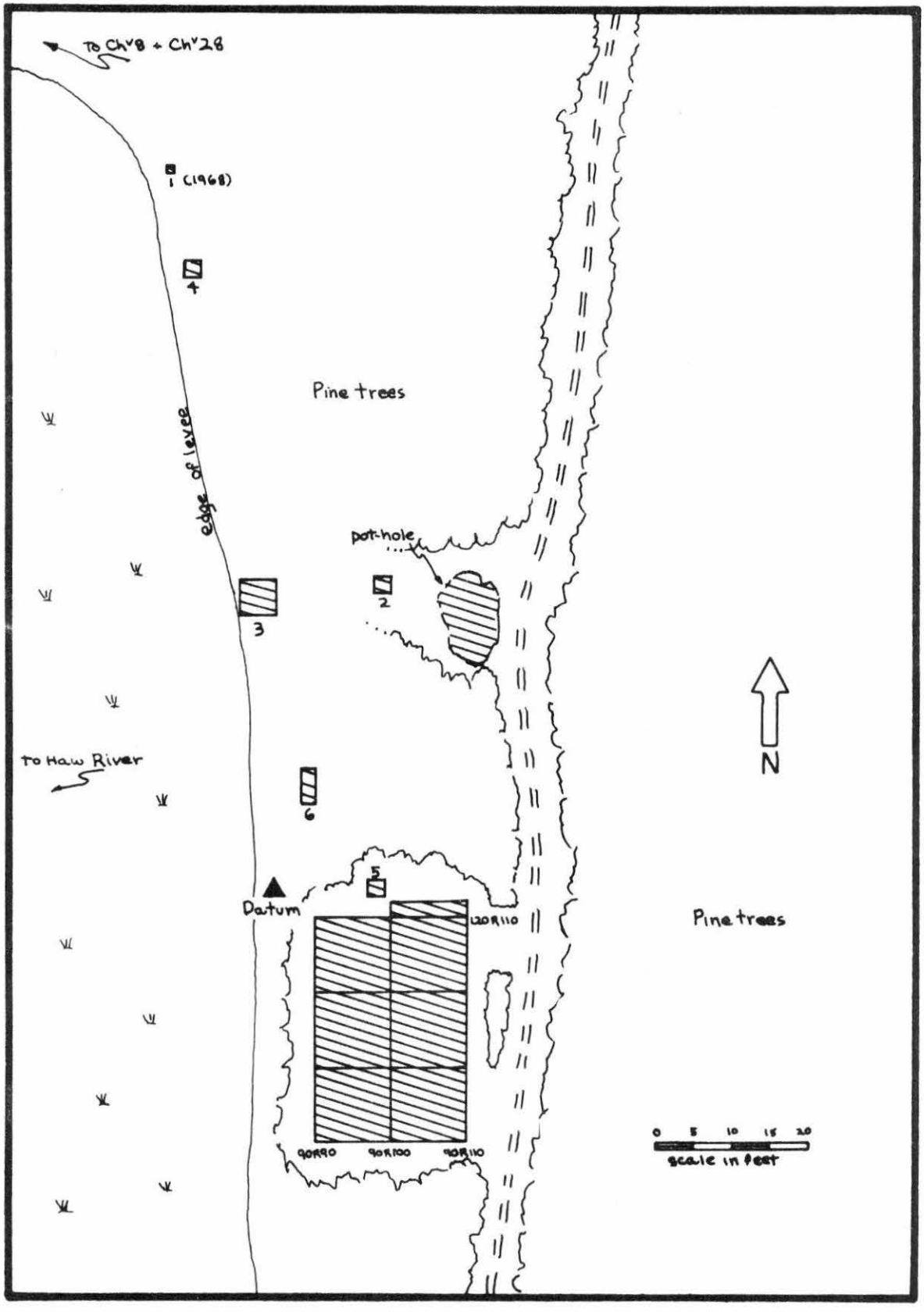


Fig. 20. Ch^{V}29, General Location and Excavations

previous to our testing.

Towards the end of the 1969 summer season, after closing down $Ch^{V}28$, it was decided to place several more tests in $Ch^{V}29$. A brief reconnaissance of the site revealed another pot-hole in the vacinity of the first one. This second hole was cleaned out in order to check the stratigraphy. It was with some surprise that 83 artifacts were recovered from the fill and back-dirt. The hole was labeled test #2.

Tests 3, 4 and 6 (Fig. 20) contained abundant amounts of pottery in the plow zone and similar to $Ch^{V}8$, archaic type lithic materials below. Test #3 proved of particular interest in that artifacts were found to a depth of 6.50' below the surface. At this point a sterile, compact orange clay with gravel was encountered and interpreted as being the bottom of the level. A concentration of archaic artifacts began about 3.90' and ended at 5.10' below the surface (Fig. 21 and Plate XI).

A diffused circular discoloration was observed directly beneath the plow zone of test #5 (Fig. 22). Upon excavation it was found to be a u-shaped pit containing cracked rocks, small triangular projectile points, several large potsherds, and two pieces of highly deteriorated bone.

Six 10' x 10' squares were then stripped of their plow zone revealing eleven more ill-defined, mottled areas (Fig. 22 and Plate XVI). These features ranged in diameter from 1.00' to 4.00' and, after excavation, from 1.50' to 4.00' in depth.

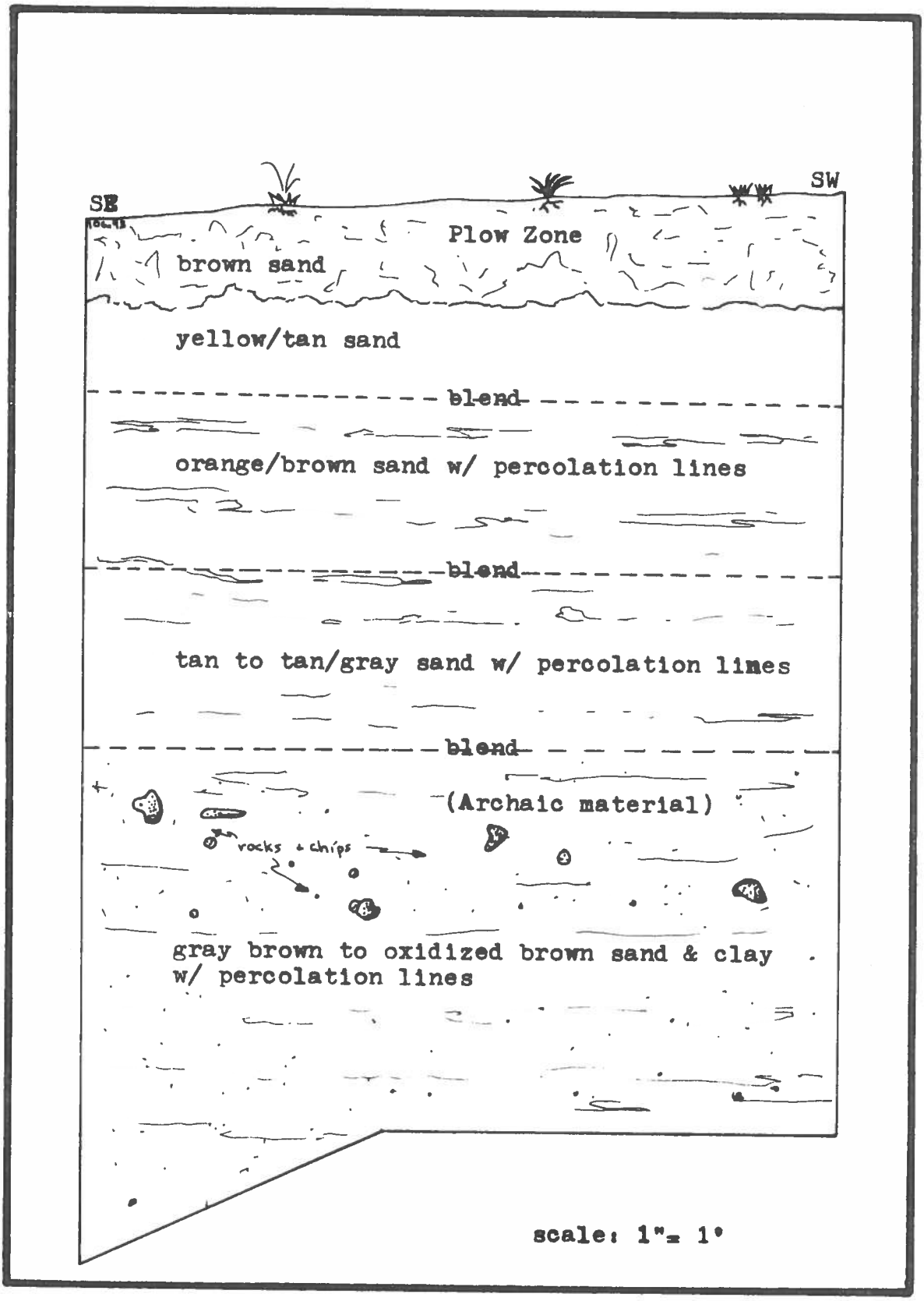
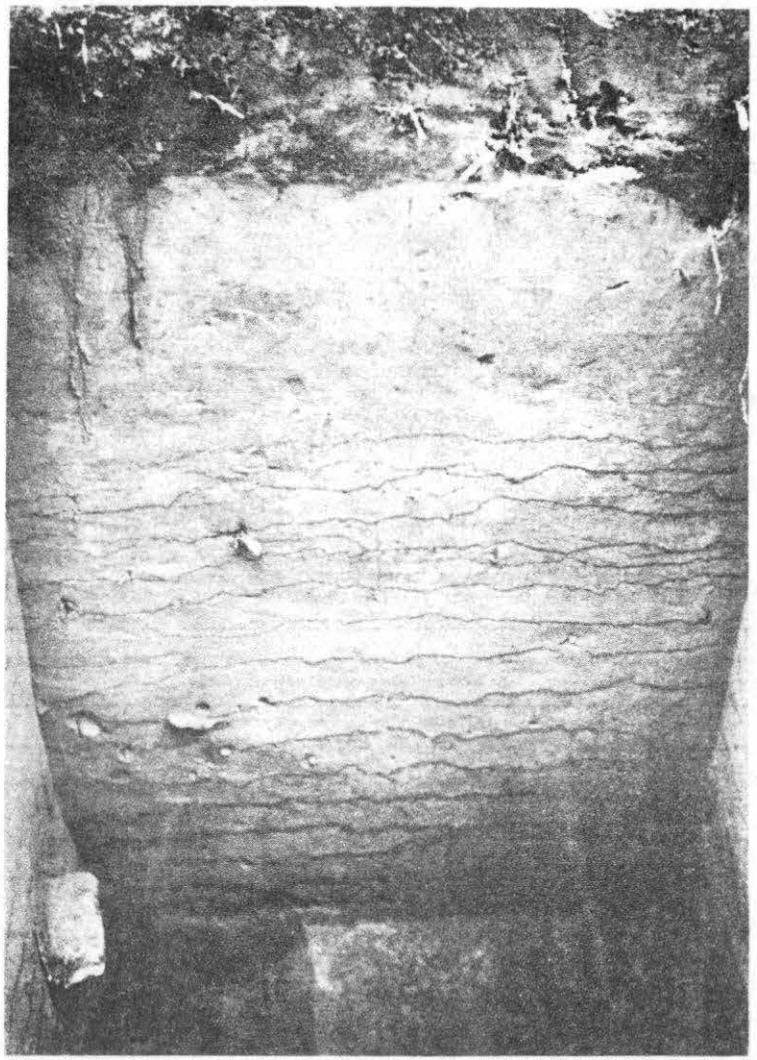


