

**An Abbreviated NAGPRA Inventory of the
North Carolina Archaeological Collection**

by

**R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.
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and
H. Trawick Ward**

**Research Laboratories of Archaeology
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill**

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This inventory of archaeological collections at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is the culmination of a concerted effort that began in 1990, even before the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) was passed by Congress. Its successful completion would not have been possible without the help of many individuals and institutions, whose contributions the authors wish to acknowledge here.

First and foremost, we thank the many student assistants who worked tirelessly on this project over the past six years. Robyn Astin, Dean Foster and Heather Percy began the project by organizing the collections in preparation for the inventory. Later, Elizabeth Monahan assisted in the identification of the skeletal remains, while Jane Eastman identified and described the funerary objects. Thomas Maher and Timothy Mooney carried out all the digital photography. Patricia Samford helped arrange the visits by tribal representatives, and, along with Arlena Wartell, compiled and digitized all the relevant excavation records.

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INTRODUCTION

The Research Laboratories of Archaeology (RLA) at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-Chapel Hill) were established in 1939 to conduct studies in archaeology and related fields such as ethnography, physical anthropology, and ethnohistory.¹ Since that time, the RLA has devoted most of its energy and resources toward investigating the history of Native Americans in North Carolina and adjacent states. This research, involving the survey and excavation of archaeological sites, the salvage of threatened sites, and the acquisition and study of donated artifact collections, provides the basis for our present understanding of North Carolina's ancient past.

As a result of these investigations, the RLA now maintains a substantial research collection of archaeological materials, known as the North Carolina Archaeological Collection. A relatively small but important part of this collection consists of human skeletal remains and associated and unassociated funerary objects from Native American sites. To comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the RLA has inventoried and documented all of these remains and artifacts.

The complete inventory consists of six large, bound volumes of information, including descriptions of all the relevant archaeological sites, lists of all human remains and funerary objects, and photographs of the funerary objects. The relevant portions of this complete inventory were sent to culturally affiliated tribes (Catawba Indian Nation, Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians). Complete sets of the inventory volumes were also sent to the National Park Service, the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, and the North Carolina Commission for Indian Affairs.

This report is an abbreviated version of the complete inventory. It contains all the information in the complete inventory except for the photographs and lists, the exclusion of which greatly reduces the document's bulk. Each site for which the RLA has a NAGPRA-related collection is described, and the nature of that collection is summarized. Cultural affiliation, as best could be determined during the inventory process, is assigned wherever possible. This report is meant to be a reasonably sized document that can be sent to tribes making preliminary inquiries about our collections. The information herein can be used by tribes to make their own preliminary assessments of affiliation on a site-by-site basis. Any tribe that believes it may be affiliated with a particular site may then request more detailed information on that site's collection.

Inventory Procedures

The RLA's NAGPRA inventory involved five major activities and was carried out in RLA facilities at the UNC-Chapel Hill, under the overall direction of Dr. Vincas P. Steponaitis. Each major activity is described more fully below.

¹ This unit was formerly called the Research Laboratories of Anthropology. Its present name was adopted in 1997.

Human Skeletal Inventory

This activity was carried out by Dr. Patricia Lambert (project osteologist) and a graduate-student assistant, working under the direct supervision of Dr. Clark Spencer Larsen. Standard osteological and forensic methods were used to identify individual skeletal and dental elements and to gather basic information on sex, age-at-death, and pathology. In addition, all crania and dentitions were measured and nonmetric traits were recorded for the purpose of addressing questions of cultural affiliation. The human skeletal inventory identified the skeletal remains of 1,112 individuals from burials or probable burials at 98 sites. Over 2,500 human bone fragments from surface and disturbed contexts at 104 sites also were inventoried.

Funerary Artifact Inventory

The funerary artifact inventory was carried out under the supervision of Dr. R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. and identified 506,135 artifacts that are likely to be funerary objects. All but about 3,000 of these are shell or glass beads; the remainder include pottery vessels, stone tools, shell ornaments, and European trade artifacts. Graduate-student assistants located, photographed, and described each of these artifacts as appropriate. The photography was carried out with an ultra-high-resolution digital camera; images are stored on compact disc (CD-ROM) and comprise a visual archive. These were sent to affiliated tribes, the National Park Service, the North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs, and the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Review of Documents and Records

Artifact accession records, site survey records, excavation records, and published site reports were examined to extract contextual information relevant to the human remains and funerary objects in our collections. Summaries containing information on collection history and archaeological context then were written for each of the 170 sites containing human skeletal remains or funerary objects and added to the inventories. This work was done by Dr. R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. in consultation with Dr. Vincas P. Steponaitis and Dr. H. Trawick Ward. All records of burial excavation, including black-and-white field photographs, were electronically scanned and stored on compact disc. These, too, were sent to affiliated tribes, the National Park Service, the North Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs, and the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology.

Consultation with Tribal Representatives

The bulk of the RLA's archaeological collection comes from western and central North Carolina, areas that were occupied historically by Cherokee and Catawba peoples. Because there was no doubt that portions of our collection would be affiliated with these groups, representatives of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, and the Catawba Indian Nation were invited and came to Chapel Hill in order to provide advice regarding the proper care, treatment, and disposition human remains and funerary objects in our possession. Face-to-face consultations were also held with representatives of the Tuscarora Nation, the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs, and the Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation.

In addition, mail and/or telephone contacts regarding collections in the RLA's possession were initiated with the following tribes and organizations: Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Seminole Tribe (Florida), Miccosukee Business Committee, Poarch Band of Creek

Indians, Kialegee Tribal Town, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Lumbee Regional Development Association, and Lumbee Cheraw Tribal Council.

Determination of Cultural Affiliation

Once the basic descriptive information on our collections was gathered, the process of determining cultural affiliation (as defined in NAGPRA) began. The determination process took into account all available information, including, but not limited to, geographical location, dating, tribal histories (both written and oral), ethnohistoric accounts, biological characteristics, and stylistic relationships (determined from artifacts). This process identified three categories of human skeletal remains and funerary objects within the North Carolina Archaeological Collection: (1) human skeletal remains and funerary objects affiliated or likely affiliated with the three Cherokee tribes; (2) human skeletal remains and funerary objects affiliated or likely affiliated with the Catawba Indian Nation; and (3) unaffiliated human skeletal remains and funerary objects.

Cherokee Cultural Affiliation

A clear cultural affiliation with the Cherokee (Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians) was determined for human skeletal remains and funerary objects if they came from a known Cherokee town site or from an archaeological complex (or phase) clearly identified with the historic Cherokee. In western North Carolina, the Qualla phase is identified with the protohistoric and historic Cherokee (Keel 1976:214–216). Collections from the following sites were determined to be clearly affiliated with the Cherokee: Peachtree Mound (Ce 1), Townson Site (Ce 15), Cullowhee Mound (Jk 2), Nikwasi Mound (Ma 2), Coweeta Creek Site (Ma 34), Kituwah Mound (Sw 2), Nununyi Mound (Sw 3), and Birdtown Mound (Sw 7).

A likely cultural affiliation with the Cherokee was determined for human skeletal remains and funerary objects if they came from a late prehistoric archaeological complex that likely is ancestral to the historic Cherokee. In western North Carolina, the Pisgah phase most likely represents prehistoric Cherokee (Dickens 1976:214). Collections from the following sites were determined to be likely affiliated with the Cherokee: Warren Wilson Site (Bn 29), Cy 42, Garden Creek Mound No. 1 (Hw 1), Garden Creek Mound No. 2 (Hw 2), Jasper Allen Mound (no site designation), and Men's Dormitory Site (Jk 129). In addition, there are human skeletal remains from an unknown site in Haywood County, North Carolina that likely came from a Pisgah phase context (see Table and Maps).

Catawba Cultural Affiliation

A clear cultural affiliation with the Catawba (Catawba Indian Nation) was determined for human skeletal remains and funerary objects if they came from a known Catawba town site or from an historically documented village site of a tribe that later merged with the Catawba. According to James Mooney (1894:56–62), the Keyauwee of central North Carolina and the Sara of north-central North Carolina and south-central Virginia merged with the Catawba sometime prior to the late 1730s. Although RLA's collections do not include any items from historic Catawba town sites, they do include human remains and funerary objects from three historically documented Sara (Cheraw) sites along the Dan River: Lower Saratown (Rk 1), Upper Saratown (Sk 1a), and William Klutz Site (Sk 6).

A likely cultural affiliation with the Catawba was determined for human skeletal remains and funerary objects if they came from an archaeological complex, but not from an historically documented site, that likely is associated with the late prehistoric, protohistoric, or historic Catawba, or an historic tribe (e.g., Sara or Keyauwee) that later merged with the Catawba. A collection from the late prehistoric Hardins Site (Gs 29), located in the Catawba River drainage and within the territory of the Catawba as recognized historically (Mooney 1894:69), was determined to be likely affiliated with the Catawba. A collection from the Brick Yard Site (Rd 3), containing European trade artifacts and attributed to the Caraway phase, is identified with the historic Keyauwee (Coe 1995:160). Finally, collections from Madison Cemetery (Rk 6), Early Upper Saratown (Sk 1), and Rea No. 2 Site (Vir 216) are attributed to the protohistoric and historic Saratown phase, which is identified with the Sara occupation within the Dan River drainage (Davis and Ward 1991).

Unaffiliated Remains

Human skeletal remains and funerary objects were determined to be unaffiliated if: (1) they came from an archaeological context which is too old to establish a reasonable relationship to a federally recognized, present-day Indian tribe; (2) they came from an unknown archaeological or cultural context, and lacked stylistic or other physical characteristics which would allow a determination of archaeological or cultural affiliation; or (3) they came from an archaeological context for which tribal affiliation is highly ambiguous.

SITE SUMMARIES

RLA Site No.: Am 4
State Site No.: 31Am4
Site Name: Quaker Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1155, 2433
Location: On Quaker Creek near Haw River, Alamance County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Quaker Creek site was reported to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1959 by a local artifact collector who had disturbed a human burial. UNC archaeologists subsequently salvaged four human burials and two dog burials from the site (now destroyed).
Archaeological Affiliation: Hillsboro phase (A.D. 1400–1600).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1959
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file.

RLA Site No.: Am 145
State Site No.: 31Am148
Site Name: Guthrie Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2380
Location: On Cane Creek near Eli Whitney, Alamance County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Guthrie site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Jane McManus in 1987 as part of a National Science Foundation-sponsored project to study the impact of European contact on the native peoples of the North Carolina Piedmont. One human burial was excavated but not removed; however, small amounts of human bone were recovered during excavation. Three other human burials were reportedly excavated by artifact collectors Jimmy and Royce Reeves during the late 1970s or early 1980s. In 1983, they donated the skull from one of these burials to UNC-CH (no RLA accession number).
Archaeological Affiliation: late Haw River phase (ca. A.D. 1300-1400).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1987
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Am 152
State Site No.: 31Am154
Site Name: Grizzle Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2370
Location: On Haw River near Eli Whitney, Alamance County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Grizzle site was surface collected by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Dan Simpkins in 1985 as part of a regional survey sponsored by the N.C. Division of Archives & History. A human bone fragment was collected from the site's surface and part of a human skull was donated by the landowner.
Archaeological Affiliation: Haw River phase (A.D. 1000–1400).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1985

Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog; Simpkins 1985.

RLA Site No.: Am 162
State Site No.: 31Am167
Site Name: Edgar Rogers Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2383
Location: On Cane Creek near Sutphin, Alamance County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Edgar Rogers site was excavated in 1987 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Jane McManus as part of a National Science Foundation-sponsored project to study the impact of European contact on the native peoples of the North Carolina Piedmont. One human burial was excavated but not removed; however, small amounts of human bone were recovered during excavation.
Archaeological Affiliation: late Hillsboro phase (ca. A.D. 1500–1600).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1987
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: An 1
State Site No.: 31An1
Site Name: Teal Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 930, 951
Location: On Pee Dee River near Ingram, Anson County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Two burial urns (RLA accession no. 930), including one that contained the bones of an infant and shell beads, were excavated by Barton Wright and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in about 1958. Also in 1958, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Stanley South and Ed Gaines excavated and removed three additional burials that were uncovered during limited test excavations at the site (RLA accession no. 951).
Archaeological Affiliation: Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1400)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1958
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file.

RLA Site No.: Ark 3
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2012
Location: In Poinsett County, Arkansas, just off Arkansas highway 75 at the Cross County line.
Collection History: A human bone was collected from the surface of this site by UNC graduate student Gerald Smith in 1964.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown (probably Mississippian).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Bf 11
State Site No.: 31Bf11
Site Name: Leggott's Farm Site

RLA Accession No(s): 1196
Location: On Bear Creek, southwest of Washington in Beaufort County, North Carolina.
Collection History: One human bone fragment was collected from the surface of this site by UNC archaeologists Bennie Keel and Brian Egloff, and Catherine Folger in 1964.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Bn 29
State Site No.: 31Bn29
Site Name: Warren Wilson Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2094 (1966–1969), 2225 (1970–1971), 2241 (1972–1973), 2310 (1974–1985)
Location: On Swannanoa River near Swannanoa, Buncombe County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Warren Wilson site, a Pisgah phase village located on the campus of Warren Wilson College, was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists and students of the college between 1966 and 1985. Sixty-one human burials were excavated; 58 of these contained human bone or artifacts that were removed for study. Burials 58–61 were excavated after October 1, 1981, and are subject to North Carolina's "Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act."
Archaeological Affiliation: Pisgah phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: likely Cherokee
Year Recovered: 1966–1985
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Dickens 1976; H. Wilson 1986.

