A REPORT ON THE
NEW HANOVER COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
A C.E.T.A. PROJECT

August 1977 - July 1978

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Acknowledgements

This venture would never have been if Gordon Watts and Dina Hill had not possessed the foresight to conceive such a project with the use of C.E.T.A. funds. We owe thanks many times over to them and to the personnel at the Fort Fisher Preservation Lab and the Fort Fisher Museum. Our lab facilities at the N.C. Marine Resources Center at Kure Beach have been more than comfortable, and the whole staff there has made us feel very much at home.

Nat Blevins, our C.E.T.A. coordinator, and his assistant, Lucille Walker, acted as parents to our project. The special attention they gave us was often much needed and always deeply appreciated.

Two individuals contributed much of their own time. Their earnest enthusiasm for the science of archeology refreshed us all. Tom Schietlin, state archeologist at the Archeology Branch, Raleigh, has worked closely with us in our efforts to enter New Hanover County mapping data and archeological information into the Land Resources Information Service. David Weaver, assistant professor at Wake Forest University, handled the analysis of all our faunal remains. His field inspection of the burial feature at 31NH28 was thorough, and proved instructional to us all. These two have added much to our understanding of the archeological evidence in the county.

The most credit is due to the individuals on our survey team, each adding their varied talents and energies to make it an interesting and successful project. Through all kinds of situations and many procedural changes, they have always managed to keep their heads up and see each job through. Special thanks goes to Ida Landis,our secretary, whose organization and reliability kept the project running smoothly.

We wish to express our gratitude to the people of New Hanover County for their interest, information, and hospitality. We hope that this report takes a step toward protecting their cultural history.

Mark Wilde-Ramsing

INTRODUCTION

During the winter months of 1977, a C.E.T.A. (Comprehensive Employ-Training Act) Project was proposed by Dina Hill and Gordon Watts, both of North Carolina Archaeological Branch at Fort Fisher to Nat Blevins, C.E.T.A. coordinator for Division of Archives and History. The project was designed to fund an archaeological survey of New Hanover County to fill a lack in substantial and comprehensive archaeological site information. It was felt that the rapid development in a county already impacted by a great deal of modern construction was running far ahead of a statewide survey planned to detect and protect archaeologically sensitive areas. If sites could be located and evidence presented for use by environmental reviewing agencies, such as the Army Corps of Engineers, North Carolina Archaeology Branches at Fort Fisher and Raleigh, and local city/county planners, the loss of irreplaceable cultural resources could, at least to some degree, be checked.

Although the project proposal was waylaid for several months, it was eventually resubmitted in June, 1977, and approved as of June 31st. The project was to commence immediately manned with a nine member team, which included a project director, two field supervisors, four field assistants, a draftsman and a secretary, and extend for a twelve month period. It had been funded exactly as submitted with money set aside for salaries, travel, xeroxing and supplies.

The approval came at an inopportune time since the majority of Fort Fisher staff was tied up with the recovery project at Fort Branch, North Carolina, and therefore, a delay until August 1, 1977 was asked for and granted. At this time, candidates who had to fullfill the C.E.T.A. requirements were being channeled to Fort Fisher for interviews. A surprise reversal required that by July 18, 1977 the project be operational at least to some degree. Personnel were hired as they applied to ensure that the project funding would not be cancelled and were sent to the library to do unstructured background research. The project hired the first ten people (one dropped out to attend school) with the project director arriving August 27 and the final member hired on September 10, 1977.

Before proceeding, attention should be called to the fact that this was truly an experimental case within C.E.T.A. and the archaeological community. Many concerned eyebrows were raised for no one knew if a survey project of this magnitude could be carried out by personnel who were not selected on the basis of archaeological know how, but rather because of low income status. In addition, it was to function to a large extent independently with project direction and policy coming from within the survey. The potential for collecting valuable archaeological information was great, but would be to no avail if that data was poorly handled during the retrieval procedure.

If inaccurate records were used for planning purposes, it could cause more harm than good. On the other hand, the very nature of the Civil Employment Training Act is directed toward providing useful training for the employees which would enhance their prospects in the job market. The possibility existed that archaeological survey training would be so specialized that no one's employment chances would be increased.

Since virtually no planning period was allowed and the majority of the survey team was untrained, a very simplistic procedural scheme was adopted. The purpose of the project was to record the presence of all archaeological site areas in New Hanover County, to define their precise locations on a U.S.G.S. topographic map, to complete sketch maps, the North Carolina Prehistoric Archaeological Site Form, UNC-Chapel Hill site form for historic sites which encompasses a wide range of site provenience, and to take photographs of special features. A total collection of all surface artifacts remains were recorded that appeared on the exposed ground surfaces of the county.

The collected artifacts were brought to the lab and processed in the usual manner: washing, cataloging and labeling, making descriptive analysis, and storing until the final analysis at the conclusion of the project. Each archaeological site was given a project number which was later coordinated with the permanent state numbering system at Chapel Hill. Site forms of each registered site were reproduced and placed at the following institutions: Archaeology Branch in Raleigh and Fort Fisher; UNC-W, Wilmington; Army Corps of Engineers, and U.N.C.-Chapel Hill.

During the course of the year, several special projects were undertaken in connection with the surface survey. Three instances arose in which it was considered in the best archaeological interest to conduct salvage operations of cultural materials. A testing program was implemented on two prehistoric sites in hopes of providing badly needed data by controlled excavation. In two cases, the survey was able to provide a public service to local development firms in need of an impact statement. In both, subsurface shovel test holes were implemented to determine soil types in addition to the presence and depth of cultural remains. It was also necessary to provide recently located site areas and accompanying information to the Archaeology Branch in Raleigh and Fort Fisher, who were reviewing construction projects effective immediately. Each of these undertakings will be covered in detail in the "special projects" section of this report.

It was considered of the utmost importance that one member of the project team be fully involved in coordinating historical research with the location of collected materials (historic sites). Local historians were contacted and an information flow was opened, which aided greatly in the final analysis of our historic findings.

The most time consuming, and in turn, the most promising special project initiated was entry of the New Hanover County mapping data, including archaeological site location and areas surveyed, into the Land Resources Information Service used by the Archaeology Branch.

The benefits of this graphics computer system to archaeological interpretation of the county's resources and to North Carolina archaeology as a whole is practically unknown, for the capabilities of the system are untested in southeastern archaeology.

The final report is most simply an account of the survey's doings for a twelve month period from July 18, 1977 to July 17, 1978. It has been organized and written with the intention of reaching a varied audience from the interested county inhabitants to the learned archaeological professional. For the latter, an attempt has been made to report the full range of data in a precise, conscientious manner, accessible for regional comparison and conclusions. Our approach has been conservative in interpretation of data for obvious reasons. The hope is that empirical information amassed during the year is comprehensive and indeed available enough to entire use in further archaeological research. First, an intensive and collective background of the county's physical environment has been provided, since itis deemed necessary for the professional, but also as a tool for the layman, to understand the natural resources and makeup of the county. The section dealing with compiled ethnohistorical records is a sorely needed investigation of Indian life of the area at the time of European contact period. So often the tendency, by uneducated and educated alike, is to reduce aboriginal life to a savage and simplicistic affair simply because little evidence remains of their cultures. Only a public awareness, understanding and interest can save these gravely endangered resources of cultural history. The grouping of historical sites in economic and/or temporal groupings was used to facilitate the reporting and reading of the raw artifactural and structural evidence from the historical era (early 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century).

Mark Wilde-Ramsing

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

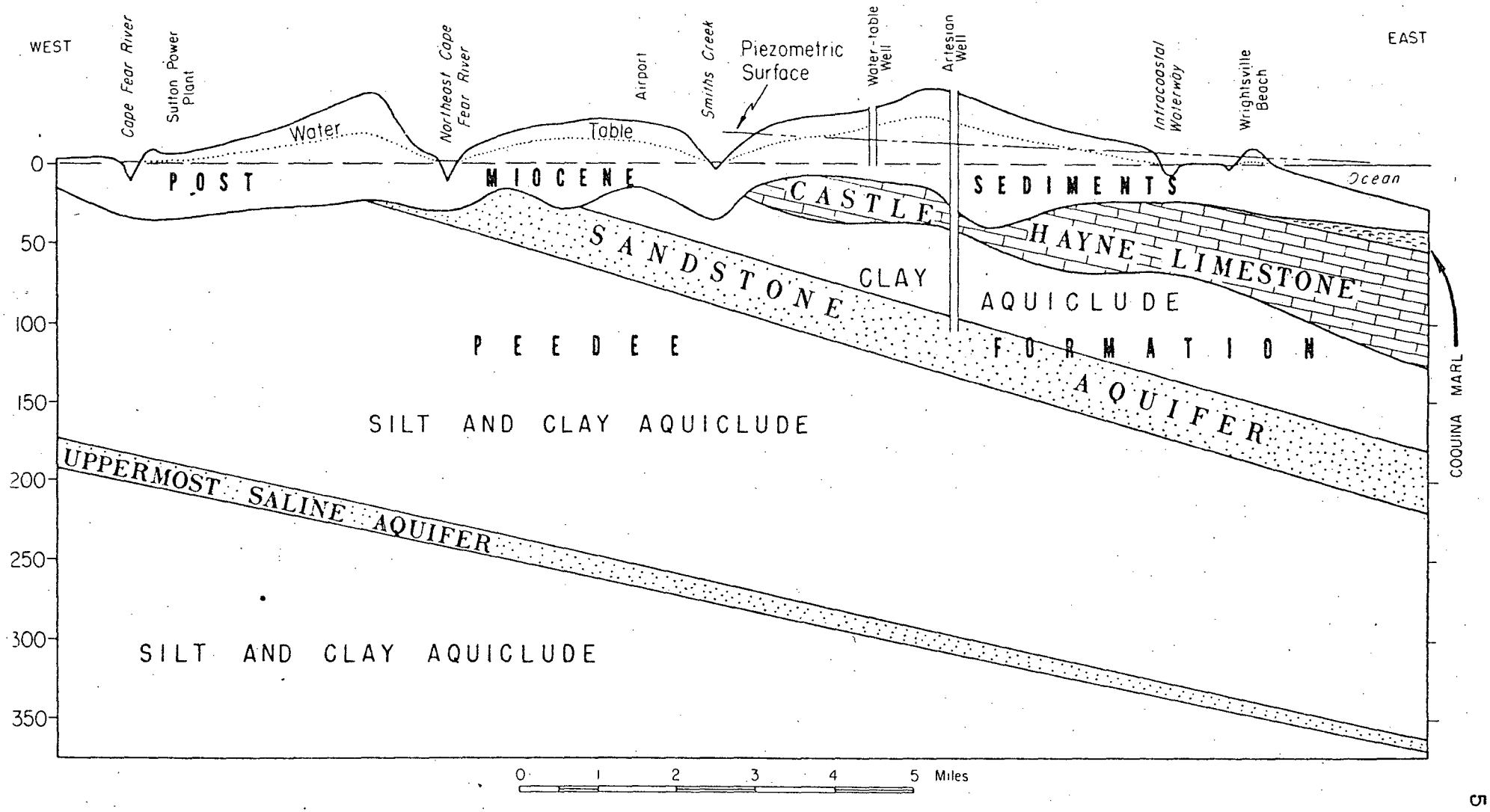
New Hanover is one of the smallest counties in the state. It occupies 192 square miles in the extreme southeastern corner of North Carolina. The shape of the county resembles a narrow triangle. It has a maximum width of 18 miles across its northern section and a maximum length, north to south, of 32 miles. The southern part of the county comes to a narrow point where the largest river which lies entirely within the state, the Cape Fear, empties into the Atlantic Ocean. The Northeast Cape Fear River runs through the northwest part of the county and comprises most of its northern boundary. These water boundaries, which nearly surround the county, have numerous tributaries that extend deep into the interior of the county.

New Hanover County is an area of low elevations and relief. These elevations range from sea level to extremes of 75 feet. The county generally falls between 20 and 40 feet, and slopes in an east to southeast direction. One third of New Hanover County consists of swamps, sandhills, marshes, and beaches, which are of no practical agricultural value(Lee:1971,p.1). The swamps and marshes are usually found in conjunction with rivers and their tributary streams. The coastal area contains islands with sandy beaches and dunes, marshes, sounds, lagoons, and tidal flat areas.

The remainder of the county is composed of sands and sandy loams with subsoils of sand and sandy clay. These subsoils vary in depth from 2 to 5 feet and range in texture from heavy sands to silty clay. A medium to high organic content in the surface layers can be found in approximately 10% of these soils. These organic layers vary from a few inches to a few feet in depth. When properly drained and protected, these soils are highly productive and can be adapted to a wide variety of crops.(Von Oessen: 1972,p.7)

The climate of New Hanover isgenerally characterized by mild winters and hot, moist summers. The Atlantic Ocean affects the climate here and makes conditions much more comfortable than in the inland areas of North Carolina. The average annual precipitation amounts to 56 inches and occurs mostly in July, August, and September. The average relative humidity ranges from 70% to 75% annually. According to the weather station in Wilmington, North Carolina, New Hanover County has an annual average temperture of 63.6°F. The most extreme temperatures occur in January and July. The daily minimum and maximum average temperatures are 36.2°F. and 56.6°F. for January and 72.0°F and 88.8°F for July. The coldest and warmest temperatures ever recorded are 5°F and 105°F respectively.

New Hanover County is located within the Sea Island section of the Coastal Plain Geomorphic Province. This section is bounded on the west by the Fall Line and generally extends from the North Carolina/Virginia border to the Florida/Georgia border. It is characterized by a chain of coastal islands separated from the mainland by marshes, sounds, or lagoons; mildly submerged river valleys lacking estuaries; an abundance of shallow depressions called Carolina Bays; and steplike terraces which could be the result of fluctuating sea level during Pleistocene Glaciation.(Thornbury:1965, p. 38&39).



NEW HANOVER COUNTY
GEOLOGIC CROSS SECTION MAP

figure I

The Coastal Plain of North Carolina can be thought of as an emergent portion of the sea floor over which poorly drained soils develop. It consists of unconsolidated sedimentary beds that incline or dip gently east. These beds are primarily of sand, gravel, silt, clay,marl, and shell limestone (New Hanover County's only mineral) which range in age from Cretaceous to recent times.(Stuckey:1965,p.465). Below these beds lies a Precambrian to lower Paleozoic granitic basement. The Cape Fear Arch is the major subsurface feature here and it lies 1109 feet below the surface of Wilmington, North Carolina. It is here where several of the Cretaceous and Cenezoic beds either thin out or disappear completely(C.O.E.:1975, p.39).

The geology of New Hanover in particular can be better seen by looking at the hydrology of the area(fig.1). Water in the county is obtained from three underground sources (the surface water is not potable). The first major source is the surficial sands. They are located in the south and east areas of the county and also between the Cape Fear River and the Northeast Cape Fear River. The water in these areas is close to the surface and soft for drinking purposes. The permeable nature of this sand helps to keep the water level of this source easily maintained.(N.C. Div. of Comm. Planning: 1968,p.5&6).

The second and largest source of water is the Castle Hayne Limestone. It runs through most of the county west of highway 17, and has the best recharge potential. This water is potable but is of a very hard quality. It is located about 50 feet from the surface.(Army Corps of Engineers:1976.p.16). The Pee Dee Sandstone Formation is the third and most limited source of water in the county. It is located approximately 85 feet from the surface.(Army Corps of Engineers:1976,p.16). It underlies the entire county and is closest to the surface in the extreme western portions of the county. Brackish water exists in the lower depths of this acquifer so depth of the well is a critical factor when determining the potability of this source.(N.C. Div. of Comm. Planning:1968,p.6).

Alan K. DeWitt

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ECOLOGY (BIOTIC COMMUNITIES)

> "...The term Biotic Communities is one used to designate a distinct assemblage of plants and animals. These communities are identified by their dominant vegetation..." (C.O.E.:1975,p.86)

The breakdown of New Hanover County Biotic Communities forthcoming is this chapter does not necessarily represent all such communities within the county. This chapter does, however, represent a sampling of all such communities which we feel are pertinent to the interpretation of the total ecosystem of New Hanover County in aboriginal times.

A. Beach Dune Scrub Thickness

The beach dune scrub thickets is the harshest biotic community represented within the county. Salt spray, wind, and shifting sand are three factors which contribute to the unappealing environment of this community.

Among the flora which flourish in the sand are American beach grass, bitter panic grass, salt meadow cord grass, sea oats, broomsedges, a sea myrtle, groundsel, and marsh elder.

Birds include laughing gulls, herring gulls, common terns, black skimmers, grackles, red winged blackbirds, mockingbirds and warblers.

Land turtles and black snakes make up the bulk of the reptile population. Sea turtles come ashore here to lay their eggs. Rabbits are the most common mammal, while raccoons and oppossums also live within the community.

B. Tidal Marsh

Our slowly subsiding coastline is very favorable to the formation of salt marshes which are so common to us. This community is a transitional zone between open water and upland terrestrial habitats. Dominant flora of the tidal marsh include smooth cord grass, low marsh, salt-meadow cord grass, sea ox-eye, needle rush and sedger. In the upper elevations which are rarely flooded, the woody perennial species dominate. These include false willow, marsh elder, yaupon and wax myrtle.

The tidal marsh is a nursery for many species of fish. Seventy-five percent of all commercially important finfish species are estuarine dependent during some part of their life cycle. Invertebrates such as the fiddler crab, mud snail, ribbed mussel, blue crab, mud crab, oyster and clams also thrive in this environment.

The thick grass associated with the tidal marsh provides excellent nesting grounds for birds, including the short-billed marsh wren, red winged blackbirds, boat-tailed grackle, seaside sparrow, sharp-tailed sparrows, swamp sparrows, song sparrows, herons, egrets, ibises, and clapper rails. Migratory ducks and geese also winter here.

Mammals living in the tidal marsh include the muskrat, minks, river otter and nutria. Raccoons, marsh rabbits and marsh rice rats live in the higher, shrubby sections of the marsh. Reptiles living in the tidal marsh include the eastern mud turtle, northern diamond black terrapin, Carolina diamond black terrapin and the eastern cotton mouth.

C. Salt Spray or Maritime Forest

The salt spray or maritime forest is now a rare biotic community in this region of the state. Baldhead Island is the only prime example left, while the Fort Fisher area is also indicative of this type of forest. These maritime forests are governed by wind, salt spray and coarse sand. Water holding capacity is low. The forest as a whole, has a low tangled, gnarled appearance.

Live oaks, yaupon, sabal, catbrier and wax myrtle are dominant examples of the flora of this community. Birds which frequent the forest are hawks, woodpeckers, fish crows, all types of songbirds, quail and mourning doves. Mammals include the eastern gray squirrel, cotton mouse, house mouse, gray fox and whitetail deer in earlier times. The reptile population includes the black snake, green snake, southern copperhead, and a variety of frogs.

D. Pocosin

Pocosin is an Indian word meaning "swamp on a hill." It is the most common lowland forest community along the Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway from Dare County southward. Pocosin is characterized by a thick layer of evergreen shrubs and small trees that are so dense that they are often impassable by humans on foot. They tend to develop over Carolins bays. The Pocosin represents a successional stage between open water and forest communities. The soil of the pocosin is very acid and is rich in organic matter. Water holding capacity is very high. The pocosin is basically a pine community with a dense shrub cover. The shrubs include red bay, sweet bay, swamp ironwood, sweet gallberry, dahoon, pepperbush and red maple in lesser quantities. Birds living in the pocosin are the Carolina wren, catbird, robin, hermit thrush, white-eyed vireo, towhee and the mourning dove. Reptiles of the community are the southern cricket frog, and the canebroke rattle snake along the pocosin edges. The pocosin does not have a large variety of animals. It does, however, act as a shelter for animals from the surrounding areas. These include mice, black bear, the marsh rabbit and the white-tail deer.

E. Swamp and Bottomland Hardwoods

The swamp is basically an exposure of land whose surface is below the water table. It develops along water courses or margins of open lakes or ponds or in low depressional areas within a pocosin. The water level of the swamp fluctuates and the species of trees vary accordingly. The dominant mast producing trees are bald cypress, pond cypress, swamp gum, tupelo, red maple, ash, water hickory and swamp chestnut oak.

The bottomland hardwoods have basically the same trees, but because they are not continously wet like the swamp, they are also able to produce loblolly pine, pond pine and tulip poplar. Shrubs and herbs are not overabundant, but among the one's present are royal and cinnamon ferns, gallberry, tite bamboo, catbrier, swamp rose, virginia willow, wax myrtle and water willow. Under dense canopy cover, lizard's tail, royal fern, pennywort, cinnamon fern and spanish moss grow rather well. The swamp has the greatest abundance of animal life of all the wooded communities. The birds which live in the swamp include woodpecker, hawks, owls, sparrows and a large assortment of songbirds. All types of ducks frequent the swamp during migration, including the wood duck which also nest in the swamp. Animals making their home in the swamp include the opossum, short tailed shrew, golden mouse, cotton mouse, marsh rabbit, bobcat, eastern gray squirrel, river otter, raccoon, black bear, fox squirrel and the whitetail deer. Reptiles of the swamp include a wide variety of frogs, snakes, turtles, lizards, salamanders, and alligators.

F. Hardwood Forest (deciduous-dominated forests)

The hardwood (deciduous-dominated) forest is the mature pine-mixed hardwood forest. This maturation process climaxes only in the absence of fire which kills off the oaks. The soil of the hardwood forest is sandy but contains more clay than the Kureb (turkey oak) forest. The mass producing trees include water oak, post oak, dogwood, white oak, red maple, tulip poplar, sweet gum, hickory, black gum and occasionally longleaf or loblolly pine. The shrubs and herbs of the community are pepper bush, wild olive, catbrier, muscadine, bamboo, wild ginger and yellow jasmine. Bird species living in the hardwood forest include hawks, owls, woodpeckers and all types of songbirds.

Amphibians and reptiles are very common in the hardwood forest. The most numerous are the eastern box turtle, green snake, black racer, southern copperhead and the slimy salamander. Mammals are also numerous and include the eastern gray squirrel, flying squirrel, cottontail rabbit and whitetail deer.

G. Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak (Wire grass forest)

The longleaf pine-turkey oak-wire grass forest is an extremely dry community. It develops on ridges of deep coarse white to yellowish dark drained sands. The organic matter in the soil is governed by the amount of ground cover. A thick wire grass cover increases the amount of organic mater. Portions of this community are drier than others. The dry portions provide little or no cover for wildlife. Longleaf pines are the dominant trees and are widely spared. This allows a lot of sunlight to reach the ground which in turn aids in quick evaporation and drying. The ground surface has wire grass, bare sand or a thin layer of lichen or moss. The turkey oaks may eventually be replaced by live oaks, running oaks or bluejack oaks. Dominant herbs and shrubs include pepper bush, wild olive, catbrier, muscadine, bamboo, wild ginger and yellow jasmine. Birds of the community include hawks, owls, woodpeckers, crows, a variety of songbirds, quail and the mourning dove. Reptiles most frequently encountered in the community include lizards, frogs and snakes, including the eastern diamondback rattlesnake and the dusky pigmy rattlesnake.

Characteristic mammals of the community are opossum, southern flying squirrel, eastern fox squirrel, gray fox, striped skunk and whitetail deer.

H. Pine Savanna

Pine savannas occur on upland flats. They may be remnants of old, burned over pocosins. The pine savanna is dominated by widely spaced longleaf or to a lesser degree loblolly pines. The trees are separated by grassland or shrubland. These grasses are predominantly wire grass and broomsedges. Shrubs also growing in the community are sand and wax myrtle. Some herbs also occur in the wetter phase of the community. These include virginia chain fern, grasses and sedges, golden rod, meadow beauty, yellow edged grass milk wart and wild verbena. Birds in the savanna include hawks, owls, woodpeckers, quail, mourning doves and a variety of songbirds. Reptiles include the rat snake, black snake, canebrake rattler and several toads, lizards and frogs. The animals of the pine savanna are much the same as those that live in the pine forest and pocosin. They include opossum, raccoon, bobcat, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, whitetail deer and striped skunk.

I. Pine Mixed Hardwoods

The pine mixed hardwood forest is a mixture in canopy dominance shared by loblolly pines and deciduous oaks and hickories. The soil of this community is sandy but tends to contain more clay than the longleaf pine-turkey oak forest. Shrubs and herbs occur in large numbers in the lower strata. They include pepper bush, wild olive, catbrier, muscadine, bamboo, wild ginger and yellow jasmine. Fire has played a major role in the development of this community. Otherwise, it would have evolved into a hardwood forest. Reptiles are very common in the community and include the eastern box turtle, green snake, black racer, southern copperhead and the slimy salamander. The pine mixed hardwoods forest is heavily used by migrating land birds.

Other birds which live here are hawks, owls, woodpeckers, warblers, quail and a variety of songbirds. The most common animals in the community are the opossum, raccoon, bobcat, eastern gray squirrel, cottontail and the whitetail deer.

J. Permanent Fresh Water (Cape Fear River, N.E. Cape Fear River, Ponds, Lakes and Carolina Bays)

These fresh water sources occur throughtout the county. The Cape Fear River is the most important of these water sources. It is, in fact, the only river in the state which empties directly into the ocean. The river water is brackish up to a point approximately 8.5 miles above Wilmington. It is at this point that salt water intrusion is stopped behind a natural dam below the river surface. This is because salt water is denser than fresh water and it is this density which causes the salt water to "pond" up behind the dam. Birds which frequent the Cape Fear and northeast Cape Fear River are the greber, brown pelicans, cormorants, candian geese, herring gulls, laughing gulls, black skimmers, ring-billed gulls and terns.

Migrating ducks include the mallard, buffle head, black duck, gadwall, American widgeon, green-winged teal, canvas back and lesser scaup. The Cape Fear River serves as both a nursery and a home for many species of fish and marine life. Crabs, oysters, clams and shrimp thrive in the salt marsh near the mouth of the river. Marine species of invertebrates and fish include spots, croaker, hogchoker, striped bass, brown shrimp, white shrimp, anchovy, bluefish, menhaden, mullet, gray trout, silver perch, blueback herring, alewife, American shad, Atlantic sturgeon and tarpoon. Fresh water fish in the river include largemouth bass, chain pickerel, redhorse sucker, golden shiner, yellow perch, white perch, black crappie, warmouth perch, longnose gar, bowfin, channel catfish, brown bullhead, white catfish, yellow bullhead, gizzard shad, redbreast sunfish, bluegill pumpkinseed and carp. Only a few mammals inhabit the river. These are the river otter, nutria, muskrat, mink and beaver.

The lakes and ponds of the county were mainly formed by the acids in the soil which leached away the underlying shell deposits which in turn left depressions. These bodies of water are generally fairly shallow with the lake being the deeper of the two. Plants growing in these lakes and ponds include two basic categories. They are: (1) Fully submerged plants which include bladderwarts, water weeds, water nymph, egeria, pondweed and widgeon grass (2) Floating plants which are characterized by waxed leaves and poorly developed root systems. These include water lilies, spatter docks, water shield, starwort, duckweed and alligator weed. These lakes and ponds generally support few fish. There are exceptions however. Among the fish commonly encountered in these waters are lowfin, chain pickerel, redfin pickerel, lake clubsucker, golden shiner, yellow bullhead, tadpole madtom, mosquitofish, starhead, topminnow, sheepshead minnow, flier, warmouth, sluespotted sunfish, pumpkinseed, bluegill, large mouth bass and yellow perch.

An abundance of birds also uses these ponds and lakes. These include the pee-billed grebe, whistling swan, osprey, ring-billed gull, carpian tern, American coot and belted kingfisher. Migrating birds include the Canada goose, snow goose, American wigeon, goodwall, green winged teal, blue-winged teal, mallard, black duck, pintail, northern shoveler, ring-necked duck, lesser scaup, bufflehead, ruddy duck, and the hooded merganser. Many reptiles and amphibians also live in and around these ponds and lakes. These include the common snapping turtle, eastern pointed turtle, yellow-billed turtle, red-billed turtle, brown water snake, red billed water snake, banded water snake, eastern mud snake, rainbow snake, eastern cottonmouth, greater siren, alligator, red-spotted newt, broken striped newt, manylined salamander, southern leopard frog, brooze frog, green frog, and the bullfrog. The mammal population of the community is relatively small. It includes the river otter muskrat and the nutria. Other mammals, however, do visit the lake and pond regularly to drink water.

Woody K. Beddoes

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CULTURAL HISTORY OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY

Limited evidence has been found for the presence of Paleo Indians in New Hanover County. Although none were collected during this survey, there are reports of some spear points from the area which date at least seven thousand years ago. (South:1960,p.79). The people who made these spear points hunted large game and, using chipped stone axes and scrapers, processed their kills to utilize every part of the animal in some way. These people were nomadic, traveling in search of game and having no permanent houses or villages.

This type of existence continued for centuries, but we do not know how dense the population was during this early era. The lithic sources for making tools are extremely scarce along the coast, and aboriginals probably used perishable materials such as fish teeth, bone splinters, shell, and wood which have not remained for archaeologists to find.

The Indians supplemented their diet with other food sources such as nuts, berries, roots, fish, and shellfish which were abundant and easily obtainable all along the coastal regions. Gradually, Indian populations became more stable, relying more and more on non-hunting methods of acquiring food. At some point in time, the idea of agriculture must have entered the area. Although we have no direct evidence for farming in New Hanover County, in other parts of the southeast agriculture was becoming a way of life around 500B.C.