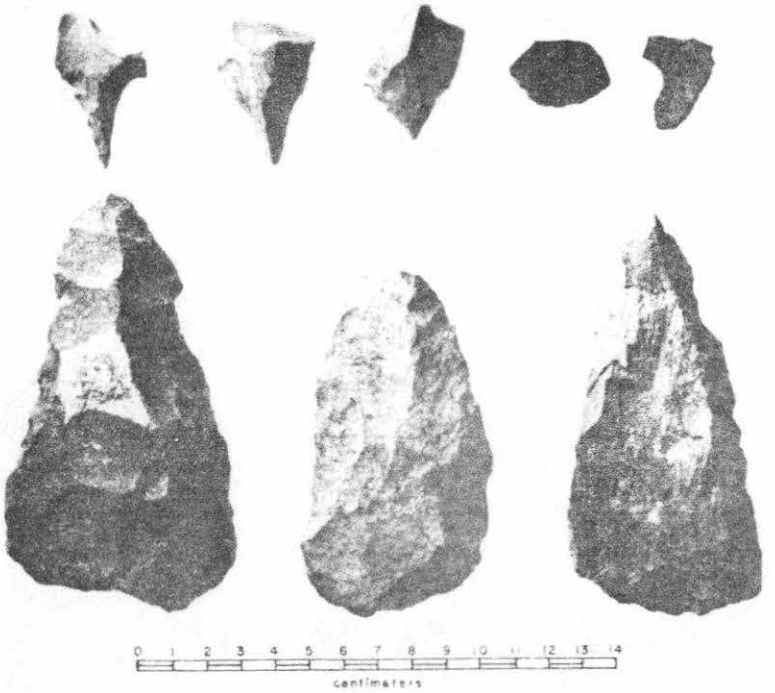
Fig. 21. Ch^{V}29, Profile of Test 3

PLATE XI

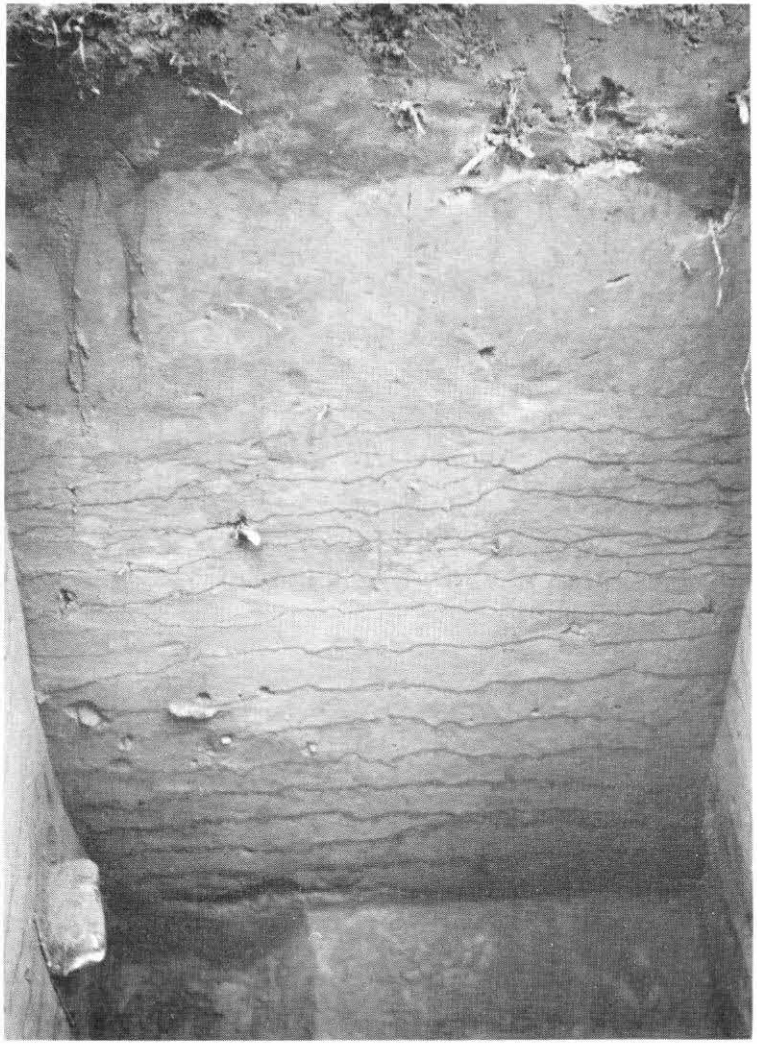


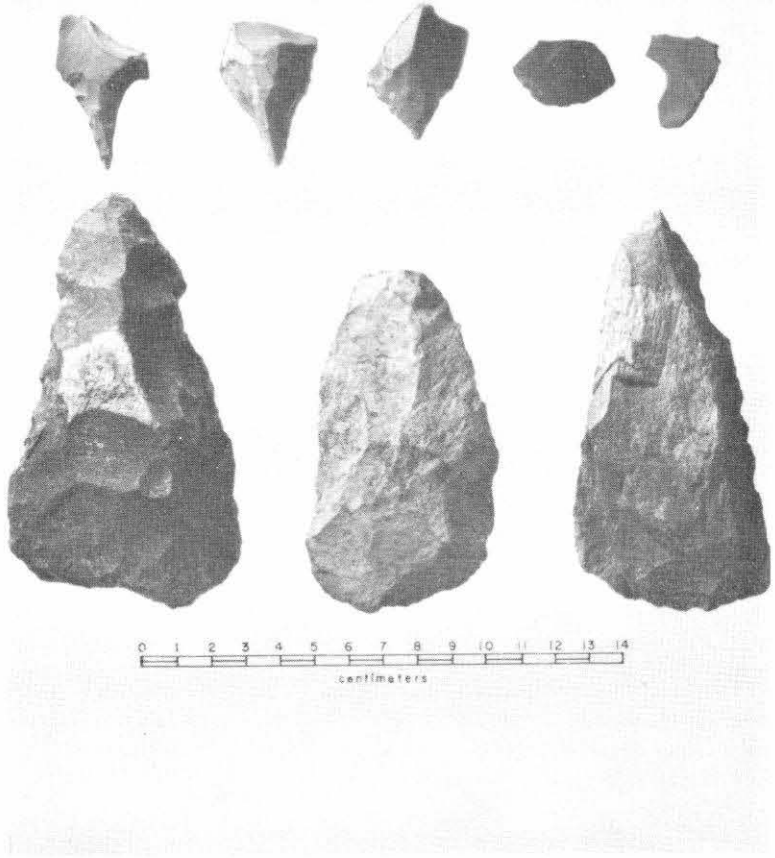
Ch^{V}29, Profile of Test 3 (Looking South)

PLATE XII



Ch^{V}29, Top (L-R): Drills, Scraper, Slate Gorget Fragment; Bottom: Hoes




0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
centimeters

Features 6, 7, 9, 12 and 14 turned out to be nothing more than burnt tree remains.

Feature #8 was a shallow depression containing 2 potsherds, 9 chips, and 4.5 oz. of unidentified bone fragments.

Feature #11 had what appeared to be several post holes or small pits around a central area showing signs of a fire.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 13 all seemed to have been u-shaped refuse pits. Plate XIII shows the fill of partially excavated feature #3. All the refuse pits contained an abundance of cracked rocks, pottery, small triangular points (Plate XVIII), fresh water mussel shell, and bone fragments. In addition, features 2, 3 and 11 contained glass trade beads and kaolin pipe fragments of European origin (Plate XV). Feature #15, thought to be a post hole, contained a piece of worked metal (Plate XV) which may have been a musket part.

The bottom of feature #3 (Plate XIV) was lined with rocks, one of which had been used as a matate. The apparently careful placement of the stones in a 4.00' deep pit, may indicate an original storage function before being used as a refuse pit.

Feature #2 contained a walnut shell fragment and 12 mint seeds. Feature #3 had 2 watergum tree seeds while several hickory and walnut fragments were found in feature #1.

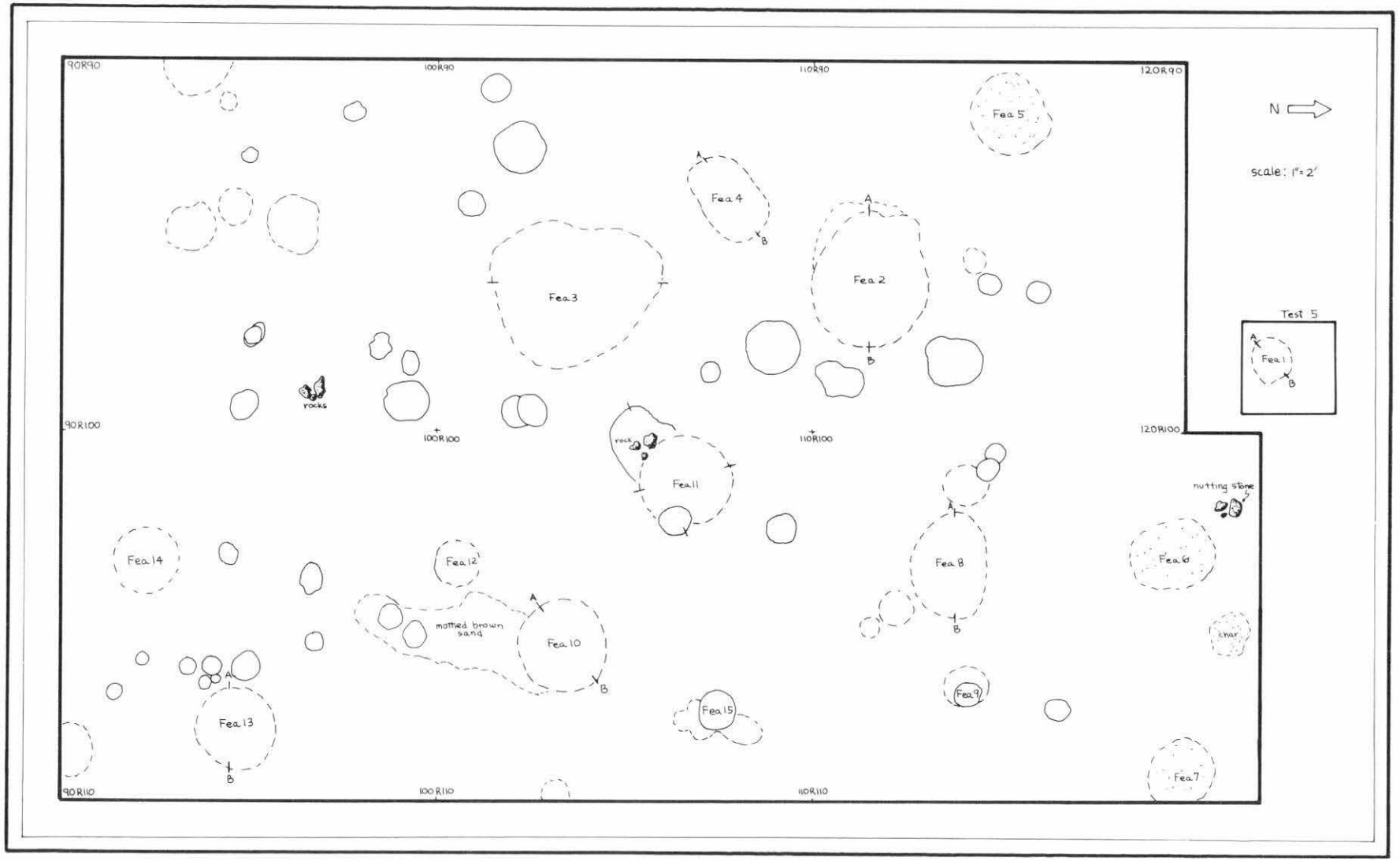


Fig. 22. Ch^{V}29, Top of Level 1

Charcoal samples were obtained from features 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6.

The projectile points from the features, as well as the rest of the site, were all the Middle to Late Woodland triangular type (Plate XVIII). As may be seen in Figure 23, 48% were Uwharrie, 7% were Hillsboro, and 45% were broken and unidentifiable (after Coe, n.d.: "The Poole Site" and n.d.: "Or^{V}11").