RLA Site No.: Br 1
State Site No.: 31Br1
Site Name: Smithwick Site
RLA Accession No(s): 67
Location: South of Merry Hill and Bachelor Bay in Bertie County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from the surface of this site by UNC archaeologist Joffre Coe and Harry Davis of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1939.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1939
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Br 3
State Site No.: 31Br3
Site Name: Colerain Beach Site
RLA Accession No(s): 1059
Location: On the shore of Chowan River near Colerain Beach, Bertie County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from a previously dug looter's pit by Harry Davis of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1948. A single skull fragment apparently was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1952.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated

Year Recovered: 1952
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Br 5
State Site No.: 31Br5
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2412
Location: On Cashie River near Sans Souci Ferry in Bertie County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bones from three plowed-out burials were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Trawick Ward and Jack Wilson during a reconnaissance of the site in 1981.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1981
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Bw 67
State Site No.: 31Bw67
Site Name: McFayden Mound
RLA Accession No(s): 2186, 2289, 2396
Location: On Cape Fear River near Leland, Brunswick County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The McFayden Mound was a low sand mound that had been heavily disturbed by looters. In 1962, a two-day salvage excavation of the site was undertaken by Stanley South, an archaeologist with the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, with assistance from members of the Lower Cape Fear Chapter of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina. The human bone and artifacts recovered from the site were subsequently donated to UNC-Chapel Hill (RLA accession nos. 2186 and 2396). This donated collection contains the osteological remains of at least 28 individuals (designated Individuals 1–28). The bones of four other individuals (designated Individuals 29–32) also appear to be from this excavation; however, their provenience is less certain. South also excavated two intrusive historic, non-Native American burials at the site (designated South's Child and South's Adult). In 1972, additional human bone was collected from the site's surface by UNC archaeologist Bennie Keel (RLA accession no. 2289).

Archaeological Affiliation: Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 500–1000?); Historic period.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; South 1966.

RLA Site No.: Cal
State Site No.: None
Site Name: California (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s): 2101
Location: A mound north of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, California.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from this site by Herbert Doerschuk and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill prior to 1962.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated

Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog; RLA archaeological survey notes.

RLA Site No.: Cd 7
State Site No.: 31Cd7
Site Name: McLean Mound
RLA Accession No(s): 2102
Location: On Cape Fear River near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The McLean mound was excavated by Howard A. MacCord, Sr. in 1961 while he was stationed with the US Army at Fort Bragg. Most of the human remains from the 268 numbered burials found in this sand mound were sent to and retained by the Smithsonian Institution; however, bones from four individuals (designated Burial 8, Burial ?, and Individuals 1–2) are curated at UNC-Chapel Hill. Accompanying artifacts and other material found during excavation were deposited at UNC-Chapel Hill.
Archaeological Affiliation: Middle Woodland period (ca. A.D. 500–1000).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1961
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; MacCord 1966; Stewart 1966.

RLA Site No.: Ce 1
State Site No.: 31Ce1
Site Name: Peachtree Mound (McComb's Mound)
RLA Accession No(s): 2158, 2177
Location: On Hiwassee River near Murphy, Cherokee County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This mound was excavated in 1880 by B. D. McCombs for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. Items from the mound were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts and human remains, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969. It is uncertain if any of the artifacts are associated with the human remains. Items with RLA accession no. 2158 are from this mound; items with RLA accession no. 2177 are probably also from this mound.
Archaeological Affiliation: Late prehistoric and historic Cherokee.
Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.
Year Recovered: 1880s
Reference(s): Copy of original field notes on file at the RLA.

RLA Site No.: Ce 15
State Site No.: 31Ce15
Site Name: Townson Site
RLA Accession No(s): 1938
Location: On Hiwassee River near the mouth of Brasstown Creek, southeast of Murphy, Cherokee County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This site is thought to be a village of the Cherokee that was burned by the Rutherford expedition in 1776. The remains of a burned house were excavated by Bennie Keel and an RLA crew in 1964. Two human bones were found on the house floor. These were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study.

Archaeological Affiliation: Cherokee (18th century).
Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Dickens 1967.

RLA Site No.: Ch 8
State Site No.: 31Ch8
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1030-1 (1959), 1932 (1964)
Location: On the east side of Haw River above the mouth of New Hope River in Chatham County, North Carolina. This site lies beneath Jordan Lake.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from the site's surface by F. E. Wirkus in 1959 and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill (RLA accession no. 1030-1). Additional human bone was surface collected by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Gerald Smith during a survey of proposed New Hope Reservoir (Jordan Lake) in 1964 (RLA accession no. 1932).
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1959, 1964
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Ch 452
State Site No.: 31Ch452
Site Name: Mitchum Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2353
Location: On Haw River north of Pittsboro, Chatham County, North Carolina.
Collection History: A human skull (with no RLA accession no.) from the site was donated by Jimmy and Royce Reeves to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1983. This probably came from a burial looted during the 1970s. Also in 1983, UNC archaeologist Steve Davis documented and removed a single burial (Burial 1) while excavating a Mitchum phase house at the site. A second, looter-disturbed burial (Burial 2) was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Jane McManus as part of a more extensive, National Science Foundation-sponsored excavation in 1986. The purpose of this project was to study the impact of European contact on the native peoples of the North Carolina Piedmont.
Archaeological Affiliation: Mitchum phase (17th-century Sissipahau).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1983, 1986
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Dickens et al. 1987; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Ck 1
State Site No.: 31Ck1
Site Name: Wright Memorial Bridge Site
RLA Accession No(s): 307
Location: On Powell's Point east of Point Harbor, Currituck County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe and Harry Davis of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1938.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1938
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Ck 6
State Site No.: 31Ck6
Site Name: Pine Bluff Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2452
Location: On North River where it joins Albemarle River, Currituck County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface in 1955 by Louisiana State University archaeologist William Haag as part of a National Park Service-sponsored archaeological survey of coastal North Carolina. In 1994, the artifacts and records from this study were transferred to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1955
Reference(s): Haag's field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ck 9
State Site No.: 31Ck9
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1034
Location: On the south side of Tull Bay near Tulls, Currituck County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from an eroding bank at the edge of the site by Jeanne Tice, who donated it to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1970.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1970
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Co
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Chowan County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s): 2452
Location: From the vicinity of Edenton, Chowan County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human bone fragments were collected from an unspecified site in the vicinity of Edenton in the mid-1950s by Louisiana State University archaeologist William Haag as part of a National Park Service-sponsored archaeological survey of coastal North Carolina. In 1994, the artifacts and records from this study were transferred to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1950s
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Co 1

State Site No.: 31Co1
Site Name: Bandon Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 497 (1958), 2452 (1955)
Location: On the east bank of Chowan River, west of Crossroads Village in Chowan County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This site was surveyed and tested in 1955 by Louisiana State University archaeologist William Haag as part of a National Park Service-sponsored archaeological survey of coastal North Carolina. Three human bones were collected from the site's surface and a burial was excavated in a test pit. In 1994, the artifacts and records from this study were transferred to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation (RLA accession no. 2452). Human bones, probably from a burial, also were excavated from the site during this period by Clifford Brown and Joe Wiggins and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1958 (RLA accession no. 497).
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1958
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cr 1
State Site No.: 31Cr1
Site Name: Marshallburg Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 63, 1057
Location: On Core Sound in Marshallburg, Carteret County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe and Harry Davis of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History in 1938 (RLA accession no. 63). Additional human bone from surface collections made in 1926 and 1952 was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill by Harry Davis (RLA accession no. 1057).
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1926, 1938, 1952
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cr 2
State Site No.: 31Cr2
Site Name: Harkers Island
RLA Accession No(s).: 1936
Location: On the east end of Harkers Island, Carteret County, North Carolina.
Collection History: UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Bennie Keel and Brian Egloff cleaned, documented, and removed this erosion-exposed burial in 1964.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cr 29
State Site No.: 31Cr29
Site Name: Thompson Site

RLA Accession No(s): 2120
Location: On Bogue Sound near Salter Path, Carteret County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Several human burials were uncovered at this site in 1968 as a result of grading to remove an apparent burial mound. The landowner contacted UNC-Chapel Hill, which sent archaeologists Roy Dickens, John Mattson, and Sandy Morrison to clean, document, and salvage the exposed burials. Three groups of human bones were identified and removed for further study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1968
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cr 41
State Site No.: 31Cr41
Site Name: Atlantic #B Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2132
Location: On Core Sound just southwest of Atlantic, Carteret County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bone was collected from the site's surface by Tucker Littleton and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1969
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cr 48
State Site No.: 31Cr48
Site Name: Pearls Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2132
Location: On the southwest tip of Harkers Island, Carteret County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bones eroding from the edge of the site were collected by Jerry Faircloth and then apparently given to Tucker Littleton, who donated them to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1969
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cr 86
State Site No.: 31Cr86
Site Name: Garbacon Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2236 (1971), 2457 (1972)
Location: On Neuse River near Merrimon, Carteret County, North Carolina.
Collection History: A shallow ossuary pit was exposed at the site by Hurricane Ginger in 1971. Upon notification by a local property owner, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Keith Egloff, Dan Crouch, and Sandy Morrison excavated, documented, and removed the bones of at least 21 individuals (designated Individuals 1-21). A single crushed pot was associated with the human remains. During a subsequent visit to the site in 1972, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bennie Keel collected bones from four additional

individuals (designated Individuals 22-25) that had been exposed by erosion (RLA accession no. 2457).

Archaeological Affiliation: Coastal Algonkin (possibly historic).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1971-1972
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ct 30
State Site No.: 31Ct30
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1166
Location: On the west side of Catawba River east of Sherrills Ford, Catawba County, North Carolina.

Collection History: This site was identified during the 1960–1962 archaeological survey of proposed Cowan's Ford Reservoir (now Lake Norman), conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill under contract with Duke Power Company. A fragment of human bone was found during the survey. Subsequent mechanical stripping of the site revealed five human burials. These were cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. There were no associated artifacts.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cv 12
State Site No.: 31Cv12
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2299
Location: On the south side of Neuse River, just east of Great Neck Point, Craven County, North Carolina.

Collection History: A single piece of human bone was collected from the site's surface during an archaeological survey in 1973 as part of UNC graduate student Tom Loftfield's doctoral research.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1973
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Cy 42
State Site No.: 31Cy42
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1948
Location: On Hiwassee River near Hayesville, Clay County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Following the identification of this site during a county-wide archaeological survey as part of UNC-Chapel Hill's Cherokee Project, two small test pits were excavated in 1964 under the direction of Bennie Keel. One of these pits exposed an infant burial which was subsequently cleaned, documented, and taken back to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Associated artifacts included a conch shell dipper, a shell gorget,

and numerous shell beads.
Archaeological Affiliation: probably Qualla phase
Cultural Affiliation: likely Cherokee
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: De 1
State Site No.: 31De1
Site Name: Bahnson Site
RLA Accession No(s): 952
Location: On Yadkin River near Hillsdale, Davie County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In 1958, three human burials were uncovered by the property owner, Fred Bahnson, while removing sand from the river terrace. He notified the North Carolina Department of Archives and History who sent Stanley South, a UNC-Chapel Hill graduate student working at Town Creek Indian Mound State Park. In addition to conducting limited excavations at the site, South retrieved the human remains found by Bahnson and a clay pipe from one of the burials. These were sent to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Mr. Bahnson kept several artifacts from the burials, including three shell gorgets and a clay pipe.
Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1958
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file.

RLA Site No.: Dh 6
State Site No.: 31Dh6
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2325
Location: On Flat River below Lake Michie Dam, Durham County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Several human teeth and bone fragments were collected from the site's surface in 1977 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists during a routine reconnaissance of the site.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1977
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Dr
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Roanoke Island
RLA Accession No(s): 2452
Location: From the north end of Roanoke Island, Dare County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These two human skull fragments were collected by the National Park Service from the north end of Roanoke Island, north of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. They apparently were transferred in 1954-1955 to Louisiana State University archaeologist William Haag when he began a National Park Service-sponsored archaeological survey of coastal North Carolina. In 1994, the artifacts and records from this study were transferred to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1939
Reference(s): Haag's field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Dr 1
State Site No.: 31Dr1
Site Name: Cape Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2452
Location: On the Outer Banks near Buxton, Dare County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This human skull fragment was recovered from an excavated test pit in 1954 by Louisiana State University archaeologist William Haag as part of a National Park Service-sponsored archaeological survey of coastal North Carolina. In 1994, the artifacts and records from this study were transferred to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1954
Reference(s): Haag's field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Dr 5
State Site No.: 31Dr5
Site Name: Kill Devil Hills
RLA Accession No(s): 2184
Location: In the vicinity of Kill Devil Hills, Dare County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Human bones from two burials were found and donated in 1967 to the North Carolina State Museum (NCSM accession no. 67-6-19) by Robert Duvall of Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina. These specimens were subsequently donated (in 1967) to UNC-Chapel Hill for study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1967
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Dv 5
State Site No.: 31Dv5
Site Name: Longs Ferry Site
RLA Accession No(s): 436
Location: On the east side of Yadkin River west of Southmont, Davidson County, North Carolina.
Collection History: A human skull fragment was collected from the site's surface by Herbert Doerschuk and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1954.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1954
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Dv 8