During this same period of time, Indians learned to shape and fire local clay to replace the wooden or stone pots they had been using. Evidence of these ceramic industries is plentiful in the county, from the earliest to the latest pottery types. Indians who made pottery exploited all aspects of their environment: farming, fishing, hunting, collecting shellfish, gathering nuts, roots, berries. The bow and arrow was being used by this time,and small, triangular arrow points are found throughout the county.

At the time of European contact, Indian existence was largely sedentary, and historical references tell us that numerous villages were located along the Cape Fear River. No concrete archaeological proof of these villages has been found, although it is most probable that they did exist. The drawings of John White, and the writings of other early European explorers give us a fair picture of Indian lifestyle on the North Carolina coast.

Although Ian Verrazano may have explored the New Hanover County area in 1524, it was not until 1733 that a permanent community, New Carthage, was started in the present day New Hanover County. This small community was started by men such as James Wimble, John Watson, Joshua Grainger and Michael Higgins. The newly formed settlement was known later by the following names: New Liverpool, New Town or Newton, and finally Wilmington, named for Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, a prime minister of England.

New Hanover County has not always been as it is today in size or in name. The word county was not used until 1739. Prior to this date, the word used was precinct, and other counties came from what was once New Hanover Precinct. The counties of Onslow and Bladen were first in 1735, Duplin County was created in 1750 and Brunswick County in 1764. However, it was not until 1875 that Pender County seperated to give us the present day area of New Hanover County.

The exchange of plantation products or natural resources for European made necessities enabled the port of Wilmington to grow in influence and population.

Some of the European colonial economic activities were shipbuilding, production of naval store goods such as tar, pitch, and turpentine, and the harvesting of timber for ships, barrel staves, and wooden shingles for houses.

The agricultural products were corn, indigo, tobacco and primarily rice. Later, tobacco was moved to other parts of the state while the indigo harvest died out altogether.

Wilmington became very involved in the American Revolution, first by actively opposing the Stamp Act. Then on February 27, 1776, prominent patriotic citizens of New Hanover County met a group of Tory Scotch Loyalists at the Battle of Moore's Creek, 25 miles above present day Wilmington. Although the battle only lasted three minutes, it kept Loyalist troops from joining together with British troops for further southern colonial domination and ended British hopes for keeping southern colonies out of any active participation in the Revolution.

Wilmington was occupied by British troops in January 1781 under the command of Major James Craig and made headquarters for General Cornwallis until November 1781. Both of these British officers were to play prominent roles in future British history after the Revolution.

After the Revolution came the Antebellum period which lasted until the coming of the Civil War. During the Antebellum period problems of poor drainage, disease, fire and an 1831 slave uprising scare should be noted. The Seamen's Friend Society was organized in 1835, which set up a hospital for sick sailors to prevent spread of communicable diseases. Improvements were made in transportation in the form of road, waterways, and later rail with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1830. This was the longest railroad in the world at that period of time. These improvements led to more extensive development of land which was previously inaccessible, creating more and better trade for Wilmington.

Wilmington became a primary port over Brunswick after the Revolution partly because of improvements in the transportation system,and partly because of its location further up the Cape Fear, providing protection from naval assaults and tropical storms. Port trade and shipping increased Wilmington's economic stability and growth after the Revolution. Small landowners composed a greater majority of the agricultural community in the county and most farm products were grown for sale at the local markets. Rice was still a valuable cash crop and was exported with naval store products.

Lumber was a very valuable cash product as well. By 1860, Wilmington's importance as a port had grown, and the shipping trade was still the number one economic factor for the port. Farm residents had added cotton and peanuts to local crops. As an economic source, agriculture was still behind shipping and trade, and even the production of rice had dropped so severly that it was of no mentionable economic importance to the New Hanover County area. By this time the production of turpentine and resin was second only to shipping. While lumber was still a valuable economic product of the area, tar and pitch production fell to relative unimportance.

North Carolina entered into the Civil War officially May 20, 1861. New Hanover County's port of Wilmington and Fort Fisher became an integral part of what was to become a valiant but fruitless fight for state's rights. The port of Wilmington shipped out important cotton products that were exchanged for materials needed in the Confederate war effort. Fort Fisher, under the guidance of Colonel William Lamb and Major General W.H.C. Whiting helped keep the mouth of the Cape Fear River open for Confederate trade. Soon after the fall of Fort Fisher, General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia surrendered. This showed the vital importance of the port to the Confederate war efforts. Reconstruction politics were of some note until the early 1900's. Rice as a commercial crop all but died out, primarily because of the lack of slave labor. Thanks to Alexander and James Sprunt, cotton was to become the major export of the Wilmington port area by the turn of the century when naval stores exports were in a decline. The Cape Fear Guano Company, started in 1867, was the first fertilizer business in the area. A slump in the production of cotton caused this business to fail. In 1869 the Navassa Guano Company was founded and it was successful. Another fast-growing business was started for the preservation of railroad cross ties and utility poles in 1886 by Carolina Oil and Creosoting Company. The Wilmington Cotton Mill came into being in 1874 and by the turn of the century other industries were in the area to convert Wilmington from a primarily raw material and market town to a more industrial port.

Improvements after the war were mainly in transportation; progress was slow but steady. Development as a port continued through the turn of the century with such undertakings as the "Rocks" project which closed New Inlet thus helping to prevent silting of the river mouth. The Cape Fear River from Wilmington to Fayetteville was dredged and two locks were installed to improve this water route and in the early 1930's the Corps of Engineers completed the Intercoastal Waterway through New Hanover County.

Beginning around the turn of the century, truck farming became an important economic development. New Hanover County produce was shipped by rail to supply northern markets. A Plan to enlist immigrants from Europe to cultivate much of the unused land in New Hanover County, especially around Castle Hayne, was quite successful. In addition to growing vegetables, the Dutch introduced the cultivation of flowers and bulbs for shipment to northern and midwestern customers. During both World Wars, especially the 2nd conflict, Wilmington's shipbuilding industry received a great economic boost. In 1945 the North Carolina State Ports Authority was established to promote business for the shipping facilities at Wilmington and Morehead City.

The education system of New Hanover County was confined to a few subscription schools, private church schools, and the family itself, although in 1857, a Union Free School was started in the county. This school was created by both private and public interests united by legislative action. Not until 1872 did the county assume responsibility for the education of the public at the grammar or elementary school level. This level of public education continued until around 1890, when the first public high school was built.

During the past 250 years the population of New Hanover County has grown from several hundred aboriginals to some 94,000 persons. Industries such as the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Timme Corporation, and General Electric Company have helped employ much of the counties population. Wilmington's importance as a hub of southeastern North Carolina's retail economy, cultural activity, and medical facilities suggests that city and county growth will be rapid in the years to come.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest mention of archaeological activity in New Hanover County is from Wilmington newspaper accounts, one of which reported that in 1878, Mr. A.R. Black, a former sheriff of the county, discovered human bone remains on his property in the Middle Sound area. The local historical society was called and systematically excavated two test pits, the second of which contained charcoal mingled with fragments of human bones. A second newspaper article reported a similar excavation in 1886, again by the Wilmington Historical Society, on a circular and low-rising aboriginal burial mound. The location of this mound is unknown today, as is the location of the original field reports.

The first archaeologist to devote serious energies to this area was Stanly A. South, who did a survey in 1960 of southeastern, coastal North Carolina. During a four day period, South located eighty-one aboriginal shell midden sites in an area approximately sixty miles along the coast. The survey area, which took in New Hanover and Brunswick counties, and northern Horry County, South Carolina, produced 6 sites. from our county. South's research and publication of the survey results comprise the foundation for the typing and interpretive analysis of New Hanover County's prehistoric artifacts.

Mike Kell conducted an informal survey in 1974, along River Road (S.R. 1100), which runs nearby and parallel to the east bank of the Cape Fear River. In all, Kell collected and recorded a total of sixty-four prehistoric sites in New Hanover County, which were recorded in the permanent files at the Laboratories of Anthropology at UNC-Chapel Hill.

In 1976, UNC-W, under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Loftfield, undertook an archaeological reconnaissance of certain areas in New Hanover County that were designated as proposed routes for waste water treatment lift stations and interceptor lines for the county of New Hanover. This was a preliminary survey in which several sites were located; recommendations for further testing and salvage were made for archaeologically significant areas that fell in the project right-of-way.

Two other surveys conducted by Dr. Loftfield in 1976/1977 produced a total of eight archaeological sites. In the first, which encompassed the banks of the Northeast Cape Fear River from Smith Creek to Fishing Creek, six small prehistoric sites and the proposed ruins of Thornbury Plantation were recorded. During the second survey at the Arrowhead Development, Loftfield recorded three sites around Silver Lake.

Michael Corkran,archaeologist for the Army Corps fo Engineers, Wilmington District, has recorded six New Hanover archaeological sites during routine investigation of C.O.E. project areas. Others have contributed to bring the total of archaeological sites in New Hanover County recorded at Chapel Hill to one hundred and six at the start of this survey.

A very limited amount of excavation has been carried out in the New Hanover area, and all of it has been in the form of test squares, which encompass only a very small percent of the total site areas. Excluding the late 19th century digs, the first test excavation was carried out by Stanly South, assisted by R.V. Asbury, in which a number of controlled pits were placed on four sites on the west bank of the Cape Fear River in Brunswick County. Their findings were the same as those encountered in other excavations by Loftfield at a Silver Lake site(31NH^{V}7 : 3 test squares)and Tim Thompsom at a prehistoric site in the Fort Fisher compound(31NH^{V}7: 4 test squares). All reported aboriginal pottery as the only prehistoric cultural materials present with no stratification of cultural-historic artifacts. The soil profiles were generally similar, showing an overlayer of white/grey sand blending into a brown/yellow sand(Thompson:p. 14), which graduates into a sterile yellow sand zone. The bulk of the aboriginal midden lay in the brown/yellow transitional soils. No subsurface cultural features, such as fire or trash pits, or post molds, were identified. Very little useful information has been derived from these tests(except in a negative sense), and thus a great void exists in our archaeological interpretation of the county.

With the small amount of conclusive archaeological data from the immediate New Hanover County area, it is necessary to look further afield for sources to support our analytic process.

In the mid-fifties, William Haag surveyed and excavated sites on the outer banks and coastal sounds of North Carolina. Haag recorded data which is relevant to the archaeology of New Hanover county, regarding the activity of southern Algonquian tribes. Haag's ceramic descriptions resemble closely those found during this survey.

A second study of regions north of our county was conducted by Thomas Loftfield in 1976. Loftfield's area included the coastal as well as the inland regions between Pamlico Sound and the New River. Again, the artifact types are useful in comparison to those found in New Hanover County.

A great deal of work has been done in and around the Savannah River regions of South Carolina which may clarify influences from those areas on New Hanover County cultural material. Waring, Phelps, Griffin, and Stoltman have all contributed to the understanding of cultural sequences in the southeast.

Of unquestioned importance to any archaeology study in North Carolina is Joffre Coe's "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Peidmont." Coe's description of lithic artifact types are used as a basis for interpretation of the tools collected by this survey.

The total picture of previous archaeological data for the New Hanover County is vague. Numerous site have been reported in the immediate area, but very little excavation has taken place to discover the nature of those site. As a result, chronologies and sequences must be assummed from those established for nearby regions to the north, south and west.

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ETHNOHISTORIC RESEARCH

ETHNOHISTORIC RECORDS

This section reveals the ethnohistoric records pertaining to the initial English settlements of the late 16th and mid 17th century North Carolina region and their aboriginal contact. From these various documented accounts we deal with the records and observations by the English on how the native aboriginals related to their environment--co-existed with it, managed it and exploited it for their own needs.

The primary method used in writing this paper was to go through these records and extract all the material dealing with aboriginal life styles and then sift through the information and compile it into some workable divisions that also would give us some understanding as to the aboriginal existence in the same area that we presently inhabit.

Original accounts are used as the main source, and secondary sources are used as supplementary materials. The three original records decided upon were 1) William Hilton's phamphlet of his 1663 visit to the Cape Fear River area sponsored by some investors from the island of Barbadoes, 2) Thomas Hariot's, A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, and 3) William Strachey's, The Historie of Travell Into Virgina Britania. (Please refer to the bibliography for complete information on these titles.). The dates and regions of these three accounts are as follows;

Thomas Hariot-Colony surveyor and historiographer
April 9, 1585 - June 19, 1586
Roanoke Island - Secotan (Algonquian)

William Strachey-Colony Secretary
June, 1610 - Early fall, 1611
Jamestown - Cheasapeake Bay - Powhatan (Algonquian)

William Hilton-Commander of the ship, Adventure
September, 1663 - December 4, 1663
Coast of Florda - Cape Fear River, North Carolina

There are two major topics covered in this paper. The first is Aboriginal Land Use-Seasonality. This includes wild and cultivated plant exploitation, game and marine resources and nonedible resources and uses. The other topic is Aboriginal Social Organization. This includes the separation of individual duties or tasks, ceremonial highlights and religious beliefs. These topics are presented to give an overview of aboriginal life during the contact period and an earlier period before colonial settlement.

The biases that may be present due to the position and allegiance of these three major sources should be recognized. Hilton was retained by Barbadoes' merchants to conduct his survey for possible settlement of the Cape Fear Region and dispel the bad publicity generated by earlier New England settlers, who deserted the area after a short stay.

Hariot was a young man with a personal commitment to the success of the Roanoke Island venture because of his friendship with Sir Walter Raleigh. William Strachey was a shareholder of the Jamestown colony, desiring a literary reputation in addition to a means of private wealth. All three men were concerned with possible profit making ventures such as silk production, ship building, and trade between the natives and Europeans. They also spent limited periods of time among the Aboriginals. Hilton spent several months, while Hariot and Strachey spent over a year each. But even during their stay, Therewere various periods in time that they were unable to record or unaware of a particular events' actual significance.

Before we deal with these aforementioned topics, one area that should be discussed is the influence of other cultures that could have already entered aboriginal societies at this early date. How far did the Spanish land expeditions extend in the Southeastern sections? Also the coastal explorations and charting of the Southeastern section could give the area seventy-five years of exposure to the white man's presence. This is pointed out by Hilton's recording of the Indians greeting on his arrival at the Cape Fear River. As the Indians hailed the boat they cried "Bonny, Bonny", describing themselves as friends rather than being mistaken for vengeful Indians. Douglas L. Rights explains as follows, "Presently two Indians with bows and arrows appeared, crying, 'Bonny, Bonny,' a salutation that may have been intended for the Spanish bueno, an indication of former contact with Spaniards" (Rights: 1947,p.40-41).

A short explanation of the recorded history of the Cape Fear Indians sheds some light on their discovery and eventual demise. Swanton associates them with the Siouan tribes to the south and possibly a part of the Waccamaw tribe since there was never a specific name recorded for them aside from allotting that of the Cape Fear River they lived by to their tribe. William Hilton made two visits to this region, the first in 1661 for a group of interested New Englanders that eventually settled there but hastily departed after a short duration. Hilton records sighting approximately one hundred Indians of a docile nature, "and these he considered to be weak and timid people", though they were able to rid themselves of the New England settlers. (Lee; 1963,p. 14)

In August, 1661, William Hilton was commissioned by a group of Barbadoes investors to return to the Cape Fear Region and give another report of that area. Even though Hilton mentions that the Indians he encountered seemed more spirited than the previous visit, the Barbadoes settlers arrived less than a year later. They seemed to prosper and their settlements soon ranged sixty miles alongside the river. Once again though, trouble erupted and the aboriginals relentlessly continued their assault on the colonists who eventually deserted the settlement in 1667. Lee says that half a century later it was reported that "...the settlers had seized and sent away Indian children under pretense of instructing them in 'Learning and the principals of the Christian Religion.'more likly, they were sent away as slaves." (Lee; 1963,p.15)

By the year 1715, the Cape Fear Indians are reported to have five villages and a population of two hundred and six.

After the Yamasse War, they were displaced to inland South Carolina and by 1749 they were so weakened that the South Carolina Council was prompted to make a proclamation to safeguard them from their white neighbors. By 1808 only one mixed-blood woman remained, though some Cape Fear Indians may have been accepted into the tribes of the Lumber River or those of the Catawba Nation.

Hilton-Resource Utilization

In returning to the major purpose of this paper, the first account to be dealt with is William Hilton's voyage of 1663, when he eventually sailed into the Cape Fear River on the 16th of October. The first two months of his voyage were spent traveling from Barbadoes up the Florida coast, when he spent time recording the area visited. He recounts how the lands were covered with large tall oaks, walnuts and bays but pines ranged alongside the sea shore. He also states that the soil was good except where the pine trees stood and was covered with black mold (heavy in organic material) varying in depth from over a foot to less than half a foot. He continues, believing the land was as good as any other area seen, though he felt the Indians planted in the worst land because of their inability to remove the timber in the best soil,"...and yet have plenty of corn, pumpkins, water-mellons, musk-mellon: although the land be overgrown with weeds through their lazineffe, yet they have two or three crops of corn a year, as the Indians themselves inform us." (Thomas: 1959, p. 21)

He also records the growth of grapes, large figs, peaches and that the forests abounded with deer, conies(rabbits), quails and the migratory pattern in the winter months brought swans, geese, cranes, ducks, mallards and other species of water fowls. Oysters were plentiful along with crab and fresh fish. He mentions that there were large marshes, but they were of little value, "except for a root that grows in them the Indians make good bread of..." (Thomas: 1959, p. 22) which was probably arrow root, which was also found in the Cape Fear area. His last statement of the area deals with the good health of the natives, recognizing many older natives among the population.

When Hilton dropped anchor on the 16th of October at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, several Indians came aboard and brought fresh fish described as large mullets, young bass, shads and several types of other tasteful fish. However, he makes no mention of oysters or shell fish during his stay. He records the woods as being full of game ranging from deer and turkies everywhere, partridges, cranes, conies, wolves, ducks and strangly enough, the keeping of cattle and hogs in the marshes by the Cape Fear Indians, these having been left behind through the hasty departure of the New Englanders. One surprise is his failure to note the use of bear meat, oil or even their presence.

Hilton, on the 26th of October, did travel down to Necos, an Indian plantation, to view the land, which would imply an organized attempt in aboriginal cultivation. He also mentions coming across Indian cornfields where several plots of ground were cleared by the natives in"...their weak manner, compaffed round with great timber trees: which they are no ways able to fall, and for keep the Sun from their cornfields very much;..." (Thomas: 1959, p. 27)

Hilton then acknowledges that the corn-stalks were bigger than ever witnessed before. Besides the corn, which they planted enough of to store and trade with the English, there were five different acorns noted which were also in such abundance as to store and trade with the English. Another commodity recognized by both the Indians and Hilton was sources of salt deposits alongside the lower part of the river. This is noted where the Indians came aboard with salt amd motioned to the area where more could be obtained.

Non-edible resources are disclosed in an unintentional manner through an incident displaying that not all the Cape Fear Indians were pleased in seeing more white men. It took place when a lone Indian, first arriving with three others in a canoe and trading several baskets of acorns, remained behind on the shore and then shot an arrow and struck the boat. In Hilton's retaliation, they discovered the guilty Indian's canoe and cut it in pieces, entered the area where he lived(a settlement, because the other Indians present ran away) "...went to his hut, and pulled it down, brake his pots, platters, and fpoons, tore his deerskins and mats in pieces, and took away a basket of Akorns." (Thomas: 1959,p. 27)

Another interesting observation Hilton makes is the discovery of "This lower place we called Rocky-Point, becaufe we found many rocks and stones of feveral bigneffe upon the Land, which is not common." (Thomas: 1959, p. 28). Here lay a possible source of lithic material for the aboriginals in an area extremely short of indigenous rock. Hilton also mentions the clay present in the banks alongside the river which could have been used in the construction of pottery.

The other important non-edible resources that indirectly come to light are the construction of mats and baskets that would take advantage of either the reeds in the marshes or fibers from trees and grass. The construction of aboriginal canoes probably came about from the good timber observed by Hilton, although there is no mention made of how they were constructed, only that a large cane was used in propelling them through the water.

Social Organization

Very little is mentioned concerning any social organization outside of the Indian plantation, Necoes, a villge where the hapless aboriginal resister lived, and the buying of the land by Hilton from "...Wattcoofa, and fuch other Indians as appeared to us to be the chief of thofe parts." (Thomas: 1959, p. 32) One final mention of what could be taken as a social custom was the offering of two young Indian women in retribution for the offending Indian who had shot the arrow at the English explorers.

Thomas Hariot

This section deals with Thomas Hariot's, A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginai, written in conjuction with John White's sketches of the Roanoke Island settlement of 1586.

Thomas Hariot, who was an acknowledged mathematician, was the colony's surveyor and historiographer while John White was the artist of the expedition. Hariot was a life long friend of Sir Walter Raleigh and this Report was,"...written and printed for Raleigh to distribute among the friends from whom he sought aid in carrying out his schemes of western planting." (Hariot: 1903 p. XI)

Resource Utilization

Starting with Hariot's description of how the Indians prepared the soil, Hariot explains to his audience that they never enriched the soil with mucke or anything else. A few days before they sowed or set the seed, (the men with wooden tools, almost in a form of mattocks or hoes with long handles and the women with short peckers because they use them sitting and they were only a foot long and five inches wide) they broke the top soil to bring up the weeds, grass, old corn stalks and roots. After the refuse had sufficiently dried, they raked them into small piles and burned them, leaving the ashes where they lay.

To sow the corn they started in one corner and made a hole with a pecker where they put four kernels, taking care that none touched each other (about an inch apart) and covered them with top soil. In between, they sowed beans and peas. Hariot then continues and states that if there was a need, two harvests of corn could come out of the same field because the aboriginals planted from the middle of March until the end of June and also planted when they had eaten their first crop.

This Pagatout (corn kernel), about the size of an ordinary English pea but in different colors, some white, others red, yellow and some blue. All of them yielded a very white and sweet flour which made a good bread. The single kernel increased by a thousand, fifteen hundred, even two thousand. There were three types with varying maturity periods and size; two were ripe in eleven weeks, or at the most ten weeks with a stalk six or seven feet high, while the other was ripe in fourteen weeks and was ten feet high.

With the corn, besides bread, the Indians made food substances either by parching the kernels, steaming them whole until they were broken, or boiling the flour with water until a paste was formed. They also cooked it with beans, peas and different types of meat.

Other sources of nourishment came from the collecting of acorns, which were of five types and were used for their oil and from the low, moist marsh lands were often boiled, made into a bread or combined with meats for variety. One root, Leekes, that differed little from those found in England, was devoured by the colonists but completely ignored by the aboriginals.

For seasoning, Hariot states that a herb that was called Melden in Dutch, which grew to height of about four or five feet, was made into a thick well-flavored broth and the stalks were burned.

The ashes were made into a type of salt which they used to season their broths but they had no other sources of salt that is recorded.

Another herb which Hariot mentions was called by the aboriginals uppowoc, which is commonly known as tobacco. The leaves were dried and made into a powder and inhaled through a pipe made of clay. The Indians also felt that by smoking uppowoc, they were able to cleanse their bodies of illness. They also felt that their gods were very pleased with this offering as indicated by Hariot's observation, "...they make hallowed fires, caftfome of the powder therin for a facrifice: being in a storme uppoun the waters to pacifie thri gods, they cafte fome up into the aire and into the water: for a weare for fifh being fet up, they caft fome therein and into the aire, alfo after an efcape of danger, they caft fome into the aire likewife..." (Hariot: 1903, p. C3)

Hariot records ample use of regional animals, fowl and marine resources. The deer were the same as in England and both the meat and furs were put to use. Conies, squirrels and bears were mentioned plus twenty-eight other types of animals that he didn't name. Of these animals, the one to appear most desirable was the bear for its meat and oil. The bears were black and were hunted by the method of treeing them and then shooting them down with bows and arrows.

The fowl consisted of turkey cocks and hens, cranes and in winter, swans and geese and many other species Hariot doesn't name. Of the fish during four months of the year(February, March,April and May) there were plenty of sturgeon and herring. There were also trout, porpoise, rays, aldwines and mullet. There were two methods used by the aboriginals in their capture. One was by using a kind of trap made of reeds which were very strong. The other method was by using poles sharpened at one end and shooting them into the fish, either as the aboriginals were rowing their boats or as they were wading in the shallows.

Crabs were found much as they were found in England, with oysters of various sizes found both in salt and brackish waters. Both land and sea turtles were used and their eggs were collected.

Nonedible resources used by the aboriginals were varied and put to many practical uses. Hariot states, "Rakiock, a kind of tree for called that are fweet wood of which the inhabitants that were neere unto us doe commonly make their boats or canoes of the form of trowes; only with the helpe of fire, hatchets of ftones, and fhels; we have known fome of great being made in that fort, of one tree that they have carries well XX men at once befides much baggage."(Hariot: 1903, p.E)

Maple and witch hazel were used by the inhabitants to make their bows. Reeds were used by the natives to catch fish.

Hariot then records an interesting observation concerning their need for and use of lithic materials.

> ...great pebbles and a kinde of grey stone like unto marble, of which the inhabitants make their hatchets to cleave wood. Upon inquire we heard that a little further up into the Country were all fortes verie many, although of Quarries they are ingnorent, neither have they ufe of anany ftore whereupon they fhould have occafion to feeke any. For it everiie houfholde bave one or two to cracke Nuttes, grinde fhelles, whet copper, and sometimes other ftones for hatchets, they have enough: Neither ufe thery any digging, but only for graves about three foote deepe.(Hariot: 1903, p. E)

The natives described by Hariot were dressed with deer skins and aprons around the middle and armed with bows made of witch hazel, arrows of reeds and flat edged clubs of wood about a yard long with shields made of bark and body protection made of sticks strung together with thread.

Social Organization

Their towns were small, ranging from ten to thirty houses near the sea coast, and if they were walled, they used wither bark of trees fastened to stakes or simply upright poles positioned close together. The houses themselves were made of small poles fastened at the top as in many of the arbors in England. They were covered with either bark or mats made of long rushes enclosing the whole house. These towns were usually ruled by a Wiroans or chief and he could have either a simple reign of one town or as many as eighteen towns under his rule.

Their religion was a belief in many gods which they called Montoac, but that there was one chief God which had existed from eternity. The sun, moon, and stars were petty gods. Hariot states that, "They thinke that all gods are of humane fhape and therefore reprefent them by images in the forms of men, which they call Kewafowak, one alone is called Kewas. They then place them in houfes appropriate ehich they call Machicomuck; where they woorfhip, praie, fing and make manie offerings unto them."(Hariot: 1903, p. E)

They also believed in the immortality of the soul. After the present life, the soul was either taken to heaven or to a great pit depending upon the life it had lived. The following is description of a John White painting by Thomas Hariot.

> The tombe of their Werowanes or Chieff Lordes The builde a Scaffolde 9 or 10 ft hihe as is expressed in the figure under the tobs of theit Weroans, or cheefe lordes which they cover with matts and lai the dead corps of their weroans thereuppon in manner followinge. First the bowells are taken forthe. Then laying down the skins, they cutte all the flesh cleane from the bones. which the drye in the sonne, and well dryed the enclose in Matts and place at their feete.

> Then their bones remaining still fastened together with the liqaments whole and uncorrupted are covered agayne with leather,and their carcass fashioned as yf theri flesh wear not taken away. They lapp eache corps in his owne skine after the same is handled, and lay yt in his order by the corpes of the other cheef lordes who...Morever under the foresaid scaffolde some are of their priests hath his lodgings which Mumbleth his prayers night and day and hath charge of the corpes.(Jones: 1873, p. 26)

Thomas Hariot and John White collaborated in their recording of the Roanoke Island settlement. In addition to Hariot's written record, we have White's drawings, which complements it. As was just quoted in the preceeding paragraph, there are many narratives by Hariot along with White's drawings bdsides how Indian lords were placed in their burial huts. Though many of White's drawings were lost through travel ; many still remain to assist in an actual visual representation of aboriginal life style.

Many of the drawings are composite types, which with further investigation reveal numerous activities occurring within one setting. In one sketch of an "open" (no wooden palisade of post walls) Indian village, Secoton, there are plots of ripe corn, another of green corn, newly sprouted corn, a ceremony where there is a circling dance around wooden posts with faces carved into them, sitting down on rush mats, eating from a platter (described as wooded) of hominey and maize kernels and the tomb sheltering their lords. Additional drawings portray an enclosed, palisaded village, Pomeiock, where the houses of various sizes are covered with bark or mats and some type of Indian activity centering in the middle of the village with a cloud of smoke rising from the fire. There is a drawing of how the Indians broiled their fish over a fire on a wooden slat grill, and one of the wife and daughter of an Indian chief displaying dress, ornaments and decoration plus the use of a long gourd for holding water.

Some of the remaining drawings depict such activities as the spearing of fishe from a canoe (which has a fire in the middle which could imply its use at night for gigging) and the trapping of fish through the use of reeds and cages. One final technique that White uses in his drawings is the inclusion of various fish types, shell fish and fowl with a dual purpose of ornamentation and information.

Strachey

This account, The Historie of Traveile Into Virginia Britannia is composed by the official secretary to the floundering English colony at Jamestown in the region of Virginia. William Strachey spect over a year at Jamestown. He acknowledges that the Historie is incomplete, a simple draft of his notes which also includes a large number of extractions and paraphrases from other sources.