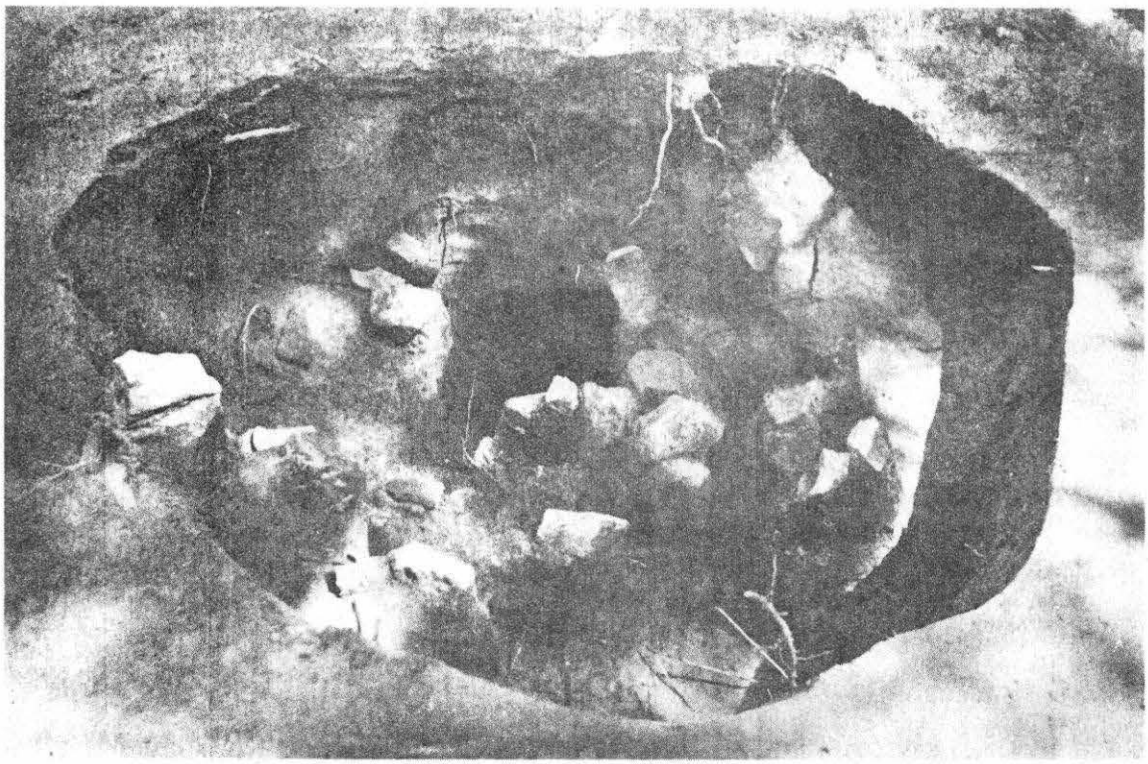
The ceramics from Ch^{V}29 are discussed in the next chapter, however, reference to Figures 24, 25, 26 and 27 may be useful in the following conclusions concerning Ch^{V}29.

The site was first occupied during the Middle Archaic or about 5000 BC. With the exception of the plow zone and features, these materials are found throughout the entire levee formation. The next, and much shorter occupation, came around AD 1450 and was the source of the refuse pits, Uwharrie triangular projectile points, crushed felsite and crushed quartz pottery.

The next change in diagnostic material was very brief and occurred during the Late Developmental and Early Historic Periods. Hillsboro triangular projectile points, finely made sand tempered pottery, and trade items such as glass beads and kaolin pipes are the diagnostic cultured remains from this occupation.

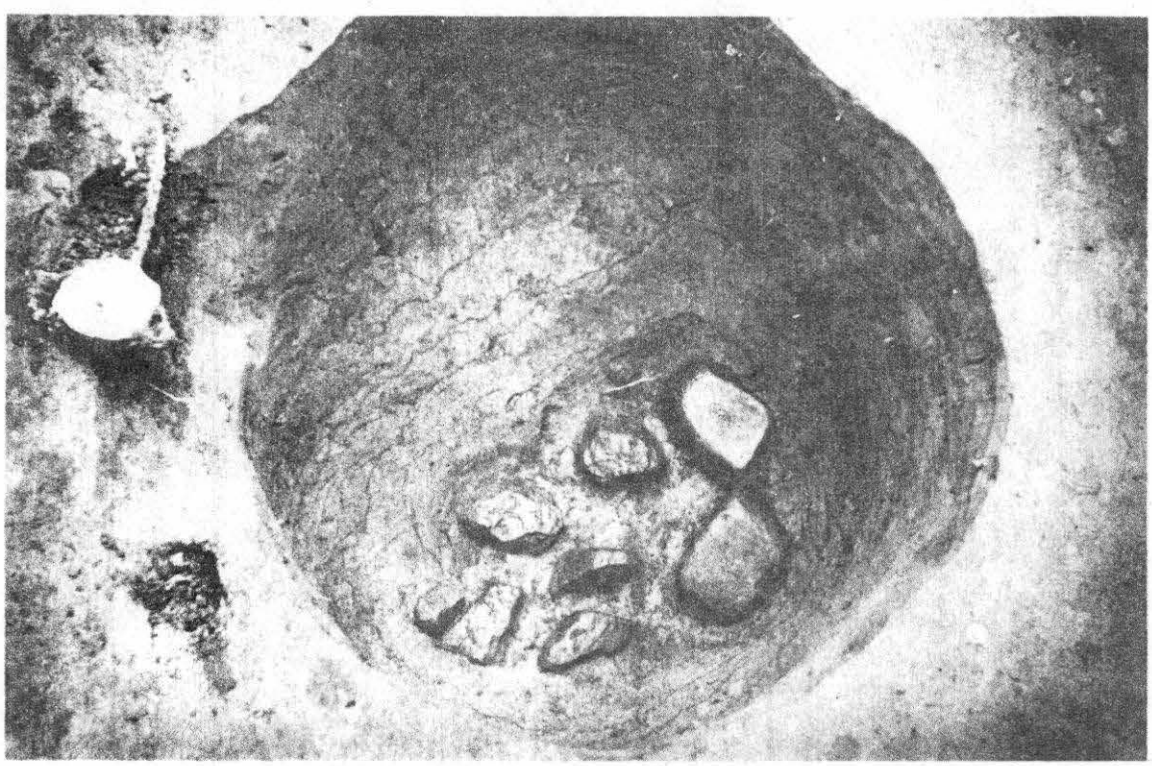
The mixing of the Middle Developmental and Late Developmental/Historic artifacts in the features may well indicate a transition phase. The latter materials were

PLATE XIII



Ch^V29, Square 100R100, Feature 3 Partially Excavated

PLATE XIV

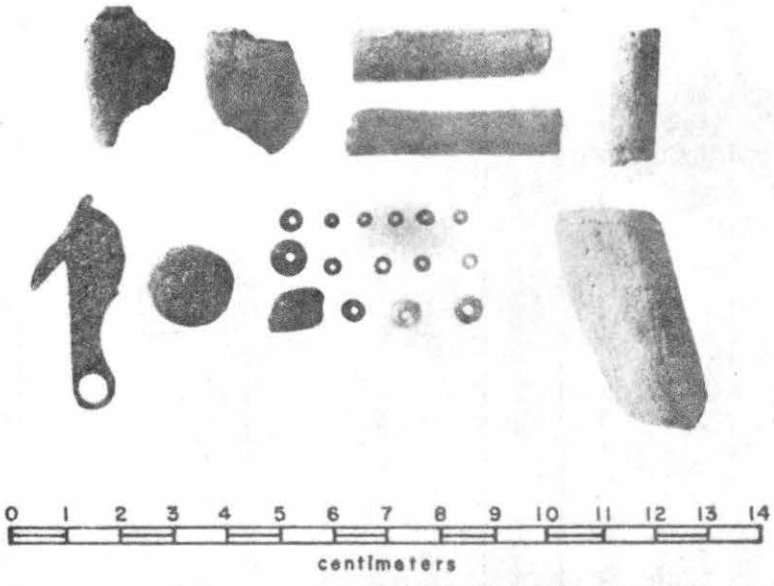


Ch^V29, Square 100R100, Feature 3 Excavated

being introduced into the cultural inventory of the former and augmenting rather than changing it. It may also be an indication that the features were dug during the Historic Period, and the New Hope and Uwharrie materials were mixed in the fill dirt which was used to back-fill the features.

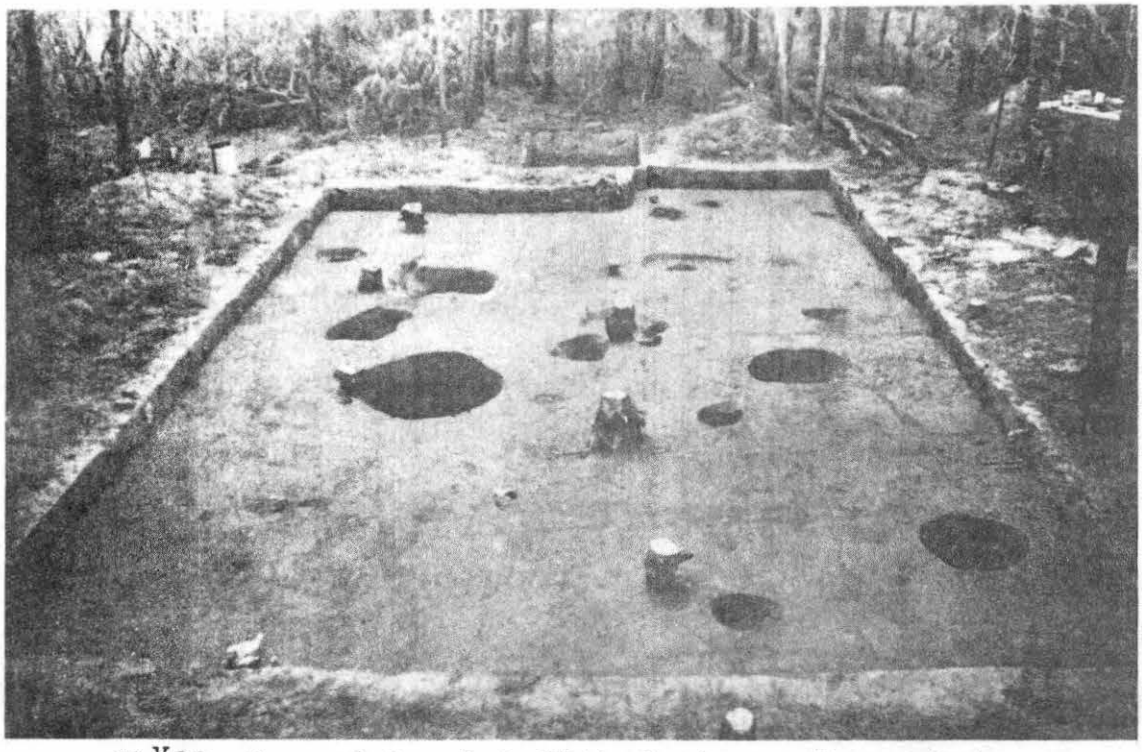
The 1969 excavations seem to have just touched on the edges of the primary occupation area. If this is true, it would account for the lack of post holes and other cultural debris usually associated with even semi-permanent habitations during the Woodland Period.