State Site No.: 31Dv8
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 439
Location: On the east side of Yadkin River, just above High Rock Dam, Davidson County, North Carolina.
Collection History: A human tooth was collected from the site's surface by Herbert Doerschuk and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1954.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1954
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Dv 24
State Site No.: 31Dv24
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1531
Location: On Abbotts Creek northeast of Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This site was reported to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1964 by James Bingham of Lexington, North Carolina. During a visit to the site shortly thereafter, UNC archaeologists Bennie Keel and Brian Egloff surface collected numerous human bones from a plowed-out burial. These were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Dv 90
State Site No.: 31Dv90
Site Name: Brinkley Farm Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2443
Location: On Rich Fork Creek northeast of Lexington, Davidson County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface by James Bingham and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1960s-1970s
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Fy
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Forsyth County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s): 2442
Location: Forsyth County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human bones were surface collected from three unidentified sites in Forsyth County, North Carolina by Douglas Rights between 1915 and 1950. They are part of a large collection of artifacts from North Carolina that was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1915-1950
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Geo 132
State Site No.: 9Mc56
Site Name: Harris Neck Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2452
Location: On Barbour Island River at Goulds Landing, McIntosh County, Georgia.
Collection History: These human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface in 1957 by Louisiana State University archaeologist William Haag as part of a National Park Service-sponsored archaeological survey of the South Atlantic coast. In 1994, the artifacts and records from this study were transferred to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1957
Reference(s): Haag's field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Geo 152
State Site No.: 9Mc23
Site Name: Black Island
RLA Accession No(s): 2455
Location: On Black Island, McIntosh County, Georgia.
Collection History: This site was salvage excavated in 1988 by Fred C. Cook, an amateur archaeologist. The remains were subsequently donated to physical anthropologist Clark Larsen, a professor at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. In 1995, they were donated to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology.
Archaeological Affiliation: Irene period (A.D. 1300–1500).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1988
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Geo 153
State Site No.: 9Bry7
Site Name: Seven Mile Bend Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2456
Location: On an oxbow bend of the Ogeechee River, 11.2 km east of Richmond, Bryan County, Georgia.
Collection History: This site was first tested by Fred C. Cook, an amateur archaeologist, in 1971. This collection derives from his salvage excavation of the site from 1981 to 1985. The remains were subsequently donated to physical anthropologist Clark Larsen, a professor at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. In 1995, they were donated to the Research Laboratories of Archaeology.
Archaeological Affiliation: Irene period (A.D. 1300–1500).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1981-1985
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Gs 29
State Site No.: 31Gs29
Site Name: Hardins Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2087
Location: On South Fork Catawba River near Hardins, Gaston County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In 1966, UNC archaeologist Bennie Keel conducted salvage excavations at this site during its destruction by earthmoving activity associated with nearby bridge construction. The disturbed remains of two human burials, and associated artifacts, were cleaned, documented, and taken back to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Based on a comparison of the spatulate axes from the Hardins site with similar artifacts found in dated contexts at other Southeastern sites, Keel (1990:13-16) suggests that the site probably was abandoned by A.D. 1500.
Archaeological Affiliation: probably late prehistoric Catawba.
Cultural Affiliation: likely Catawba
Year Recovered: 1966
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA site survey file; Keel 1990.

RLA Site No.: Gs 30
State Site No.: 31Gs30
Site Name: Hardins #2 Site
RLA Accession No(s).: -
Location: On South Fork Catawba River near Hardins, Gaston County, North Carolina.
Collection History: There is no record of the history of this collection; however, information in the Research Laboratories of Archaeology's permanent correspondence file suggest that this burial may have been excavated by a collector in 1971 and later donated to UNC-Chapel Hill.
Archaeological Affiliation: Catawba (late prehistoric)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1971?
Reference(s): RLA permanent correspondence file for Grady Ware.

RLA Site No.: Ht 1
State Site No.: 31Ht1
Site Name: Cameron Mound
RLA Accession No(s).: 852, 2153
Location: Just east of Cameron in Harnett County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In 1958, human bone fragments from this sand mound were donated to UNC-Chapel Hill by N. F. Epler (RLA accession no. 852). In 1967, a human skull fragment from the site was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill by Bob Ganis (RLA accession no. 2153).
Archaeological Affiliation: Middle Woodland period (A.D. 500–1000)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1958, 1967
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog; McCauley 1966 (in MacCord 1966).

RLA Site No.: Hw
State Site No.: None

Site Name: Haywood County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s): 2163
Location: Haywood County, North Carolina (No Specific Site).
Collection History: These human remains were collected between about 1879 and 1883, probably by A. J. Osborne or E. P. Valentine, for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. They are part of a larger collection of artifacts, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, that was purchased from the Valentine Museum by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969. These human bones probably are from Garden Creek Mound No. 2 (31Hw2) but also may be from the Kituwah Mound (31Sw2) or Karr Mound.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: likely Cherokee
Year Recovered: 1879-1883
Reference(s): Copy of original field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Hw 1
State Site No.: 31Hw1, 31Hw7
Site Name: Garden Creek Mound No. 1 and Village (Richard Plott Mound)
RLA Accession No(s): 1935, 2021, 2093, 2115
Location: On Pigeon River near Canton, Haywood County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Garden Creek Mound No. 1 (Hw 1) and Village (Hw 7) was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists between 1965 and 1967 as part of a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee. Twenty-seven human burials (designated Burials 1-27) were excavated at the site, including 23 burials from the mound and four additional burials from a house floor in the village adjacent to the mound. Of these, only Burial 20 and Burial 25 did not contain human bone. Funerary objects were found in 13 of the burials. In addition, a human skull was found on the house floor in the village and two human bones were collected from the mound's surface (RLA accession no. 1935). All artifacts and human bones were removed and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study.
Archaeological Affiliation: late Pisgah phase (A.D. 1350–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: likely Cherokee
Year Recovered: 1964-1966
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Dickens 1976.

RLA Site No.: Hw 2
State Site No.: 31Hw2
Site Name: Garden Creek Mound No. 2 (Smather's Mound)
RLA Accession No(s): 2026, 2160, 2163
Location: On Pigeon River near Canton, Haywood County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Garden Creek Mound No. 2 was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists during 1965 and 1966 as part of a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee. At the time of excavation, the mound was being leveled by the landowner for fill dirt. Eight human burials (designated Burials 1-8) were excavated at the site. All of these contained human bone and Burials 1, 2, and 6 also contained funerary objects. Two human femurs also were salvaged from fill dirt removed during mound leveling. All of these artifacts and human bones (RLA accession no. 2026) were removed and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Several additional funerary objects were excavated from the mound in 1880 by A. J. Osborne, an agent for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. These items

were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts (RLA accession nos. 2160 and 2163), which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased from the Valentine Museum by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969. When purchased, these items were not associated with remains. Although the Garden Creek Mound No. 2 is known most significantly for its Middle Woodland Connestee component (ca. A.D. 200–600), the burials and funerary objects from the site appear to be associated with a later Pisgah phase occupation.

Archaeological Affiliation: Pisgah phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: likely Cherokee
Year Recovered: 1965-1966
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Keel 1976.

RLA Site No.: Hw ?
State Site No.: 31Hw
Site Name: Jasper Allen Mound
RLA Accession No(s): 2159
Location: Haywood County, North Carolina (No Specific Location).
Collection History: These items were excavated in 1879 by A. J. Osborne, an agent of Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. These items were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased from the Valentine Museum by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969. Although the collection contains no human bone, these artifacts probably were funerary objects. The location of the Jasper Allen Mound within Haywood County has never been positively identified.

Archaeological Affiliation: probably Pisgah or Qualla phase.
Cultural Affiliation: likely Cherokee
Year Recovered: 1879
Reference(s): Copy of original field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Hx 7
State Site No.: 31Hx7
Site Name: Gaston Site
RLA Accession No(s): 619
Location: On Roanoke River near Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, North Carolina. This site lies beneath Lake Gaston.
Collection History: The Gaston Site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Stanley South and Lewis Binford in 1955 during a brief two-month project to survey and investigate sites threatened by Virginia Electric and Power Company's (VEPCO) construction of Roanoke Rapids Reservoir. These investigations were funded by a small financial gift to UNC-Chapel Hill by VEPCO. Because of limited time, a large area of the site was cleared using road graders to expose archaeological features, including 14 human burials (designated Burials 1-14). Only one of these, Burial 7, contained a funerary object. All human bones and the funerary object, a stone pipe, were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Burials 4, 6, 7, and 10 contained Gaston series potsherds in their fill dirt and thus are likely associated with the late prehistoric Gaston phase (after A.D. 1000). Burials 1, 2, 5, 8, and 9 contained Clements series potsherds but not Gaston series sherds and therefore may date to the preceding Clements phase (A.D. 500–1000?). The remaining burials contained no diagnostic

artifacts in their fill; consequently, their age is unknown.
Archaeological Affiliation: Gaston phase (after A.D. 1000), Clements phase (A.D. 500–1000?), Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1955
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; South 1959; Coe 1964.

RLA Site No.: Hx 8
State Site No.: 31Hx8
Site Name: Thelma Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 620
Location: On Roanoke River near Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, North Carolina. This site lies beneath Lake Gaston.
Collection History: The Thelma Site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Stanley South and Lewis Binford in 1955 during a brief two-month project to survey and investigate sites threatened by Virginia Electric and Power Company's (VEPCO) construction of Roanoke Rapids Reservoir. These investigations were funded by a small financial gift to UNC-Chapel Hill by VEPCO. In part, the site was chosen for excavation because of a disturbed human burial uncovered earlier by a reservoir-clearing crew. The small excavation at the Thelma Site, encompassing only 300 sq ft, exposed two human burials overlying an ossuary (i.e., a pit containing multiple disarticulated individuals). Although there were no associated funerary objects, potsherds from the pit fill suggest that these human remains date to the Early Woodland Vincent phase (ca. A.D. 1-500?). In addition, several human bone fragments were recovered during general excavation. All human remains were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Vincent phase (ca. A.D. 1-500?).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1955
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; South 1959.

RLA Site No.: Hx 19
State Site No.: 31Hx19
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1042
Location: On Roanoke River southeast of Halifax, Halifax County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Five pieces of human bone were collected from the site's surface in 1941 by Harry Davis of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History and subsequently donated to UNC-Chapel Hill.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1941
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Hx 24
State Site No.: 31Hx24
Site Name: Shearin Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1164
Location: On Roanoke River northeast of Littleton, Halifax County, North Carolina. This site

lies beneath Lake Gaston.

Collection History: This site was tested by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Jeff Reid during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962. Excavation of a 5-ft by 25-ft trench exposed a single burial pit, which was cleaned, documented, and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. There were no associated funerary objects.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated

Year Recovered: 1962

Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Hx 29

State Site No.: 31Hx29

Site Name: Still Site

RLA Accession No(s).: 1515

Location: On Roanoke River northeast of Littleton, Halifax County, North Carolina. This site lies beneath Lake Gaston.

Collection History: A single piece of human bone was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist David Phelps during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1961.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated

Year Recovered: 1961

Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Jk 2

State Site No.: 31Jk2

Site Name: Cullowhee Mound (Rogers' Mound)

RLA Accession No(s).: 2086, 2161

Location: On Western Carolina University campus in Cullowhee, Jackson County, North Carolina.

Collection History: This mound was excavated in the early 1880s by G. G. Valentine and E. P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. These items were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased from the Valentine Museum by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969 (RLA accession no. 2161). The collection contains human bone from at least seven burials and three probable funerary objects that cannot be definitely associated with the bone. In 1956, the mound was leveled for a parking lot. In 1966, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bennie Keel salvaged the remnants of a prehistoric pit at the site of the mound. This pit was exposed during construction of a steam room at Western Carolina University and contained 21 fragments of human bone; these were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study (RLA accession no. 2086).

Archaeological Affiliation: Qualla phase (after A.D. 1450).

Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.

Year Recovered: 1880s, 1966

Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Jk 129
State Site No.: 31Jk129
Site Name: Men's Dormitory Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1952
Location: On Western Carolina University campus in Cullowhee, Jackson County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In December, 1964, two human burials (designated Burials 1 and 2) were removed by heavy machinery at the construction site of the men's dormitory at Western Carolina University. All bones and a Pisgah Check Stamped bowl associated with Burial 1 were turned over to UNC-Chapel Hill by Mr. C. F. Dodson of Western Carolina University.
Archaeological Affiliation: Pisgah phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: likely Cherokee
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ken 8
State Site No.: 15Ma25
Site Name: Indian Fort Mountain
RLA Accession No(s).: 2439
Location: Just east of Berea, Madison County, Kentucky.
Collection History: In 1980, UNC-Chapel Hill and Berea College jointly sponsored test excavations at Indian Fort Mountain, a presumed Middle Woodland hilltop enclosure near Berea, Kentucky. These investigations were undertaken by UNC graduate student David Moore. One of the five archaeological features excavated (Feature 1) was a thin lens of dark soil that contained small fragments of human bone. Moore suggests that these bones may represent a secondary burial within the confines of the stone enclosure.
Archaeological Affiliation: Hopewell (Middle Woodland)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1980
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ln 2
State Site No.: 31Ln2
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1797
Location: On the west side of Catawba River southeast of Westport, Lincoln County, North Carolina.
Collection History: A single human bone was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist John Pierczynski during an archaeological survey of proposed Cowans Ford Reservoir (Lake Norman) for Duke Power Company in 1960.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1960
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ln 9
State Site No.: 31Ln9

Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1804
Location: On the west side of Catawba River east of Westport, Lincoln County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Eight human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe during an archaeological survey of proposed Cowans Ford Reservoir (Lake Norman) for Duke Power Company in 1960.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1960
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ma 2
State Site No.: 31Ma2
Site Name: Nikwasi Mound
RLA Accession No(s): 2009
Location: On Little Tennessee River at Franklin, Macon County, Tennessee.
Collection History: In 1961, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists E. M. Dolan and G. L. Hicks excavated a small test pit just north of the mound near a previously dug drainage ditch. During the course of their investigation, human bones from a burial destroyed by the ditch were donated to UNC-Chapel Hill by Larry Estes, the son of a nearby service station attendant.
Archaeological Affiliation: probably Qualla phase (after A.D. 1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.
Year Recovered: 1961
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ma 34
State Site No.: 31Ma34
Site Name: Coweeta Creek Mound and Village
RLA Accession No(s): 2020, 2233
Location: On Little Tennessee River south of Franklin, Macon County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Coweeta Creek Mound and Village Site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists between 1965 and 1971 as part of a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee. Eighty-four human burials (designated Burials 1-84) were excavated at the site. There are no records for Burial 65, so it is unclear if this designation was ever used. Human bones were present in all other burial pits (including multiple individuals in Burials 21, 37, 61, and 75); however, the poorly preserved bones from Burial 79 apparently were not removed and the bone fragments from Burial 84 (a newborn) are missing and presumed destroyed. Twenty-nine burials contained funerary objects. In addition, numerous fragments of human bone were recovered from the site's surface and from general excavation contexts. All of these items were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Qualla phase (after A.D. 1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.
Year Recovered: 1965-1971
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; Egloff 1971.