However, Louis B. Wright and Virginai Freund, who edited this work for the Hakluyt Society, state, "The most original portions of the manuscript are those describing the Indians, but even here he draws on John White and Thomas Hariot. Nevertheless, the discussion of the Indians indicates Strachey's personal interest and observations. He supplements Smith's narrative with material obviously gathered from his own observations." (Strachey: 1967, p. XXXI)

Resource Utilization

Strachey states that the aboriginals divided the year into five seasons. Winter was called Papanow, spring Cattopeuk, summer Cohattayough, earing of their corn Nepenaugh and autumn, along with the harvest, was Taquituck. Each of these seasons had set patterns in which the aboriginals assumed different methods for their survival.

Strachey notes how strange it was to see the aboriginal bodies related to their diets and seasons, much like the deer and other wild animals; they appeared fat and lean, strong and weak. Though there was no domestication of animals, there were large stores of wild game in the woods. In March and April they lived from their traps and fed on fish, turkeys and squirrels. In May, they prepared and planted their fields of corn and until its harvest, they lived off acorns, walnuts, chestnuts, chechinquanyes (like a small chestnut) and fish. They also were still hunting during this period and were taking advantage of their close proximity to marine resources by taking crabs, oysters, and turtles. In June, July and August they were using the roots of the Tockahow berries, ground nuts, fish and green corn. If the opportunity presented itself, they also killed and ate a "great snake." (Strachey: 1967, p. 80).

The agriculture methods of the aboriginals were as follows: they prepared the plot a year ahead of time by damaging the bark of the trees existing on the intended field and then burning the roots. The following year, with only a crooked piece of wood, they smashed the root, and with a stick pushed holes where they dropped kernels of corn into them. The women and children kept the ground clear of weeds and when the corn reached three feet, they hilled it. The stalks grew to a height of five to six feet producing usually two to three ears, many one and some none. As they harvested the corn they also are reported to have broken the greenstalk and sucked the juice from it.

The natives ate their corn in all stages of maturity. They ate it green, roasted or by boiling it after they had crushed it with a mortar of wood and placed it within the leaves of the corn. For the second harvest of corn which would not be ripe, they roasted it in hot ashes and boiled it with beans during the winter. For old corn, they put it in hot water overnight and in the morning pounded it until they were able to form small cakes from the flour. They then covered them with ashes until baked and after they rinsed them with water they let them dry.

Besides corn, they supplemented their diet with peas and beans. They also had a variety of chestnuts, acorns, a small fruit called Chechinquamins and a root called Tockawhoughe which they used to make bread. They gathered a large quantity of the Tochawhoughe, which resembled and tasted like a potato, and after covering them with sand, they built a continuous fire for over a day before they were safe to eat. Otherwise, they would be poisoned.

Two roots, Pocones and Musquaspenne, properly treated were used for a variety of purposes. Poconoes, after being dried, were beat into a powder, turned red and used for aches, swelling, soothing joints and in painting their faces and clothes. Musquaspenne, when dried and shriveled, was processed and used as a dye for mats and such things in decoration.

The aboriginals grew their own tobacco which they called Apooke, but Strachey considered it of poor quality. He acknowledges that when smoked, it had a real bite to it. The Indians dried the leaves over the fire, sometimes using the sun, and proceeded to crumble it all together to smoke in clay pipes.

Liquid nourishment consisted of clear water since they did not incorporate grapes into wine or fruits into cider. However, in the spring of each year, they drank the juice of a root and such large quantities of water that they become so ill that they had to allow several days before they could function again at their original strength.

The aboriginals caught their fish through four methods with the use of a canoe. They had nets, lines with hooks, spears and traps. The nets were "...made of barkes and certayne trees, deer synewes, for a kynd of grasse, which they call Pemmenaw, of which their woman betweene their hands and thighes spin a thread very even and readely, and this threed serveth for many uses, as about their housing, their matells..."(Strachey: 1967, p. 82).

Their lines were tied onto a branch and a hook made of "...a bone grated(as they rock their arrows) in the form of a crooked pynne or fishooke or of the splinter of a bone." (Strachey: 1967, p. 82). They also used long arrows tied with a line and shot at the fish with their bows. Strachey also states that a tribe used long staves pointed with bone and speared fish in this manner. Their weeres or traps were made of reeds which they laid in the water and checked after high tide.

As for canoes, Strachey mentions that they were made out of one tree by burning and scraping away the coals with stones and shell till they had made a trough of sorts. The size ranged from the largest being about 40-50 feet long and able to carry forty men to the more normal size that carried about twenty men with some baggage. Instead of oars they used paddles and sticks.

The weapons used by the aboriginals for both hunting and warfare were bows and arrows and wooden swords. The bows were either from the locust or witch hazel tree, shaped through the use of a shell and strung with gut or twisted deer's hide.

The arrows were made of "...straight young Spriggs, which they head with bone two or three inches long, and these they shoot at squirrels and all kinds of fowl, another sort of arrow they use made of reedes, these are pieced with wood, headed with splinters of Cristall,or some sharpe stone, with the spurs of a turkey cocke...to make the notch of his arrow he hath the tooth of a Bever sett in a stick wherewith he grath yt by degrees, his arrowhead he quickly maketh with a little bone(which he ever wearth at his bracer, and which bracer is commonly of some beasts skynne) of any splint of a sone or piece of a deare bone, of a oyster-shell, or of a Cristall in the form of heart barbed and iagged, and these they glue to the end of their arrowes with the synewes of deare and the Toppes of deares horne boyled into a jelly of which they make a glue that will not dissolve in cold water." (Strachey: 1967, p. 108).

Another weapon was a sword made of wood. But often the horn of a deer, put through a piece of wood, was used as a pick. Another type was a long stone sharpened at both ends and put through a handle. This was used to chop trees and other things which the steel hatchet now does instead.

With these weapons the aboriginal conducted their various hunting drives, both individual and cooperative. During their stationary period, when they were involved in the growing of corn and other staples, they continued to hunt nearby to supplement their diets of grain. They dried the surplus meat on a spit much like the Spanish and it lasted over a month. Usually only the higher ranking Indians were able to preserve these surplus quantities.

One technique that the natives employed in their hunting was to disguise themselves with the skin of a deer, including the horns, head and ears. By creeping on the ground, from tree to tree they maneuvered within range and shot their arrow. If the deer wasn't killed instantly, they continued to stalk the deer through the woods by his blood stain.

The cooperative deer hunting method was used in the fall, from October through February, when they left their more permanent habitation and went inland with their families. They (the women) brought along mats, corn, acorns, mortars and necessary equipment to where they intended to spend a period of time hunting.

The cooperative technique of hunting which Strachey records is the same type reported by Speck and Schaeffer in 1928 of the Pamunkey Deer Drive. There were two organized methods of deer hunting, 1) the fire surround and 2) the drive by men to water. (Speck: 1950).

Strachey notes that two to three hundred Indians gathered together at sun rise and searched for a herd of deer. Upon their discovery, they circled it with fires and placed themselves between the fires and raised so much noise that the herd of deer would panic from the combination of noise and fire and the Indians were then able to kill from six to fifteen in a single morning. The other drive method used was to drive a herd of deer to a narrow strip of land and force them into the water where they had other natives situated in their canoes to ambush the unsuspecting deer.

Strachey continues on and recounts how everything else that was edible in the drive was also killed irregardless of whether they were fat or lean, young or old, in eggs or breeding. Hares, partridges and turkeys are mentioned as being caught up in the drive. To substantiate what Strachey sees we have Speck continuing in his modern observations of the Powhaten region where they conducted rabbit drives using wooden throwing clubs. These throwing clubs or cudgels were thrown in different ways-overhand, sideways but were the only instruments carried on the drive besides a rock to help flush out the quarry from the brush.

Social Organization

The aboriginals had two types of lodgings that were related to specific situations. Their more permanent habitations were near their fields and a single design was used by all, chiefs and commoners alike. They joined together young saplings to form a round roof which they then covered with mats. The walls were made from the barks of trees and there was a louvre in the roof which allowed the smoke to exit. The houses were often placed under the cover of trees to protect them from the extremes of rain and snow and from the heat of the sun in the summer.

The other type of structure when they went on their hunting drives was not as elaborate. Strachey states that, "Their hunting howses are not so labored, substanciall nor arteficiall as their other, but are like our Soldiers Cabyns the frame set up in two or three houres, cast over head with matts..."(Strachey: 1967,p. 83).

For the separation of domestic tasks, we have several instances where Strachey states what is considered women's work and what type is considered something a man must do. The men spent their time fishing, hunting, making boats and traps, conducting warfare and avoiding any labor that might appear feminine. However, it is noted that it was important for the men to do well in the hunt to retain their self esteem among the women, besides for self-preservation.

The women sowed the corn, weeded the fields, tended their gardens, prepared the meat brought back and cooked. They also were expected to make mats and baskets, prepare the vessels and perform other functions deemed their responsibility. They were separated from any interaction with the men during their menstrual cycles. The women were lodged in a single house and the men made no notice or advances at this point.

Strachey states that between sleeping and eating, the Indians spent their free time dancing and singing. They had a cane which they used as a recorder, but their major instruments consisted of rattles made from small gourds and pumpkin shells. They ranged in tone from bass to treble, "...mingled with their voices sometymes 20 or 30 togither make such a terrible howling as would rather affright then give pleasure to any man." (Strachey: 1967, p. 85)

Starchey records another instance where the situation arises in which he finds it difficult to recognize if they are mad or happy in their celebration. Upon the arrival of a neighboring chief, he is quickly seated on a mat, several speeches are made, food is brought out and upon his retirement to a lodge, "they send a young women fresh paynted redd with Pochone and oyle to be his bedfellow." (Strachey: 1967, p. 85).

Their burials were divided into two classes. The chiefs were quickly disemboweled and then the skin was scraped from their bones. After the skin had dried it was put into small urns and the skeletons were bound up and decorated with braclets, chains of copper and beads. They were dressed, rolled in mats and laid there as they die in that order in a tomb of sorts.

The commoners were buried in a deep hole dug by sharp sticks and rolled in skins and mats. They were placed on sticks in the ground and then covered with dirt. The women then sat by the grave for twenty-four hours, moaning and howling in expressing their grief.

Conclusion

In summation, there should be some conclusions drawn between similarities that have emerged in the three accounts cited in this section. As far as agriculturally, the three regional aboriginal groups depended on their corn crops as their major food source. The use of acorns, nuts and roots complemented their cultivation of corn, beans and mellons. They also took advantage of the wildlife present and the migratory patterns of fowls that passed through. All three groups readily used the marine resources that lay so near, implementing traps of reeds and spearing.

These sites of habitation exhibit a development of industry creating mats, vessels, platters and storage baskets. The aboriginals also constructed their canoes, bows and arrows with the most basic of tools and techniques. The use of shells, sticks, bone, wood and rocks is constant throughout.

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SURVEY METHODS

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

> At a time when our prehistoric cultural resources are being destroyed at an increasingly rapid pace it is incumbent upon the archeologist to retrieve by the best methods and techniques available every possible shred of information. (Dragoo: 1975, p.22)

Time and money had been allotted to the project for a complete and total surface inspection of New Hanover County. The primary goal of the inspection was to systematically locate disturbed and exposed ground surfaces, which in turn, would be closely looked at for any cultural evidences which might be present. Due to the great amount of subsurface stratas exposed by road cuts, construction projects, agricultural fields, eroding coast and sound shorelines...river and creek banks, and many other natural and artificial agents, a good sample of New Hanover County archeological sites was expected to be located. Surface survey methods were familiar to the experienced personnel (director, supervisors) and could be implemented with the minimum of training and planning.

In the beginning, the project members were broken into teams as had been designed in the contract proposal: two field crews with a supervisor and two field hands, with the draftsperson, secretary, and project director staying in the lab. Several days were spent on known sites with the entire team participating in training sessions on collecting and recording archeological information. Several days following this were spent on learning laboratory procedure, and during the entire training period each member learned the whole range of survey tasks.

During the middle of September, the field crews began their search for archeological resources starting at the southern tip of the county and proceeding northward; one crew surveyed the sound area and the other covered the river side with U.S. 421 and U.S. 132 as the mid-boundary. In the north, a sound to river direction was applied and then a spot check system was used for the many agricultural fields until the majority had been surveyed under optimal visibility. Although some areas within the Wilmington, Wrightsville Beach, Carolina Beach and Kure Beach city limits were surveyed, the majority of these regions were not adequately covered by our surface reconnaissance due to problems presented by extensive modern development. Time was allowed during the final month of the survey (May) to recheck exposed areas throughout the county, which had low ground visibility during the initial survey. A daily log was kept by each field crew which proved invaluable many times when back references were needed.

During the surface collection, a prehistoric or colonial site was defined by the location of two culturally related objects within a short distance (arbitrary 100 meters) of each other. Also recorded were shell midden areas, which were definitly prehistoric, although artifactual evidence was either lacking or produced only one artifact. Although it was rare, artifacts found to be obviously out of context were disregarded. Examples of this include the historic period use of thick prehistoric shell midden deposits for both the liming of agricultural fields and the making of road beds, and the modern day practice of "borrowing" dirt from one area to build up or fill in low areas.

In addition to recording the isolated scatter of historic materials during the surface survey, the search for sites of a historic nature were greatly aided by local collectors, who accompanied the field crews on several occasions, and by historical research. The latter got into full swing in January when one team member was assigned and instructed to gather such information relating to areas covered and sites reported, and also to alert the field teams to historic activities in areas that were to be surveyed. This concentration on historic records (especially county deeds) and the outings with the local people helped locate many sites that might have gone undetected. The end product proved of great value to the interpretation of the county's archeological resourses of the historic period.

It was maintained throughout the survey that the most important site information was precise location and the cultural materials which were collected. Locations were kept in the field on U.S.G.S. quad sheets (1970); in addition, areas covered and exposed ground inspected were recorded. Besides the daily log, indicating general site condition, sketch maps of the artifact distribution and surrounding features were drawn. Total artifact collections were made, in every case, and kept in seperate labeled paper bags. On occasion, an auger or shovel test was run to determine soil types, and depth and extent of cultural remains (see Special Projects Section). Photographs of prominant site features (primarily historic) were taken and are recorded in the New Hanover County Photographic Survey, which is reported in the Special Projects Section.

On an average the field crews put two days in the lab for every three in the field, dependent to some degree on the number of sites recorded daily and also, on weather conditions. At the laboratory, a series of tasks were undertaken. The surface collection required the washing of each piece, and its cataloguing and labeling according to the site from which it came and to the type of artifact it was. A descriptive analysis then took place to record the dominant features of each individual specimen. On completion, the materials were returned to the site bag and the bags were place into card board boxes for temporary storage.

While the artifacts were tended to, a six page site provenience form, issued by the Archeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, was being completed. This proved to be a time-consuming process because of the volume of data needed for each site, but deemed a worthwhile asset for future site referrals. The field sketch was cleaned up or redone and placed in a site folder with the completed site form, the catalogue and analysis sheets. Other information included was an 8" X 11" mylar overlay of the U.S.G.S. quad sheet as a precise site locational device, and any related materials, such as historical reference.

The site forms and artifact record sheets were reproduced during the project and distributed to the following institutions: U.N.C.-Chapel Hill, U.N.C.- Wilmington, Archeology Branches at Raliegh and Fort Fisher, Army Corps of Engineers- Wilmington district. At Chapel Hill all sites were recorded and issued permanent state site numbers. All artifactual materials (except salvage project remains--see Special Project Section) are to be catalogued into the artifact collection of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and will be temporarily stored at Fort Fisher.

L.R.I.S. Project

The New Hanover Archeological Survey has participated in a program initiated by the Archeology Branch in Raleigh to enter the county's mapping data into the Land Resources Information Service, a graphic computer system. The survey invested members for a total of ten weeks and over 800 working hours to digitize the mapping information at the L.R.I.S. facilities in Raleigh. This information included county boundaries, 25 and 30 foot contours, roads, water courses, soils types, land use areas, and specially prepared maps of site areas and exposed ground surfaces. Due to the untried and experimental nature of this system in North Carolina archeology, some problems and delays were encountered. This prevented the use of many hoped-for results, such as computer maps for field work and reports, surface area computations and selective map overlaying for correlative studies which could provide basic predictive models for the county. The Archaeology Branch in Raleigh has written a special report(see Special Projects Section), which gives a detailed description of the equipment and processes used at L.R.I.S... Also discussed in the report is the potential of the system for North Carolina Archaeology and its planned use in New Hanover County.

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ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

CERAMIC ANALYSIS

Soon after the beginning of this project, those of us involved with the New Hanover Archeological Survey realized that the majority of prehistoric artifacts were to be ceramic sherds. Eighty - four percent of all prehistoric artifacts collected by our crew members consists of pottery fragments. This feature is characteristic of other archeological work done in the coastal areas of North Carolina. Reasons for the predominance of ceramic artifacts are varied, and as yet are not satisfactorily explained. With future study and much needed excavation, the distinction may prove to be an asset due to the high value of pottery styles as clues to spatial and temporal culture change. In the meantime, surface collections can be grouped into similar attribute typologies, which will provide a basis for proof or disproof through stratigraphic and areal distribution.

Our survey collected 13,216 aboriginal potsherds from 483 prehistoric sites throughout the county. Of all aboriginal sites, only 11 are lacking in pottery samples. Soon after collection, the sherds from each site were washed, labeled, and analyzed. The kind and size of temper, decoration or surface treatment was recorded. Rim profiles were drawn and described in detail, and basal sherds were noted. This information may be found in the site folders, stored with the artifacts. After this preliminary analysis, sherds were placed back into their appropriate bags with other artifacts.

When the survey of New Hanover County was completed and all sites recorded, sherds from all sites were amassed into a mixed body for further analysis and grouping into working typologies. This body of sherds included surface collections as well as those from shovel test pits. Stratigraphically excavated sherds were omitted, and are described in separate excavation reports.

Because of the abundance of sherds, and because many pieces are too small for positive analysis, all sherds were passed over a one inch mesh screen, site by site. From those small sherds which fell through the screen, rims, basal segments, and sherds with distinguishing or rare attributes were selected and replaced into the body of larger sherds for typing. The result of this process is a reduction of sherds saved for final analysis from 13,216 to 2,823. We believe that these sherds represent a total picture of the New Hanover County ceramic industries encountered in this survey, and that the elimination of fragments too small for absolute identification lessens the possibility of error in typological classification. The added value of time saved is obvious.

Although variations within classifications are numerous, our criteria for designating types consists of major physically observable affinities. Tempering material is first considered, and similarily tempered sherds are further divided by surface finish. Occasional mixtures of temper are found in some series. Although this information is noted in the analysis sheet for each site, we were guided in such cases by the predominant temper when sorting into typologies. One series, Thom's Creek Punctate, is typed primarily on the basis of surface decoration.

A great majority of sherds collected in this survey fit conveniently into types previously described by other archeologists who have worked in nearby areas, whose areas have frequently overlapped, and who have given different names to seemingly identical pottery traditions. Therefore, we feel that nothing is gained by assigning new names to the pottery types we have observed. The following type descriptions are a result of analysis of sherds collected by the New Hanover Archeological Survey from July, 1977 to July, 1978. Deviations from established types are either recorded as such, or as specifications within a tradition. For simplification, and because his survey area overlaps our own, we have chosen to use the names of those types defined by Stanley South in his surveys and excavations of southeastern coastal North Carolina. (South: 1960, 1962) One of those types, that of the Tooled Interior Series, is omitted here because we found the standard of interior tooling to be present to some degree in sherds of all tempers and surface finishes. We feel that interior tooling is the result of one smoothing process common to the manufacture of all types encountered.

Coiling appears to be the method used to make all the pottery described in this report since fractures along coil lines are seen in all types. Only the Thom's Creek series deviates from this pattern. The lack of coil fractures here may be the result of either an insufficient sample, or the superior craftsmanship of the potters in their strengthening of the coil joints. Phelps reports that the coil technique is evident on Thom's Creek collections from the central Savannah River region. (Phelps: 1968, p.19)

The description of pot forms for each type is extremely general. Since no attempt was made at reconstruction, the forms remain conjectures based on the suggestions of body and rim sherd shape, curvature, and thickness. We assume that smaller pots would exhibit body sherds of thinner, more marked curvatures than larger pots. Basal segments from all types are conical or sharply rounded, and generally thicker in cross section than body sherds. These basal segments do not preclude flat bottomed pots, since flat basal sherds would probably resemble flat body sherds and therefore be overlooked. The same is true of bowl or platter shapes with gently sloping bases. In general, we discovered no radical aberrations from previously recorded North Carolina pottery forms.

Hanover Series - 32.76% of total sherds

Temper: Lumps of fired or dried clay, possibly crumbles of previously broken pots, or ground sherds; particles are 2-4 mm. in diameter.

Texture: Twisted, contorted and poorly kneaded appearance in cross section; interiors are lumpy, exhibiting drying cracks radiating from temper particles; soft, crumbly paste.

Color: Exteriors range from sandy tan to orange, interiors are frequently gray or black from oxygen reduction during firing.

Form: Thickness averages 10 mm., but extremes are 5-13 mm. Vertical rims, either rounded and finger smoothed, or paddled to form an exterior folded lip; body shapes seem to be large pots with wide mouths and straight walls, no constrictions evident.

Surface Finish:

Fabric Marked - 64.02% of Hanover series

Exteriors have been struck with a woven material of rigid warp which has been wrapped around a paddle or rolled into a tube. Fabrics vary in craftsmanship from very tight, neatly woven, fine strands to sloppily interlaced, thick fibers. A majority of sherd surfaces fall somewhere in between. Interior surfaces are invariably smoothed, and tool marks are common. Overstamping is also common, and rims are frequently paddled along lip edges and some interiors. Three sherds bear small circular punctations parallel to the rim, apparently for decoration.

Cord Marked - 25.03% of Hanover series

Exteriors have been struck with a paddle or stick around which twisted fibers have been wrapped. Cord size varies from 1-3 mm., and random cross stamping or overstamping is frequent. Eight out of nine rim sherds exhibit gentle paddling along lip edges, but not lip interiors. Interior tool marks from smoothing are common.

Eroded Surface - 10.95% of Hanover series

Cape Fear Series - 44.09% of total sherds

Temper: Quartz sand in varying sizes, from fine to gritty; some sherds feel almost smooth, others are very abrasive, but the majority of sherds contain medium temper size.

Texture: Sherds appear finely grained and well kneaded in cross section; paste is hard and compact, and the temper is evenly distributed.

Color: Generally sandy tan with some orange shadings; interiors are mostly oxydized, rarely blackened.

Form: Thickness averages 8 mm., but extremes are 4-13 mm. Rims are rounded, flattened, finger smoothed or paddled flat to form an exterior folded lip; body sherds indicate large jars or pots, although numerous sherds of fine temper are thinner than the average, suggesting smaller vessels. No constrictions of walls are evident, although several rims are slightly flared as in bowl or platter shapes.

Surface Finish:

Fabric Marked - 31.05% of Cape Fear Series

Fabric design and technique follow the same pattern as for the Hanover series except for a small number of sherds (40) exhibiting impressions of a loosely woven, pliable warp material, possible bunched in the hand and pressed into damp clay. No punctions or other decorations noticed.

Cord Marked - 41.74% of Cape Fear Series

Cord design and technique follow the same pattern as for the Hanover series; interior tooling marks are seen only on the finer tempered sherds; a large number of rim sherds (64) was found in this type, all vertical, either smoothed or with cord paddled lip edges; no interior cords marks seen; two rims are nicked or indented at 2 mm. intervals along lip edge.

Net Marked - 5.75% of Cape Fear series

Exterior surfaces bear the impressions of a knotted net, either bunched up in the hand and pressed into wet clay, or randomly

wrapped around a stick or paddle and struck against the vessel walls. Impressions are mainly of the net knots, rarely do the net lines show up. The effect is of a fairly eroded surface of small holes averaging 1 mm. in diameter. Interior surfaces are grainy, but appear to be smoothed, although no tool marks are observed, even on finely tempered examples. Seven out of eight rim sherds have been net impressed along lip edges.

Simple Stamped - 1.28% of Cape Fear series

Simple stamping techniques range from malleation with a carved paddle to a thong or sinew wrapped paddle. Many sherds designated as simple stamped by this survey seem to be struck on the exterior surfaces with a broad, flat stick or paddle, leaving straight, slightly indented impressions. No interior tool marks. Although South does not report a Cape Fear Simple Stamped type, we chose to include our sample in the Cape Fear series on the basis of similarity of temper, color, and texture. Haag mentions a sand-grit simple stamped among his minority types. (Haag: 1958, p.72)

Eroded Surface - 20.19% of Cape Fear series

Oak Island Series - 14.39% of total sherds

Temper: Unsized crushed and eroded shell particles such as are found on the beaches near high water marks. Temper particles were thin and flat, but in all examples have been leached out, leaving only numerous holes.

Texture: Porous, cavernous appearance in cross section, as well as on internal and external surfaces. Paste seems to be compact and well kneaded, although the holes make this judgement difficult. Sherds are easily broken, probably due to the porosity.

Color: Interiors sandy to dusty gray, exteriors tend to be light with many orange and yellow shadings.

Form: Thickness averages 7 mm., with extremes from 3-11 mm. This series is generally thinner than other types, suggesting smaller pots. However, the nature of shell as a tempering agent may have provided the extra strength needed to build large, thin vessels. Some very large, flat sherds were found which must have come from large pots. All rims are vertical, no constrictions or flares observed.

Surface Finish:

Fabric Marked - 18.3% of Oak Island series

Out of 77 sherds found of this type, 69 apparently came from the same pot. In reality, then, our sample is very small. Of all fabric marked sherds in this series, only one resembles the rigid warp material common in other series. The other 76 sherds display a crudely woven fabric of indistinguishable warp. Fabric surfaces are generally more eroded than in other series. No interior smoothing or tooling is discernable.

Net Marked - 12.23%of Oak Island series

Net impressions follow the same pattern as in the Cape Fear series. Because of the already crater-like appearance of Oak Island sherds due to shell temper leaching out, net holes only add to a generally eroded and rough surface texture. Interiors are well smoothed, tooling is common.

Cord Marked - 22.5% of Oak Island series

Patterns very similar to cord marking in other series, but cross stamping appears to be slighly less frequent. Rims are finger smoothed and unmarked. One rim is indented or nicked at regular intervals along lip edge. Interiors are smoothed, and show tool marks.

Plain Surface - 15.40% of Oak Island series

Interior and exterior surfaces reveal similar tooling marks. On a few sherds the exterior surface seems almost burnished. One rim has been struck with the sharp side of a tool, leaving a slashed punctation. Another rim has a rolling or gently scalloped lip, which may have been intentional.

Simple Stamped - 15.40% of Oak Island series

Patterns follow the same as in Cape Fear. Malleation with a thong or sinew wrapped paddle seems to be the most common technique. A minority of sherds are paddled with the edge of a flat surfaced paddle. Interior tool marks evident.

Eroded Surface - 16.14% of Oak Island

Thom's Creek Punctate - 2.15% of total sherds

Various surface finishes have been reported to occur on Thom's Creek sherds from other locations, (Phelps: 1968) but the punctate variety is the only one absolutely identified by this survey.

Temper: Fine to medium quartz sand; in a large majority of sherds the temper is barely observable, and may have been naturally inclusive in the clay.

Texture: Fine grained, compact and well kneaded.

Color: Sandy tan to orange, interiors rarely blackened.

Form: Smaller vessels are implied by the majority of thin sherds: average thickness is 6 mm., with extremes from 3-7 mm. However, our sample is small and may be insufficient for determining thicknesses. Of six rims collected, four are smoothed, rounded and slightly flared at the lip, two are smoothed to a flatter lip.

Surface Finish:

All sherds have been smoothed before decoration was applied. The tools used for punctations vary: round, square, rectangular reeds, sticks, bones, or fingernails, and other unidentified objects. Some punctures appear to be in parallel lines, others are randomly placed. One sherd is of the linear punctate mode described by Phelps.(Phelps: 1968, p. 28) Tool scraping marks are very frequent on the interior, less common on the exterior. No rim punctation or treatment was noticed. Punctations rarely pierce the sherd, but are deep enough to raise lumps on the inside wall.

Sand-Grit Smooth - 4.54% of total sherds

South describes a sand tempered plain type which seems to correspond with our collection, although we found none of the decorations which are on South's samples. Several sherds in this series resemble those from the Thom's Creek sample, and are possible blank or unpunctated pieces from Thom's Creek pots. A Thom's Creek plain type has been reported from Georgia and South Carolina.(Phelps: 1968, p.21)

Temper: Fine to medium quartz sand, some sherds appear to have almost no temper, and visible particles may be naturally inclusive.
Texture: Smooth and sandy to the feel, although never gritty or abrasive. The paste is compact, hard, well kneaded.
Color: Light sandy tan to brown, rarely blackened on interiors.
Form: Thickness averages 7 mm., extremes to 3-10 mm.
All rims are rounded and smoothed, vertical, except for one slightly flared lip, which may have come from a bowl shape. Several sherds of large size, thickness, and slight curvature indicate large vessels. As in the Thom's Creek series, general thinness of sherds may mean that small pots were common.

Surface Finish:
No decoration or surface treatment of any kind other than smoothing or scraping. Interior as well as exterior tool marks are frequent.