PLATE XV



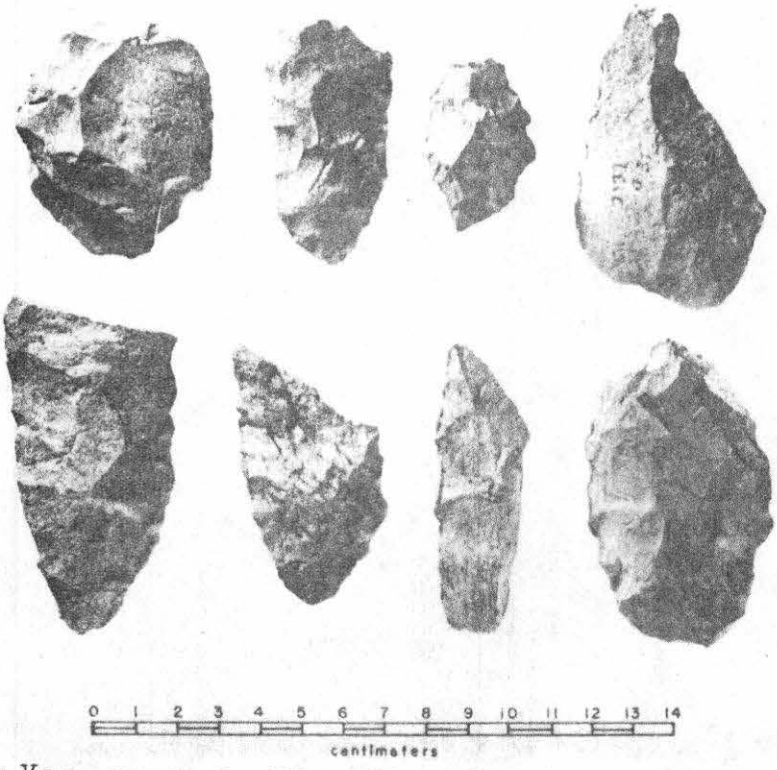
Ch^{V}29, Miscellaneous Historic Artifacts

PLATE XVI



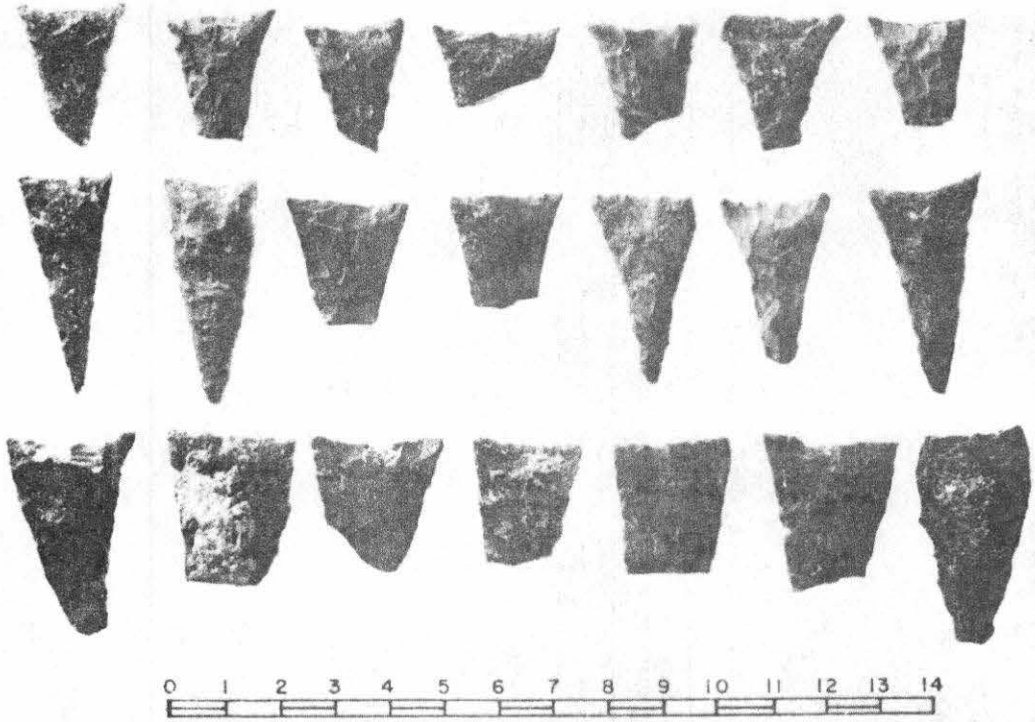
Ch^{V}29, Top of Level 1 With Features Excavated

PLATE XVII

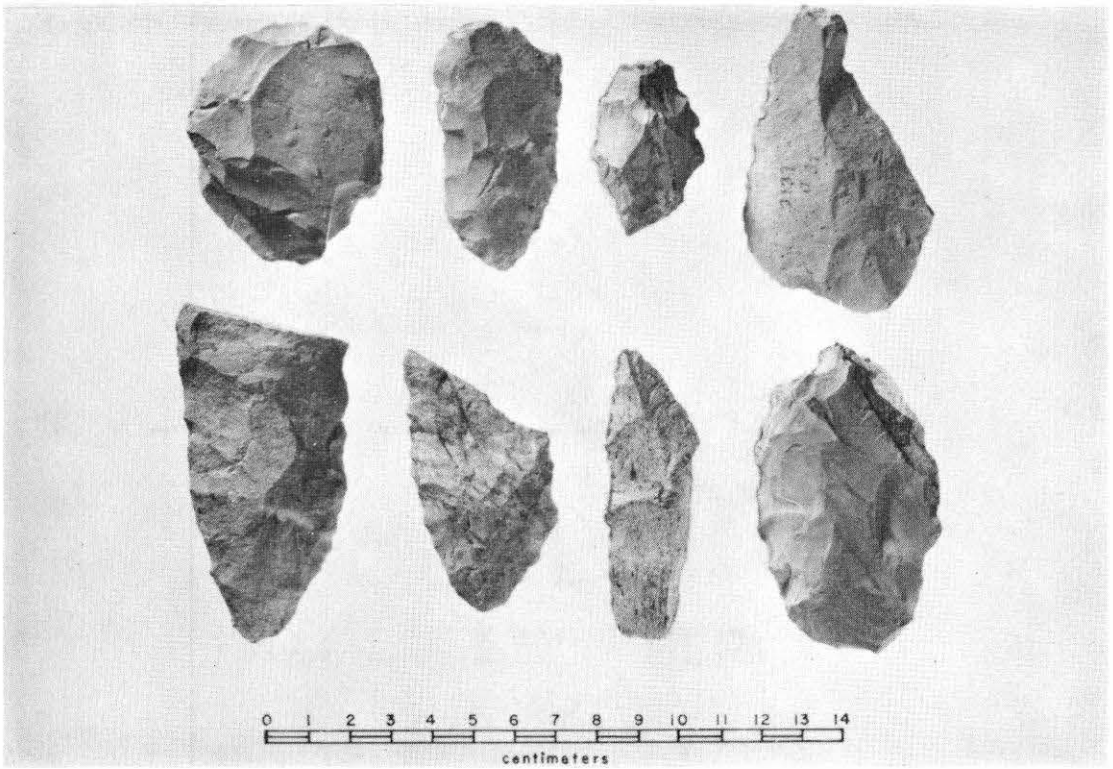


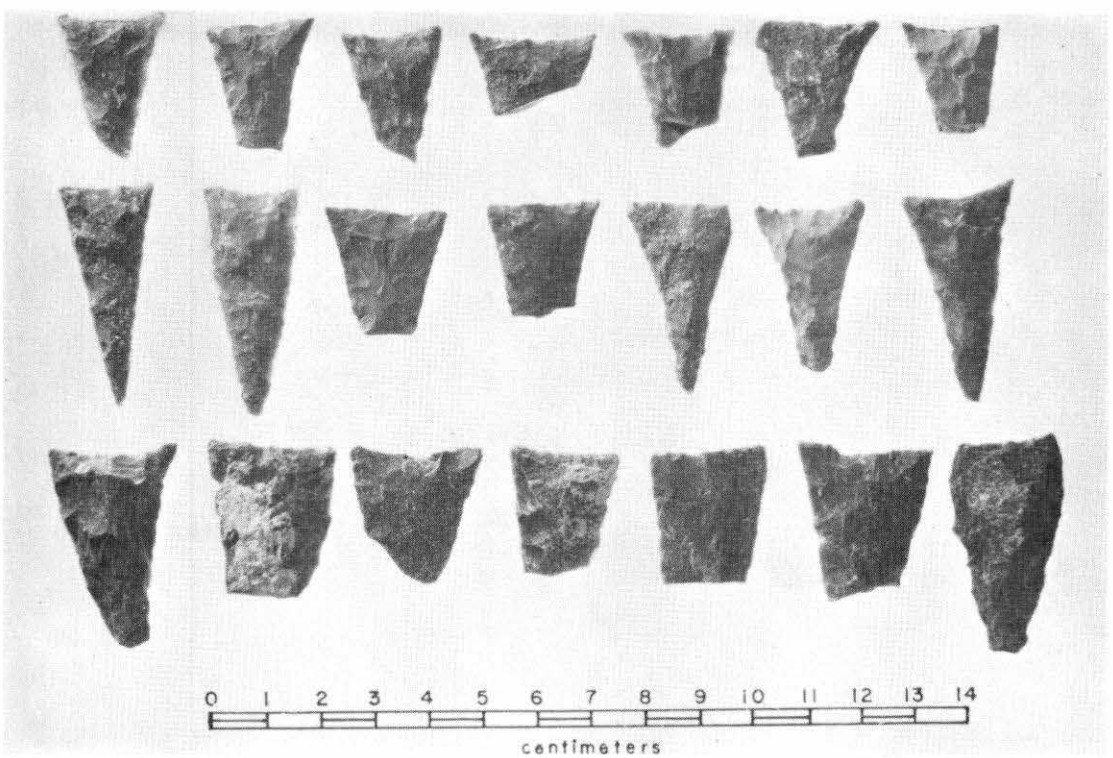
Ch^{V}29, Test 3, Miscellaneous Stone Tools From the Archaic Level (3.90'-5.10')

PLATE XVIII



Ch^{V}29, Uwharrie Projectile Points


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
centimeters


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
centimeters

SITE & LEVEL	TYPES											
	KIRK CORNER NOTCHED	KIRK SERRATED	STANLY	MORROW MOUNTAIN I	MORROW MOUNTAIN II	GUILFORD	SAVANNAH RIVER	YADKIN	UWHARRIE	HILLSBORO	UNIDEN-TIFIED	TOTAL
Ch^V33												
P.Z.										1	1	2
L-1								1	3	4	7	15
Test A											1	1
Test D									1			1
TOTAL								1	4	5	9	19
Ch^V33a												
.4'-.6'											1	1
1.2'-1.4'						1						1
2.0'-3.2'		1									1	2
TOTAL		1				1					2	4
Ch^V29												
P.Z.									11	3	10	24
Fea.1									2		2	4
Fea.2									2	1	3	6
Fea.3									6		3	9
Fea.4									2			2
Fea.13									2		3	5
Test 3:												
1.5'-3.5'									1			1
3.5'-4.7'											1	1
4.7'-5.4'											2	2
TOTAL									26	4	24	54

Fig. 23. Ch^V29, Ch^V33, Ch^V33a: Distribution of Projectile Points

CHAPTER IV

CERAMICS FROM CH^V28, CH^V29 and CH^V33

The following chapter deals with the 2546 potsherds recovered during 1969 excavations at Ch^V28, Ch^V29 and Ch^V33. With the exception of material from the features and level 2 of test 6 at Ch^V29, all the ceramics came from a context which had been disturbed and mixed by cultivation.

Analysis was begun by separating the sherds on the basis of their visually perceptible attributes. The following seven attributes (after Shephard 1968) were found to be constant and thus useful in a comparative analysis:

Temper--Nonplastic additions to the clay before vessel manufacture.

Surface treatment--Alteration of the surface of the vessel before or after firing.

Interior treatment--Alteration of the interior of the vessel before or after firing.

Color--The relative color of the exterior, profile, and interior of a sherd.

Thickness--Range of thickness of vessel walls.

Hardness--The measurement on the geologic 1-9 scale of the hardness of the paste reflecting the degree of firing.

Vessel Form--The projected shape and size of a complete vessel.

It should be mentioned here that a classification system such as the one above, is only a construct of the

archaeologist for defining temporal and spacial ceramic relationships. There is no certain manner of measuring how closely it reflects the discriminations used by the aboriginal ceramicist.

After separating the sherds by their attributes, it was noticed that the sherds formed clusters on the basis of shared traits--the more shared traits between two sherds, the greater their association. The term "series" was applied to each such clustering of sherds. Within each series, "types" were designated according to the variation in surface treatment.

New Hope Series

Smith (1965: 107-117) defined this series on the basis of 214 sherds collected during his 1964 survey of the New Hope Reservoir area. During the 1969 excavations, 1219 of the 2546 pieces of pottery were assigned to this series and were classified into the following types:

New Hope Plain (Plate XX)

(a) smoothed to floated (see Smith 1965: 109-111)

(b) rough or gritty (see Smith 1965: 111-112)

New Hope Cord-Marked (Plates XXIII and XXIV)

(a) heavy cord (see Smith 1965: 112-113)

(b) fine cord (see Smith 1965: 113-114)

New Hope Fabric-Marked (Plate XXII)

see Smith 1965: 115-116

New Hope Net Impressed (Plates XIX and XXIV)

(a) see Smith 1965: 116

(b) open weave--same as New Hope Net Impressed (a), but the knots are much smaller and are spaced approximately 10mm apart.

New Hope Simple Stamped

Same as New Hope Plain Smoothed except the surface has been stamped then smoothed over. This classification is made on the basis of one sherd.

Tempering material is invariably fine to medium crushed felsite. It comprises from 10% to 40% of the paste which gives the sherds a granular appearance and feel. Most sherds also contain fine micaceous sand and small pieces of water-worn quartz.