RLA Site No.: Mg
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Montgomery County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2442
Location: Montgomery County, North Carolina (No Specific Site).
Collection History: These human bones were surface collected from an unspecified site (probably Town Creek Indian Mound) in Montgomery County, North Carolina by Douglas Rights between 1915 and 1950. They are part of a large collection of artifacts from North Carolina that was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1915-1950
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Mg 2
State Site No.: 31Mg2
Site Name: Town Creek Indian Mound (Frutchey Mound)
RLA Accession No(s).: 34 (1937), 61 (1938-39), 70 (1940-42), 314 (1949-55)
Location: On Little River near Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Town Creek Indian Mound, a state historic site administered by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, is the only such site dedicated to interpreting the state's Native American heritage. It has been the focus of extensive archaeological investigation since 1937, when the site was acquired by the state. Although most of the research at Town Creek was directed by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe, and UNC-Chapel Hill has curatorial responsibility for archaeological collections excavated at the site, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has ultimate control over these collections and the records associated with them. For research purposes, the site was given two separate designations: Mg 2 and Mg 3. The mound area at Town Creek (a rectangular block 120 ft by 140 ft encompassing the Frutchey Mound and the village area immediately adjacent to the mound) was designated Mg 2, while the remainder of the site, encompassing the palisaded village, was designated Mg 3. Between 1937 and 1942, archaeological work at Mg 2 was supported by the federal government. In 1937, excavations were conducted through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (RLA accession no. 34); during 1938 and 1939, excavations were conducted through the National Youth Administration (RLA accession no. 70); and from 1940 to 1942, the archaeology was again conducted through the WPA (RLA accession no. 314). Between 1949 and 1955, when archaeological excavation of Mg 2 was completed, investigations were funded by the State of North Carolina. Sixty-one human burials (designated Burials 1-61) were encountered during archaeological excavation of Mg 2. All are associated with the Pee Dee phase occupation of the site. UNC-Chapel Hill curates skeletal remains from all of these burials except the following which were either badly disturbed by prior looting or not present: Burial 9, Burials 18-20, Burial 35, Burials 50-51, and Burial 60. Funerary objects associated with 16 of these burials are also curated by UNC-Chapel Hill. In addition, human bones were recovered from two pit features, general excavations, and backfill dirt.
Archaeological Affiliation: Pee Dee phase (A.D. 1200-1400)
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1937-1955
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; Coe 1995.

RLA Site No.: Mg 3
State Site No.: 31Mg3
Site Name: Town Creek Indian Mound Village
RLA Accession No(s): 60 (1937), 71 (1938-39), 72 (1940-42), 313 (1949-55), 700 (1955-59), 1040 (1959-64), 2022 (1964-67), 2121 (1969-70), 2319 (1976-77), 2350 (1983-84)
Location: On Little River near Mount Gilead, Montgomery County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Town Creek Indian Mound, a state historic site administered by the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, is the only such site dedicated to interpreting the state's Native American heritage. It has been the focus of extensive archaeological investigation since 1937, when the site was acquired by the state. Although most of the research at Town Creek was directed by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe, and UNC-Chapel Hill has curatorial responsibility for archaeological collections excavated at the site, the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources has ultimate control over these collections and the records associated with them. For research purposes, the site was given two separate designations: Mg 2 and Mg 3. The mound area at Town Creek (a rectangular block 120 ft by 140 ft encompassing the Frutchey Mound and the village area immediately adjacent to the mound) was designated Mg 2, while the remainder of the site, encompassing the palisaded village, was designated Mg 3. Between 1938 and 1942, archaeological work at Mg 3 was supported by the federal government. During 1938 and 1939, excavations were conducted through the National Youth Administration (RLA accession no. 71); and from 1940 to 1942, the archaeology was conducted through the Works Progress Administration (RLA accession no. 313). Since 1949, when archaeological investigations resumed following World War II, all archaeology at the site has been funded by the State of North Carolina. One-hundred-fifty-five human burials (designated Burials 1-155) were excavated during archaeological investigation of the village area at Town Creek (i.e., Mg 3). Most of these were cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Numerous other probable human burials were mapped at the top-of-subsoil level (before any human bone was encountered) and left undisturbed. Based on this mapping, Coe (1995:264) estimates that 563 individuals were buried at Town Creek (Mg 2 and Mg 3 combined) during the primary Pee Dee phase (A.D. 1200-1400) occupation of the site. UNC-Chapel Hill curates skeletal remains from 140 of these burials, including at least eight which are multiple burials. Most of the remainder either did not have any human bone or the bone was too poorly preserved to be removed. Funerary objects, including several large ceramic urns which served as containers for human remains in some burials, were associated with 40 of these burials. These artifacts also are curated by UNC-Chapel Hill. In addition, human bones were recovered from several other general excavation contexts at the site. Most of the 140 burials are associated with the Pee Dee phase occupation of the site; however, a few burials may be attributed to later occupations by unknown Siouan groups. Coe (1995:277) considers 23 of the burials to be Siouan, based on attributes of body position, pit type, and associated funerary objects. He suggests that they may be from intermittent occupations by the Sara, Saponi, Occaneechi, or Keyauwee, but acknowledges that "none of the 23 graves that appear to be post-Pee Dee can be attributed to a particular Historic group" (Coe 1995:277). Three of these burials (Burials 51, 52, and 55) contained European glass trade beads and date to the late seventeenth century, after Pee Dee phase peoples had abandoned the site (Coe 1995:84). Interpretation of the remaining 20 burials as either post-Pee Dee or Siouan is far less certain. Coe (1995:277) regarded these other burials as Siouan because they were placed in shaft-and-chamber pits or were tightly flexed (i.e., "with the knees pressed against the chest and the arms folded together

with the hands near the chin, thus curving the spine"). Unfortunately, these burial characteristics are not unique to any particular Siouan group and also have been reported from probable Cherokee sites (Dickens 1976). Furthermore, several of these "Siouan" burials are located within Pee Dee mortuary houses and thus appear to be associated with the Pee Dee phase occupation.

Archaeological Affiliation: Mostly Pee Dee phase (A.D. 1200–1400); some late prehistoric and protohistoric (ca. 1650–1700?) Siouan?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1938-1984
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; Coe 1995.

RLA Site No.: Mg 22
State Site No.: 31Mg22
Site Name: Doerschuk Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2448
Location: On Yadkin River just below Falls Dam, east of Badin in Montgomery County, North Carolina.

Collection History: The Doerschuk Site was first excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe in 1948, and its stratified cultural deposits were pivotal in Coe's development of an archaeological sequence for piedmont North Carolina. Following the publication of Coe's study in 1964, the Doerschuk Site underwent a period of extensive looting. In 1970, Archaeological Society of North Carolina member Phil Perkinson retrieved three human skulls that had been dug up by a local collector and donated them to UNC-Chapel Hill.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1970
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Mis 8
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Jaketown Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1677
Location: South of Greenville near Wasp Lake, Washington County, Mississippi.
Collection History: Several human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Brian Egloff and Jeff Reid in 1963.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Mis 10
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Lake George Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1678
Location: On the western edge of Yazoo County in the Yazoo Basin region of west-central Mississippi.
Collection History: Several human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel

Hill archaeologists Brian Egloff and Jeff Reid in 1963.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: MI 3
State Site No.: 31MI3
Site Name: Cane Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s): 1172 (1963), 1940 (1964)
Location: On Cane Creek near Bakersville, Mitchell County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Cane Creek Site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists in 1964, following a period of digging into the site by the landowner. The UNC excavation identified and removed three human burials and associated artifacts. The landowner donated to UNC-Chapel Hill human bone from six additional burials that were dug in 1963.
Archaeological Affiliation: late Middle Woodland period (A.D. 700–1100).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963-1964
Reference(s): RLA primary site data files; Keel and Egloff 1984.

RLA Site No.: NeM 8
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Prado Verde Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2347
Location: On Chama River near Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico.
Collection History: These three human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface and donated as part of a larger artifact collection to UNC-Chapel Hill by Frank Bailey in 1981.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown (ca. A.D. 700–1400)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1981
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Nh 8
State Site No.: 31Nh8
Site Name: Everett Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2129
Location: On Everett Creek, just south of Myrtle Grove, New Hanover County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human remains were surface collected by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist John Mattson in 1969 during a routine reconnaissance of the site. They were all that remained of a burial exposed in a recent bulldozer cut for a road right-of-way. The position of the articulated hand and lower leg/foot bones was mapped and they were removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1969
Reference(s): RLA site survey file.

RLA Site No.: Nh 28
State Site No.: 31Nh28
Site Name: Cold Morning Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2233
Location: Near the confluence of Barnards Creek and Cape Fear River, New Hanover County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In 1977, the Cold Morning site was test excavated by Mark Wilde-Ramsing and the New Hanover County Archaeological Survey as part of a C.E.T.A. (Comprehensive Employment Training Act)-sponsored project. During the course of this excavation, an ossuary burial pit was exposed. The human remains at the top of the pit were mapped and photographed but left in place. They were later inspected by Wake Forest University physical anthropologist David Weaver and then carefully covered up with dirt. Because the site was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and threatened by a planned housing subdivision, a site mitigation plan was developed to comply with provisions of the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974, and the Interagency Archaeological Services of the National Park Service contracted with UNC-Chapel Hill to conduct the work. These investigations, which included the cleaning, documenting, and removal of the ossuary, were undertaken in fall of 1979. The ossuary was found to contain the remains of at least 16 individuals but no associated funerary objects. Their remains, as well as other bone fragments from the general excavation, were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Potsherds from the ossuary pit fill and a radiocarbon date on a sample of human bone indicate that the burial dates to the Oak Island phase (ca. A.D. 950).
Archaeological Affiliation: Oak Island phase (ca. A.D. 950); Siouan?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1979
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Coe et al. 1982; Ward and Wilson 1980.

RLA Site No.: NoC
State Site No.: None
Site Name: North Carolina (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2177, 2442
Location: General North Carolina provenience.
Collection History: During the late 1870s and 1880s, several mounds in western North Carolina were excavated by agents of Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. Artifacts from these excavations were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased from the Valentine Museum by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969. Included with this collection were human bones from five burials from unknown sites (RLA accession no. 2177). In addition, human bones from two burials (no site or RLA accession numbers) were donated during the 1970s(?) to UNC-Chapel Hill by Peter Cooper of Catawba College and another unknown person. No records exist for either of these burials, but they are assumed to be from North Carolina. A conch shell dipper (RLA accession no. 2442) was collected from an unidentified site in North Carolina (probably from the Yadkin River or Dan River valleys) by Douglas Rights between 1915 and 1950. It is part of a large collection of artifacts from North Carolina that was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977. Although the dipper was not associated with human remains, it is a type of artifact that is found almost exclusively in burial contexts.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1870–1980
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Np 2
State Site No.: 31Np2
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 623
Location: On Clement's Island in Roanoke River below Lake Gaston Dam, Northampton County, North Carolina. Site now lies beneath Roanoke Rapids Reservoir.
Collection History: Thirteen fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Stanley South during an archaeological survey in 1955 of the proposed Roanoke Rapids Reservoir for Virginia Electric and Power Company.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1955
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: On
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Onslow County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s): 2213
Location: On Jones Island in White Oak River, just northeast of Swansboro, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human remains were sent in 1954 to UNC-Chapel Hill by the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI File No. 5-M-24-5). They were labeled "Washed Ashore near Swansboro, N.C." and were subsequently determined to be from a Native American burial.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1954
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: On 6
State Site No.: 31On6
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2131
Location: On Adler's Island near Swansboro, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This collection contains remains of an erosion-exposed burial and a human bone found by Tucker Littleton during a survey of the site sometime between 1963 and 1969. These items, along with other artifacts collected from Onslow County archaeological sites, were subsequently donated to UNC-Chapel Hill.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963-1969
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: On 75
State Site No.: 31On75
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2213
Location: On Jones Island in White Oak River, just northeast of Swansboro, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human remains were sent in 1954 to UNC-Chapel Hill by the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI File No. 5-M-24-5). They were labeled "Washed Ashore near Swansboro, N.C." and were subsequently determined to be from a Native American burial.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1954
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: On 76
State Site No.: 31On76
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2214
Location: Near Swansboro, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human remains were sent in 1956 to UNC-Chapel Hill by the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI File No. M-765). They were labeled "Washed Ashore near Swansboro, N.C." and were subsequently determined to be from a Native American burial.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1956
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: On 86
State Site No.: 31On86
Site Name: Bear Island
RLA Accession No(s).: 2212
Location: On Bear Island (Hammock's Beach State Park) near Swansboro, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human remains were sent in 1954 to UNC-Chapel Hill by the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI File No. 5-M-24-1). They were collected from a sand pit at the northeast end of Bear Island and represent the remains of at least nine individuals (designated Individuals 1-9). They were accompanied by 67 shell beads. It is probable that these are the remains of an Algonkian ossuary burial.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown (probably Algonkian).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1954
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: On 95
State Site No.: 31On95

Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2397
Location: On Bear Island (Hammock's Beach State Park) near Swansboro, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human bones were surface collected by Tucker Littleton in 1974 from a burial that had been exposed by erosion, and were later donated to UNC-Chapel Hill.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1974
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: On 133
State Site No.: 31On133
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2299
Location: On Jones Island in White Oak River, just northeast of Swansboro, Onslow County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In December, 1974, Tucker Littleton of Swansboro reported to UNC-Chapel Hill a skull eroding from the north bank of Jones Island. The following week, with permission of the landowner, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Trawick Ward and Jack Wilson excavated, documented, and removed the burial (designated Burial 1). No artifacts were associated with this burial. The excavators noted that the individual was buried in an extended position, the hands appeared to have been severed, and the feet apparently were tied together. Given these characteristics, they suggested that the burial may not be Native American.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1974
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file.