Stick Bundle Punctate - .32% of total sherds

Although our sample is extremely small (9 sherds), we found the differences between this type and the Cape Fear series to be negligible. South records less concentrations of temper in the stick bundle type, and therefore separates it from the Cape Fear. Surface treatment and temper are analogous to that of Allendale Punctate reported from Groton Plantation in South Carolina. (Stoltman: 1974, p.276)

Surface Treatment:
Exterior surfaces have been struck at an angle nearly parallel to the vessel walls with what appears to be a handful or bunch of sticks or reeds. The effect is small, closely spaced punctations with trailing indentations, approximately 10 mm. long. Tooling is evident on three of the finer tempered sherds, and one rim sherd is rounded and smoothed.

Several minority types were found during the survey, and are briefly described below:

1. Two medium sand tempered linear check stamped sherds, the decorations barely visible due to surface erosion.

2. Three sand tempered incised sherds: two bear a single wavy line, one bears straight lines at regular 2 mm. intervals.

3. Seven sherds of both Cape Fear and Hanover temper, exhibiting both cord and fabric marked surfaces.

4. Eight fiber tempered plain sherds.

5. Five sherds of unidentified temper. Inclusions are whitish, irregular particles measuring no more than 1 mm. in diameter. The particles are neither shell nor limestone, and may be powdered clay. Sherds are thin, measuring 4 mm. average, and are a dark reddish-brown color. The texture is gritty and eroded, and surface treatment appears to be net or cross cord impressions.

6. Eight crushed quartz tempered sherds, with angular as well as smoothed pebbles measuring up to 5 mm. in diameter. Sherds are eroded, and no surface treatment is discernable. Both Haag (Haag: 1958, p.69) and Loftfield (Loftfield: 1976, p. 166) have reported sherds of this temper from areas north of New Hanover County.

7. Five steatite tempered sherds, very small and eroded, with no surface treatment identified.

8. One Hanover sherd with unusual, serrated marks. Apparently the wet clay was struck with an unidentified object. Marks measure 2 cm. in length.

9. Fifteen sherds which may relate to South's Brunswick Plain type. The sherds are uncharacteristic of aboriginal pottery in several ways. The paste is very hard and even, the surfaces extremely smooth. The color is pinkish brown to gray, and the rims are squared to a degree resembling a cutting technique. This sample was collected from two sites, both of which produced 18th century historic artifacts as well as aboriginal pottery. The fifteen sherds in question may be local colonial ware or aboriginal ware influenced by colonial firing techniques.

Typological classification, although providing a framework and a starting point for study, is meaningless unless the criteria used in separating types can be proven to be valid. An archeologist may distinguish a hundred different attributes, only to learn that many of them are incidental occurrences. The archeologist cannot intuit which of his artifact types were actually recognized by the people who made them. Therefore, certain relationships must be established between the artifact type, the people who made the artifact, when the artifact was made, and where it was made. Ultimately, the goal of archeology is to understand from the material artifacts the cultural behavior which motivated the making of those artifacts.

In order to determine the validity of types, data is gathered from the geographic separation of those types, and the association of those types with other artifacts of known provenience. The sequences of those types in time may be predicted from various dating technologies or by excavation of sites in which undisturbed, stratified cultural deposits are observed.

Geographic distribution of ceramic types within the boundaries of New Hanover County may not have significance beyond providing very local patterns. As can be seen from the ceramic distribution maps at the end of this chapter, all pottery types are evenly distributed throughout the county. Also, only 11 aboriginal sites producing 5 or more sherds contained one pottery type to the exclusion of all others. The county is small, and a better perspective of ceramic industries can be gained by viewing the county as part of a broader geographic region.

Since our collections are from the surface, associations with other artifacts are suspect as a basis of interpretation of cultural patterns. The fact that artifacts other than ceramics are scarce to begin with makes the problem of association more difficult.

Stratified sites in New Hanover County have yet to be discovered. Extensive excavation was not within the scope of this survey, although test pitting was conducted on two sites. In neither case were cultural remains stratigraphically deposited. These excavations are discussed fully in separate reports.

The results of this survey, then, cannot prove, through geographic separation, artifact association, or stratigraphy, any theories concerning the ceramic sequences in the area. However, the wealth of recorded data is available for interested archeologists to use as a basis for further study.

The nearest firmly established cultural sequence is for the North Carolina piedmont, and does not necessarily hold true for other areas of the state. Very little archeological work has been done in the coastal regions. Nevertheless,a rough typological sequence for aboriginal ceramic traditions has been generally accepted by those who have studied the evidence.

Geographically, aboriginal pottery in New Hanover County reveals elements of influence from both northern and southern traditions. Shell tempering in the North Carolina form has been reported as far north as New England, but not further south than the Cape Fear River. (Loftfield: 1976, p.200) Cord and fabric marked pottery types are found among Algonquian peoples, and New Hanover County is considered to be the most southern reach of that language group. (Haag; 1958, p.109) Southern influences are seen in clay tempering, in the few fiber tempered sherds, and in the Thom's Creek examples. No evidence of Thom's Creek sherds has been reported north of the Cape Fear. (South: 1962, p.76) Loftfield (Loftfield: 1976, p.198) and Haag (Haag: 1958, p. 115) have both noted a correlation between shell tempered pottery and the presence of shellfish. This survey has found shell tempered sherds throughout the county, almost thirty miles above the mouth of the Cape Fear. It is possible, however, that shellfish in some form were available to native populations at these locations.

Temporally, the techniques of shell tempering and net impressing are commonly associated with late, historic periods, whereas the Thom's Creek and fiber tempered traditions are considered among the earliest pottery types in the southeast. (Five steatite tempered sherds were found during this survey, and may represent the oldest form of ceramics in the area.) Stoltman reports very suprising radiocarbon dates associated with Stallings fiber tempered pottery in South Carolina at around 3000 B.C. (Stoltman: 1974, p.232) Because of the similarities in surface treatment between the two, and because of their similar provenience, Thom's Creek pottery in South Carolina is believed to have followed the Stallings series. (Phelps: 1968, p.29)

The Hanover clay tempered and Cape Fear sand/grit tempered series fall somewhere in limbo, spanning the centuries between the early Thom's Creek and the late period Oak Island types. The clay tempered pottery encountered in this survey is very similar to Wilmington clay tempered pottery from the coastal Savannah River region. The Wilmington series is believed to have replaced Thom's Creek and Deptford phases in that area. (Phelps: 1968, p. 29) Whether or not the Hanover

type in coastal North Carolina is related to the Wilmington type, and if it is, how long it took to diffuse from one area to another, and in which direction, is unknown,

Coe reports the origin of net impressing in the Carolina Piedmont at about 1200 A.D. (Coe: 1952, p. 310) The absence of net impressed Hanover sherds may support the idea of this series predating the Cape Fear series. The same analogy can be made for simple stamping of the North Carolina, thong-wrapped paddle type, which is believed to have been of late Woodland origin. (Coe: 1952, p. 310)

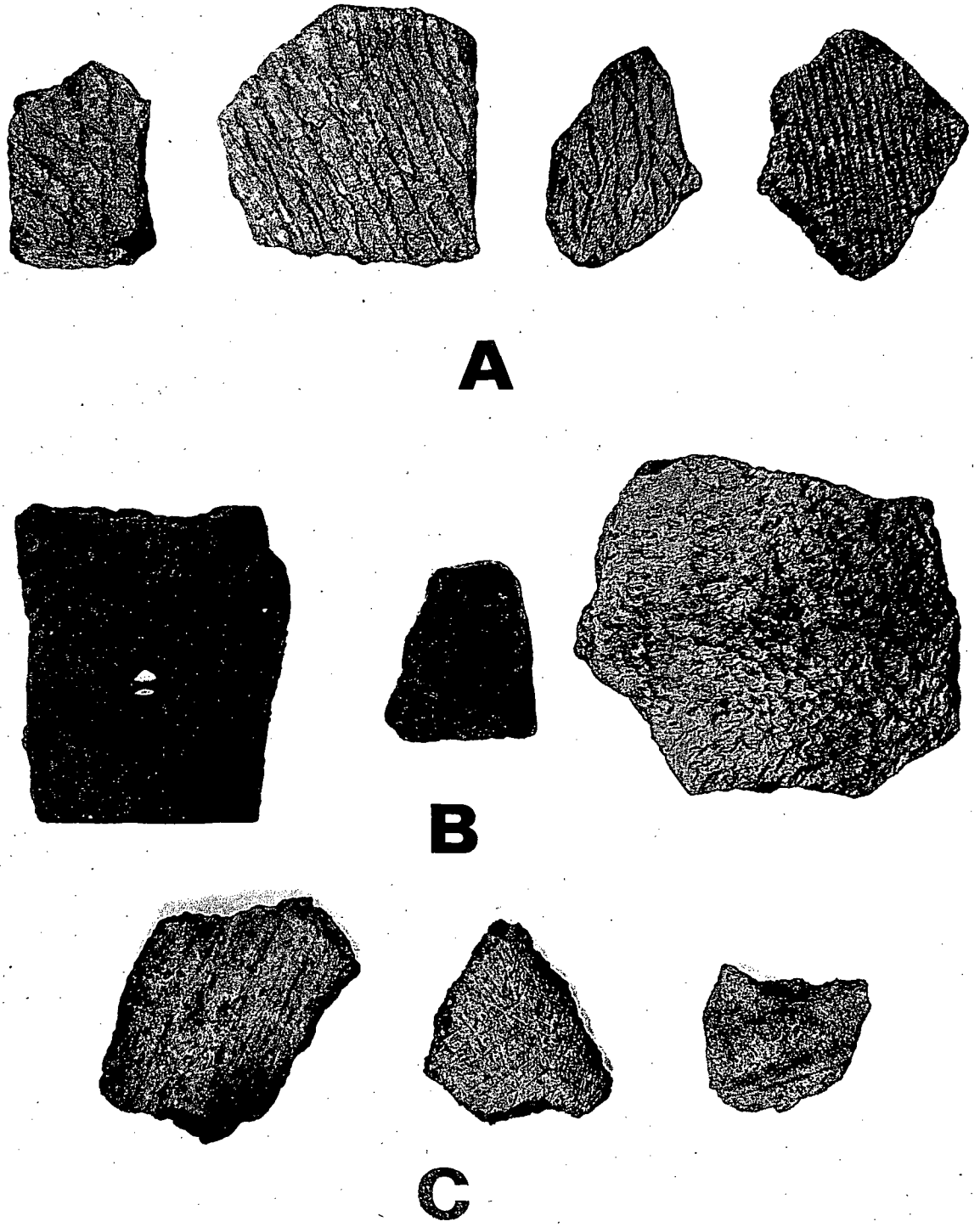
Fabric and cord markings occur on sand/grit, clay, and shell tempered sherds, and have such a wide geographic and temporal distribution in the eastern United States that they seem rather insignificant as indicators of time. Haag reports no cordmarked, shell tempered sherds from the Carolina sounds, (Haag: 1958) although Loftfield has found this type further inland, (Loftfield: 1976, p.157) and South has found it near the mouth of the Cape Fear River. (South: 1960) Twenty-two percent of the Oak Island sherds collected in this survey are cordmarked.

Haag reports a majority of fabric impressed, shell tempered pottery (Haag: 1958) while South's shell tempered sherds are only one percent fabric marked. (South: 1960) We found that the various finishes on shell tempered pottery are fairly evenly distributed, with a slight preference for cordmarking.

No complicated stamped, and only two check stamped sherds were found during this survey. The overall dominance of cord and fabric, clay and sand tempered sherds indicates a conservative tendency to inhibit technological change by the cultures who lived here.

In summary, we see evidence for Early Woodland or even Late Archaic ceramic industries in the five steatite tempered sherds, in the fiber tempered sherds, and in the Thom's Creek sample. These types suggest influences at that time from southern traditions. Late Woodland and historic occupations are represented by the Oak Island shell tempered, net and simple stamped types, which appear to be introduced from areas north of New Hanover County. The ubiquitous clay and sand tempered sherds remain somewhat of a mystery in time, but some indications place the clay tempered Hanover series before the Cape Fear sand/grit tempered type.