Vessels were constructed by coiling on a hand-molded base. The pottery was generally fired in an oxidizing atmosphere to a hardness ranging from 2.5 to 4.0 and a tan-orange-brown color. Breaks commonly occurred across coil lines. Sherd thickness ranged from 6mm to 10mm.

Vessel form appears to be a straight-sided, conoidal-base pot. The absence of rim and large body sherds makes a projection of size difficult, however, the average rim diameter is about 25cm and the depth is estimated to average about 35cm. The interiors of the vessels were tooled or scraped and then partially finger-smoothed. Surface treatment has been partially obliterated on many sherds by smoothing before firing.

The New Hope Series represents 48% (1219 sherds) of the 2546 sherds from the 1969 excavations (Fig. 28). Some similarities appear to exist between this series and the Roanoke Series (South 1959: 60-61) from the Roanoke

Rapids area of northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia.

Uwharrie Series

A cluster of 1062 sherds fit Coe's (1952: 308; 1964: 32; and n.d.: the Poole Site Report) description of Uwharrie pottery. The outstanding difference between the Uwharrie and New Hope Series is the use of medium to heavy crushed quartz tempering in the former. The types discussed for the New Hope Series apply to the Uwharrie Series with the addition of:

Uwharrie check-stamped (Plate XXIII)

> Based on one sherd from a straight-sided pot some 19 cm in diameter. The wall thickness varies from 8mm in the body to 3mm at the rim. The lip has been thinned, rolled and smoothed. The rectangular check pattern is 10mm x 5mm in size and has been extensively smoothed over. The color is a light tan with black fire marks.

The crushed quartz tempering material ranges in size from .25mm to 4mm and often comprises up to 60% of the paste. This makes the sherds unusually friable.

The Uwharrie Series represents 42% (1062 sherds) of the pottery recovered during the 1969 excavations (Fig. 28). Smith (1965: 120-123) found 36 sherds which appear to be in this series and called them simply a "Coarse Crushed Quartz-tempered ware."

Hillsboro Series

Smith (1965: 107-108, 118-120) collected 8 sherds which he classified as a "fine sand-tempered ware." He

apparently felt, although it is never stated, that this "ware" represented a series which followed both the New Hope and Uwharrie Series. The 1969 excavations produced a cluster of 265 sherds which were distinct from either the New Hope or Uwharrie Series but similar to Smith's 8 sherds.

The basic difference between the Uwharrie and Hillsboro Series is the change from crushed quartz to a fine to medium sand temper. The following two types are added to those already discussed for the New Hope Series:

Hillsboro Plain Brushed (Plate XXI)

> This is similar to New Hope Plain smoothed, except that the exterior shows striations which were applied after smoothing.

Hillsboro Incised (Plate XXI)

> This is the same as New Hope Plain smoothed with the addition of alternating series of parallel incised lines around a squared to slightly rounded rim. The angle of incidence indicates a cazuela bowl form.

The fine to medium sand tempering comprises 10% to 20% of the paste. Several sherds also had small water-worn rock or finely crushed felsite inclusions.

The construction and firing of the pottery appears to be technically superior to the New Hope and Uwharrie Series. Five sherds from $Ch^{V}29$ were much thinner than the average--4mm in thickness. They were broken along the coil lines (Plate XX, bottom row, left).

Coe (1952: 311) remarks that "...the Hillsboro Focus and the Clarksville Focus are the remains of the same people separated by less than two generations." The

Hillsboro Series has been dated around A. D. 1700 (Historic Period) during the climax period of the Siouan speaking Occanechi culture (Coe 1952: 310). Coe, quoted by Benthall (1969: 146), assigns the Clarksville Series to the Occaneechi and Saponi Indians along the Roanoke River area (North Carolina and Virginia) "...in the early contact period."

The lack of simple-stamped, check-stamped, and cob-impressed pottery in the New Hope area sample may be indicative of a strong continuity within the North Carolina Piedmont ceramic tradition (as was seen in the Uwharrie Series) rather than a lack of influence by traditional Hillsboro types as defined by Coe (1958: 311 and n.d.: $Or^{V}11$). The Hillsboro Incised sherds (Plate XXI) probably came from a cazuel bowl and fit Coe's(1952: 311) definition for Hillsboro in both decoration technique and vessel form.

Douglas Rights (1947: 85), in tracing Lawson's A. D. 1700 journey, mentions that Lawson crossed the "Hau" River near present day Swepsonville, N. C. and proceeded to "Occoneechee Hills", an Indian town near present day Hillsborough, N. C. "Occoneechee Hills" or Occoneechee town has been designated as $Or^{V}11$ (Coe, n.d.:$Or^{V}11$) and is the site where the Hillsboro Series was defined. Proportionally, 10% of the 2546 sherds in the New Hope sample are of the Hillsboro Series.

Miscellaneous

One crushed clay-tempered, fabric-marked sherd was

found in the plow zone of $Ch^{V}29$. Smith (1959: 123-124) found 7 clay/grit-tempered sherds, three of which were fabric-marked. These sherds (from both surveys) may have been traded from the coastal plain area (Keel 1970).

The New Hope Series is typically Middle Developmental and probably dates around A. D. 500. Vessel forms were conoidal jars and slightly flared-rim plain bowls (Plate XX).

Some time about A. D. 1200 the Uwharrie Series ceramics became popular in the New Hope area. The only real change was in the substitution of crushed quartz tempering for crushed felsite. Agriculture assumed a more important role in the subsistence activities (Coe 1958: 307). Hoe type tools (Plate XII) became part of the cultural inventory. The projectile point form--a small narrow isosceles triangle--remained basically unchanged from New Hope times.

The Hillsboro Series did not become part of the New Hope assemblage until just prior to A. D. 1700. The vessel forms remained basically the same, but the pottery is of better construction and many sherds are considerably thinner than any observed in the Uwharrie material. Sand with small water-worn rock inclusions was gradually substituted for the crushed quartz temper of the earlier period.

It is only reasonable to assume that the change in ceramic preference was a gradual process. Thus, between the height of popularity for any two series, there would exist a transition zone of mixing of ceramic attributes

from both series. An example of this may be the one crushed quartz tempered check-stamped sherd (Plate XXIII) from $Ch^{V}29$. The vessel form, temper and construction are close to the Uwharrie Series, while the check-stamping is closer to a Hillsboro surface treatment.

In conclusion, the pottery recovered during excavations at $Ch^{V}28$, $Ch^{V}29$ and $Ch^{V}33$ represent several segments of the continuous Piedmont, North Carolina ceramic tradition, which began with the Badin Focus.

TYPES (By Surface Treatment)	UNIT OR LEVEL				TYPE TOTAL
	P.Z.	L-1	L-2	L-3	
NEW HOPE					
Plain	69	8			77
Cord (Heavy)	53	8	1	2	64
Cord (Light)	12	8		1	21
Fabric	4	1			5
Net	8	5			13
Simple Stamped	1				1
Unidentified	156	15			171
TOTAL	303	45	1	3	352
UWHARRIE					
Fabric	15				15
Net (Heavy)	12	2			14
Net (Open Weave)	11	2			13
Unidentified	24	13			37
TOTAL	62	17			79
HILLSBORO					
Plain	6	1			7
Cord	4				4
Net	4				4
Unidentified	5	1			6
TOTAL	19	2			21
TOTAL (UNIT)	384	64	1	3	452

Fig. 24. $Ch^{V}28$, Distribution of Ceramics

TYPES (By Surface Treatment)	UNIT OR LEVEL			TYPE TOTAL
	P.Z.	L-1	FEA. 1	
NEW HOPE				
Plain	1	1		2
Cord (Heavy)		5		5
Cord (Light)	9	10		19
Fabric	13	14		27
Net		13		13
Net (Open Weave)		6	1	7
Unidentified	1	1		2
TOTAL	24	50	1	75
UWHARRIE				
Plain	1	5		6
Cord (Heavy)	2	12		14
Fabric	5			5
Net	6	5		11
Unidentified	24	21	1	46
TOTAL	38	43	1	82
HILLSBORO				
Plain		1		1
Plain (Brushed)	3			3
Cord	4	4		8
Fabric	3	8		11
Net	6	9		15
Unidentified	7	10		17
TOTAL	23	32		55
TOTAL (UNIT)	85	125	2	212

Fig. 25. $Ch^{V}33$, Distribution of Ceramics

TYPES (By Surface Treatment)	UNIT OR LEVEL P.Z.	L-1 (Troweling)	L-2 (Test 6)	TYPE TOTAL
NEW HOPE				
Plain	630	2		632
Cord (Heavy)	7	4	3	14
Cord (Light)	28			28
Fabric	10			10
Unidentified	31	2		33
TOTAL	706	8	3	717
UWHARRIE				
Plain	8			8
Cord (Heavy)	66	1		67
Fabric (Heavy)	22			22
Fabric (Fine)	6			6
Net	325	1		326
Net (Open Weave)	2			2
Unidentified	340	6		346
TOTAL	769	8		777
HILLSBORO				
Plain	24	2	1	27
Plain (Floated)	6			6
Plain (Brushed)	2			2
Cord	25	1		26
Fabric	15			15
Net (Fine)	10			10
Incised	4			4
Unidentified	78	3		81
TOTAL	164	6	1	171
TOTAL (UNIT)	1639	22	4	1665

Fig. 26, Distribution of Ceramics, $Ch^{V}29$ (Excluding Features)

TYPES (By Surface Treatment)	FEATURES											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	11	13	15	
NEW HOPE												
Plain		1	10	3			2	8	15		1	40
Cord	1	25	1									27
Fabric		2										2
Net			2									2
Unidentified			1							3		4
TOTAL	1	28	14	3			2	8	15	3	1	75
UWHARRIE												
Plain		2		1								3
Cord (Heavy)		8	4								1	13
Fabric (Heavy)										1		1
Fabric (Fine)		1										1
Net	9	12	19	8	1	5			3	9	2	68
Stamped (Check)	1											1
Unidentified		8	17	3					2	6	1	37
TOTAL	10	31	40	12	1	5			5	16	4	124
HILLSBORO												
Plain		1	1									2
Plain (Brushed)	1	2										3
Cord			1									1
Fabric										1		1
Net		1	1	2						1		5
Unidentified		2	4									6
TOTAL	1	6	7	2						2		18
FEATURE TOTAL	12	65	61	17	1	5	2	8	20	21	5	217

Fig. 27. $Ch^{V}29$, Distribution of Ceramics from Features

SITE	SERIES						SITE TOTAL	
	NEW HOPE		UWHARRIE		HILLSBORO			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Ch^V28	352	78	79	17	21	5	452	100
Ch^V33	75	35	82	39	55	26	212	100
Ch^V29 (General)	75	43	123	47	18	10	216	100
Ch^V29 (Features)	717	35	778	57	171	8	1666	100
SERIES TOTAL AND % OF TOTAL SAMPLE	1219 48%		1062 42%		265 10%		2546 100%	

Fig. 28. Ch^V28, Ch^V29, Ch^V33: Summary of Ceramic Data

PLATE XIX

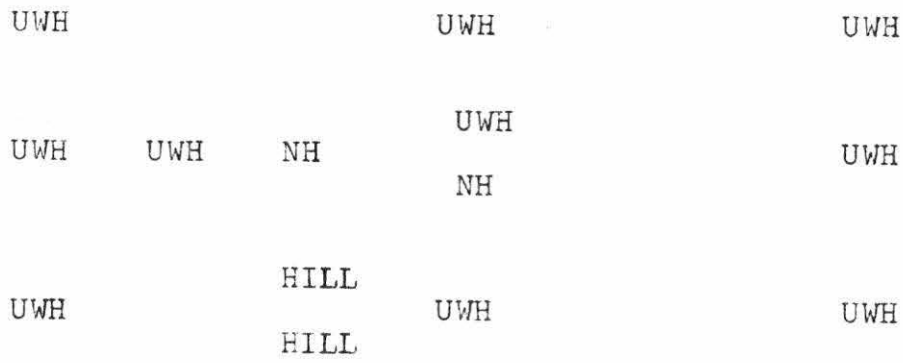
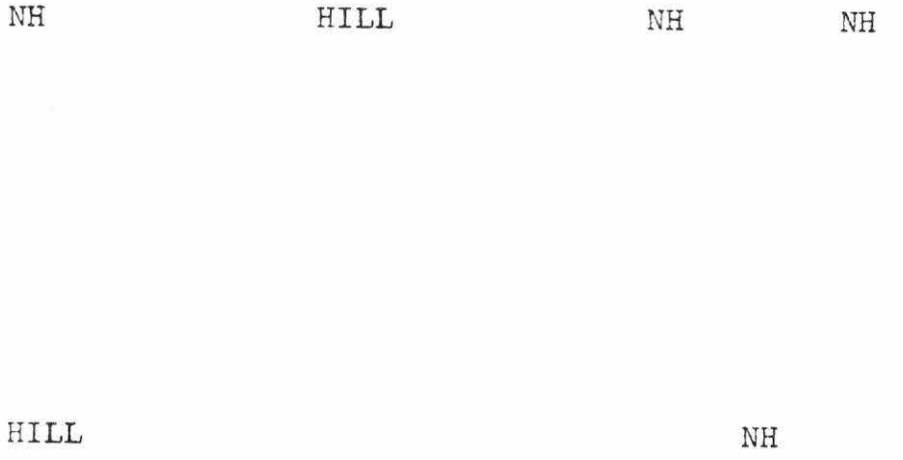