RLA Site No.: Or 11
State Site No.: 31Or11
Site Name: Wall Site
RLA Accession No(s): 49 (1938), 80 (1940–1941), 2352 (1983-1984)
Location: On Eno River near Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Wall Site represents the remains of a palisaded village which was occupied during the fifteenth century. It was first excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe in 1938. During the course of this small excavation, a single burial (designated Burial 1) was discovered; it was cleaned, documented, and removed (RLA accession no. 49). During 1940 and 1941, the site was extensively excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Robert Wauchope under federal sponsorship of the Works Progress Administration. These excavations uncovered four additional burials (designated Burials 2-5) which were documented and removed (RLA accession no. 80). After a hiatus of over 40 years, the site was again excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill's field school in archaeology in 1983 and 1984. These investigations found three burials (designated Burials 1-83 to 3-83). As with the earlier work, these burials were cleaned, documented, and removed (along with associated funerary objects) to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study (RLA accession no. 2352). Because Burials 1-83 to 3-83 were excavated after October 1, 1981, they are subject to North Carolina's

Archaeological Affiliation: "Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act."
Hillsboro phase (A.D. 1400–1500).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1938-1941, 1983-1984
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Coe 1952; Dickens, Ward, and Davis 1987.

RLA Site No.: Or 231
State Site No.: 31Or231
Site Name: Fredricks Site (Occaneechi Town)
RLA Accession No(s): 2351 (1983-1985), 2378 (1986)
Location: On Eno River near Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Fredricks Site represents a palisaded village of the Occaneechi tribe that dates to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. It was discovered in 1983 and excavated in its by UNC-Chapel Hill's field school in archaeology between 1983 and 1986, and in 1995. Excavations from 1984 to 1986 were funded by the National Geographic Society. In all, 15 human burials were excavated at the site. Twelve of these (Burials 1-11 and 13), located in a cemetery just outside the palisade, were excavated from 1983 to 1985 and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Two others (Burials 12 and 14), situated within the palisaded village and on the property of a different landowner, were excavated, documented, and carefully covered up at the landowner's request. The final burial, Burial 27, was excavated in 1995; it too was documented and backfilled. [For information regarding burials designated Burials 15-26 and 28-31, see collection histories for sites Or 231a and Or 231b.] All of these burials contained funerary objects, including large numbers of European-made trade items. Although the contents of Burials 12, 14, and 27 were not removed, numerous glass beads were recovered during the excavation of Burial 14 and are regarded as likely funerary objects. All human remains from the Fredricks Site were excavated after October 1, 1981, and are subject to North Carolina's "Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act."
Archaeological Affiliation: Fredricks phase (ca. 1690–1710), historic Occaneechi.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1983-1986
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Dickens, Ward, and Davis 1987; Ward and Davis 1988.

RLA Site No.: Or 231a
State Site No.: 31Or231a
Site Name: Jenrette Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2393
Location: On Eno River near Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Jenrette Site represents a palisaded village of the late seventeenth century that may have been occupied by the Shakori tribe. It is situated adjacent to the Fredricks Site (Or 231). It was discovered and excavated in 1989 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists as part of a National Science Foundation-sponsored project to study Native American culture change during the early historic period. UNC-Chapel Hill's field school in archaeology excavated the site in 1990, 1992, and 1995. Ten burials have been excavated at the Jenrette Site. Eight of these were located in two separate cemeteries and date to about the same period as the Fredricks Site cemetery (see Or 231). Burials 21, 23, 24, and 25 comprise one cemetery located between the Fredricks and Jenrette site palisades; the second is located along the inside of the Jenrette palisade and is comprised of Burials 28, 29, 30, and 31. The two remaining

burials (Burials 22 and 26) are located inside the Jenrette palisade. [For information regarding burials designated Burials 1-20 and 27, see collection histories for sites Or 231 and Or 231b.] At the landowner's request, all of these burials were cleaned, documented, and carefully refilled. Despite this procedure, small amounts of human bone were inadvertently retrieved during the excavation of Burials 21 and 23. Since these remains were excavated after October 1, 1981, they are subject to North Carolina's "Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act." Glass beads and fragments of a pewter pipe also were collected while cleaning Burials 21, 22, 25, and 26, and a fragmented clay pot was removed from Burial 25 so it could be documented and described. All of these items are regarded as funerary objects.

Archaeological Affiliation: Jenrette phase (ca. 1650–1700), possibly Shakori.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1989-1995
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Or 231b
State Site No.: 31Or231b
Site Name: Hogue Site - East
RLA Accession No(s).: 2394
Location: On Eno River near Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Hogue Site represents a dispersed settlement of the early Haw River phase (ca. A.D. 1000) and is located just west of the Jenrette (Or 231a) and Fredricks (Or 231) sites. Because of their proximity to one another, these three sites were excavated using a common system for designating burials. The Hogue Site was excavated in 1989 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists as part of a National Science Foundation-sponsored project to study Native American culture change. These excavations revealed a cluster of six burials (designated Burials 15 to 20). [For information regarding burials designated Burials 1-14 and 21-31, see collection histories for sites Or 231 and Or 231a.] At the landowner's request, these burials were cleaned, documented, and carefully refilled. Despite this procedure, small amounts of human bone were inadvertently retrieved during the excavation of Burial 18 and Burial 20 (this burial was identified but not fully excavated). Also, Burial 17 was removed because it was in imminent danger of being destroyed by plowing. Since these human remains were excavated after October 1, 1981, they are subject to North Carolina's "Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act." No funerary objects were found with these burials.

Archaeological Affiliation: early Haw River phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1200).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1989
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Or 299
State Site No.: 31Or354
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2450
Location: On South Fork Little River in northeastern Orange County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This possible human bone fragment was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Randy Daniel during an archaeological survey of Orange County sponsored by the National Park Service.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1994
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog; Daniel 1994.

RLA Site No.: Pd
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Pender County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s): 2215
Location: At Kings Landing, just south of Hampstead, Pender County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human remains were sent in 1956 to UNC-Chapel Hill by the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation (SBI File No. 1-M-24-47). They were labeled "Skeletal Remains from Kings Landing, 2 miles S. of Hampstead, N.C., Pender Co."
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1956
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Pm 20
State Site No.: 31Pm20
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2397
Location: At the mouth of Broad Creek on Neuse River, Pamlico County, North Carolina.
Collection History: One human vertebrae was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Trawick Ward and Tucker Littleton during a reconnaissance of the site in 1975.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1975
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Rb 4
State Site No.: 31Rb4
Site Name: Red Springs Mound
RLA Accession No(s): 2293
Location: Just south of Red Springs, Robeson County, North Carolina
Collection History: In 1971, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bennie Keel and a class of archaeology students from St. Andrews Presbyterian College in Laurinburg, North Carolina, conducted a small, 2-day test excavation of this heavily disturbed mound. This investigation recovered numerous fragments of human bone, all from previously disturbed deposits. No intact burials were identified. All human remains were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Middle Woodland period?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1971
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Rd 1

State Site No.: 31Rd1
Site Name: Poole Site (Keyauwee Village)
RLA Accession No(s): 20 (1936), 297 (1935), 311 (1949), 606 (1929), 2101 (1935-1955?), 2409 (1977), 2442 (1915-1950)
Location: On Caraway Creek, west of Asheboro, Randolph County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This site, which was occupied both late prehistorically and historically, is identified as the village of Keyauwee which was visited by the English explorer John Lawson in 1701. It was the focus of interest by the Archaeological Society of North Carolina in the 1930s. Several surface collections were made at the site by archaeological society members and many of these collections, often containing fragments of human bone, were eventually donated to UNC-Chapel Hill. These include collections by James Bullitt in 1929 (RLA accession no. 606), Douglas Rights between 1915 and 1950 (RLA accession no. 2442), Herbert Doerschuk between 1935 and 1955(?) (RLA accession no. 2101), and Joffre Coe's UNC archaeology class in 1949 (RLA accession no. 311). Joffre Coe and Martha Graham also collected human bone fragments from the site's surface in 1977 (RLA accession no. 2409). UNC-Chapel Hill curates materials from two excavations at the site. In 1935, archaeological society members James Bullitt, Guy Johnson, and Douglas Rights excavated what appears to have been either a multiple burial or a burial that had intruded and disturbed earlier burials (RLA accession no. 297). This excavation led to a more extensive, two-week long, joint excavation of the site in 1936 by UNC-Chapel Hill, the Archaeological Society of North Carolina, and the North Carolina State Museum (RLA accession no. 20). All material from this work was subsequently taken to UNC-Chapel Hill. While there are no associated field records for this collection, the RLA specimen catalog and a brief preliminary report by Joffre Coe (Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina 4[1], 1937) indicate that eight burial pits containing a total of 12 individuals were excavated. Numerous other burial pits were mapped but not excavated. Funerary objects were associated with some of these burials and indicate that they date to a late prehistoric (Uwharrie or Caraway phase?) occupation of the site. No historic trade artifacts were found in any of the graves. It is difficult to correlate the excavated human remains with specific funerary objects because the system for designating burials (i.e., human remains) was different from the system used to designate the pits the burials came from and their artifactual contents. UNC-Chapel Hill curates human bone from at least nine individuals and funerary objects from five burials.
Archaeological Affiliation: Uwharrie or Caraway phase (late prehistoric).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1929-1977
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; Coe 1937.

RLA Site No.: Rd 3
State Site No.: 31Rd3
Site Name: Brick Yard Site
RLA Accession No(s): 298
Location: On Cable Creek near Asheboro, Randolph County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In September, 1938, two historic Native American burials were uncovered by a steam shovel operator at Lester Rich's Brick Yard. Shortly afterwards, the owner contacted the Archaeological Society of North Carolina and the two burials were salvaged by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe. All human bones and associated funerary objects were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Caraway phase (historic Keyauwee)?

Cultural Affiliation: likely Catawba
Year Recovered: 1938
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog; Coe 1939.

RLA Site No.: Rd 10
State Site No.: 31Rd10
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1183
Location: On Uwharrie River south of Glenola, Randolph County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Six human bones were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe and Vance Eller during a reconnaissance of the site in 1963.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Rh 1
State Site No.: 31Rh1
Site Name: Leak Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 10 (1936), 442 (1954), 1194 (1936), 1195 (1936), 2008 (1936), 2101 (1935-1955?)
Location: On the east side of Pee Dee River west of Mangum, Richmond County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Most of UNC-Chapel Hill's archaeological specimens from the Leak Site, including three human burials and other fragments of human bone, were collected following the 1936 flood which eroded and heavily scoured the site. No funerary objects were associated with any of these remains. Guy Johnson and Joffre Coe collected bones from a burial exposed by the flood water in 1936 (RLA accession no. 10); skeletal remains from other washed-out burials were collected by John Almond (RLA accession no. 1194); and bones from another burial were collected during similar circumstances by Douglas Rights and Herbert Doerschuk (RLA accession no. 1195). In addition, Joffre Coe and Harry Davis also collected numerous human bones from a 1936 wash-out (RLA accession no. 2008), and Herbert Doerschuk donated two separate surface collections from the site (made between about 1935 and 1955) which contained human bones (RLA accession nos. 442 and 2101).
Archaeological Affiliation: Pee Dee phase (A.D. 1200–1600)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1936-1955
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Rh 18
State Site No.: 31Rh18
Site Name: Asphalt Plant Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 805-1
Location: On the east side of Pee Dee River south of Mangum, Richmond County, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human bones, probably from a plowed-out burial, were collected from the site's surface in 1958 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Stanley South.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1958
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Rh 21
State Site No.: 31Rh21
Site Name: Covington Bottoms Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2437
Location: On the east side of Pee Dee River southwest of Rockingham, Richmond County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This stratified site was excavated in 1958 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Stanley South. At the base of plowed soil within an 800 sq ft excavation block, South encountered a small pit (Sq. 90R40, Pit #1) containing a cremation. There were no associated funerary objects or other items to determine the age or cultural association of this burial. The pit's contents (i.e., fragments of burned human bone) were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1958
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Rk 1
State Site No.: 31Rk1
Site Name: Lower Saratown
RLA Accession No(s): 2389
Location: On Dan River near Eden, Rockingham County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Lower Saratown Site represents a palisaded village of the Sara tribe that dates to the mid-seventeenth century. It was excavated in 1989 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists as part of a National Science Foundation-sponsored project to study the impact of European contact on the native peoples of the North Carolina Piedmont. This excavation uncovered one contact-period burial (Burial 1); it was cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Since these remains were excavated after October 1, 1981, they are subject to North Carolina's "Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act."
Archaeological Affiliation: middle Saratown phase (ca. 1620–1670), historic Sara.
Cultural Affiliation: Catawba.
Year Recovered: 1988
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Rk 5
State Site No.: 31Rk5
Site Name: Powerplant Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2390, 2396
Location: On Dan River near Eden, Rockingham County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Powerplant Site was excavated in 1988 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists as part of a National Science Foundation-sponsored project to study the impact of European contact on the native peoples of the North Carolina Piedmont. During an earlier visit to the site in 1987, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Trawick Ward and

Steve Davis collected several fragments of human bone from a burial that was eroding from the riverbank (RLA accession no. 2396). Most of the archaeological remains uncovered during the 1988 excavation date to the early Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1200); however, there also is some evidence for a minor site occupation during the early Saratow phase (A.D. 1450–1650). Two burials (designated Burials 1 and 2) were discovered during excavation. Burial 1 extended beyond the edge of the excavation and was not exposed. Burial 2 was discovered below a shallow, trash-filled pit. Potsherds found in this pit and within the burial fill suggest that it dates to the early Dan River phase. There were no associated funerary objects. The human remains were cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Since these remains were excavated after October 1, 1981, they are subject to North Carolina's "Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act."