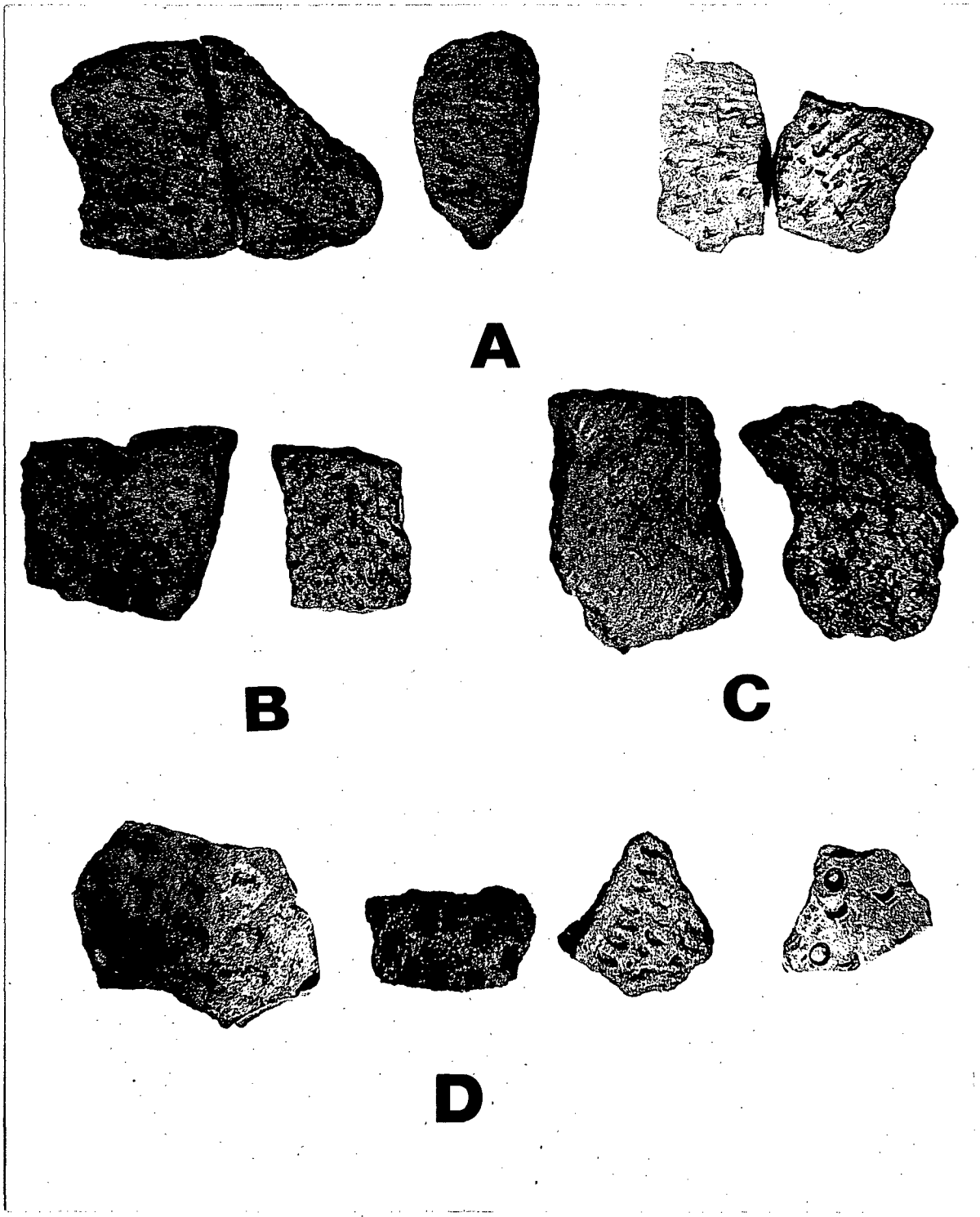
Dina Wilde-Ramsing
Rick Ballenger



SURFACE TREATMENT

A. cordmarked B. fabric impressed
C. simple stamped

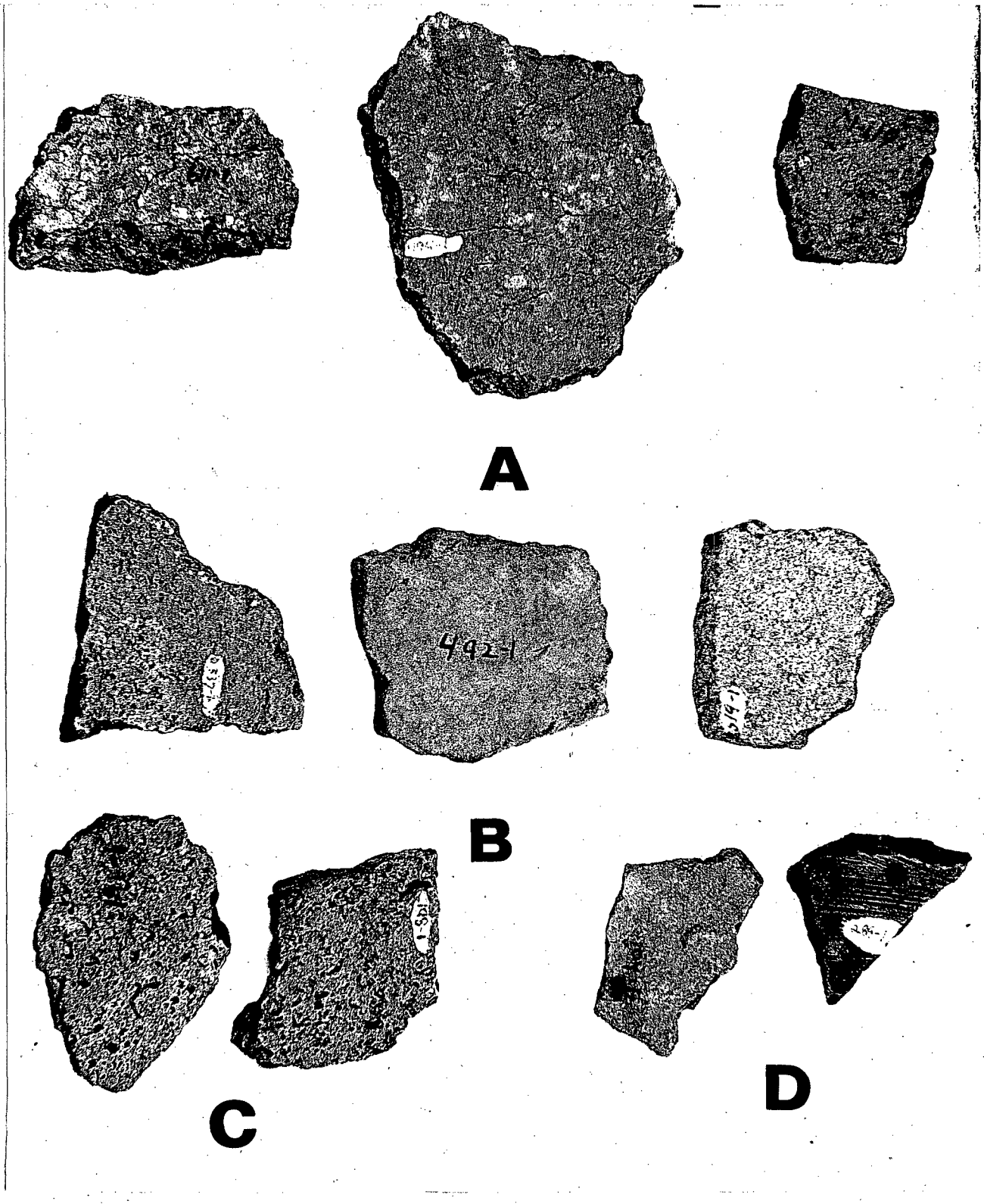
plate I



SURFACE TREATMENT

A. stick-bundled punctate B. Cape Fear net impressed C. Oak Island net impressed D. Thom's Creek punctate

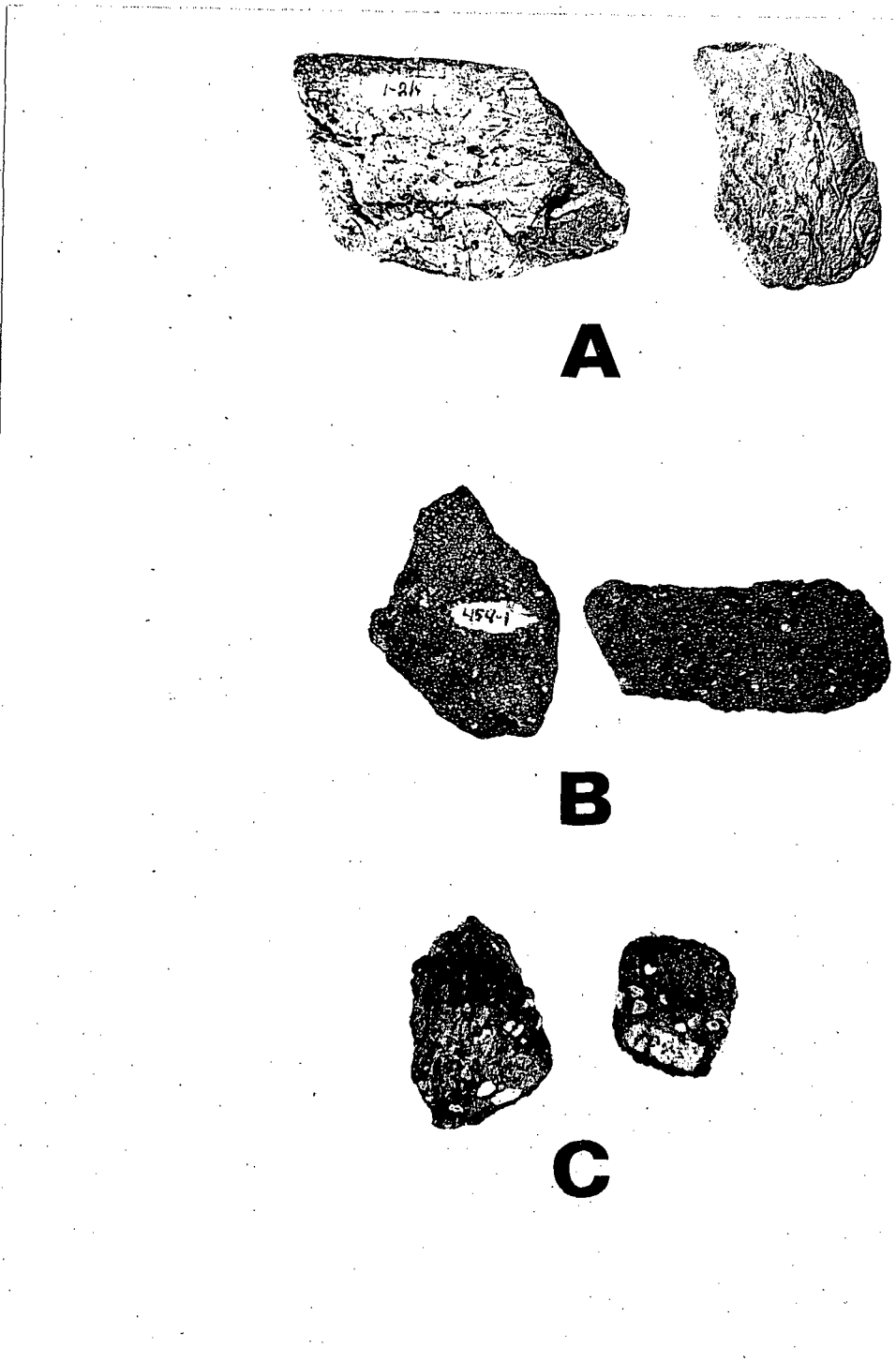
plate II



INTERIOR SURFACES

A. Hanover Series B. Cape Fear Series
C. Oak Island Series D. Thom's Creek

plate III



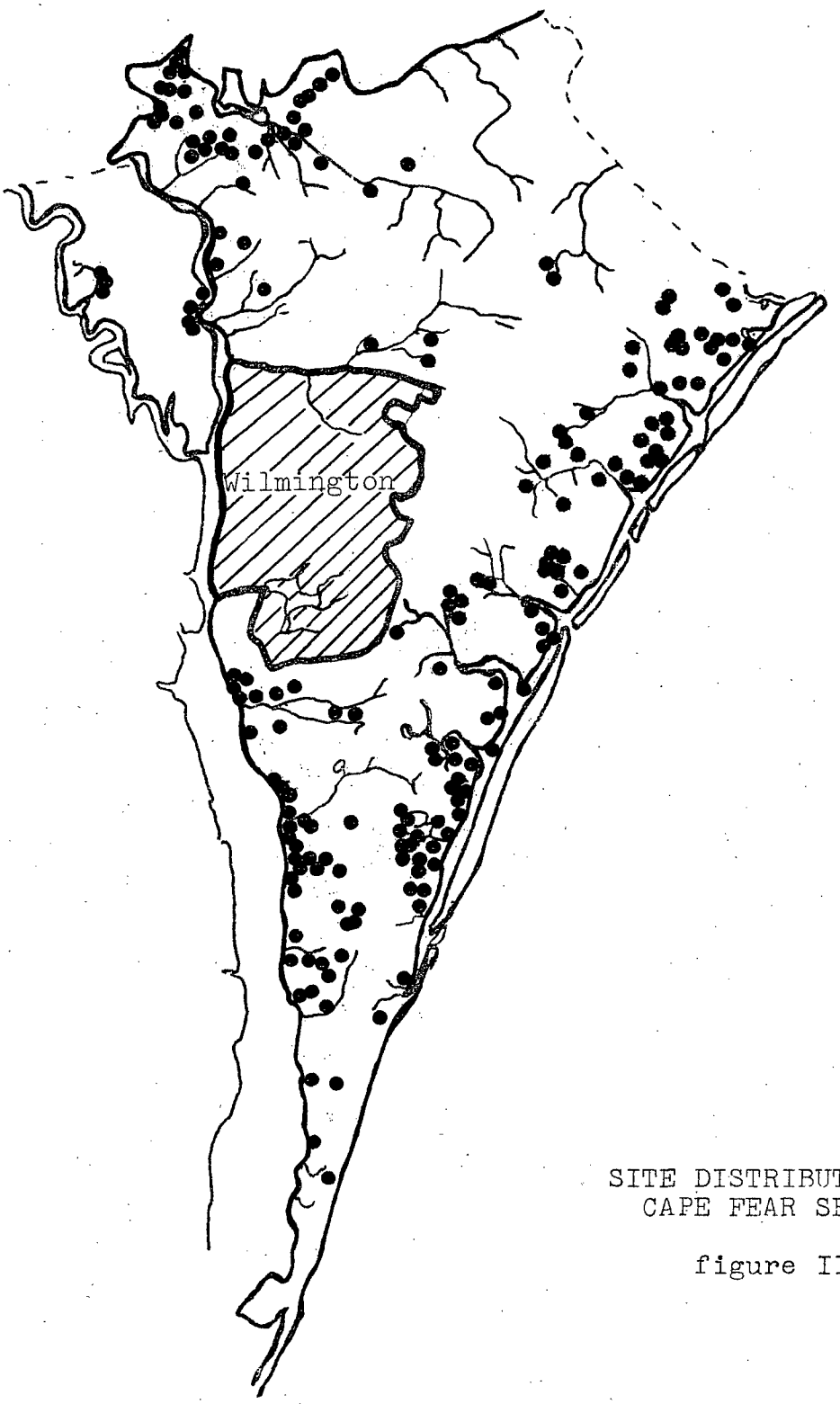
RARE TEMPERS

A. fiber B. unidentified C. crushed quartz

plate IV

SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
HANOVER SERIES

figure II

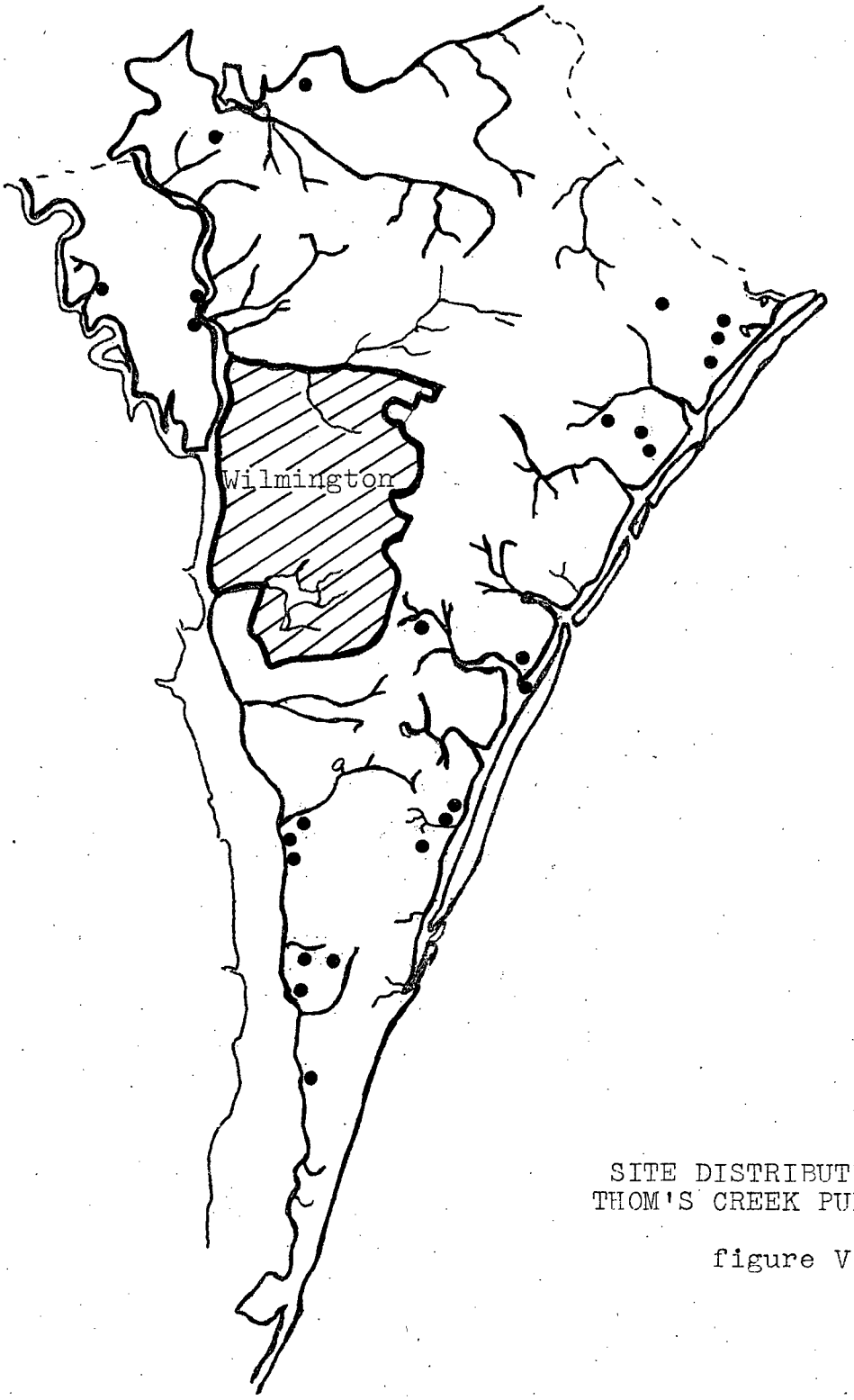


SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
CAPE FEAR SERIES

figure III

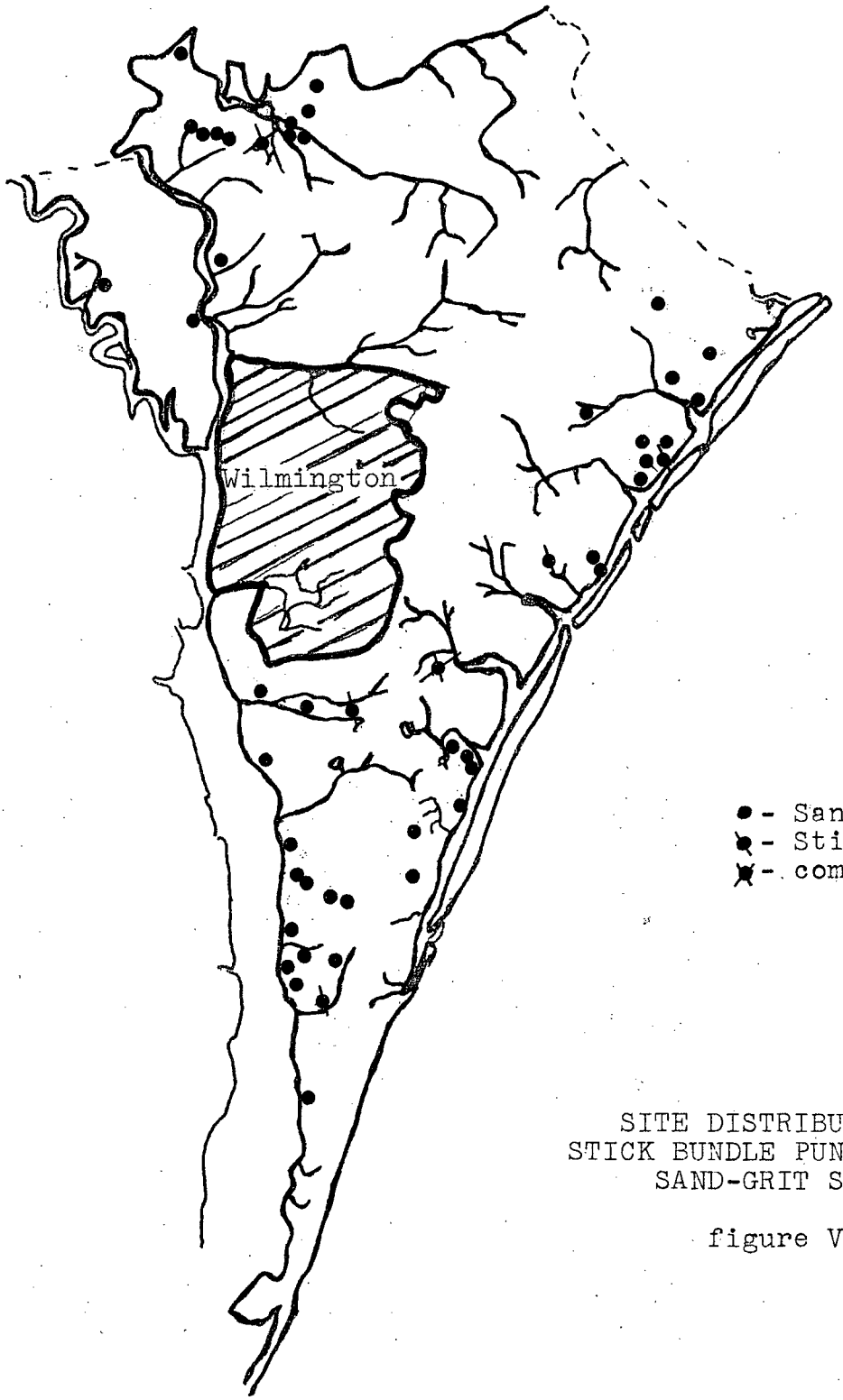
SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
OAK ISLAND SERIES

figure IV



SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
THOM'S CREEK PUNCTATE

figure V



SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
STICK BUNDLE PUNCTATE AND
SAND-GRIT SMOOTH

figure VI

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NON-CERAMIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Other than aboriginal potsherds, the surface collection produced chipped stone tools and debitage, associated rocks (i.e. cobbles, spalls), some shell and faunal remains, ground stone objects, an occasional fired clay conglomerate, and one glass trade bead. Table II in the apendage, records the artifactual materials found at each prehistoric site located during the survey. The following section is a descriptive analysis dealing with each non-ceramic artifact group and the individual pieces within.

The source of lithic materials is thought to have been of local origin, although the rocks used for artifacts are of a metamorphic nature formed in the piedmont. Their introduction into the area would have been by artificial (man) or natural (riverine) means. The large amounts of surface cortex argue for the latter, since one would not expect such inferior samples to be traded. Coastal beaches and river banks of New Hanover County provide a very small but constant supply of usable lithic materials, most often in the form of water worn pebbles.

Our typing of stone materials has been very rudimentary due to the lack of laboratory facilities, know-how, and experienced personnel. Indications from the geologists at U.N.C.-Wilmington were that the time expended on descriptions of detailed lithic composition would not be warranted unless specific problem-oriented research was proposed. Analysis based on surface inspection, without at least some thin sections, is far from satisfactory. Therefore, the general types we defined are quartz, quartzite, carolina slate, and flint. The first two are easily recognized, with a predominance of milky white and smoke colors, and represent the most common native materials. Carolina slate is a very broad catch-all type which includes the many fine-grained feldsitic materials commonly used for chipped stone tools in the North Carolina region. The final catagory, flint, is probably not a true flint, but is differentiated from carolina slate because of its very fine grain and almost slippery feel. Its exclusively white or coffee color is unlike the slate group, which ranges from a light buff to blue-grey to an almost black shade.

Distributional maps are provided for seperate projectile point types, one of general lithic sites(10 or more lithic materials) present of each site..

Chipped Stone Projectile Points*

Early Archaic- Several projectile points were found throughout the county, which fit into the early archaic projectile point phases of

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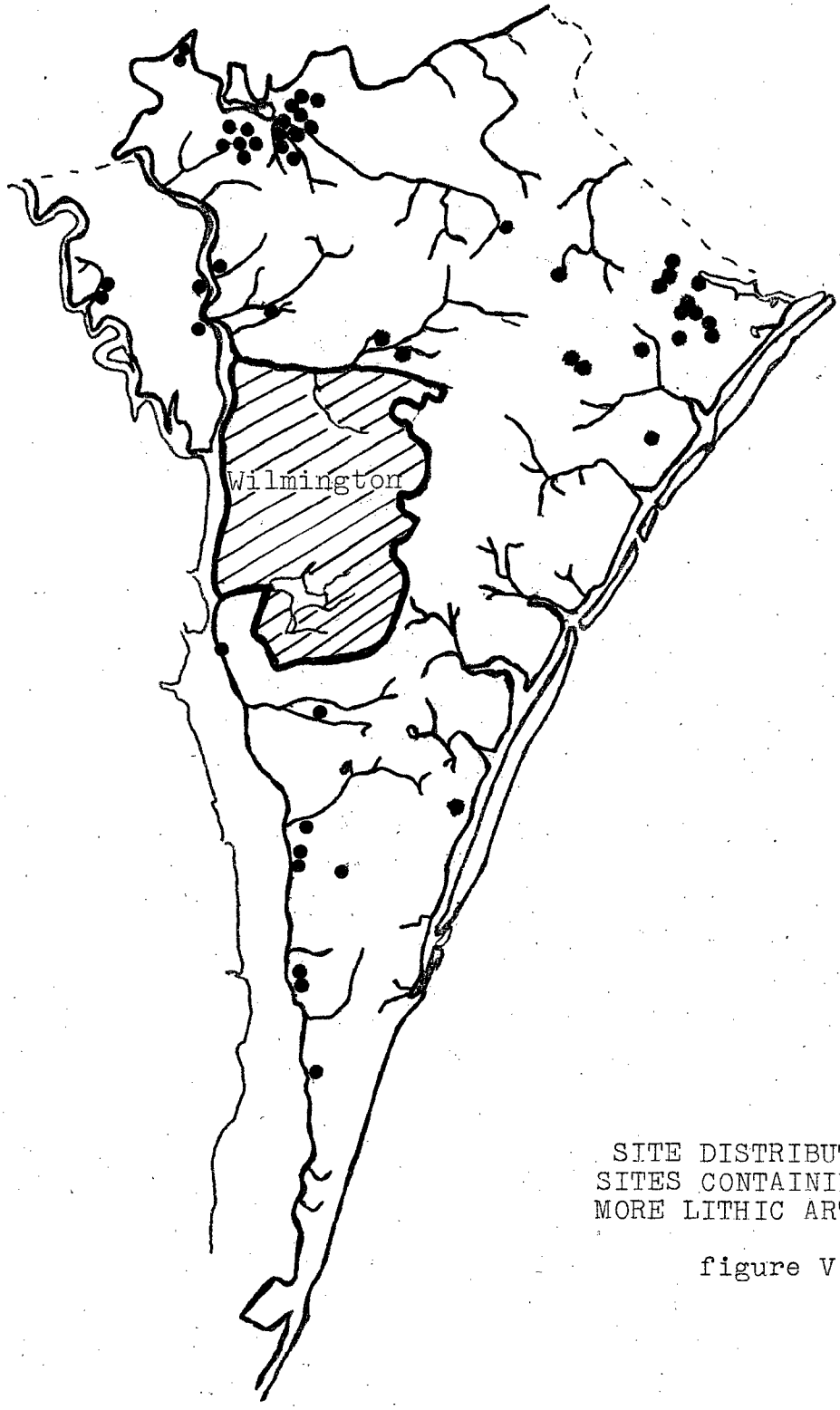
* - all point types are described in Joffre Coe's The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont, 1964.



SITE DISTRIBUTION OF SITES CONTAINING 10 OR MORE LITHIC ARTIFACTS

figure VII

North Carolina (figure VIII). The oldest and finest point found during the entire survey was a corner-notched Palmer 'spinner' point. This finely flaked, dark flint point with serrated edges came from an inland site on Smiths Creek. (plate V (X)).

One kirk projectile point was collected in the Big Bend region, which was made of carolina slate and exhibited broad, shallow, percussion flaking and a square stem. (plate VI (C)).

One other point was collected on Middle Sound, which appears to fit into either the Palmer or Kirk phases, however, the absence of a portion of the base makes positive identification difficult. It is a well-flaked specimen of carolina slate with some wear evidence on the longitudinal edges. Measurements: 2.7 cm. width, 5.1 cm. length, .6 cm. thickness.

A Stanly point was found on an inland site; both the proximal and distal ends were broken, but enough remains for positive identification. (plate VI (B)).

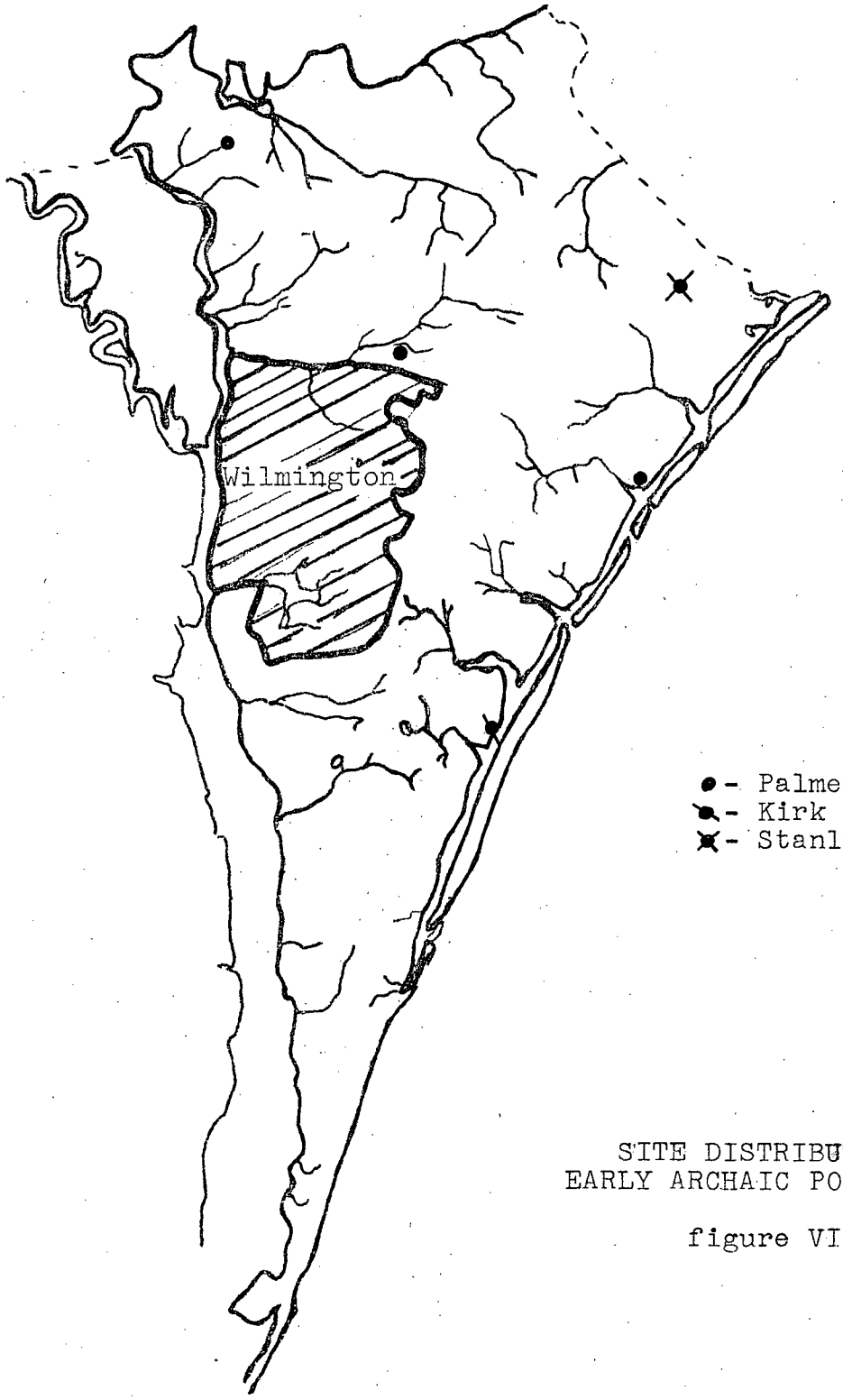
One projectile point that has been difficult to positively classify may be of early archaic or early-mid woodland vintage. It is slightly assymetrical with corner notching more pronounced on one side. The retouch pressure flaking may be evidence that an original point was later altered. (plate VI (A).

Mid to Late Archaic- Morrow Mountain projectile points were the second most numerous type collected during the survey. Twenty-five such specimens were collected from twenty-two sites, which cluster in a zone one mile off of the coastal sounds (figure IX). These points cover a wide range in size from 2.8 cm. to 6.6 cm. in length and 2 cm. to 3.9 cm. in width. Generally, the larger points were made by direct percussion, thus producing a rough, crudely made point. One exception was a large point, which had been completely pressure flaked and possibly reworked since the discoloring was lighter at the edges. The smaller points were usually finished by pressure flaking thus producing a sharp, even distal point. (plate V (Z)).

Only three Guilford projectile points were reported during the survey. They range in length from 5 cm. to 6.3 cm. and width from 2.1 cm. to 2.7 cm., and all were roughly flaked by direct percussion with only one showing signs of pressure flaked retouch. (plate VII (X)).

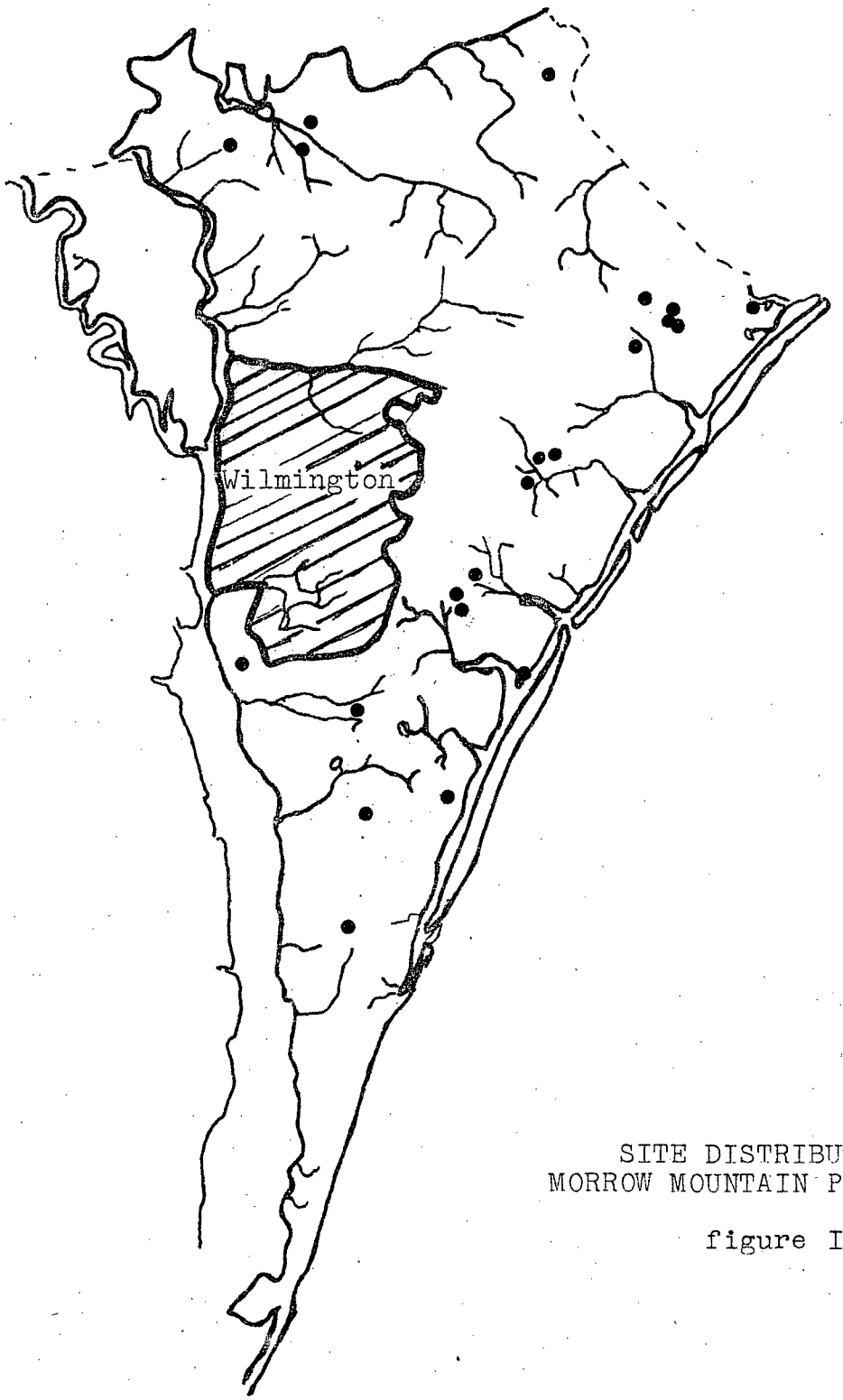
Three Halifax projectiles were also collected and are shown on a distributional map with the Guilford types (figure X). The longer specimen is of quartzite while the other two (one broken) are made of carolina slate, as were the Guilfords. (plate V (Y)).

The Savannah River type was the third most commonly collected point with a scattered distribution in the county (figure XI). Fifteen of these were reported varying in length from 6.2 cm. to 8.8 cm. and in width from 3.1 cm. to 5.5 cm. All points were made of carolina slate by percussion flaking with one showing evidence of reworking by pressure flaking methods. A second example, collected on the coastal sound, was unique



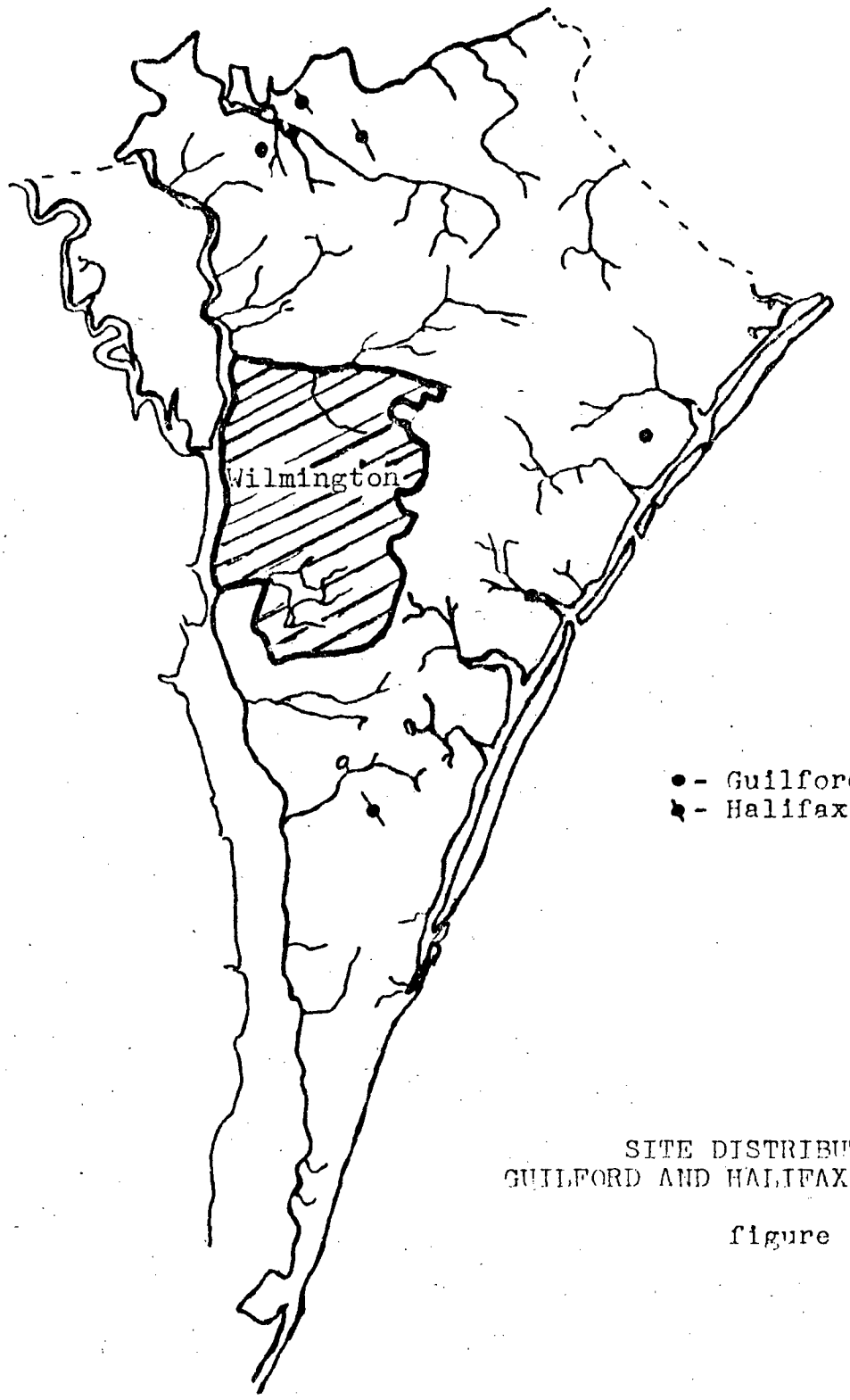
SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
EARLY ARCHAIC POINT TYPES

figure VIII



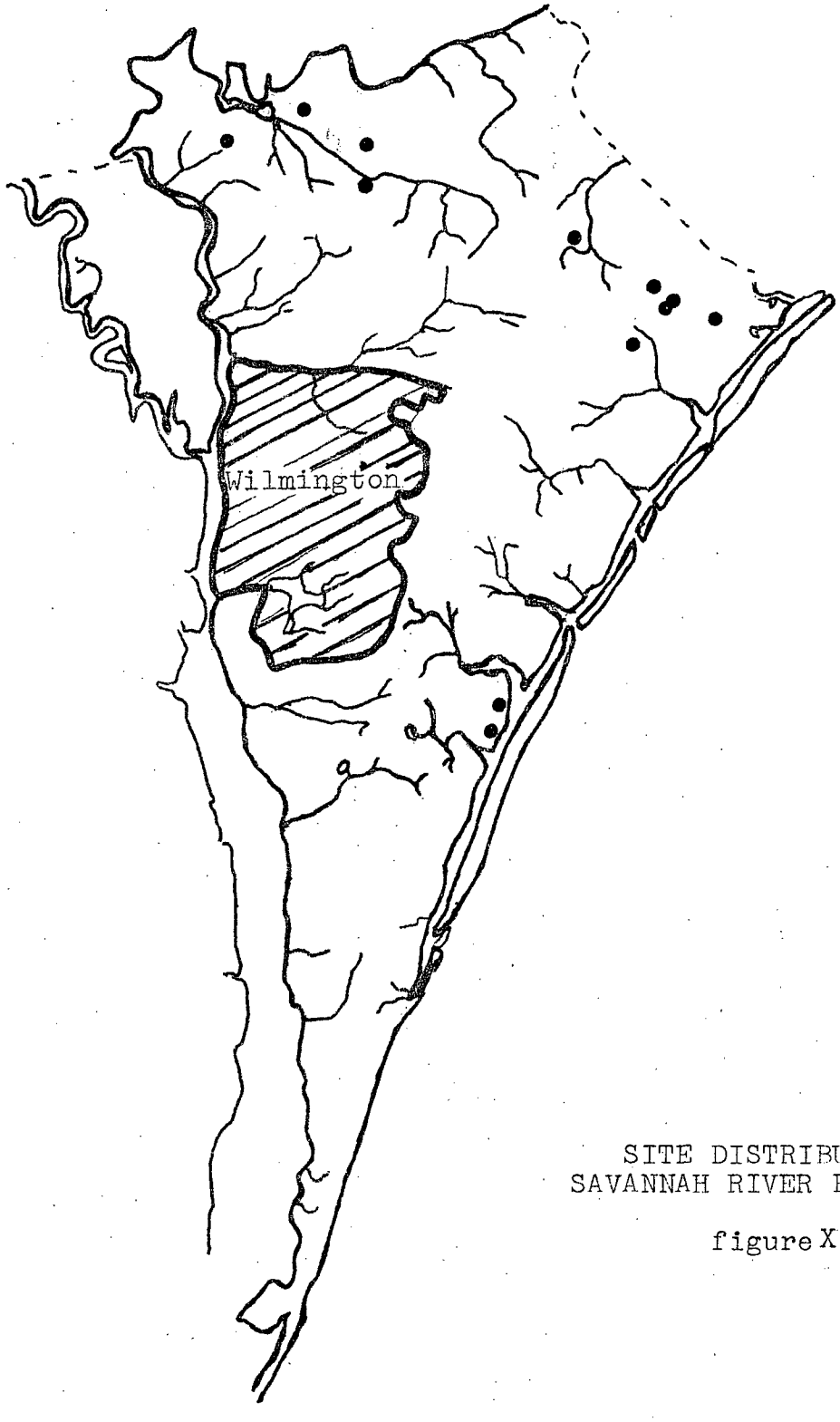
SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
MORROW MOUNTAIN POINT TYPES

figure IX



SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
GUILFORD AND HALIFAX POINT TYPES

figure X



SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
SAVANNAH RIVER POINT TYPES

figure XI

in that the extreme distal tip (2.5 cm. down the longitudinal sides) was highly polished from heavy wear. (plate VII (Z)).