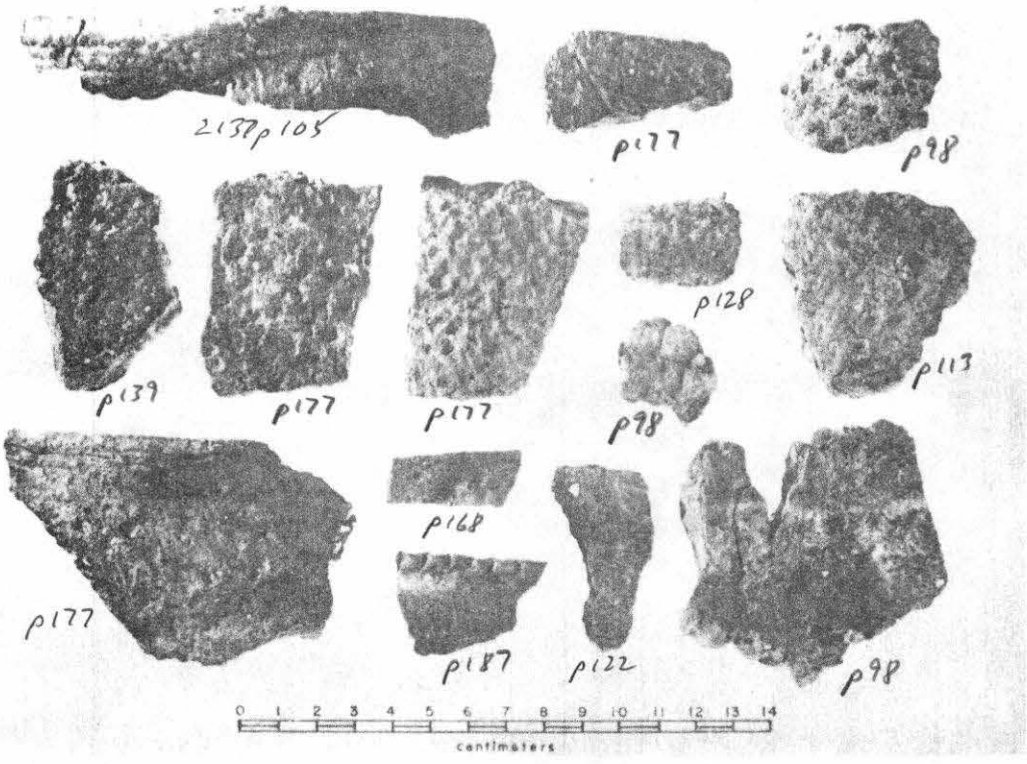
PLATE XX



Explanation:

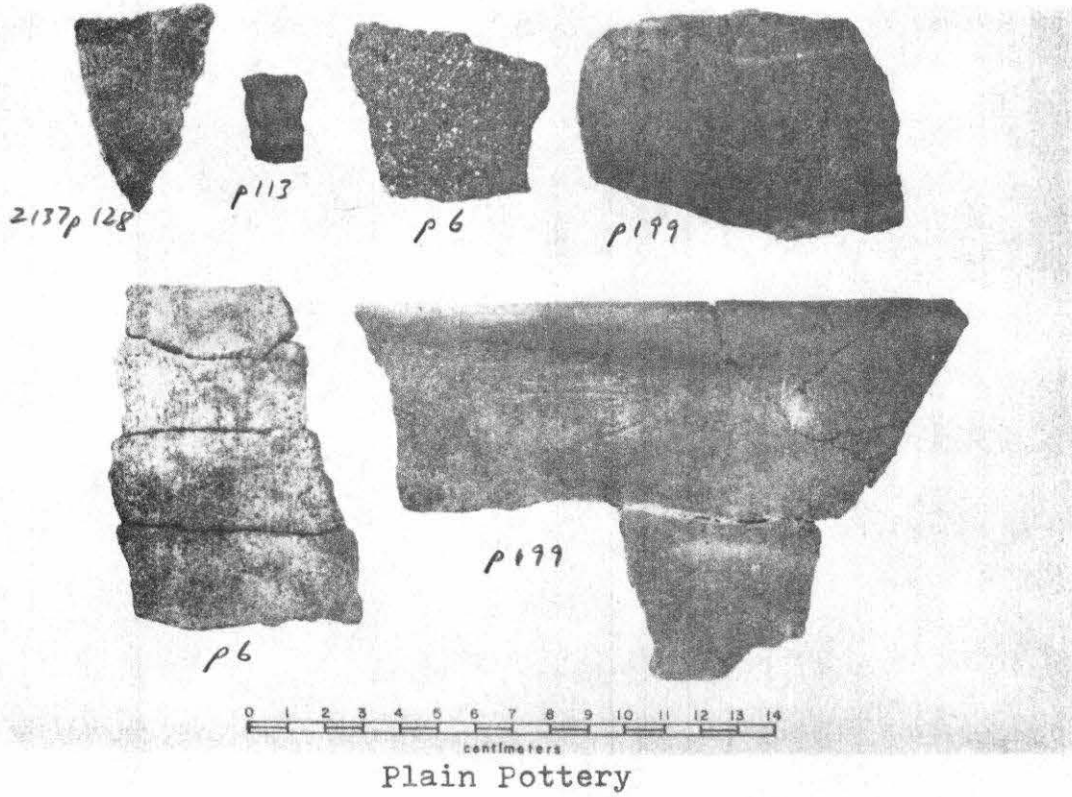
New Hope = NH
Uwharrie = UWH
Hillsboro = HILL

PLATE XIX

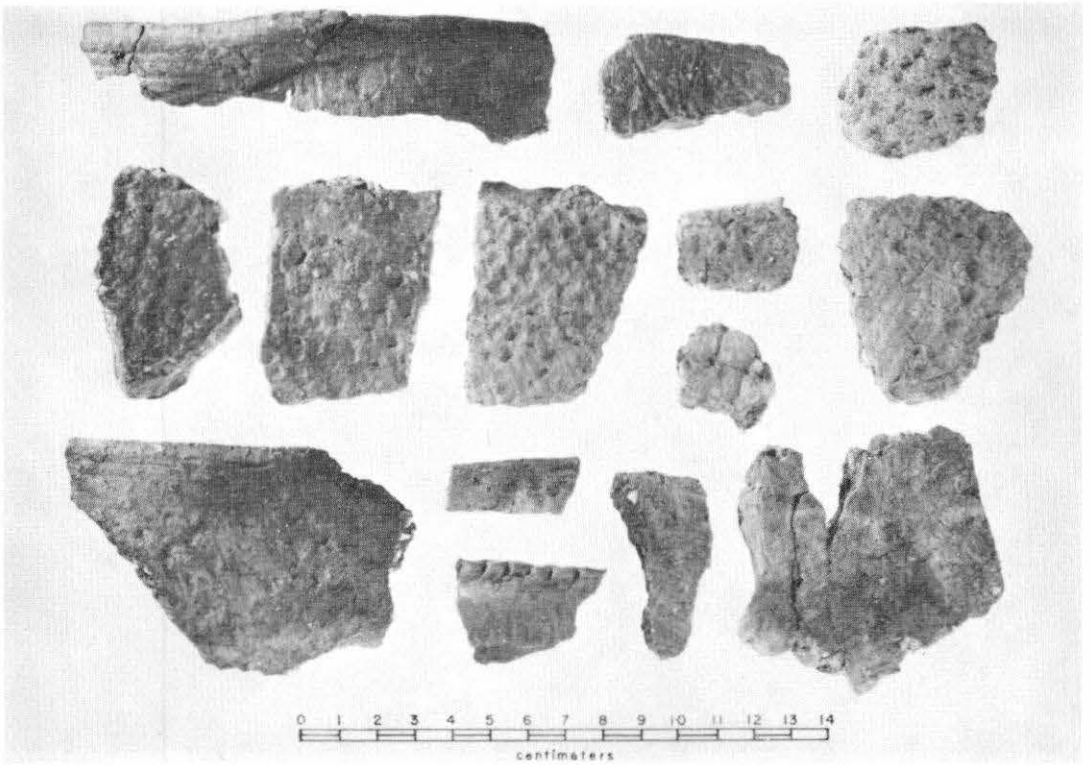


Net Impressed Pottery

PLATE XX



Plain Pottery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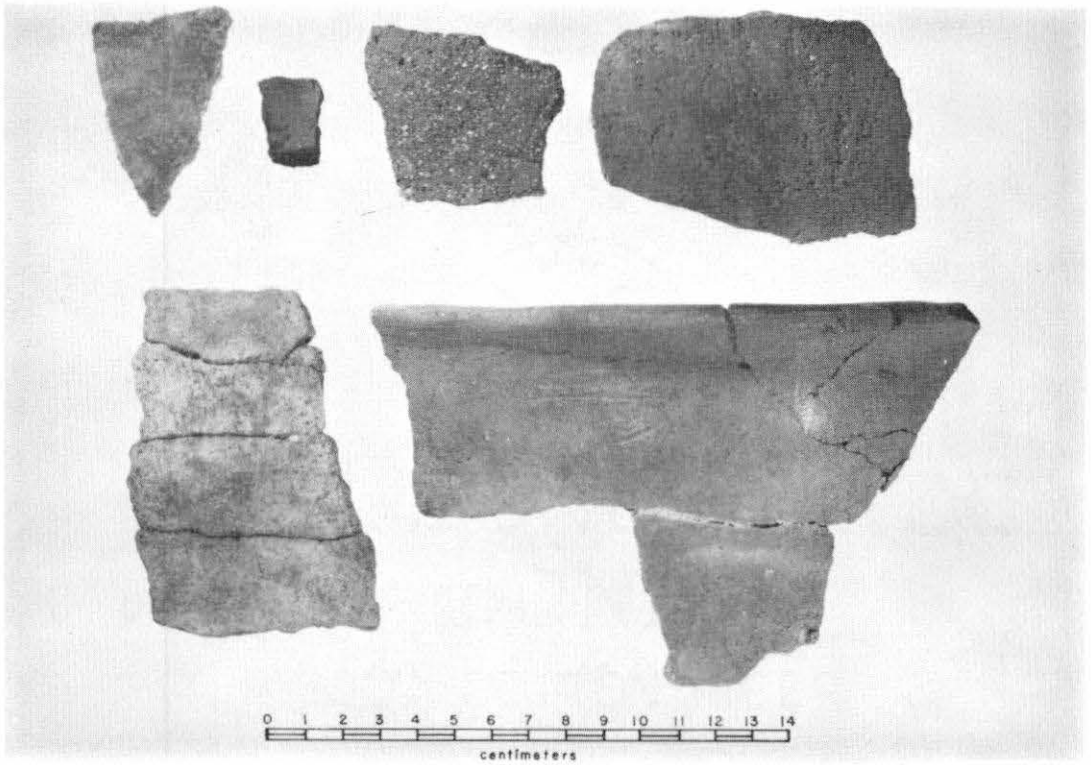
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PLATE XXI