Archaeological Affiliation: early Dan River phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1200)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1987-1988
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Rk 6
State Site No.: 31Rk6
Site Name: Madison Cemetery
RLA Accession No(s).: 2366
Location: On Dan River near Madison, Rockingham County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In 1966 and 1967, local collector Wayne Clark (with the assistance of Joe Smith and Richard Gravely) excavated 130 burials at this site on his uncle's farm. Many of the burials were accompanied by European trade items and indicate that the site was occupied at about the same time as Upper Saratow (31Sk1a), during the late seventeenth century. Most of the human remains and associated funerary objects from the site were acquired by Richard Gravely, who in 1983 donated them (along with associated records) to UNC-Chapel Hill. This collection contains human remains (often just teeth) from almost 50 burials and funerary objects from approximately 33 burials.

Archaeological Affiliation: late Saratow phase (A.D. 1670–1710).
Cultural Affiliation: likely Catawba
Year Recovered: 1966-1967
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file.

RLA Site No.: Rk 8
State Site No.: 31Rk8
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2266
Location: On Dan River near Madison, Rockingham County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This site was scoured by flood waters from Hurricane Agnes in 1972. Following the flooding, a burial pit was discovered by Hovis Bennet, a local collector, who partially excavated it and then notified UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bennie Keel. Keel and his field crew from the nearby Upper Saratow excavation salvaged the burial and collected artifacts, including several human bone fragments, from the site's surface. These remains were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study.

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated

Year Recovered: 1972
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Rk 12
State Site No.: 31Rk12
Site Name: Sharp Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2271
Location: On Dan River near Eden, Rockingham County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In 1972, flood waters from Hurricane Agnes severely scoured the Sharp Site and exposed numerous archaeological features. After being contacted by Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., the owner of the property, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Bennie Keel, Keith Egloff, Trawick Ward, and Dan Crouch cleaned and removed two burials (Burials 1 and 2) which had been partially exposed by the flooding. One of these was accompanied by a chipped stone hoe. During a subsequent visit to the site in January 1973, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Bennie Keel and Quentin Bass discovered a third exposed burial (Burial 3) which they salvaged. This burial was accompanied by several funerary objects, including three pots, a shell gorget, and numerous bone and shell beads.
Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1972-1973
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Keel 1973.

RLA Site No.: Sk
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Stokes County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2442
Location: Stokes County, North Carolina (probably Upper Saratown complex).
Collection History: These human bones and probable funerary objects were collected from archaeological sites (probably Sk 1, Sk 1a, or Sk 6) in the vicinity of the mouth of Town Fork Creek, Stokes County, North Carolina by Douglas Rights between 1915 and 1950. They are part of a large collection of artifacts from North Carolina that was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977.
Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase or Saratown phase (A.D. 1000–1710).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1915-1950
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Sk 1
State Site No.: 31Sk1
Site Name: Early Upper Saratown
RLA Accession No(s).: 2270 (1974), 2342 (1981), 2365 (1967)
Location: On Dan River near Walnut Cove, Stokes County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Early Upper Saratown is a large village site that was occupied during the early Saratown phase (A.D. 1450–1620), and is one of three sites along the Dan River in Stokes County that were occupied by the Sara tribe during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, all three sites were extensively disturbed by relic hunters and numerous human burials were looted.

These activities prompted UNC-Chapel Hill to begin in 1972 a long-term archaeological research project in the area to prevent further looting and to salvage what remained at these sites. Although most of the research focused on the nearby Upper Saratown Site (Sk 1a), Early Upper Saratown was monitored, surface collected, and finally excavated under the direction of Jack Wilson in 1981. This excavation revealed six undisturbed burials (designated Burials 1-6). These burials were cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study (RLA accession no. 2342). All of the burials, except Burial 1, were accompanied by funerary objects. Wilson's excavation also recovered human bone fragments from general excavation contexts. In addition to these remains, several human bone fragments were collected in 1974 while mapping the site and making a controlled surface collection (RLA accession no. 2270). These remains likely represent the contents of burials that were disturbed by prior looting. Finally, a large collection of archaeological materials donated by Richard Gravely to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1983 contained human bones and funerary objects from six burials (designated Burials 1-6) that apparently were dug at the site in the late 1960s (RLA accession no. 2365).

Archaeological Affiliation: early Saratown phase (A.D. 1450–1620).
Cultural Affiliation: likely Catawba
Year Recovered: 1960s, 1974, 1981
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Wilson 1983; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Sk 1a
State Site No.: 31Sk1a
Site Name: Upper Saratown
RLA Accession No(s): 2237 (1972), 2270 (1972-1975), 2317 (1976-1980), 2349 (1981)
Location: On Dan River near Walnut Cove, Stokes County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Upper Saratown is a large village site that was occupied during the late Saratown phase (A.D. 1670–1710), and is one of three sites along the Dan River in Stokes County that were occupied by the Sara tribe during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, all three sites were extensively disturbed by relic hunters and numerous human burials were looted. These activities prompted UNC-Chapel Hill to begin in 1972 a long-term archaeological research project in the area to prevent further looting and to salvage what remained at these sites. Archaeological research began in January 1972 when UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Bennie Keel and Keith Egloff encountered a local artifact collector looting a burial at the site. Keel and Egloff salvaged what remained of this burial (designated Burial 1), a young woman accompanied by numerous European-made trade items. After cleaning, photographing, and mapping the grave, its contents were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study (RLA accession no. 1937). The Sauratown Woman exhibit at the North Carolina Museum of History is based on information obtained by the archaeological excavation of this burial. A long-term program of research at Upper Saratown was begun in the summer of 1972 and continued yearly through 1981. During this period, approximately one-fourth of the site was systematically excavated. One-hundred-ten additional burials (designated Burials 2 to 111) were excavated, many of which had been disturbed previously by relic collectors. In addition, numerous other probable burial pits were mapped and excavated which had been completely destroyed by collectors. These are described in the field records as "pot holes." As with all other archaeological specimens found during excavation, human remains (when encountered) were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further cleaning, stabilization, and study. One-hundred-three of the 111 excavated burials contained human remains and 86 also contained associated funerary

objects (mostly European-made glass beads). Numerous other fragments of human bone were recovered from pot holes, features, and general excavation contexts.

Archaeological Affiliation: late Saratown phase (A.D. 1670–1710).
Cultural Affiliation: Catawba.
Year Recovered: 1972-1981
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Wilson 1983; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Sk 6
State Site No.: 31Sk6
Site Name: William Kluttz Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2305 (1967), 2365 (1967), 2388 (1988)
Location: On Dan River near Walnut Cove, Stokes County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The William Kluttz Site represents a village that was occupied during the late Saratown phase (A.D. 1690–1710), and is one of three sites along the Dan River in Stokes County that were occupied by the Sara tribe during the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, all three sites were extensively disturbed by relic hunters and numerous human burials were looted. These activities prompted UNC-Chapel Hill to begin in 1972 a long-term archaeological research project in the area to prevent further looting and to salvage what remained at these sites. In November 1967, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists were alerted to looting at the site by relic collectors. A visit to the site by Joffre Coe, Roy Dickens, and Olin McCormick revealed 45-50 looter-disturbed burials. A few human bones were collected from looters' spoil piles, and two relic collectors gave some of the funerary objects and bones they had dug up to the archaeologists (RLA accession no. 2305). Additional funerary objects were obtained from the collectors by Richard Gravely; these were donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1983 (RLA accession no. 2365). In 1988, the William Kluttz Site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists as part of a National Science Foundation-sponsored project to study the impact of European contact on the native peoples of the North Carolina Piedmont. As part of these investigations, numerous looter-disturbed burials were mapped and 12 burials were excavated (RLA accession no. 2388). Ten of these were the shallow graves of children located in a cemetery area and had been disturbed by deep plowing. These were cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for study. Numerous other, undisturbed burial pits were mapped but not excavated. Only three burials were accompanied by funerary objects, mostly European-made items. Because of earlier looting and on-going deep plowing at the site, numerous human bone fragments also were collected from the surface, from the excavated plowed soil, and from the tops of pot holes.

Archaeological Affiliation: late Saratown phase (A.D. 1690–1710).
Cultural Affiliation: Catawba.
Year Recovered: 1967, 1988
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog; Ward and Davis 1993.

RLA Site No.: Sk 12
State Site No.: 31Sk12
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 2272
Location: On Dan River near Walnut Cove, Stokes County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This collection consists of four fragmented human skulls that were looted from burials

at the site during the late 1960s and early 1970s. They were donated to UNC-Chapel Hill by Joe Smith, a local artifact collector, in 1972.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1960s-1970s
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: SoC
State Site No.: None
Site Name: South Carolina (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s): 2177
Location: General South Carolina provenience (probably from Lake Marion).
Collection History: This Pee Dee burial urn was obtained by Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia, during the late 1880s. Because of its scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased as part of a larger collection of North Carolina artifacts from the Valentine Museum by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969. It may have come from the Fort Watson Site (SoC 28).
Archaeological Affiliation: Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1500).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1879-1890?
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: SoC 8
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Wallace Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2105 (1967), 2338 (1981)
Location: On Pee Dee River near Wallace, Marlboro County, South Carolina.
Collection History: In 1967, 10 human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bennie Keel (RLA accession no. 2105). In 1981, UNC-Chapel Hill graduate student Homes Hogue and Michael Trinkley excavated a burial containing two individuals (designated Burials 1 and 2) that had been discovered in a shovel test pit. Human bone and a stone celt associated with Burial 1, and a cluster of sub-adult teeth comprising Burial 2, were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study (RLA accession no. 2338).
Archaeological Affiliation: Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1500).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1967, 1981
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Hogue and Trinkley 1978.

RLA Site No.: SoC 28
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Fort Watson Site
RLA Accession No(s): 1126
Location: On Lake Marion near St. Paul, Clarendon County, South Carolina.
Collection History: This human bone fragment was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Joffre Coe and Bennie Keel during a visit to the site in 1963. It may be associated with the Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1500) occupation of the site, or it may date to a Revolutionary War battle that was fought there.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: SoC 29
State Site No.: 38Ke4
Site Name: Adamson Mound
RLA Accession No(s).: 2395
Location: On Wateree River near Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina.
Collection History: This Pee Dee burial urn was part of a collection of artifacts from the Adamson Mound that was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1975 by former graduate student George Stuart. The urn was marked as having come from Burial 11 at the site.
Archaeological Affiliation: Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1500).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1951-1952
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog; Stuart 1970.

RLA Site No.: SoC 85
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Powe #4 Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2105
Location: On Pee Dee River near Wallace, Marlboro County, South Carolina.
Collection History: These human bone fragments were collected from a bulldozer-disturbed area of the site by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bennie Keel in 1967. Other artifacts from the site indicate that it is a Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1500) village.
Archaeological Affiliation: Pee Dee phase (ca. A.D. 1000–1500)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1967
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: SoC 141
State Site No.: 38Ch12
Site Name: Lighthouse Point Shell Ring
RLA Accession No(s).: 2314
Location: On James Island, Charleston County, South Carolina.
Collection History: The Lighthouse Point Shell Ring is a Thom's Creek phase site that was occupied ca. 1600 B.C. In 1976, archaeologists from UNC-Chapel Hill excavated a small area of the site, which at the time was threatened with destruction. While no human bone or funerary objects were uncovered by the excavation, a single piece of human bone was collected from the site's surface (RLA specimen no. 2314hb354/1). Another excavation was conducted by Michael Trinkley in 1979, and three additional pieces of human bone were collected from the surface and general excavation contexts (RLA specimen nos. 2314hb515 and 2314hb749). It is uncertain if these remains date to the Thom's Creek phase.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1976, 1979

Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; Trinkley 1975, 1980.

RLA Site No.: SoC 258
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Venning Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2324
Location: Along the Intracoastal Waterway north of Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina.
Collection History: This site is within the U.S. Government right-of-way for the Intracoastal Waterway. A single human bone was collected from the site's surface by South Carolina Department of Transportation archaeologist Michael Trinkley in 1981 and sent to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1981
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: SoC 281
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Pinkney Island
RLA Accession No(s).: 2324
Location: At the southern end of Pinkney Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.
Collection History: This site was excavated by South Carolina Department of Transportation archaeologist Michael Trinkley in 1978-1979 as a highway salvage project. Archaeological specimens from this work were sent by Trinkley to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation and were later transferred, along with associated records, to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Human remains from a single burial (designated Burial 1) apparently were overlooked at the time of transfer and are still curated at UNC-Chapel Hill. Curiously, neither the RLA specimen catalog nor Trinkley's report on the work mention this burial.
Archaeological Affiliation: Middle Woodland period (A.D. 100–1000)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1978-1979
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog; Trinkley 1976.