Six stemmed projectile points lacking in diagnostic traits were found; three of these points were relatively intact while the remaining three were approximately fifty percent intact. All were made of carolina slate, usually by percussion flaking with occasional retouch and probably could be placed as Savannah River variants. (plate VI (Y).)

Woodland - The triangular chipped stone projectile points were the most commonly produced type of the survey. They cover a wide range of point types including Caraway, Pee Dee, Vincent, Uwharrie, Yadkin, Badin, Gaston, and Clements. In many ways, these Woodland points are very similar making positive identification difficult. There are , however, characteristics among some which we can use for typing the surface finds... Pee Dee, Badin, Randolph stemmed, and a catch-all category of small and large Yadkin types are used below.

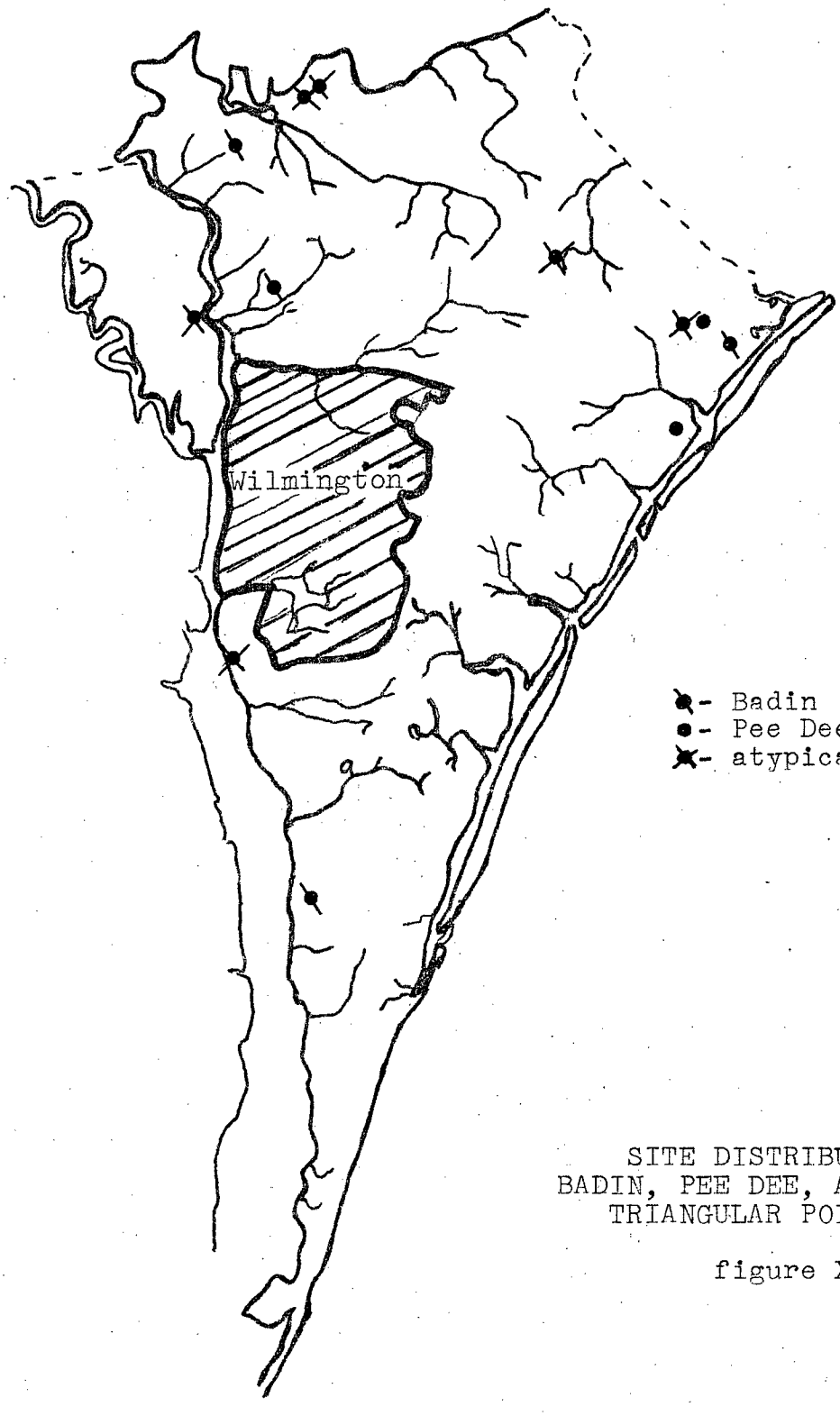
The Badin points are recognizable for their rough appearance due to precussion flaking and relatively straight longitudinal sides. Of the four, two are quartz and two are carolina slate, and they have been plotted on a map with the atypical triangular points, which may be related due to similar flaking methods, (figure XII). (plate VIII (A)).

The vast majority of triangular points fit into the Yadkin or Yadkin variation category. Although they are found over most of the county, a clustering appears in the Scotts Hill and Castle Hayne reions of the county (figure XIII). These points range greatly in size from 2.7 cm. to 5.6 cm. in length, but have several characteristics in common. Besides the normal straight-sided, triangular shape, they were all well-made by pressure flaking methods and were most often made of quartz with carolina slate running a close second (only one specimen of flint was reported). (plates VIII (B) and IX (A)).

The Randolph stemmed points are very similar to the Morrow Mountain types, but distinguishable by their crude flaking and smaller size. Their distribution tended toward the interior portions of the county (figure XIV). Of the five collected one was made of quartz, one of flint, and three of carolina slate. (plate IX (C)).

The Pee Dee pentagonal point has a classic five sided, well-shaped appearance with evidence of very fine pressure flaking. Two examples were reported during the survey, both from the coastal sound region. One, partially fractured, was white quartz, while the whole one was flint. (plate IX (B)).

Two small, eared projectile points could not be placed positively into any type. Well-made from carolina slate by fine pressure flaking, they may fit into the late woodland point assemblages. (plate IX (E)).

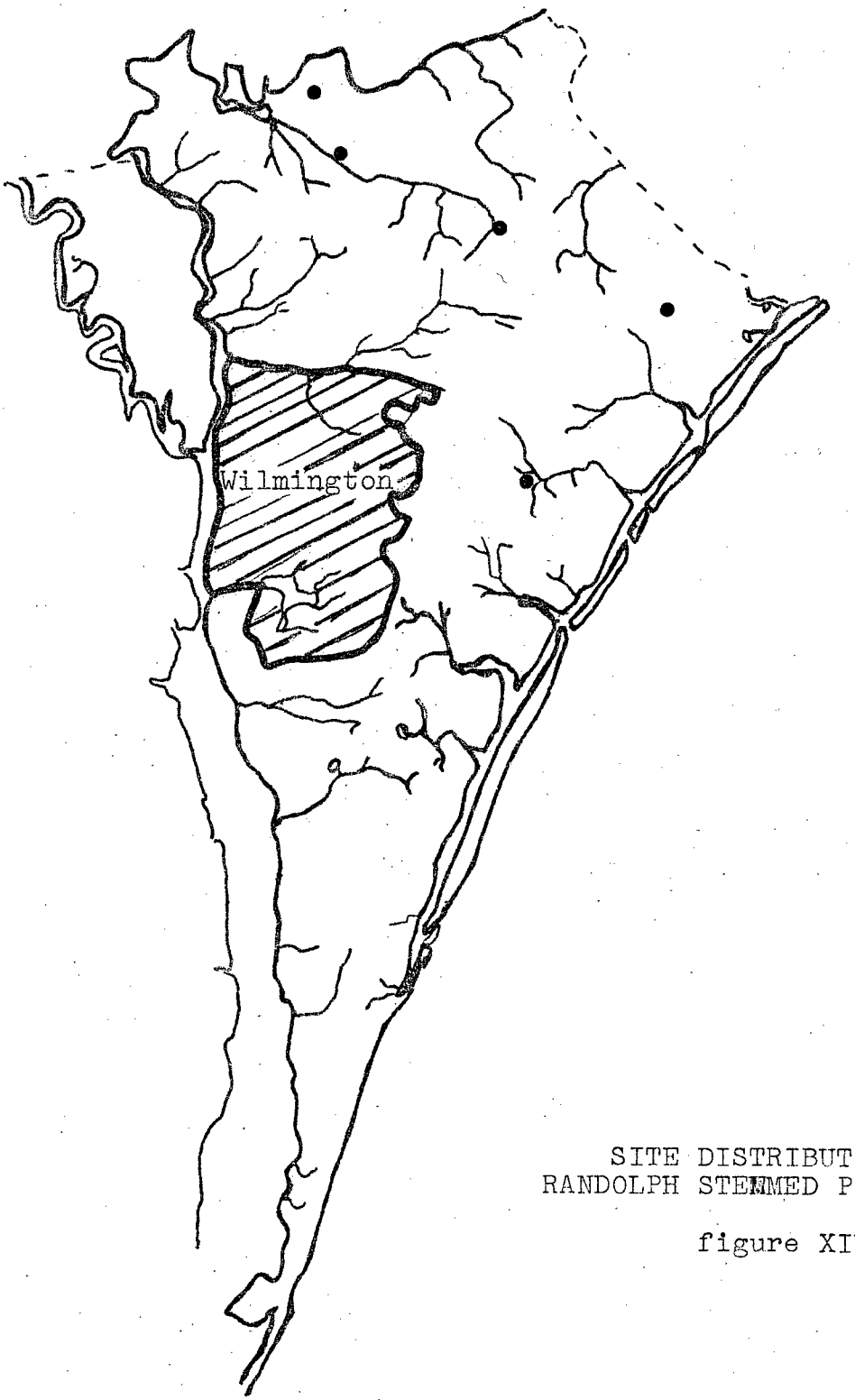


SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
BADIN, PEE DEE, AND ATYPICAL
TRIANGULAR POINT TYPES

figure XII

SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
YADKIN POINT TYPES

figure XIII



SITE DISTRIBUTION OF
RANDOLPH STEMMED POINT TYPES

figure XIV

Several other atypical triangular points were collected which were all of quartz and were generally very roughly shaped by percusion flaking methods. While some of these may fall into the Badin type, positive identification is simply too difficult to venture. (figure XII); (plate VI (D)). A final specimen listed with the atypical triangular points is a thin, quartz point which is very wide (2.7 cm.) and short (2.85 cm.) with rounded longitudinal sides. (plate VII (D: left)).

Undiagnostic fragments- Many non-diagnostic projectile point fragments were collected during the course of the survey, which could not be placed into a type. The principle material used was arolina slate with a slightly smaller percent of quartz. Only one was made from flint.

Bifacial Tools

Preforms- This class contains roughly flaked ovates of Carolina slate and quartz, which lack retouched surfaces. Although this classification suggests non-functional forms made during the production of bifacial tools, the blanks might well have been used as crude knives, choppers, or scrapers. Thirteen whole, twelve partial (over 50 %), and one fragmentary preforms were recorded, of which five were white quartz and the remaining carolina slate. They range from 3.5 - 8 cm. in length (average 5.5 cm.), 2 - 5.5 cm. in width (average 3 cm.), and 1 - 3 cm. in thickness (average 2.5 cm.).

Drills- Four bifaces were classed as expanded base drills. Three were of carolina slate, of which two had a wear pattern indicative of circular motion usage. The fourth was a white quartz piece with a slightly ground base for hafting, Their measurements were all approximately the same with base width of 2 cm., stem length of 1.5 cm., and overall length of 2.5 cm. (plate IX (D)).

Chipped stone axe- One broken specimen fits into the Guilford axe type as described by Coe (1954, p.304), although it probably measured slightly larger (14 cm. estimated length). The notch shows some evidence of smoothing. (plate X (upper right)).

Unidentified bifaces- The two whole and one fragmentary bifacial blades collected were elongate and relatively thin specimens of Carolina slate and exhibited straight or slightly concave parallel edges with evidence of bifacial retouch. The whole specimens measured: 4.5 - 5 cm. length; 2.5 - 3 cm. width; .6 - .5 cm. thickness.

Three large irregular and very thick flakes (average diameter 1.5 cm.) of carolina slate, contained short bifacial stems and no other working surfaces. The working edge was a slightly convex, chisel-type affair (.6 cm.wide) on a short stem (.7 cm. long).

Nine other small carolina slate artifacts have bifacial pressure flaking on several or all edges, but are extremely irregular in shape. They range from 1.5 - 2.5 cm. in diameter and are all less than .5 cm. thick.

Unifacial Tools

This catagory contains nineteen lithic flakes which show some evidence of unifacial flaking on at least one working edge. This group is further broken down according to the nature of the utilized edge.

End scraper- One arolina slate piece exhibits a slightly convex working surface on the distal end with some steeply chipped flakes removed. The proximal end may have been marginally altered for hafting. (plate X (lower left)).

Side scrapers:concave- These pieces have a single, long-sided working edge and are generally rectanguloid in shape. Two, made of flint, show evidence of steeply chipped unifacial retouch. Less refined flaking is evident on the two Carolina slate pieces, in addition, edges exhibit some wear. Also included are two small irregular Carolina slate flakes with small, concave and steep-edged working surface (1 cm. diameter). Each exhibits fine unifacial retouch scars and no evidence of usage wear.

Side scrapers:convex- One fine example of an ovoid, steeply edged, convex scraper of white flint was recorded. It was made from a thick flake and has a longitudinal working edge that has been finely retouched. (plate X (center right)).

Side scraper:parallel- Two rectangular specimens of Carolina slate, which were transversely broken, have moderately steep, unifacial pressure flaking scars on parallel sides. They were produced from relatively thin flakes (.4 cm.) with a width of 2.4 cm. and an unknown length.

Cutters-Six irregularily shaped flakes have fine pressure flake scars of an oblique nature, producing a sharp saw-like edge. One of the three Carolina slate pieces was worn from use; the others are of white flint. These flakes are thin (.25 - .6 cm.) and average 2.5 cm. in diameter.

Humpback scrapers- Three small but thick (.85 cm. average) ovoids are steeply chipped on all edges, with the long chips converging to a small area in the center of the dorsal face. One is of buff quartzite and the others are of arolina slate all with an average diameter of 2 cm.

Debitage

The bulk of lithic materials fall into a general waste flake or debitage class. They are the by-product of tool manufacture and have a great range in size and shape. No doubt a portion of this material was put to use in some capacity (utilized flakes), but go undetected do to relatively poor quality and quantity of raw lithic materials and our lack of experience and facilities necessary for making such distinctions. The predominant material in this group was the broad carolina slate type which contained a wide range of color and texture. There were considerably smaller quantities of quartz and flint with a very rare quartzite waste flake.

Pebbles

Unaltered pebbles- Numerous water-worn pebbles were collected on aboriginal sites, which are of various shapes but no larger than 5 cm. in diameter (this distinguishes pebbles from cobbles). They are almost entirely quartz with a very occasional Carolina slate specimen. A few are of unidentified materials commonly found washed up on ocean beaches of New Hanover County. Thirty-one whole and thirteen fragmentary pebbles were recorded whose function is unknown.

Modified pebbles- All of thses fit within the size range of the unaltered pebbles, however in each case there is evidence of percussion or pressure flaking. Seven large quartz pebbles may have functioned as cores as they have several large indiscriminant flakes removed and no apparent working edge. Four quartz pebbles have one to three flakes removed from one face. These are reported by Loftfield (1976, p. 209) to function possibly as 'simple and quick knives' and were found exclusively on shell midden sites. A final group were bifacially flaked quartz pebbles and appear to be rejects aborted during lithic tool production; however, they may be finalized tools for scraping. Two examples are roughly shaped by percussion flaking, while the remaining two, (shown in plate X (center center and left)), show evidence of fine pressure retouch.

Cobbles

Unaltered cobbles- A various assortment of large water-worn nodules, all with a general diameter of 5 cm. or larger, were collected from prehistoric sites. As with the pebbles, the predominant material was quartz and unidentified beach rocks, and only an occasional carolina slate sample. The largest cobble was over fifteen centimeters in length.

Modified Cobbles- One fine example of a cobble altered to become a combination hammerstone and chopper was recorded. Originally an ovoid, one end has heavy pitting scars while the other has had a series of large percussion flakes removed to produce a rough bifacial chopping edge. (plate X (upper left)). Another specimen shows rough primary bifacial flaking on both ends of a rectangular body producing two very crude chopping edges. The last cobble is a large trapazoidal nodule of Carolina slate, whose symetrically worn sides may have been artificially ground. No hammer scars or flaking is evident, but it remains as an atypical artifact, not conforming to the normal unaltered cobble characteristics.

Spalls

This category has broad guide lines, which encompasses all collected lithic materials that do not fit into the above types. Each of the four types of lithic materials are represented plus limestone, calcified corals, and many unidentified specimens. None show any evidence of use by man.

Ground Stone Tools

Only three ground stone tools were collected in the survey area. Two were atlatl weights and the other a gorget; all specimens were broken. The atlatl weight found on a sandhill river site was grooved and pitted, very similar to ones described by Coe at the Gaston site, (1964, fig. 113). The second was found near the sound in Scotts Hill and resembles the Stanly type (Coe: 1964, fig. 70 C). The former, made of a hard unidentified rock type, is shown in figure XI (X right), and the latter, made of Carolina slate is shown in figure XI (X left). The gorget is made of Carolina slate and exhibits two interior holes, which had been drilled from both sides (.4 cm. diameter). The artifact is .6 cm. thick and is shown in figure XI (W).

Steatite

Three pieces of steatite were recovered from the survey area. The first of these is a sherd from a steatite pot. The sherd is half-dollar sized and 1 cm. thick. The second piece has no uniform structure on smooth edges. On one surface there is a shallow groove (.5 cm. deep), and 1.7 cm. in diameter, which shows drill tooling marks. The only positively identified net sinker was fashioned out of steatite. (figure XI (Y)).

Beads

Marginella shell beads were found on a Prince Georges Creek site along with many fragments of human bone indicating the disturbance of an aboriginal burial by plowing. The only drilled bone bead was also found here; all of the beads were probably grave goods. A translucent navy blue glass trade bead was picked up on a mixed component site of aboriginal and colonial goods. The bead has been dated to a manufacture date between 1650 and 1720 (Gordon Watts, personal communication). (figure XI (Z)).

Bones

Surface sites containing the skeletal remains of animals were relatively scarce in the survey area. Of the sites found, however, the range of animals represented was wide, encompassing marine birds and rodents to large mammals. With the exception of two sites which contained human bone on the surface, it was impossible to establish any association between the bones and the artifacts collected. In most cases, such as plowed fields, too much disturbance has taken place to make further inferences without controlled excavation.

Shovel tests have proven themselves to be an effective tool in providing a random sample of the contents of shell midden sites, 31NH174 These shovel tests were particularly helpful on 31NH256, Cedar Island; 31NH236, Westsail I; and 31NH177, the Soaked Site. From these midden

sites, all on the sound, deer, turtle, bird, and unbroken bone fragments were recovered. Based on the work done so far, it appears that turtle and deer remains are most frequently found.

Human remains were recovered from four sites from within the survey area. 31NH378, the Disturbed Bone Site, is in a plowed field on the edge of Prince George Creek in Castle Hayne. There apparently is a burial within the plow zone of the field, for many bone fragments, potsherds, marginella shells, and one bone bead were recovered in the surface collection. Based on the number of bones collected, the burial may represent more than one individual.

The Tank IV Site, 31NH560, was recently disturbed by bulldozing which scattered many bone fragments over the site. Samples collected and analyzed were: parietal fragment, second molar, third upper molar, and several unidentified fragments, some of which are from an adult American Indian over 35 years of age. (David Weaver, personal communication) The site appears to contain the remains of several indiviuals.

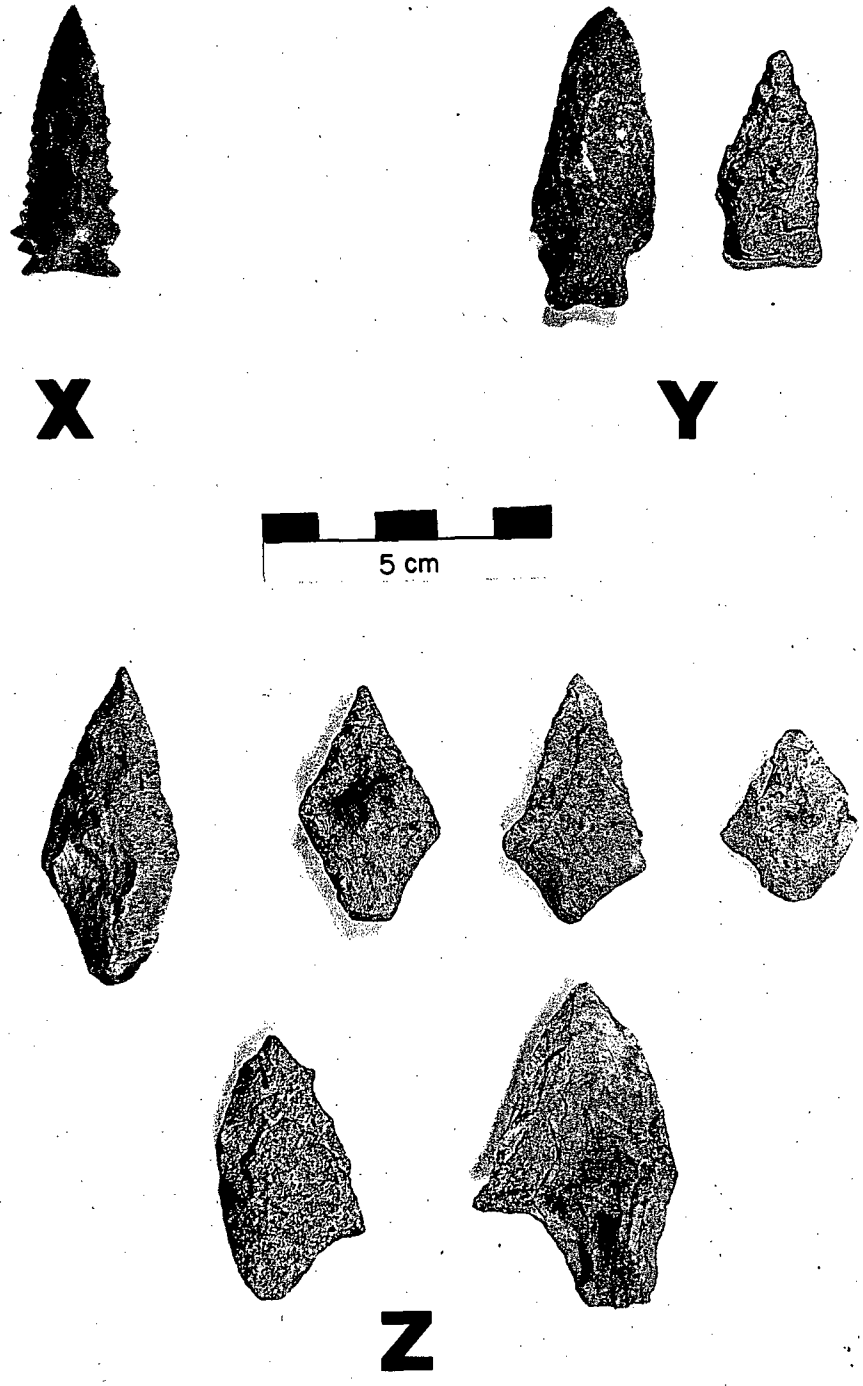
31NH28 and 31NH256 produced human skeletal remains during excavations and are discussed in a separate report.

Shells

A number of shell samples suspected to be tools were collected for a more detailed examination in the lab. Among these samples are conch cores with sharp, awl-like points, but none exhibited maker's tool marks or usage wear. Many clam fragments of various shapes were also collected. Some were originally believed to be projectile points, but upon closer inspection their shapes appear to be the result of natural processes.

Samples of different shells were collected from shell midden sites in order to determine the types of shellfish being exploited by the aboriginal of the area. The most commonly occuring shell was oyster, with clam second, and conch third. Also present, but in much fewer numbers, are Challeled Whelk, Knobbed Whelk, Banded Whelk, Banded Tulip, and mussels.