UWH

HILL-BR

UWH-BR

HILL-INC

UWH-BR

UWH-BR

HILL-BR

HILL-INC

UWH-BR

HILL-BR

UWH-BR

HILL-BR

NH-BR

PLATE XXII

HILL

HILL

UWH

NH

HILL

NH

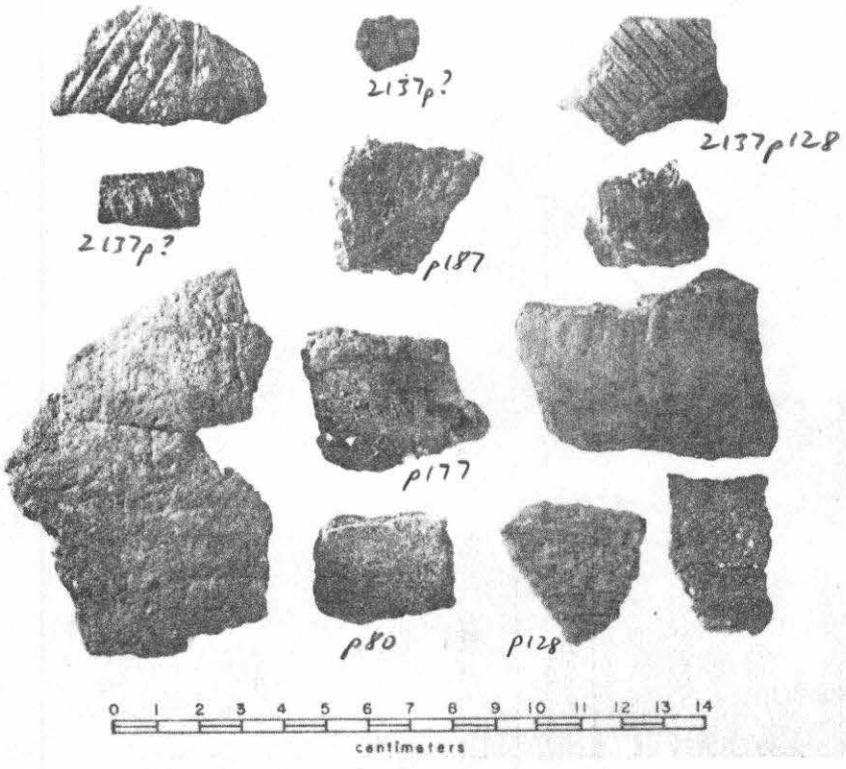
HILL

Explanation:

New Hope = NH
Uwharrie = UWH
Hillsboro = HILL

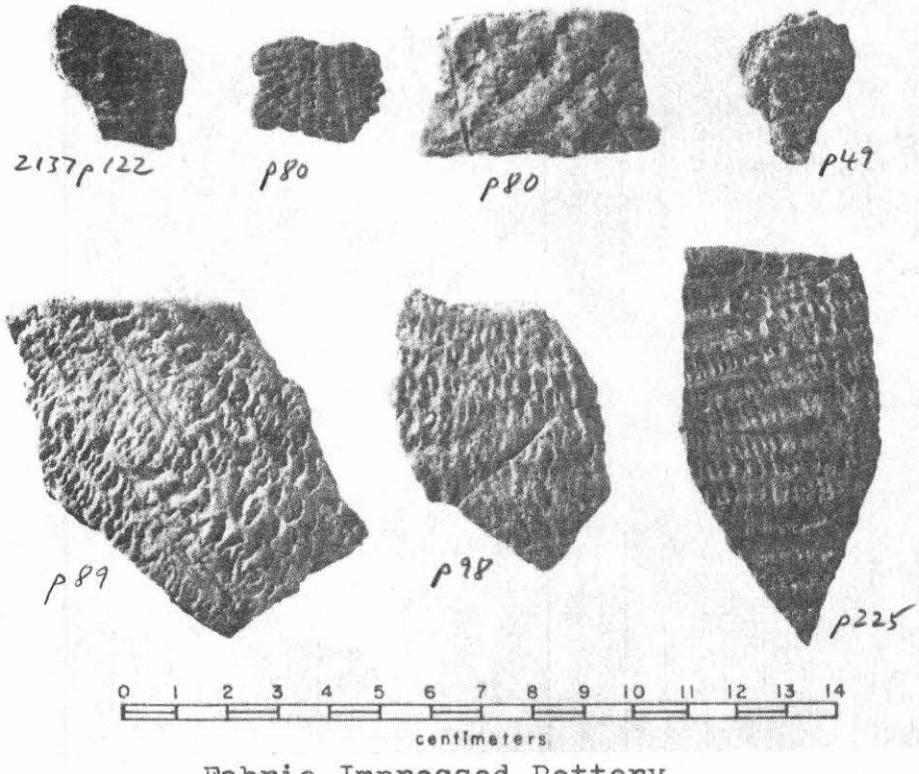
Incised = INC
Brushed = BR

PLATE XXI

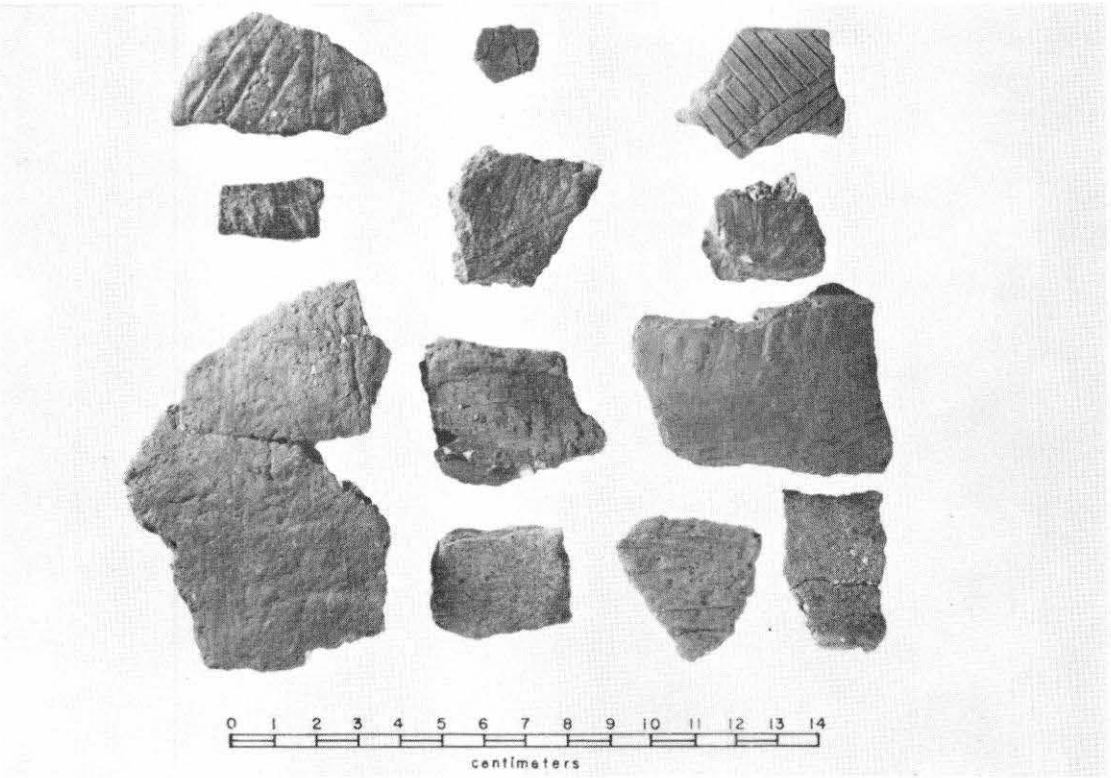


Incised and Brushed Pottery

PLATE XXII



Fabric Impressed Pottery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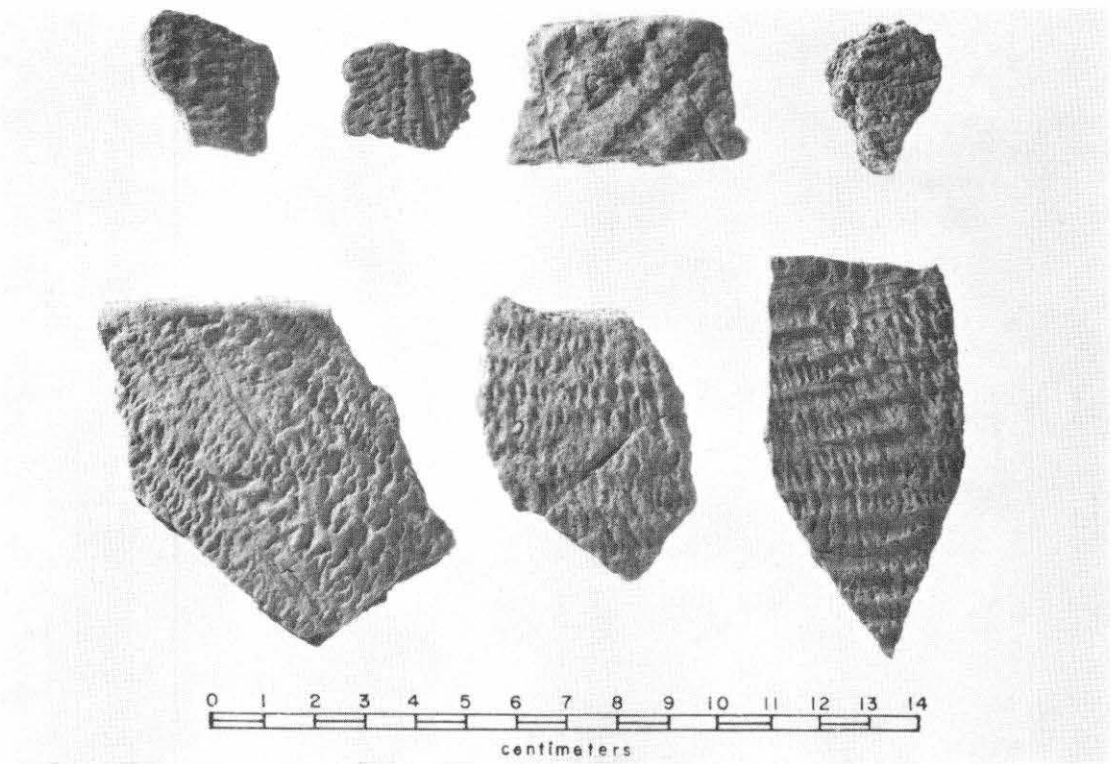
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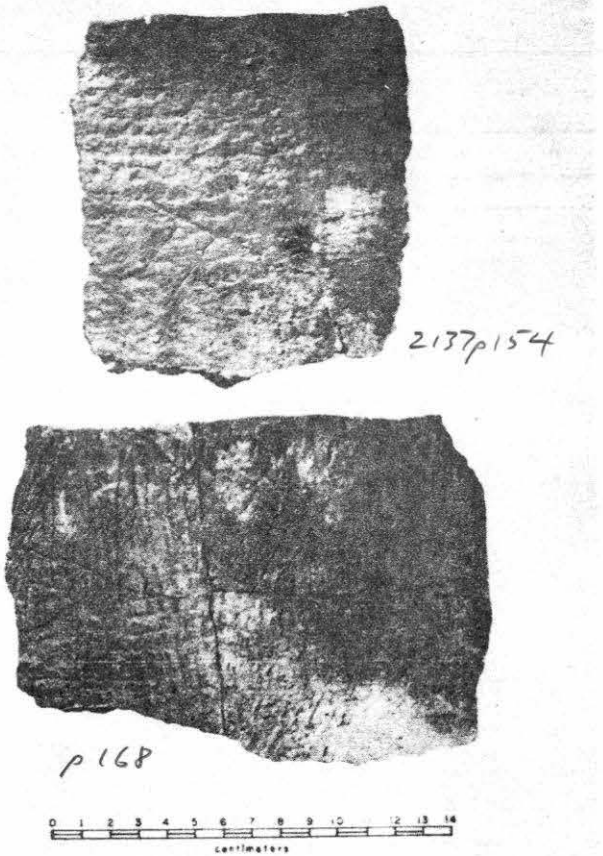
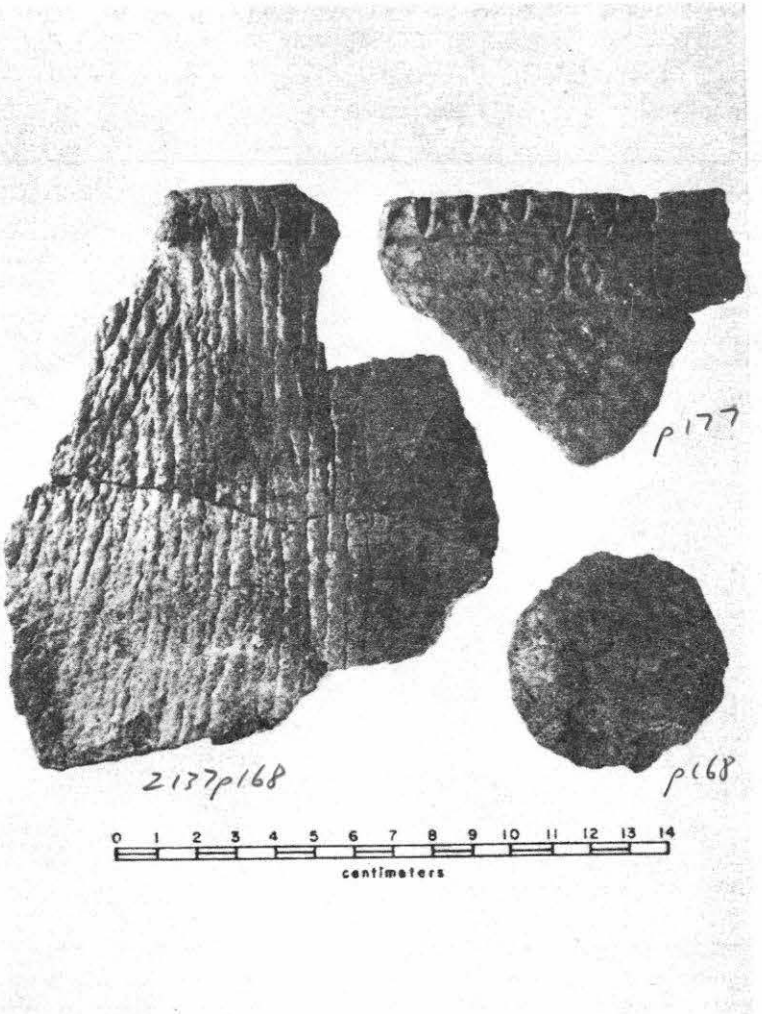
PLATE XXIII