RLA Site No.: SoC 459
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Moultrie 1 Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2324
Location: On Lake Moultrie just west of Bonneau, Berkeley County, South Carolina.
Collection History: These are human bone fragments from a cremation that were collected on the site's surface by South Carolina Department of Transportation archaeologist Michael Trinkley and sent to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Middle Woodland period (A.D. 100–1000)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1979
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: SoC 556
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Dudley Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2452
Location: Just south of Georgetown, Georgetown County, South Carolina.
Collection History: These human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface in 1956 by Louisiana State University archaeologist William Haag as part of a National Park Service-sponsored archaeological survey of the South Atlantic coast. In 1994, the artifacts and records from this study were transferred to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1956
Reference(s): Haag's field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: St
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Stanly County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2458
Location: Near New London, Stanly County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This collection consists of burned human bone fragments from a cremation burial. According to a note found with the remains, they were collected from an unidentified site near New London by Herbert M. Doerschuk in the 1930s.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1930s
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: St 4
State Site No.: 31St4
Site Name: Hardaway Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 303 (1948), 1010 (1958-1959), 2312 (1975, 1977, 1979)
Location: On Pee Dee River near Badin, Stanly County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Hardaway Site is a stratified site that documents the earliest period of Native American occupation in North Carolina. Following initial test excavations in 1948 by Joffre Coe, it was more extensively excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists between 1955 and 1963 and between 1975 and 1980. During the course of these excavations, five burials (designated Burials 1-5) were exposed; a sixth burial (designated Burial A) was identified within the collection of archaeological remains from Hardaway but the circumstances surrounding its recovery are unknown. Burial 1 was uncovered during early testing at the site (RLA accession no. 303); Burials 2 and 3 were excavated in 1959 (RLA accession no. 1010); and Burials 4 and 5 were found in 1977 and 1979 (RLA accession no. 2312), respectively. None of these were accompanied by funerary objects. Although the burial excavation records for Hardaway are very incomplete, potsherds contained within the fill of the burial pits and their points of origin near the site's surface indicate that they post-date the Archaic period. A few other human bone fragments were recovered from general excavation contexts and the surface in 1958 (RLA accession no. 1010) and in 1975

(RLA accession no. 2312). The collection of archaeological specimens from this site, while curated by UNC-Chapel Hill, are property of the site's owner, the Aluminum Company of America.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1948, 1959, 1977-79
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: St 7
State Site No.: 31St7
Site Name: Lowders Ferry Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 309, 315
Location: On Pee Dee River in Morrow Mountain State Park, Stanly County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The Lowders Ferry Site, located in Morrow Mountain State Park, was excavated in 1949 and 1950 under the direction of UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Joffre Coe to salvage archaeological remains exposed during grading for a parking lot. The available records for these investigations indicate that 14 burials (designated Burials 1-14) were excavated; six of these were accompanied by funerary objects (RLA accession no. 309). Human remains from three additional burials (designated Burials A, B, and C) also are in this collection; however, there are no field records or specimen catalog entries to indicate their provenience. Bones from two more burials (designated Burials X and Y) were salvaged after being exposed by road graders (RLA accession no. 315). Other human bone fragments were collected from general excavation contexts and the site's surface during these investigations. All human remains and associated funerary objects were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study and curation.

Archaeological Affiliation: Uwharrie phase (ca. A.D. 500–1000)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1949
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: St 10
State Site No.: 31St10
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2101
Location: On Pee Dee River below Tillery Dam, Stanly County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This fragment of human bone was collected from the site's surface by Herbert Doerschuk between 1935 and 1955(?) and subsequently donated to UNC-Chapel Hill.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1935-1955
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Sw 2
State Site No.: 31Sw2
Site Name: Kituwah Mound (Tuckasegee Mound or Governors Island)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2162
Location: On Tuckasegee River near Bryson City, Swain County, North Carolina.

Collection History: This mound was excavated in 1882 by E. P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. Items from the mound were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969. These items, given their type, condition, and excavated context, probably are funerary objects that were associated with burials within the mound.

Archaeological Affiliation: probably Qualla phase.
Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.
Year Recovered: 1882
Reference(s): Copy of original field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Sw 3
State Site No.: 31Sw3
Site Name: Nununyi Mound and Village (Sawnooke Mound)
RLA Accession No(s): 1937 (1964), 1950 (1964), 2157 (1882), 2331 (1979)
Location: On Oconaluftee River (Cherokee Indian Reservation) near Cherokee, Swain County, North Carolina.

Collection History: This mound was excavated in 1882 by E. P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of Richmond, Virginia. Items from the mound were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts and human remains, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969 (RLA accession no. 2157). Although the specific associations of artifacts and human remains are uncertain, all of these artifacts are regarded as probable funerary objects given their type, condition, and occurrence within the mound. Three other investigations were conducted by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists. In 1964, Bennie Keel collected two human bones from the site's surface during a county-wide survey of Swain County (RLA accession no. 1937). Later that year, Keel investigated soil profiles along a drainage ditch that cut across the village area of the site. One pit exposed by the drainage ditch contained eight human bones which were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study (RLA accession no. 1950). A third investigation of the site was made by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Trawick Ward in 1979. At the request of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Ward was assessing the destruction of much of the site by commercial development. During this reconnaissance, Ward collected several archaeological specimens, including a human tooth, from a bulldozer cut (RLA accession no. 2331).

Archaeological Affiliation: probably Qualla phase.
Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.
Year Recovered: 1882, 1964, 1979
Reference(s): Copy of original field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog; Keel 1965; Ward 1979.

RLA Site No.: Sw 7
State Site No.: 31Sw7
Site Name: Birdtown Mound
RLA Accession No(s): 2156
Location: On Oconaluftee River (Cherokee Indian Reservation) near Cherokee, Swain County, North Carolina.

Collection History: This mound was excavated in 1883 by E. P. Valentine for Mann S. Valentine of

Richmond, Virginia. Items from the mound were subsequently exhibited in the Valentine Museum, which opened in Richmond in 1898. This collection of artifacts and human remains, which is of scientific importance to the study of North Carolina prehistory, was purchased by UNC-Chapel Hill in 1969 (RLA accession no. 2157). Although the specific associations of artifacts and human remains are uncertain, all of these artifacts are regarded as probable funerary objects given their type, condition, and occurrence within the mound.

Archaeological Affiliation: probably Qualla phase.
Cultural Affiliation: Cherokee.
Year Recovered: 1883
Reference(s): Copy of original field notes on file at the RLA; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ten 1
State Site No.: 40Mr75
Site Name: Great Tellico
RLA Accession No(s).: 1208
Location: On Tellico River near Tellico Plains, Monroe County, Tennessee.
Collection History: These fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Ed Dolan in 1963. This site visit was part of a regional survey for a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee. Dolan noted that the site had recently been torn up by relic hunters, so it is likely that the bone fragments are from looter-disturbed burials.

Archaeological Affiliation: Dallas phase (A.D. 1300–1600) or Overhill phase (after A.D. 1600)
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ten 4
State Site No.: 40Mr6
Site Name: Toqua Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2024
Location: On the Little Tennessee River near Vonore, Monroe County, Tennessee. This site now lies beneath Tellico Lake.
Collection History: These fragments of human bone were collected by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Brian Egloff and Jeff Reid in 1965 from the spoil pile of a looter's pit that had been dug into the top of the mound. This site visit was part of a regional survey for a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee.

Archaeological Affiliation: probably Dallas phase (A.D. 1300–1600).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1965
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ten 5
State Site No.: 40Mr7
Site Name: Citico Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1212
Location: On the Little Tennessee River near Tallassee, Monroe County, Tennessee. This site

now lies beneath Tellico Lake.

Collection History: These fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Ed Dolan in 1963. This site visit was part of a regional survey for a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee. Dolan noted that the site had recently been torn up by relic hunters, so it is likely that the bone fragments are from looter-disturbed burials.

Archaeological Affiliation: Dallas phase (A.D. 1300–1600) or Overhill phase (after A.D. 1600).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ten 9
State Site No.: 40Re1
Site Name: R. H. Bell Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1087
Location: On the Tennessee River near Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee.
Collection History: These human bone fragments are part of a surface collection made in the village area of the site by Joffre Coe during a visit to T. M. N. Lewis' excavation there in 1935.
Archaeological Affiliation: probably Dallas phase (A.D. 1300–1600).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1935
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ten 11
State Site No.: 40Ce3
Site Name: Fudd Campbell Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1917
Location: On Buffalo Creek near Elizabethton, Carter County, Tennessee.
Collection History: This fragment of human bone was collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Bennie Keel and Brian Egloff in 1964. This site visit was part of a regional survey for a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee. Keel noted that the site was in the process of being destroyed by the Tennessee Archaeological Society, so it is likely that the bone fragment is from a disturbed burial.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Ten 30
State Site No.: 40Pk3
Site Name: Great Hiwassee (Hiwassee Old Town)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2096
Location: On Hiwassee River below Jenkins Island, Polk County, Tennessee.
Collection History: These fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Brian Egloff in 1966. This site visit was part of a regional survey for a National Science Foundation-funded project to investigate the origins of the Cherokee. Egloff noted that the site had recently been torn up by relic hunters, so

it is likely that the bone fragments are from looter-disturbed burials.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1966
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 2
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Fields Island Site
RLA Accession No(s): 56
Location: On Fields Island in Roanoke River near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies beneath Kerr Lake.
Collection History: Joffre Coe excavated a small portion of this site in 1938 as part of a larger survey project, funded by Eli Lily, to identify historic Siouan village sites in piedmont North Carolina and Virginia. This human bone fragment was recovered from an archaeological feature (i.e., refuse-filled pit) dug at the site.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1938
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 3
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Elliot's Farm Site
RLA Accession No(s): 52
Location: On Dan River near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies beneath Kerr Lake.
Collection History: Joffre Coe excavated a small portion of this site in 1938 as part of a larger survey project, funded by Eli Lily, to identify historic Siouan village sites in piedmont North Carolina and Virginia. This burial was uncovered by the excavation; it was cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for study and curation (RLA accession no. 52). A perforated animal tooth, presumed to be a funerary object, accompanied it. Several other fragments of human bone were collected from general excavation contexts and the site surface.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1938
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 3&10
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Elliot's Farm and Oak Hill Island Sites
RLA Accession No(s): 53
Location: On Dan River near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. These sites now are beneath Kerr Lake.
Collection History: This human tooth is part of a larger collection of archaeological specimens that were surface collected from these two sites in 1938 by William Maxley and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1938
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir ?
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Oak Island?
RLA Accession No(s).: -
Location: On Oak Hill Island (?) in Roanoke River near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.
Collection History: There are no records regarding this unaccessioned burial. A label on the original box containing it read "Oak Is. Burial, Clarksville, Va. 1963." It probably is a washed-out burial from Oak Hill Island on the Roanoke River at the upper end of Kerr Lake near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1963
Reference(s): None.

RLA Site No.: Vir ??
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Occaneechi Island?
RLA Accession No(s).: 2448
Location: On Occaneechi Island in Roanoke River near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia.
Collection History: This collection consists of 17 bone beads that were found in a bag labeled "Phil Perkinson Burial from Occaneechi Island," and five skulls in bags labeled "Phil Perkinson, Halifax Co., N. End of Occaneechi Island." There are no other records.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1960s-1970s?
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 10
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Oak Hill Island Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 55, 2325
Location: On Oak Hill Island in Roanoke River near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies beneath Kerr Lake.
Collection History: Joffre Coe excavated a small portion of this site in 1938 as part of a larger survey project, funded by Eli Lily, to identify historic Siouan village sites in piedmont North Carolina and Virginia. This burial was uncovered in a test pit; it was cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for study and curation (RLA accession no. 55). A later catalog entry (RLA accession no. 2325) indicates that four human bone fragments were surface collected from the site in 1977. Presumably, this collection was made during a draw-down of Kerr Lake.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1938, 1977
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 33
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 342
Location: On Roanoke River below Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies beneath Kerr Lake.
Collection History: This site was test in 1952 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist John Heimnick as part of a survey of the proposed John H. Kerr Reservoir. This project was funded by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, and UNC-Chapel Hill. Two human teeth were recovered from plowed soil in one of the test pits that were excavated.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1952
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 36
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 345
Location: On Roanoke River near Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies beneath Kerr Lake.
Collection History: This site was surveyed in 1952 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists John Heimnick and Tom Keating as part of a survey of the proposed John H. Kerr Reservoir. This project was funded by the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, and UNC-Chapel Hill. A few human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1952
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 103
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1443
Location: On Roanoke River near Bracey, Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies under Lake Gaston.
Collection History: This site was tested by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bettye Broyles during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962. The excavation exposed a single, poorly preserved burial, which was cleaned, documented, and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. There were no associated funerary objects.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 123
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1174
Location: On Roanoke River in southeastern Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies under Lake Gaston.
Collection History: This site was tested by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Jeff Reid during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962. The excavation exposed two burials, one of which contained multiple individuals. Funerary objects accompanied both burials. Human remains from both burials were cleaned, documented, and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 150
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1171
Location: On Roanoke River in southeastern Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies under Lake Gaston.
Collection History: This site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Ed Dolan and Bennie Keel during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962. The excavation exposed 29 burials (designated Burials 1-29), one of which was a dog burial (Burial 28). Ten of the burials were accompanied by funerary objects. Human remains from all of the burials were cleaned, documented, and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. Numerous human bone fragments also were collected from general excavation contexts. While the associated funerary objects indicate that most of these burials probably date to the Late Prehistoric period (after A.D. 1000), the archaeological collections from the site were never analyzed due to lack of resources; therefore, cultural association of the remains cannot be established at present.
Archaeological Affiliation: Late Prehistoric period (after A.D. 1000)?
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 152
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1165
Location: On Roanoke River in southeastern Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies

under Lake Gaston.

Collection History: This site was tested by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Jeff Reid during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962. The excavation exposed a single burial without any accompanying artifacts. The human remains from this burial were cleaned and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. There are no field records for this burial except a brief daily report entry that it was excavated.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 160
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1494
Location: On Roanoke River in southeastern Mecklenburg County, Virginia. This site now lies under Lake Gaston.

Collection History: Three fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Jeff Reid during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 169
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2288
Location: On the Nottoway River near Handsom, Southampton County, Virginia.

Collection History: Three human skull fragments were collected from the site's surface in 1965 by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Gerald Smith and Howard MacCord. The site form states that this site may be a plowed-down burial mound or mortuary associated with the nearby Hand Site.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1965
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 179
State Site No.: Unknown
Site Name: Edmonds Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2311
Location: On Dan River near Turbeville, Halifax County, Virginia.