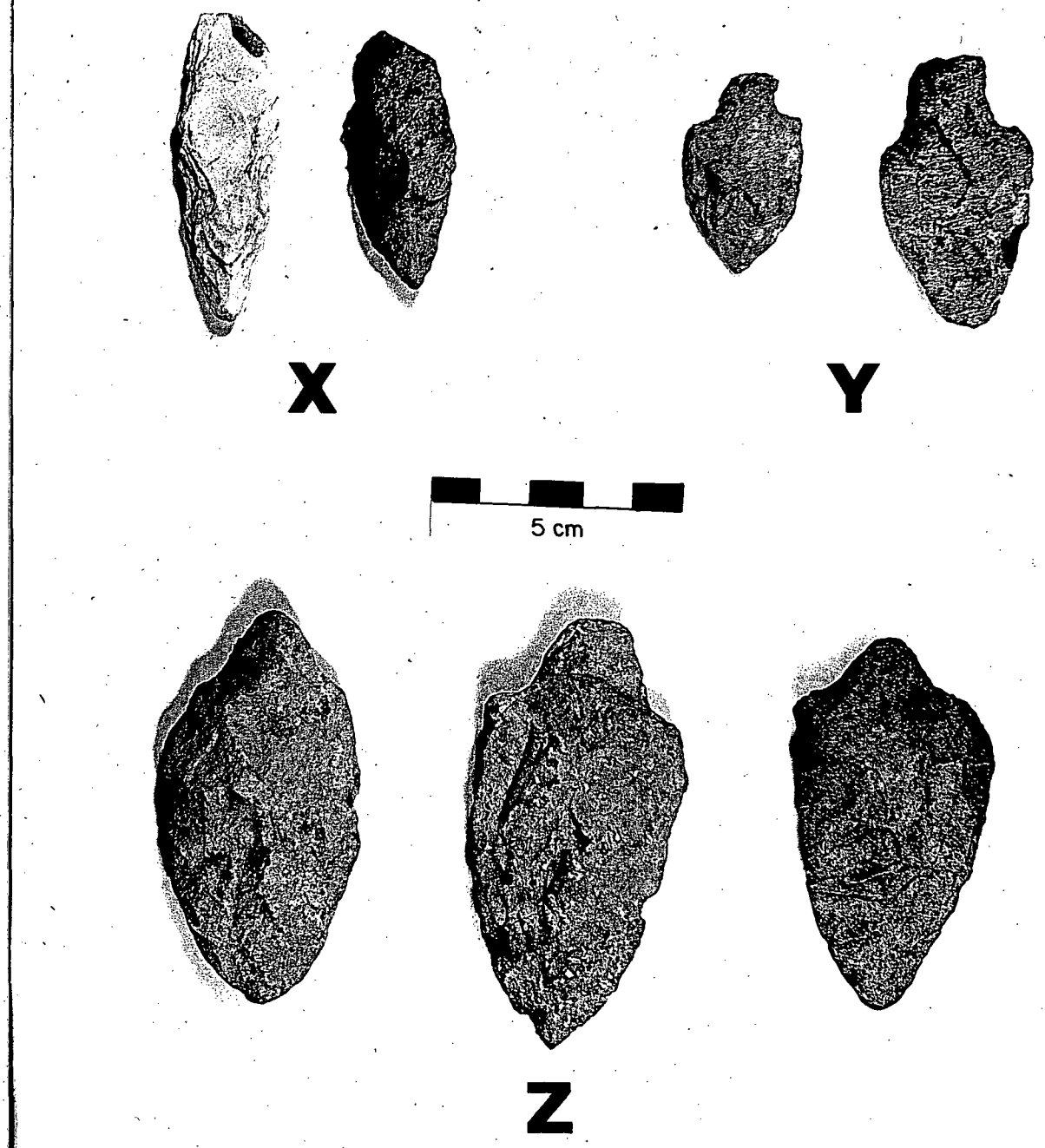
Woody Bedoes
Mark Wilde-Ramsing



PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

X. Palmer Y. Halifax Z. Morrow Mountain

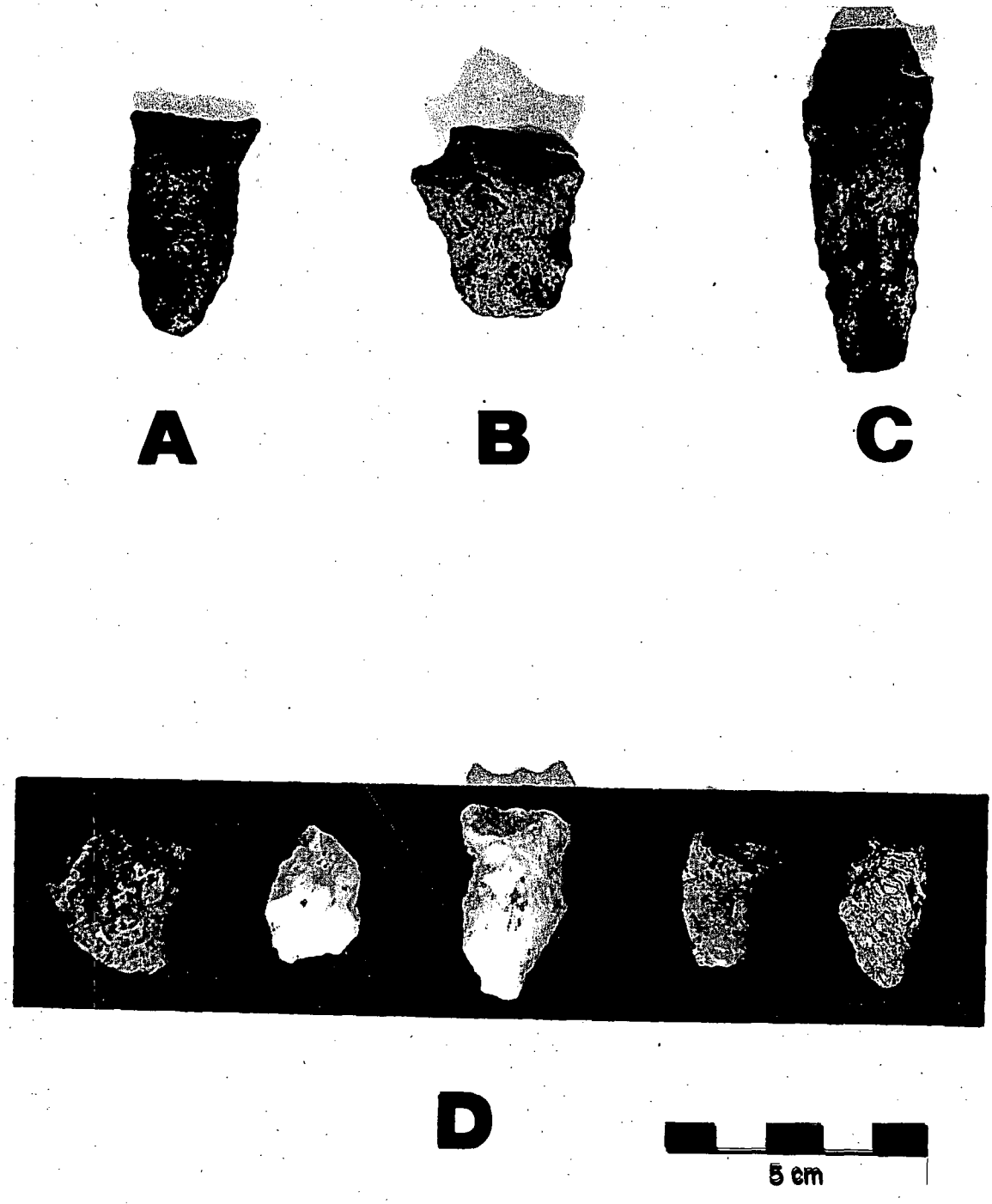
plate V



PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

X. Guilford Y. unidentified stemmed Z. Savannah R.

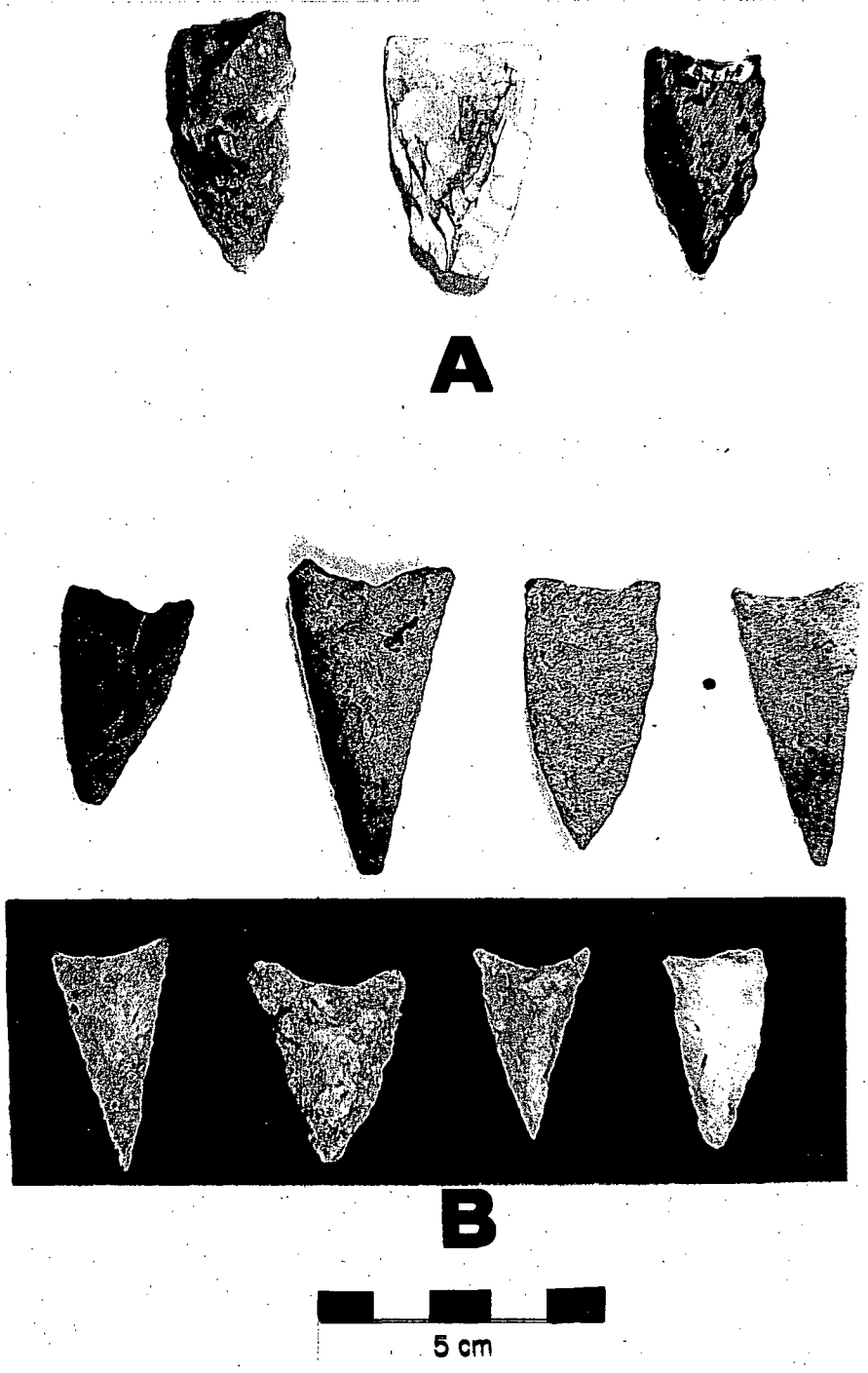
plate VI



PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

A. unidentified corner notched B. Stanley C. Kirk
D. atypical triangular

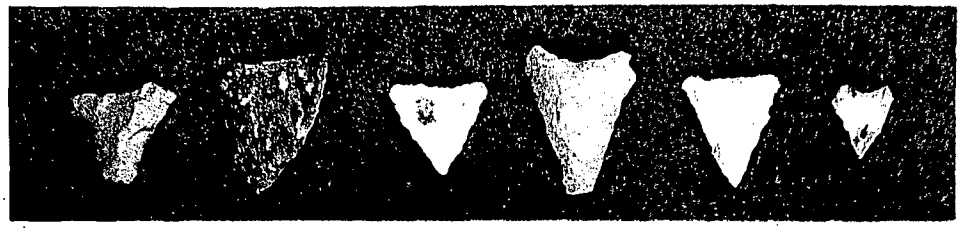
plate VII



PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

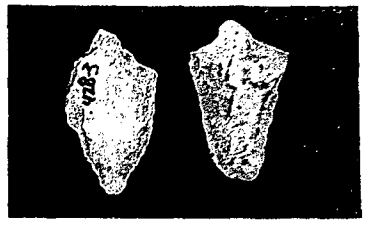
A. Badin B. large Yadkin

plate VIII

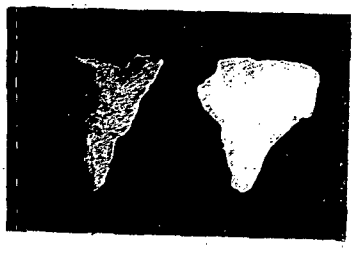


A

B



C



D

E

5 cm

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

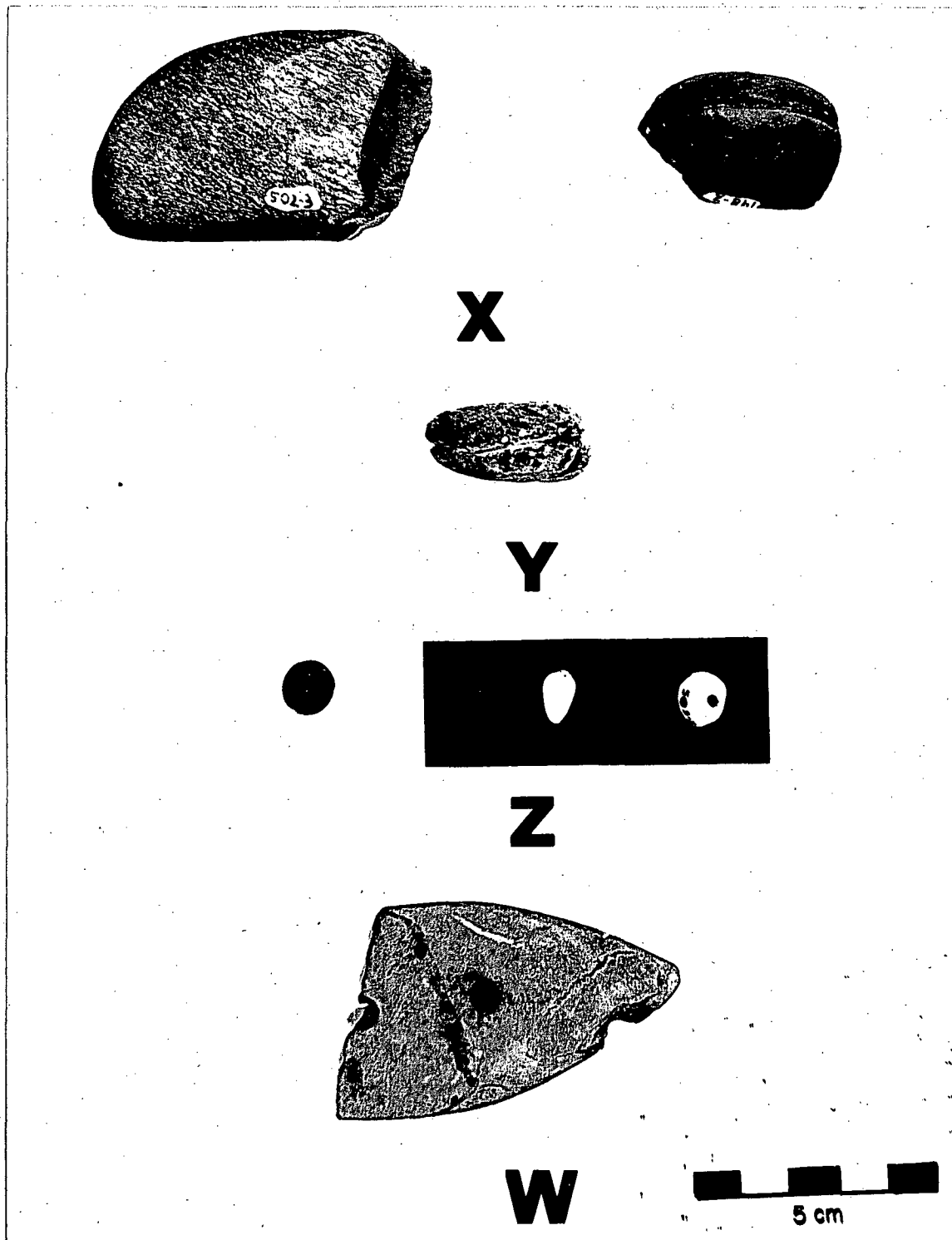
A. small Yadkins B. Pee Dee C. Randolph stemmed
D. drills E. unidentified eared

plate IX

CHIPPED STONE TOOLS

Top: modified cobble (L), axe (R); Center: modified pebble (L,C), side scraper (R); Bottom: end scraper

plate X



GROUND STONE TOOLS AND BEADS

X. atlatl weights Y. net sinker Z. beads W. gorget

plate XI

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HISTORIC SITES

HISTORIC SITES OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY

The researching of historic sites did not begin in full until January 1978. The prevalent reasons for entering into this study of historical archaeology in New Hanover County were for background information on historic artifacts previously found by the survey team and to locate areas that might produce such artifacts in the future. A time period limit was set of no later than circa 1880 and an area limit was set to include all of the county except for the region within the city limits of Wilmington unless the site was thought to be unique in some nature. The reasons for exclusion of these areas were: 1) the time factor was too short to properly cover the numerous historic home sites and other historic sites 2) it was felt that good basic historical research was alteady underway by local historians and historical originated societies in Wilmington.

The sources for verification or location of an historic site were the county deeds office, early maps of New Hanover County and North Carolina, pamphlets and books by local and regionally local historical authorities, and personal interviews with noted local historians and artifact seekers.

The historic artifacts range widely in type and time period: 1) Ceramic sherds of porcelain, earthenware, and stoneware, 2) pieces of glass and glass bottles 3) kaoline pipe fragments and 4) such deverse metal objects as nails, buckles, barrel hoops, door locks and hindges. In most cases of early colonial sites, aboriginal artifacts were prominent as well.

The sites have been put into categories according to site similarity or uniqueness. The categories used were: 1) domestic sites 2) Civil War activities 3) commercially related sites 4) dated artifact finds of unknown backgrounds 5) artifact find of unknown dates and background.

This report should not be considereed the final word on historic sites in New Hanover County. Further research should and indeed needs to be done in this area, not only on the sites mentioned in this report but others in the county that may have been missed or excluded during the survey.

DOMESTIC SITES

The sites in this segment vary to some degree from standing structures of homes and churches to domestic type site remnants of homes and plantations and family cemeteries.

The location of these sites, particularly the earlier ones, tend to be around water outlets of the creek, river or sound areas, the reason being that water outlets were for sometime a better and quicker mode of travel for earlier settlers and later residence of New Hanover County.

The majority of the standing structures were plantation houses or summer residence for local Wilmingtonians. These same structures are for the most part being used as homes today and there are two earlier period churches still standing as well. The cemeteries that were discovered and mentioned in this report are small family plots connected to a plantation or of an unknown background.

The remnants of an historic or known background were placed into two categories of : 1) home sites and 2) plantation sites. Introductory type information is given to help start responsible parties discover more information in future research efforts. Some helpful assistance was given in this area by local historians, such as rather noted historians as Mrs. Ida Kellam, Mr. R.V. Asbury, Mrs. Crockette W. Hewlette and Mr. James Burris.

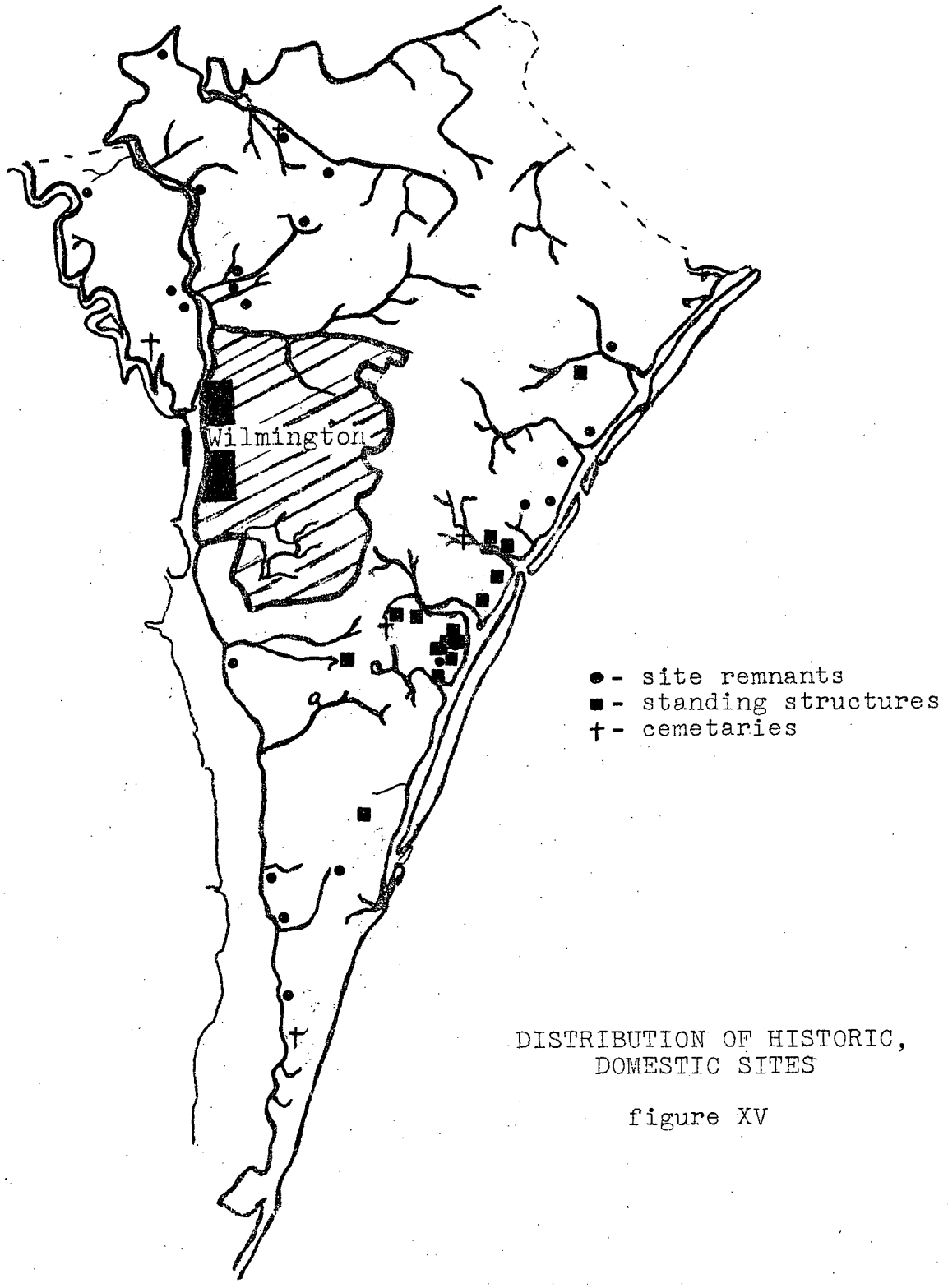
HOME SITES

31NH563

It is believed that John Beasley Jr., had built his house in or about the year 1807. It is a white two story house. The chimney was taken down in past years for reason of being a health hazard. The roof of the house is made of tin with a heavy lead content. Slave quarters were also located near the house with two rooms for men and women. The quarters are now being used as a storage shed. Mrs. Annie May Beasley is the present owner and resident of the Beasley House. The house is loated on Beasley Road down from the Masonboro Baptist Church.

Beasley Mill dam is all that is left of Beasley Mill. The earthen mill dam was an important part of the mill which was used by Beasley to grind corn into meal or grits. Beasley grew quite a bit of corn so one can betterrealize the importance of such a mill and dam.

Also discovered near Beasley House was a cemetery with dates of birth starting as early as 1809-Richard Beasley. Other names found on tombstones in the cemetery were Aaron T. Hewlett, Alwilda Quinn, Rebecca A. Tunsden, Mr. & Mrs. Asa B. George, Rebecca A. Beasley & infant twin sons of W.D. & Lula Rhodes.



DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC, DOMESTIC SITES

figure XV

31NH568

William Purviance bought 440 acres of what was called the Mullington Grant. In 1767, he began to build a year round residence on the mouth of present day Whiskey Creek. It is suggested by Mrs. C.W. Hewlett that sandstone was used in the foundation and was built with view, utmost comfort and room in mind. He lived here until his death in 1787. The only signs left of the old Castle Finn, which it was named by Purviance, is a small section of possible chimney remnants.

Catherine P. Fitzharris sold the property of her grandfather Colonel William Purviance in 1850 to the George brothers. In 1862, Timothy T. George built what is commonly referred to as the George-Kirkum House. This house is built over the foundations of the old Purviance Castle or Castle Finn. The George-Kirkum house is in good repair and is being lived in at present by Genie Kirkum.

31NH580

The original grant for this site went to Thomas Conner in 1737. The property was occupied by John Mott and his wife circa 1738. The name Shandy Hall comes into being prior to 1778. It was at this date that Charles Jewkes sold Shandy Hall to Alexander Hostler. Additions and other changes have taken place since then such as the name changed to Atlantic Retreat for awhile in 1863. Shandy Hall still stands today off Shandy Lane. Its present owner is Mr. James Overton.

An interesting land mark located nearby is a salt marsh pond. The pond could have been used in the production of salt by solar evaporation. Salt production was done on purely an individual bases and was done in this area as early as 1823.

31NH578

Turtle Hall as it is called today, was once known as Tobby Hall. This property was first granted to John Watson in 1735. This is the same John Watson that received the land grant on which Wilmington was founded. By the time his son deeded the property in 1773 to Samuel Marshall, it was a well developed plantation home site. Some additions have been made by previous owners to Turtle Hall.

These include extensions by both north and south ends for extra rooms. The present property owner is Mr. Robert Doyle. The location of the home is off Greenville Loop Road on Greenville Sound.

"Between the Creek" p. 21-22,37,84,111,44,36, 115 & 3 (Mill location

Ida Kellam/(pers.comm.)

New Hanover County Deed Book (SS)p.66-Atlantic Retreat 1863
(8)p.410-State to Thomas Conner
(AB)p.377-Thomas Conner to John Mott & Caleb Mason
(A)p.148-John Mott to Joshua Grainger
(G)p.194-Charles Jewkes to Alexander Hostler
(9) p. 70-Grant to John Watson
(F)p. 337-John Watson to Samuel Marshall

31NH571

The Latimer House was built circa 1855 by the Latimers of Wilmington as a summer house. The original weatherboard exterior still remains on this two story Greek revival structure. A breeze-way which once ran through the center of the first floor was closed in at a later date.
"Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin" p. 8 - Appendix 17, New Hanover County Inventory.

31NH294

This site is a combination of historic structure and prehistoric artifacts. The historic structure is circa 1850 and known as the Everett House. A private collection kept by Joe Peterson, the present resident of the Everett House, consists of a pipe bowl and coins dated 1869. The house was constructed by Reuben Everett and passed from him to his children Pamelia and Harris Everett.

Historic and Cultural Resources of the Tar-Neuse River Basin, Appendix 17, page 8. Prepared by N.C. Dept. of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History.

31NH566

The Crow House was built by Anthony D. Cazaux and occupied in 1876 by George W. Williams. In 1880, Williams made a purchase of the property for $4,000.00. A south wing, guest house and yard kitchen was added to the original house by Mr. Williams.

The house eventually went to Nannie W. Crow and her hushand Ennet Polk Crow. Improvements were made along the lines of a furnace for year round comfort and in 1937 an inside kitchen was added. The Crow House is now owned by Mr. Algernon Butler of Wilmington. It is located on Masonboro Road north of Mrs. A.E. Harris's house.

"Between the Creek," p. 98

31NH567

Mary Williams, wife of James Willard, bought the Pace property from John M. Cazaux in 1879. That same year, the Willards built a white two story house. This house later became the property of Dr. James Sprunt in 1885. In 1897, the property was sold to Carl E. Von Kampen. His benefactors sold the property to Mr. James Woodwin in 1912. In 1959, Ernest A. Anderson and his wife sold the property to Dr. Sam Pace. In 1968, the present owners, Mr. John Irving and his wife, bought the property from the widow of Dr. Sam Pace. The house is located on Masonboro Road north of the Crow House.

"Between the Creek," Pages 105-107, 130 & 178

31NH577

Hickory Hill was built by Walter L. Parsley in 1885 as a summer home. Its name, Hickory Hill was given by Anna Parsley Love. The main house was given to Anna by her parents, Agnes and Walter, after her marriage to Dr. L.H. love. The main house and a smaller wing, later the guest house were moved from where Parsley "Live Oaks" stands today to their present locations. This move took place after 1902, when Agnes Parsley purchased what was at one time the Parker Quince property from Dr. William W. Harris. Hickory Hill is presently owned by Mr. Jim Ferger and is north of Parsley "Live Oaks."

"Between the Creek", page 132-133.

31NH572

The Biddle home was built around the turn of the century(1900). Rebecca Winaford Biddle financed construction of the home and used the surrounding property for a truck farm. The present owner, Mr. and Mrs. C.K. Stallings, have named the property Oak Haven which is a change from when Mrs. Biddle owned the property and called it "Peck of Meal." The original land track was bought by Mr. John F. Biddle. There are a few remains of a schoolhouse across the road from the Biddle home. However, the Biddle store, which was also a home, has long since been destroyed. It was referred to or plotted on a county map circa 1886.

C.K.Stallings,Biddle Descendant/(pers.comm.)

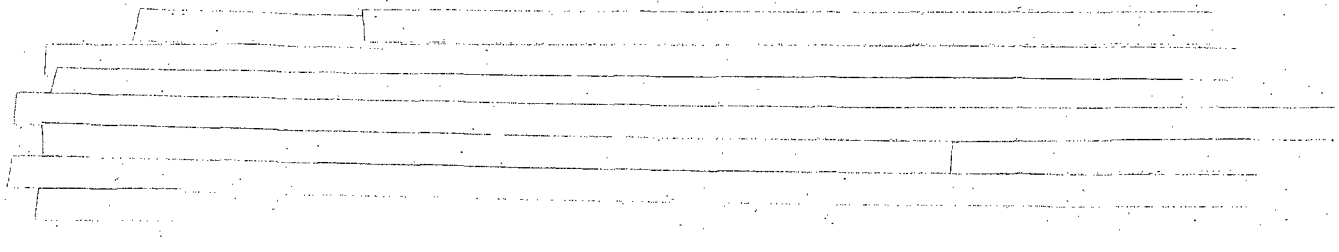
31NH562

Old Bellmeade Plantation house was built by Henry Martindale in 1826. Its weaterboarding is hand hewn cypress. In 1860, the home assumed its present structural status with the addition of some rooms to the east section of the story and a half building. There was an outside kitchen located at the west end of the house but it was torn down in recent years. The brick from the kitchen was used to make a front porch. Brick rubble in the front yard were possible slave quarters at one time. The home was not wired for electricity until the 1960's. Mr. J.P. McGinnis is Bellmeade Plantation house present owner. It is located five miles below Wilmington on the east side of U.S. 421.

R.V. Asbury, Director of Wilmington Historical Foundation.
J.P.McGinnis, Carolina Beach Road.

31NH565

Eshcol, or Anderson cottage as it is some times referred to, may be the oldest standing structure on the sound. The exact date is not known but it is believed to have been built by Caleb Grainger, owner of what was once Masonborough Plantation.



It is possible that the cottage was used only as a small summer house. There is no evidence of chimney remnants and therefore, it is entirely possible that the cottage was used only during the summer. The exterior of the cottage is made of wooden shingles and the window glass is tinted and old in appearance. The present owner is Mrs. Edwin A. Harris. The cottage location is south of Mrs. Harris's present residence on Masonboro Sound.

"Between the Creek," page 18.

CHURCHES

31NH576

The original Masonboro Baptist Church building which forms the base for the present day church was first thought of in 1869. This is when Dr. Edwin A. Anderson gave the church trustees a deed for the property on which it stands today. By the year 1872, all of the building was complete except for the steeple which came later. A picture of the church can be seen on page 103 of "Between the Creeks." The church is located on Beasley Road off of Masonboro Loop Road.

"Between the Creek," p. 74.

31NH570

The Lebanon Chapel derived its name from the estate on which it was founded., that being Lebanon estate built by Dr. Thomas Wright. The Chapel was erected by the Parishoners of St. James in 1835. It was not until 1875 when Mrs. Marion Potter entered it into public register that the land on which Lebanon Chapel was built officially was turned over to St. James Parishoners. The Chapel still stands today off the southern part of Airlie Road near Bradley Creek. Mr. Waddell Corbett owns the property surrounding the Lebanon Chapel site.

Bason,Florence A., History of Lebanon Chapel, 1836-1936.

Ida Kellam/(pers.comm).

PLANTATION SITE REMNANTS

31NH519

This site is located near the area of the old Oakley Plantation. It is not known who may have possibly lived in the site area nor the exact date it was inhabited. The finding of brick fragments along with pieces of glass and ceramics does tell us that inhabitants of European origin did live near this site prior to 1900. The site is north of Oakely Road and west of U.S. 117. The present property owner is unknown.

31NH503

The site is thought to be a colonial plantation. The time period was arrived at by the artifacts found at the site. These were coins, ceramic sherds and bottle glass. Remnants of brick and brick fragments along with wooden structure remnants nearby were found to indicate the main house and possible slave quarters. The river marsh located near the site was possibly used in the production of rice. The remnants of a turpentine mound seems to indicate that some type of naval store production was carried out as well. The site is located south of Fishing Creek, north of Catfish Creek, east of N.W. Cape Fear River and west of U.S. 421. The property owner is unknown.