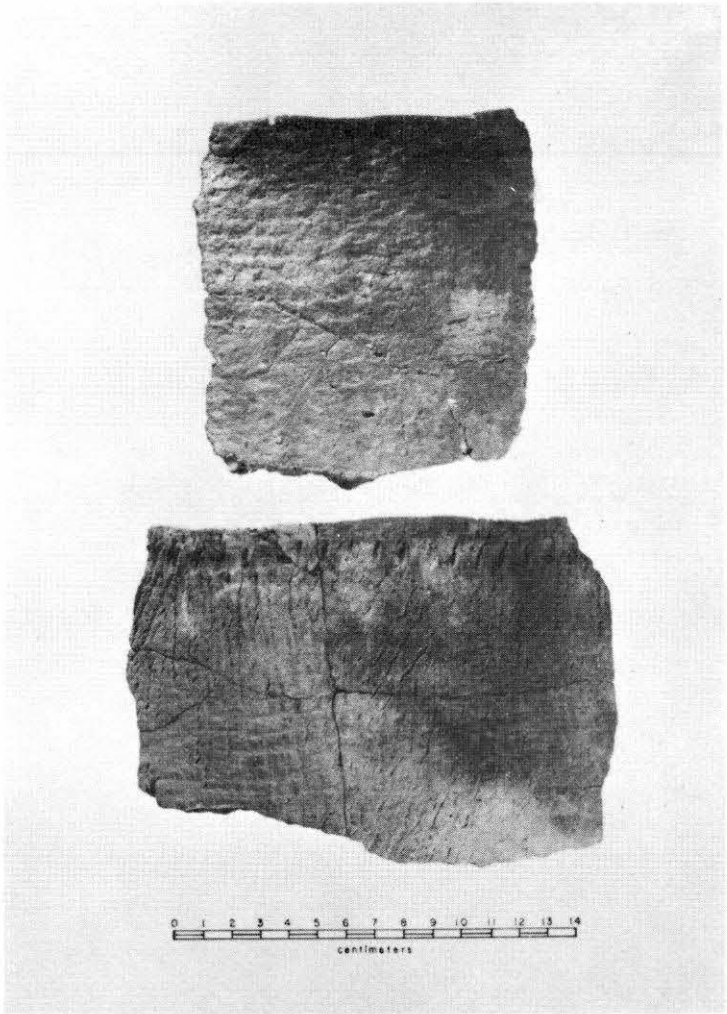


Top: Uwharrie Check Stamped
Bottom: New Hope Cord-Marked

PLATE XXIV



Left: New Hope Cord-Marked; Right: New Hope Net-Impressed Rim, Uwharrie Net-Impressed Bottom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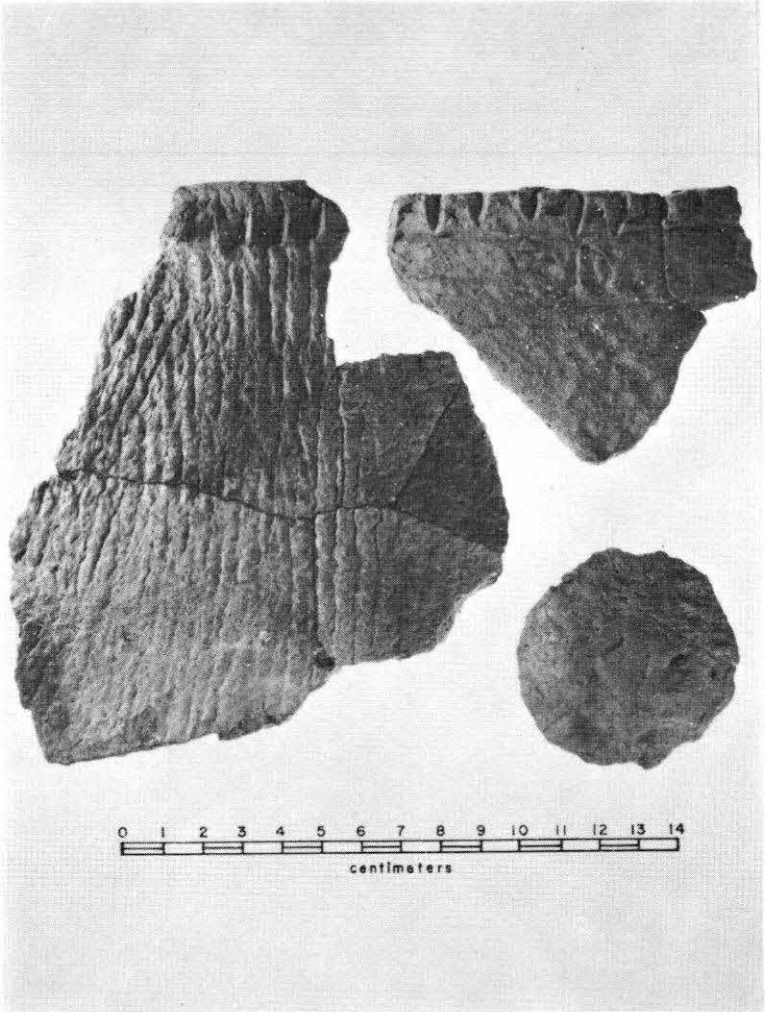
centimeters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centimeters

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY

Physical remains of aboriginal cultures have been obtained from 350 sites in the area of the proposed New Hope Reservoir. The majority of this material falls within the Archaic time period (Fig. 4).

The small sample for the Paleo-Indian Period was to be expected. Generally speaking, the low level technology being practiced during this time was not sufficient to support anything except scattered family-sized groups.

The relatively smaller sample for the Developmental may also reflect a smaller population or the sample may not be indicative of the true situation. A combination of both explanations seems to be the most plausible. The growing agricultural subsistence base of the Developmental Period would have necessitated a far greater use of alluvial bottom lands than with the hunting and gathering economics of the Paleo-Indian or Archaic Periods. The few inhabitable bottoms that do exist in the reservoir area would be unable to support large populations. When this is combined with the build up of soils from flooding (as on $Ch^{V}8$) and erosion from higher elevations ($Ch^{V}33A$), it is not unusual that evidence of the Developmental Period is lacking.

Eleven sites had test excavations placed in them. The tests on Ch^V34, Ch^V44, Ch^V45, Ch^V159 and Ch^V190 produced no material below the disturbed context of the plow zone. Ch^V159 merits more work because of the heavy concentration of Paleo-Indian artifacts found there. Archaic materials were recovered in undisturbed levels from Ch^V8, Ch^V28, Ch^V33A and Ch^V231. Developmental Period artifacts were found in tests at Ch^V28, Ch^V29 and Ch^V33. Historic trade items were found at Ch^V29.

Ch^V28, Ch^V29 and Ch^V33 were chosen for more extensive testing and a brief summary of the situation at each site follows:

$\underline{Ch^V28}$

Evidence of occupation begins with the Early Archaic Kirk and Stanley materials. The site was most extensively utilized during the Middle Archaic Period. The basis for this is that approximately 41% of the diagnostic projectile points recovered are of the Morrow Mountain II variety (Fig. 18). Scant evidence was found for other than light sporadic occupation during Late Archaic times.

Lithic artifacts from the Developmental Period are scarce in comparison to the recovered ceramic material. One Yadkin and two Hillsboro projectile points came from the plow zone (Fig. 18). This lack of Developmental and Historic Period projectile points (Fig. 18) in the sample is thought to have been caused by years of surface collecting by local enthusiasts.

Four hundred and fifty-two potsherds were found, with the New Hope Series being the most abundant and the Hillsboro Series the least (Fig. 24).

No remains other than the ceramics and projectile points could be associated with the Developmental and Historic occupations.

$Ch^{V}28$ was used as a seasonal camp site during the Archaic Period. Family sized units would gather on the site when the area provided an abundance of food sources. If any shelters were constructed, they were expedient and temporary in nature. Food was cooked on and warmth was provided by small camp fires built upon a concentration of rocks laid in a roughly circular pattern directly on the ground surface.

The Developmental Period brought little change in usage of the site. No evidence, such as postholes, was found to indicate a permanent village situation.

$Ch^{V}33$

No evidence of Archaic occupation was found at $Ch^{V}33$. Developmental artifacts all came from a plow disturbed context. Here as on $Ch^{V}28$, no subsurface features of human origin were noted and any occupation may have been of a temporary nature.

$Ch^{V}29$

Little can be said concerning the Archaic occupation of $Ch^{V}29$ except that one exists approximately 4' below the present surface. The major archaeological effort was

directed at the plow zone and features which contained Developmental and Historical artifacts.

During the "New Hope" and "Uwharrie" occupations, the site served as a more permanent type camp than either $Ch^{V}28$ or $Ch^{V}33$. A permanent village had been built by Historic times. The 1969 excavations just touched on its periphery.

Features 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 15 are associated with the New Hope and Uwharrie Series pottery and contained no projectile points (Fig. 23 and 27). Features 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13 are associated with the Hillsboro Series materials (Fig. 23 and 27), and the mixing of Developmental and Historic artifacts in them may have occurred when storage pits dug by Historic Indians were back-filled with general village debris.

$Ch^{V}29$ was a permanent settlement throughout Developmental and Early Historic times. The archaeological data indicates that the people living on $Ch^{V}29$ were the same ones that used $Ch^{V}28$ and $Ch^{V}33$.

The Hillsboro material and trade items are placed in Early Historic times during a transition phase from a Late Developmental to an Historic type culture. Apparently the site was abandoned a short time after the introduction of Historic trade goods.

Recommendations

The following sites, listed by Periods, warrant further investigation:

Paleo-Indian $Ch^{V}159$

Archaic $Ch^{V}29$, $Ch^{V}33A$, $Ch^{V}231$

Developmental $Ch^{V}29$

Historic $Ch^{V}29$

Of the above sites, $Ch^{V}29$ is the one most closely fitting the ideal of containing components from all cultural periods. On this basis, it is recommended that $Ch^{V}29$ receive serious consideration for further archaeological excavation.

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