Collection History: This site was scoured by flooding of the Roanoke River in 1975. At the landowner's request, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Trawick Ward salvaged 25 exposed and badly eroded archaeological features, including one human burial. The burial was

incomplete and appeared to have been placed within a trash pit. There were no associated funerary objects.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1974
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 196
State Site No.: 44Hr1
Site Name: Leatherwood Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2354
Location: On Leatherwood Creek east of Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This small village site was excavated by Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia in 1968 and 1969. During the course of these investigations, nine human burials were excavated; four of these contained funerary objects. In addition, numerous other probable funerary objects also were collected. All archaeological specimens collected from the site, as well as associated field records, were donated by Richard Gravely to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1983.

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1968-1969
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; Gravely 1971.

RLA Site No.: Vir 197
State Site No.: 44Hr2
Site Name: Box Plant Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2355
Location: On Smith River near Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This village site, which had been extensively looted during the early 1960s, was excavated by Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia between 1964 and 1973, prior to its complete destruction by shopping center and highway construction. During the course of these investigations, at least five human burials were excavated (based on Gravely's field notes). In 1983, Richard Gravely donated all of the field notes and archaeological collections that he had in his possession to UNC-Chapel Hill. Included in this collection were human bones from a single burial (designated Burial 2).

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1964-1973
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 198
State Site No.: 44Hr3
Site Name: Belmont Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2356
Location: On Smith River near Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This extensively looted village site was excavated by Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia between 1964 and

1966. During the course of these investigations, at least 23 human burials were excavated. The contents of these burials, as well as other artifacts excavated at the site, apparently were divided among six or more archaeological society members, including Richard Gravely who also retained the excavation records. In 1983, Richard Gravely donated all of the field notes and archaeological collections that he had in his possession to UNC-Chapel Hill. Included in this collection were several probable, yet unprovenienced, funerary objects and a small number of human bones (mostly lacking specific burial provenience).

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1964-1966
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; Gravely 1967.

RLA Site No.: Vir 199
State Site No.: 44Hr4
Site Name: Philpott Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2357
Location: On Smith River near Philpott, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This large village site was excavated by Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia between 1964 and 1965 and again in 1974 and 1975. During the course of these investigations, about 21 human burials (designated Burials 1-20 and "Display Burial") were excavated. The contents of these burials, as well as other artifacts excavated at the site, apparently were divided among several archaeological society members, including Richard Gravely who also retained the excavation records. In 1983, Richard Gravely donated all of the field notes and archaeological collections that he had in his possession to UNC-Chapel Hill. Included in this collection were: human skeletal remains from 10 numbered burials, a burial marked "Display Burial" which had been exhibited at Philpott Dam, and an unspecified burial; a human skull without any provenience information; and associated funerary objects from eight burials. In 1986, Richard Gravely discovered two additional burials along a newly cut ditch. Designated Burials A and B, these burials were excavated by Gravely and their contents (human bones and funerary objects) were donated to UNC-Chapel Hill. Unlike the earlier burials which date to the Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450), these two burials were accompanied by European trade artifacts which date them to the middle-late Saratown phase (1620–1710).

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450); middle-late Saratown phase (1620–1710).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1965-1983
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 201
State Site No.: 44Hr6
Site Name: Koehler Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2358
Location: On Smith River near Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This large village site was excavated by Richard Gravely and the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia in 1968. During the course of these investigations, at least three human burials (designated Burials 1-3) were excavated. The contents of these burials, as well as other artifacts excavated at the

site, apparently were divided among several archaeological society members, including Richard Gravely who also retained the excavation records. In 1983, Richard Gravely donated all of the field notes and archaeological collections that he had in his possession to UNC-Chapel Hill. Included in this collection were human bones from Burial 3 and numerous other bones from unspecified contexts. In 1976, the site was again excavated as a C.E.T.A. (Comprehensive Employment Training Act)-sponsored project under the direction of Richard Gravely and supervised by Garry Coleman. This excavation removed eight additional burials (designated Burials 4-11). Most of these skeletal remains apparently were sent to the U.S. National Museum for analysis. Other archaeological specimens from this excavation were donated by Richard Gravely to UNC-Chapel Hill, and they include fragments of human bone from Burials 4, 9, and 11, as well as from other non-burial contexts.

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1968, 1976
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog; Gravely 1976; Coleman 1976.

RLA Site No.: Vir 213
State Site No.: 44Hr18
Site Name: Rea No. 2 Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2367
Location: On North Mayo River near Spencer, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This Contact-period village site, which had been extensively looted during the early 1960s, was excavated by Richard Gravely and other individuals of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia in 1964. During the course of these investigations, numerous human burials were excavated and many contained European trade items (based on Gravely's field notes). The contents of these burials, as well as other artifacts excavated at the site, apparently were divided among the various excavators, including Richard Gravely who also retained the excavation records. In 1983, Richard Gravely donated all of the field notes and archaeological collections that he had in his possession to UNC-Chapel Hill. Included in this collection were human bone fragments from several burials and probable funerary objects from at least two unspecified burials.

Archaeological Affiliation: middle-late Saratown phase (1620–1710).
Cultural Affiliation: likely Catawba
Year Recovered: 1964
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 216
State Site No.: 44Hr20
Site Name: Dallas Hylton Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2361
Location: On South Mayo River near Spencer, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This small, late prehistoric village site was severely scoured in 1972 by floodwaters from Hurricane Agnes. Prior to subsequent land-levelling activities by the owner in 1973 to correct the flood damage, Richard Gravely and members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia salvaged numerous archaeological features at the site. During the course of this excavation, one human burial (designated "F-58 [B-1]") was excavated. In 1983, Richard Gravely donated all of the field notes and archaeological collections from the site to UNC-Chapel Hill.

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1973
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Vir 231
State Site No.: 44Hr35
Site Name: Stockton Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 2363
Location: On Leatherwood Creek east of Martinsville, Henry County, Virginia.
Collection History: This late prehistoric village site was excavated in 1969 and 1970 by Richard Gravely and members of the Patrick-Henry Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. During the course of this excavation, at least 24 human burials were excavated. The contents of these burials, as well as other artifacts excavated at the site, apparently were divided among several archaeological society members, including Richard Gravely who also retained the excavation records. In 1983, Richard Gravely donated all of the field notes and archaeological collections from the site to UNC-Chapel Hill. Included within this collection are human remains from almost all reported burials and associated funerary objects from 10 burials. Three other probable, but unprovenienced, funerary objects are also in the collection.

Archaeological Affiliation: Dan River phase (A.D. 1000–1450).
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1969-1970
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wa 1
State Site No.: 31Wa1
Site Name: Green's Place
RLA Accession No(s).: 997
Location: On Neuse River near Poole Road bridge, east of Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina.
Collection History: The skeletal remains of six individuals were collected from a plowed-out burial pit by Joffre Coe or Harry Davis in 1940. Six other human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface. These remains were taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for curation and study.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1940
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wa 14
State Site No.: 31Wa14
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2278
Location: On Little River west of Zebulon, Wake County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Three human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface by Ralph Bunn in 1969 and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill for study and curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.

Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1969
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wa 16
State Site No.: 31Wa16
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2278
Location: On Little River northwest of Zebulon, Wake County, North Carolina.
Collection History: Four human bone fragments were collected from the site's surface by Ralph Bunn in 1969 and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill for study and curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1969
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wa 17
State Site No.: 31Wa17
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2278
Location: On Little River northwest of Zebulon, Wake County, North Carolina.
Collection History: One-hundred-four human bone fragments and 39 human teeth were collected from the site's surface by Ralph Bunn in 1969 and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill for study and curation.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1969
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wk 9
State Site No.: 31Wk9
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 2442
Location: On Yadkin River just west of Roaring River, Wilkes County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This human bone was surface collected from the site by Douglas Rights between 1915 and 1950. It is part of a large collection of artifacts from North Carolina that was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1915-1950
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr 2
State Site No.: 31Wr2
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1175
Location: On Roanoke River in northeast Warren County, North Carolina. This site now lies

beneath Lake Gaston.

Collection History: Four fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Joffre Coe and Bennie Keel during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962. In addition, there is a nearly complete human skeleton (designated Burial 1) from the site, but no record exists about when or how it was acquired.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr 4a
State Site No.: 31Wr4a
Site Name: Eaton Ferry 1 Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1173
Location: On Roanoke River in northeast Warren County, North Carolina. This site now lies beneath Lake Gaston.

Collection History: Four fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Joffre Coe and David Phelps during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1961.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1961
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr 5
State Site No.: 31Wr5
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1358
Location: On Roanoke River in northeast Warren County, North Carolina. This site now lies beneath Lake Gaston.

Collection History: Three fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist David Phelps during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1961.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1961
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr 6
State Site No.: 31Wr6
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s).: 1359
Location: On Roanoke River in northeast Warren County, North Carolina. This site now lies beneath Lake Gaston.

Collection History: Nine fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Joffre Coe and David Phelps during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr 8
State Site No.: 31Wr8
Site Name: None
RLA Accession No(s): 1101
Location: On Roanoke River in northeast Warren County, North Carolina. This site now lies beneath Lake Gaston.
Collection History: This site was tested by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Ed Dolan during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1962. This excavation exposed two human burials (designated Burials 1 and 2), which were cleaned, documented, and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. There were no associated funerary objects. Numerous human bone fragments also were collected from the site's surface.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1962
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr 10
State Site No.: 31Wr10
Site Name: Bridge Site
RLA Accession No(s): 1362
Location: On Roanoke River in northeast Warren County, North Carolina. This site now lies beneath Lake Gaston.
Collection History: Three fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist David Phelps during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1961.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1961
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr 21
State Site No.: 31Wr21
Site Name: Eaton Ferry 2 Site
RLA Accession No(s): 1373
Location: On Roanoke River in northeast Warren County, North Carolina. This site now lies beneath Lake Gaston.
Collection History: Two fragments of human bone were collected from the site's surface by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Joffre Coe and David Phelps during an archaeological survey of Virginia Power and Light Company's (VEPCO) proposed Gaston Reservoir in 1961.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1961

Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Wr-Hx
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Warren and Halifax Counties (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2407
Location: Along the shores of Lake Gaston in Halifax or Warren counties, North Carolina.
Collection History: These human skeletal remains apparently are from an eroded-out burial along the shore of Lake Gaston. They were collected by Ellis Braswell and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1979.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1979
Reference(s): RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Yd
State Site No.: None
Site Name: Yadkin County (No Site Location)
RLA Accession No(s).: 2442
Location: Yadkin County, North Carolina (specific location unknown).
Collection History: These human skeletal remains are from unknown sites in Yadkin County, North Carolina. There are no records for the "Paget Burial" except a label on the original box containing it that read "Yd -, Paget Burial." It most likely is from either site Yd 1 or Yd 9. The eight other burials (designated Individuals 1-8) are part of a collection of archaeological specimens that were obtained by Douglas Rights sometime between about 1915 and 1950, and donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977. They too may have come from site Yd 1 or Yd 9.
Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1915-1980
Reference(s): None.

RLA Site No.: Yd 1
State Site No.: 31Yd1
Site Name: Forbush Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s).: 1156 (1957), 2238 (1972)
Location: On the Yadkin River near Huntsville, Yadkin County, North Carolina.
Collection History: This large, Uwharrie phase village site was excavated by UNC-Chapel Hill on two separate occasions to mitigate the impact of highway bridge construction. The first excavation, undertaken by Stanley South and Ed Gaines, occurred in the late fall of 1957 when the U.S. 421 crossing of the Yadkin River was re-aligned to its present location. The central portion of the site that now lies under the west-bound lanes of the highway (on the west side of the river) was stripped with a bulldozer and exposed archaeological features and burials were mapped and excavated. Forty-two archaeological features were found. In addition, 28 human burials, including eight with multiple individuals, and two dog burials were cleaned, documented, and removed to UNC-Chapel Hill for further study. The concentration of these burial pits at this location suggests that they may represent a prehistoric cemetery. Although

none of the burials was accompanied by funerary objects, potsherds from the pit fill indicate that they date to the Uwharrie phase (ca. A.D. 700–1200). In 1972, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Bennie Keel, Keith Egloff, and Sandy Morrison excavated the site for a second time. This investigation was prompted by the proposed improvement of U.S. 421 to a four-lane highway and involved excavation of the site area that now lies under the east-bound lanes (just south of the 1957 excavation area).

Although a large section of the site was opened by hand excavation and mechanical stripping, and 83 additional archaeological features were removed, no burials were found and only a single human tooth was recovered.

Archaeological Affiliation: Uwharrie phase (A.D. 700–1200?)
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1957, 1972
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Yd 3
State Site No.: 31Yd3
Site Name: Deep Creek Site
RLA Accession No(s): 1157
Location: On the Yadkin River near Huntsville, Yadkin County, North Carolina.
Collection History: In 1956, UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologists Joffre Coe and Stanley South excavated two 5-ft by 5-ft units at the Deep Creek site. One of these units exposed a single human burial which was excavated and taken to UNC-Chapel Hill for study.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1956
Reference(s): RLA primary site data file; RLA specimen catalog.

RLA Site No.: Yd 9
State Site No.: 31Yd9
Site Name: Donnaha Site
RLA Accession No(s): 2280 (1971-1972), 2442 (1915-1950)
Location: On the Yadkin River near East Old Bend, Yadkin County, North Carolina.
Collection History: UNC-Chapel Hill curates human remains from three surface collections made at this large, Uwharrie phase village site. The first collection consists of 15 bone fragments found by UNC-Chapel Hill archaeologist Bennie Keel on two occasions in 1971 and 1972 (RLA accession no. 2280). The second collection consists of four bone fragments found at the site by Douglas Rights between about 1915 and 1950. These are part of a large collection of artifacts from North Carolina that was donated to UNC-Chapel Hill in 1977.

Archaeological Affiliation: Unknown.
Cultural Affiliation: Unaffiliated
Year Recovered: 1915-1950, 1971-1972
Reference(s): RLA site survey file; RLA specimen catalog.

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