Milton George/(pers.comm.).

31NH529

The site is located near the vanished remnants of what was once the Rose Hill Plantation, circa 1842. The date of the artifacts found is believed to be mid to late 1800's. The finding of ceramics, glass and European ballast coupled with the brick fragments found at the site may possibly mean that a dwelling of some type stood here. The site is located off U.S. 117 on the present property of the General Electric Company.

R.V. Asbury/(pers.comm.).
Early New Hanvoer County Records by Elizabeth J. McKoy - Wil., N.C.

31NH524

This site contains the remnants of what is believed to be the Hill Cemetery, once a part of the Rocky Run Plantation and home of Dr. Nathaniel Hill circa 1850. Within the decomposing and time worn walls of the small cemetery can be found three grave stones for the following persons; R.W. Eagles, Margaret Eagles, and Jacob H. Brewster. The site is located in a plowed field, behind a late 19th century built home and storage-shed off Marathon Road. The property is owned by Mr. Thomas Radewitz.

R.V. Asbury-May 1961, reported on it.
Deed Book(QQ)p.15 - Jan 1859 N.H. Co. Deeds,
Nathaniel M. Hill to David S. Sanders.
Ida Kellam's reference materials used.

31NH520

The artifacts found at this site are believed to be connected to the Fairfield Plantation. The name Fiarfield was given by John Hill circa 1800 and was first settled by Thomas Wright in 1759. Both the brick fragments and the tombstone made for Elizabeth Hill dated 1809 were part of the old Hill cemetery. The other artifacts, such as ceramics and glass, are found to date from mid to late 1700's. Another rather interesting fact is that the flood control canals for the plantations rice fields can still be seen on present day topographic maps. The site is located off U.S. 117 at the end of Horne Road.

New Hanover County Will Book (C) p. 160 - John Hill
New Hanover County Will Book (C) p. 434 - Thomas Wright
New Hanover County Deed Book (I) p. 172 - Judith Wragg to Thomas Wright
Ann Jewkes to John Hill
New Hanover County Deed Book (Q) p. 166 - Frederick Jones Hill to
Nathaniel Moore Hill

Ida Kellam/(pers.comm.)

31NH498

This site is believed to be the remnants of the Plantation house known as Sedgley Abby. The house was built prior to 1800. All that remains today is the coquina rock that formed the foundation for the house. The plantation was noted for growing rice, corn, cotton and indigo in an 1801 news article. The site location is east of Telfairs Creek. Ownership of the afore mentioned property is unknown.

Wilmington Gazette - Thursday, December 14, 1801.
Ida Kellam/(pers.comm.).
Dina Hill/(pers. comm.).
James Burris/(pers. comm.)
New Hanover County Deed Book p. 445 - March 28, 1815.

31NH44

This site may possibly be a plantation dating back as far as 1820 or earlier. This is when it was recorded in a New Hanover County Deed Book. The plantation was referred to as Plantation Lands above Force-Put Plantation and being across from the mouth of Ness Creek. Thomas Hill, John Hill and John Swann Jr., were all previous owners of the Plantation Land until Frederick J. Hill purchased the property in 1820. Thomas C. Loftfield has written that this may have been Mulberry Plantation. This may be due to the fact that brick fragments can be found today beneath some heavy foliage under C.P.&L. power lines. Artifacts found date from 1850 to 1900.

"Archaeological Reconnaissance of Northeast Cape Fear River From Smith's Creek to Fishing Creek." Jan. 1976- Thomas Loftfield.

New Hanover County Deed Book,p.159 (R) John Swann Jr. to Frederick J. Hill.

31NH315

This site is part of an area called Porter's Neck. This area was first mentioned as a plantation during the colonial period. The site is a combination of historic and prehistoric materials. The historic find included several ceramic sherds, some bottle glass and pipe stem fragments and were dated circa 1750 after analysis. Scattered brick fragments were noted in the site area too. This type of find suggest that historic activity of a domestic nature took place on this site area during the colonial period.

New Hanover County Deed Book (A&B) p. 255 -John Potter to Rush Watts for
James Watts
(G) p. 78 -Federick Jones to Samuel Ashe,
May 1, 1771.
(M) p. 48- John B. & Samuel Ashe to John B.
Moore 8 Feb. 1798

31NH273

This site is both historic and prehistoric in composition. The historic artifacts are ceramic sherds, a pipe fragment, a piece of worked dark green glass and a small scattering of brick fragments. The time period given the materials found was circa 1800. Historic activity of a domestic nature did take place at this time in the form of rice plantation first known as Ness Creek and later called Oakley.

New Hanover County Deed Book (NP) p.539 - 17 Jan 1810 - Mary Mabson to John T. Burgwin
(K) p.194 - 10 Jan 1789 - Mary Mabson to Daniel Mallet

31NH507

This site was a combination of historic and prehistoric materials. The historic artifacts were ceramic sherds, bottle fragments, and buttons. Although no brick fragments were found to indicate a permanent structure once existed, the artifacts found suggest historic activity did take place. The date for artifacts range from 1800 to 1910. The site is located off River Road below Barnards Creek. The site area location suggest that it was part of the old Bernard's Creek Rice Plantation mentioned as early as 1800.

New Hanover County Deed Book (M) p. 89 - 2 June 1802-Alfred Moore to Henry Young
(M) 9. 90 - 5 June 1802-Henry Young to James W. Walker
Wilmington Chroncile - Wed. 16 July 1847 - Steam Rice Mill

31NH518

The Hermitage is first mentioned as the plantation residence of the Rev. Richard Marsden in 1728. He held church services at his plantation home on Sundays. His daughter, Margaret, widow of Roger Haynes became the heir to Hermitage Plantation in 1742. This is where some persons may become confused in the controversy over the location of the Hermitage and Castle Hayne. The next time of historical note for the Hermitage is in 1771, when John Burgwin has possession of the plantation and makes an addition to Rev. Marsden's original Hermitage place. By 1797, the Hermitage was a large mansion house with beautiful gardens and several out buildings. The plantation house was destroyed by fire in 1881. The property owner in present days is Tony Dombroski, Sr. All that is left of the Hermitage are some deteriorating wall remnants.

Lee,Lawrence, "The Tower Cape Fear in Colonial Days.

MacMillan, Henry J., "Colonial Plantation of the Lower Cape Fear."

31NH320

Robert Henning and his wife Virginia bought their property in 1870 for $750.00. They also bought 30 additional acres from Duncan Bryant to add to their original 50 acres on the sound.

The Hennings called their plantation "Cedar Grove." There has been reference made to an 1876 map made by C.P. Bolles,C.E. showing a large and well developed plantation of a mansion house, servants quarters, tenant house, stables, a dairy, orchards, chinquapin fields and more. All that remains today is rubble and brick remnants. A wooden frame house of a later period and wells also exist on the site. The present day owner is Mr. Owen Keannanof Wilmington.

"Between the Creeks, p. 99.

31NH280

The site is a combination of prehistoric and historic materials. The historic materials are ceramic sherds, pipe fragments and pieces of window and bottle glass. Scattered brick and brick fragments were also noted in the site area. This type of artifact find suggest that historic activity of a domestic nature took place here as early as 1750 to 1800. This area was developed as a plantation prior to 1750 by Job Howe. He purchased the property from Colonel Maurice Moore. The area north of Howe's Creek is still known as Howe's Point.

Craven County Records, Wills and Deeds and Inventories - 1752-1762, Part I-Development of Archives and History, Raleigh,N.C. P.2.
New Hanover County Deed Book (L-2) p.520, N.H.Co. Robert Howe-State patent.
p.353, Job Howe.

31NH456

The site is a combination of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts are in the minority and consist primarily of ceramic sherds, glass and brick. The time period for the historic materials range from the colonial period to the 1800's. The Point Pleasant area was named and first settled as a plantation by Francis and Edmund Corbin prior to 1783.

New Hanover County Deed Book (N) p.136-4April 1805-James Richard to William Campbell
(Q) p.198-24 March 1818-Marsden Campbell to Nathaniel Hill.
New Hanover County Court Minures -10 October 1783.
Francis Corbin-Deceased

31NH42 & 31NH513

On these sites can be found remnants of buildings and out buildings for what is believed to have been the early 1800 plantation known as Thornberry. The plantation was purchased by John F. Burgwin from Daniel Malett in 1810. The plantation products were probably naval store goods and rice. An 1814 girls schools was also located on the plantation grounds. The plantation house was destroyed by fire in 1926. Only remnants of brick can be found today in the area.

New Hanover County Deed Book(N) p. 542 Feb 1810-Daniel Malett to J.F.Burgwin
(P)p. 169 July 1814-J.F.Burgwin to Bank of Cape Fear

HOME SITE REMNANTS

31NH49

Refer: Section on Civil War

31NH561 & 31NH7

Refer: Section on Civil War "On Lamb's Headquarters."

31NH568

Refer: Section on Home Sites "William Purviance"

31NH509

The site is a possible colonial home site. The brick remnants suggest that a permanent dwelling did indeed exist on this site. Artifacts of ceramic sherds and pipe stems date back to a period ranging from 1710 to late 1800's. The site is located east of River Road and south of Lords Creek. At present the site is incorporated into a development called River Oaks. This property belonged to John Hill in 1837.

New Hanover County Deed Book (W) p. 496, November 27, 1837 - Property south of Lords Creek deeded to John Hill By John Bradley.

Milton George/pers. comm.

31NH527

Although the exact residence and time period could not be determined, it is known that Benjamin Heron was the first to settle in the area after 1757. It is also thought that because there was a large quantity of brick rubble coupled with the few artifacts that were found, that this was indeed a home site dating prior to the 20th century. The site at this present time is in ruins. The present property owner's representative in Wilmington is Cicero Yow.

New Hanover County Deed Book (D) p. 344, New Hanover County, 2 March 1757- John Mott & Hannah to Benjamin Heron.

31NH504

This site was a combination of historic and prehistoric materials. The historic artifacts were ceramic sherds, bottle glass, a colonial period pipe stem, ballaststone and brick remnants. The artifacts were dated from 1750 to 1800. The preceeding information suggest that historic activity did take place possibly domestic in nature. The location and age of the artifacts found indicate that these are the remnants of Gander Hall. The site location is north of Snow's Cut along the bank of the Cape Fear River.

R.V.Asbury/pers.comm.

31NH569 & 31NH559

Both of these sites are thought to be connected to the Pembroke Jones Hunting Lodge built around 1910. After some days of traversing the rather large estate of the late Pembroke Jones, the following structures or remnants of structure were found: a main lodge remnant, a gazebo, an oyster roast, pool and main gate remnants. Pembroke Jones Fire (31NH559) was later located near the remnants of the main lodge in the tidal marsh off the intracoastal waterway. It consisted of specially made fire brick, some ceramic sherds and bottle glass dating back to the turn of the century along the same time that Pembroke Jones first started to develop the area into his large estate. The present land owners representative in Wilmington is Mr. Cicero Yow.

New Hanover County Deed Book (34) p. 18-19-Thomas Wright to Pembroke Jones.

31NH426 & 31NH522 & 31NH523

These sites are located in the area known as Pembroke Jones. They contained ceramic sherds, glass fragments, pipe stems and some brick. One of the early families in this area during the colonial period and mid 1800's was the Motte family. This fact is reinforced by the tombstone of Virginia Motte dated 1860 and by deed records of the site area. The present property owner's representative in Wilmington is Cicero Yow.

New Hanover County Deed Book (D) p. 344 - 2 March 1757-John Motte to Benjamin Aeron
(X) p. 132 - 12 March 1836-Daniel McClammy to Benjamin Motte
(34)p. 18-19- Thomas Wright to Pembroke Jones 190

31NH521

The site was found in a cultivated field owned by Mr. Ervin Black. The artifact find was limited and dated circa 1900. A house did exist as of 1902 in the site area. This fact was furnished by Mr. Black. The site is located near Yorktown Drive.

31NH564

Another prominent sound area home was Finian. The property was bought in 1773 and was that of William Hooper, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was also a probable meeting place for the masonic lodge during this period. The home burned and was destroyed by fire in 1931 while it was the residence of Henry and Julia Parsley Peschaw. Henry B. Peschaw now owns a home on what was the Hooper home site. Today, a historic marker denotes the prominence and location of what was once Finian on Masonboro Road. Picture can be found on page opposite title page.

"Between the Creeks," pages 6-7.

CEMETERY SITES

31NH524

Refer: Section on Plantation Sites "Hill Cemetery"

31NH563

Refer: Section on Home Sites "Beasley Homes"

31NH89 & 31NH90

The site contains both historic and to a lesser extent, prehistoric artifacts. The historic aspect of the site is generally small and varied in composition. Not only is the small number of artifacts a hinderance, but the condition of the artifacts is, in most cases, so deteriorated that during analysis it was impossible to discern their time period. No specific background information could be found to suggest the type of historic activity that took place at the site. However, the dates on tombstones and brick remnants located in a nearby cemeteryindicates early historic activity.

31NH500

This site is labelled an isolated artifact find. The artifacts found were ceramic sherds, bottle glass, a door latch, pipe stem and tend to suggest that a domestic dwelling of some type may have existed near the site at one time. There were no brick rubble fragments or foundations noted on the site itself. The pipe stem artifact dated in the early 1700's. The other artifact dated late 1800's. Along with the previously mentioned artifact find were the remanants of a small and potentially early cemetery. No tombstones could be seen but only grave like impressions and a foot stone were evident. The site is located south of the C.P.& L. Sutton Steam Plant. The property owner's representative in Wilmington is Fleming and Royal.

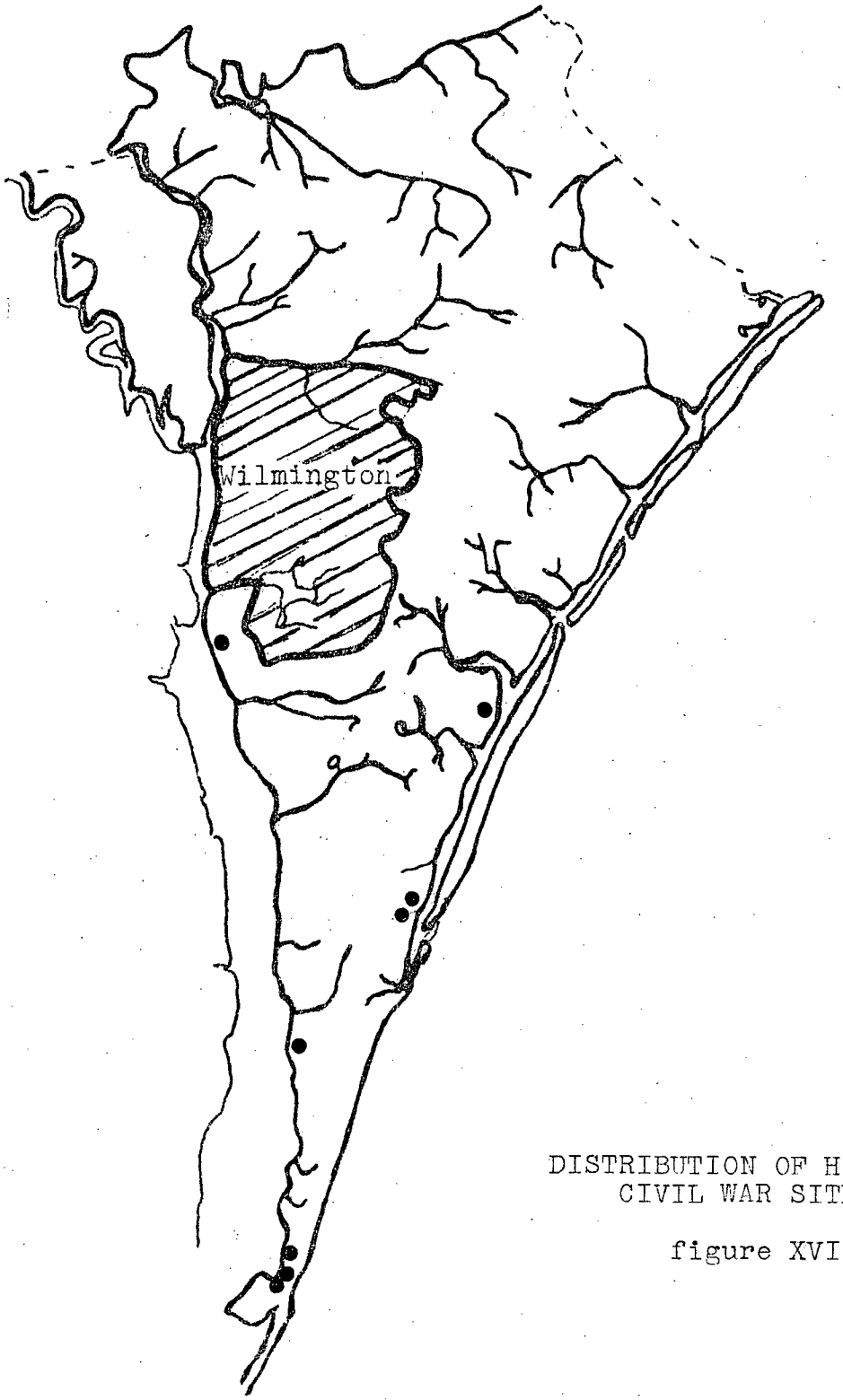
31NH575

John and Hannah Allen were residents of Wilmington circa 1783. Reference to them was found in the county deed's office of New Hanover County. Lots in town were purchased by the Allens and registered as early as 1793. The tombstone found on the property belonging to Mr. Robert Hooker Jr. was for two young children, George and Cinne, dated 1783 and 1784 respectively.

CIVIL WAR SECTION

These sites are related to the Civil War and are only a few in number compared to the sites that were hoped would be found in the county. The sites are located stratigically along the river and sound areas in the southern part of the county.

The sites are composed mainly of earth works, structural remains and buttons. For persons interested in further research on these sites, some information is given.



DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC,
CIVIL WAR SITES

figure XVI

Helpful information was given by Gehrig Spencer, Site Manager for Fort Fisher Museum, and private citizens such as George Montford and Milton George.

31NH49

This site is located just south of Sugar Loaf. Sugar Loaf is a 50 ft. elevation mentioned many times in New Hanover past history.

The artifacts found in this site area cover three separate time periods. The first is the colonial period of settlement at which time the Brunswick Ferry was operated by Cornelius Harnett. Brick remnants coupled with ceramic sherds suggest some manner of early colonial settlement. Deeds of New Hanover County list the area of Sugar Loaf or Sand Hill in 1794 and 1796 as property once owned by William Mosley.

The next artifact time period covers the Civil War or the latter part of it. Shrapnel was found on the site dating back to this time period. It was noted that Sugar Loaf and the higher terrain within the immediate area was used by Confederate troops as part of any artillery battery earthenwork, known as Camp Wyatt.

The final time period covered was circa 1900. The artifact was a bottle neck and considered an isolated find with no definite meaning.

New Hanover County Deed Book (L) p. 329, April 1794-William Mosley to Peter Maxwell
(L) p. 175, May 1796 -William Mosley to Spafford Drewey
John H. Foard, December 11, 1973, Article copied by Dina Hill.

31NH506

Artifacts found on this site were of both historic and prehistoric nature. The following are the historic materials found: Ceramic sherds, bottle glass, metal fragments with scattered brick. The materials found were dated from 1780 to 1900. This type of artifact find suggest historic activity of a domestic nature. Metal pieces of shrapnel were noted on the site, dating back to the Civil War period. A hospital was set up on this site for Civil War wounded.(personal comment;Gehrig Spencer). The site is located on the present site of an outpost for the Fort Fisher Air Force Station.

31NH505

This site was primarily historic but did have evidence of prehistoric activity as well. The artifacts of an historic nature were ceramic sherds, bottle glass fragments, a Civil War Infantry button and a buckle. The materials were dated 19th century after analysis. The artifacts found at this site suggest historic activity of both a Civil War and a domestic nature. The site is located off Myrtle Grove Sound.

31NH112

The artifacts found on this site were ceramic sherds, pieces of bottle glass, and a Civil War period button. No brick remnants were located in the site area. However, this type of material find does indicate a domestic influence in the area dated 1850 to 1900. Aboriginal potsherds were found in the site area. The site is located off Masonboro Loop Road.

31NH561 & 31NH7

In 1963 Colonel William Lamb's headquarters and the house of the lighthouse keeper were found to be the same by research and excavation under the direction of Stanley A. South, Archaeologist for the State of North Carolina. The house was built circa 1837 and lived in by James L. Newton, keeper of the light by the year 1844. The house was destroyed in 1864 during heavy federal bombardment. Artifacts collected range from the early 1800's to 1860's. This site may be found on the Fort Fisher State Historic Site. A Copy of the excavation report can be found at the Fort Fisher Museum.

The construction of Fort Fisher was started in April of 1861 with a two-gun earthenwork battery. Major General W.H.C. Whiting was put in charge of overall defense of the Cape Fear River area. Colonel William Lamb was placed in command of Fort Fisher in July of 1862 and remained until the fall of the fort on Janurary 15, 1865. Fort Fisher was, especially towards the end of the Civil War, a vital link to confederate troops for their supplies. The remains of Fort Fisher's earthenworks may be seen today near the intersection of U.S. 421 and S.R. 1542. The site has been designated as a State Historic Site.

The Palisade at Fort Fisher dates circa 1865. Its location was determined by archaeological work on Fort Fisher in 1960. Photographs of the Civil War period and drawings by Otto Julian Schultz were also used. In 1964, Stanley A. South did some background research and restoration plans and cost for the Palisade at Fort Fisher. A copy of this report can be found in the Fort Fisher Museum.

Lee, Lawrence, New Hanover County: A Brief History, Section IV

South, Stanley A. "Excavation of the Ruin of the House of the Keeper of the Light" & "William Lamb's Headquarters at Fort Fisher State Historic Site."

31NH537

The site contains both historic and to a lesser extent, prehistoric artifacts. The historic materials of the site are generally small and varied in composition. Not only is the small number of artifacts a hinderance, but the condition of the artifacts is, in most cases, so deteriorated that during analysis it was impossible to discern their time period. However, the site is located in the area of Camp Campbell, a confederate earthworks and gun battery positioned to protect the city of Wilmington during the Civil War.

31NH213

The site is a combination of aboriginal potsherds and large earth mounds. The mound'ssize, configuration, and position suggest that they are Civil War earthenworks, long since forgotten. The site is located off Masonboro Road.

COMMERCIALLY RELATED SITES SECTION

The principle commercial products for New Hanover County came in the areas of forestry and later agriculture. The natural resources of the forest were used in shipping and ship building and in some instances canoes for smaller more personal type transportation. The waterways of this county provided early settlers with the surest and quickest mode of travel for roadswere poor and railroads were nonexistent until 1830.

The agricultural crops grown were at first used for local consumption. This was unlike forest resources used for naval store goods which were placed on a worldwide commercial market. Although agricultural products were not exported there was still a need for processing corn into meal, which brought about the necessity for mills. For the preserving and flavoring of locally raised animals and fish came the local production of salt as well.

This portion of the report on historical sites is composed of sites primarily involved with the above mentioned commercial activities and modes of transportation. These sites are located on a New Hanover County map and scattered throughout the county.

The sites vary in composition or type but as a rule the majority were run as private or family businesses. The sites include a variety of commercial activities: 1) earthen mill dams 2) a man made salt water pond used in salt production 3) remains of naval store operations 4) dock area remnants from a colonial to late 19th century period.

The modes of transportation are comprised of: 1) two ferry boat slips 2) a station house for Seaboard Coast Line Railroad 3) and two colonial dugout canoes. (See Special Projects Section)

MILL DAMS

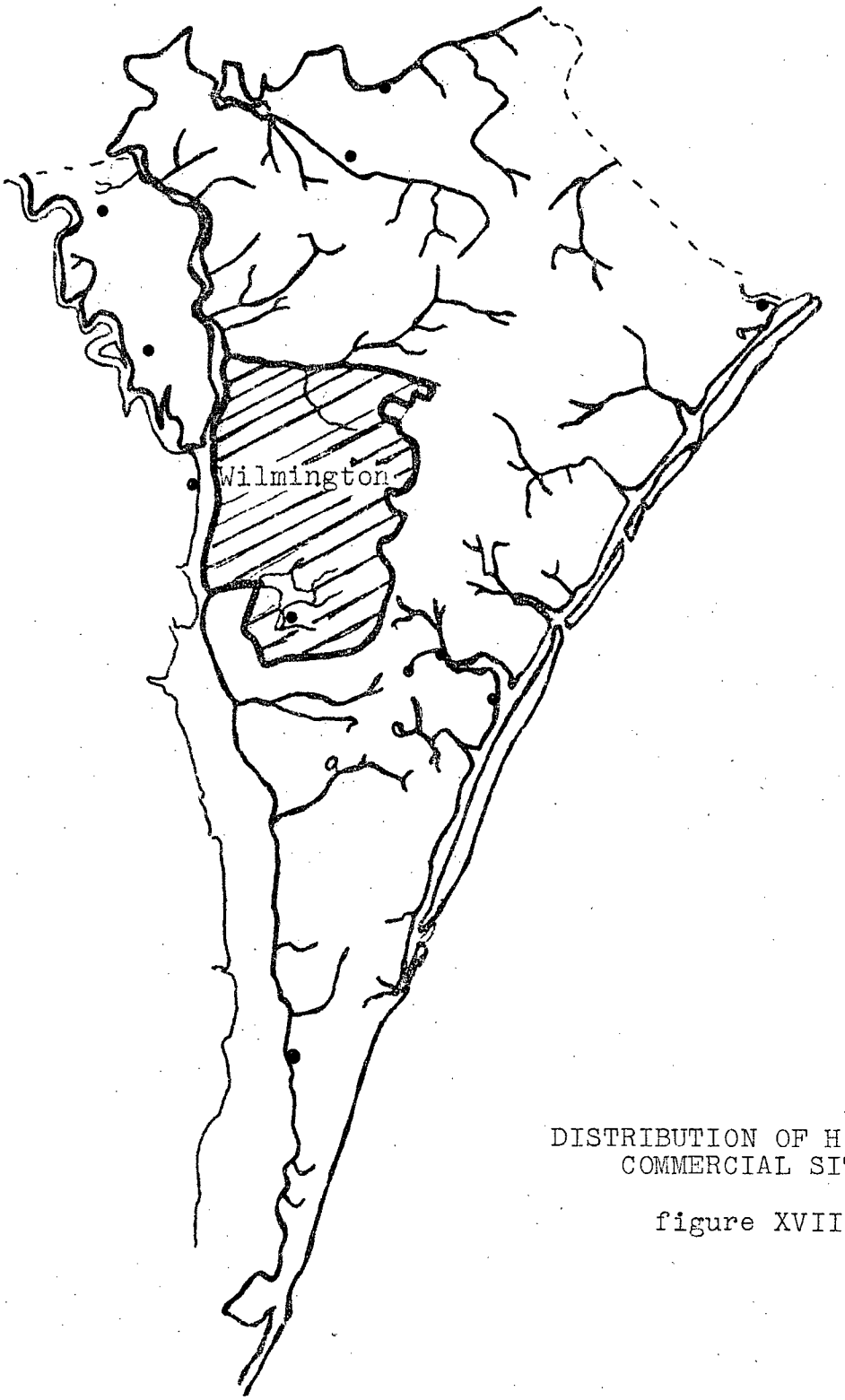
31NH563

Refer: Section on Home Sites - Beasley House

31NH579

Prior to 1785, Henry Toomer bought seven acres of land on Toomer's Mill Creek, a branch of present day Hewlett's Creek. Using the water current for power, he ran his mill. The earthen dam constructed for the mill can be seen today. Its location is south of the intersection of Masonboro Loop Road and Greenville Loop Road on Masonboro Loop Road. The mill dam property is presently under the ownership of Mrs. Dallas Orrell.

"Between the Creeks" p. 115 and 3 (Mill Locations)



DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORIC, COMMERCIAL SITES

figure XVII

SALT WORK REMNANTS

31NH580

Refer: Home Sites - Shandy Hall

NAVAL STORES REMNANTS

31NH503

Refer: Plantation Site Remnants

31NH39

This is believed to be a naval store operation circa 1880. It is not known who operated this particular business. However, it is like similar operations, which were found in abundance from the period of reconstruction to the early 1900's. The site is broken into three sub-sites and containes the following artifacts glass fragments, ceramic sherds, brick fragments, and metal fragments such as barrel bands, eating utensils, with pieces of kettle, pots and heavy brick fall scattered through all the sub-sites seems to indicate some type of permanent settlement. It is possible that the owner of such a naval store operation lived here as well. The owner at the time of operation is still a mystery. All that remains of the site is the concentration of brick in the sub-site areas. The present property owners representatives in Wilmington are Fleming and Royal. The site is located south of Sutton Steam Plant and west of S.C.L. railroad tracks.

Ballots and Fence Rails - W.McKee Evans 1967

31NH501

The artifacts collected from this site area date back to two predominate periods of time. One time period is colonial and the other late 1800's. The colonial period is represented by a ceramic sherd and two pipe fragments , while the late 1800's artifacts include ceramic sherds, bottle glass and nails. The early colonial artifacts do show us that European influence did exist in this site area early on. It is believed thatthe artifacts from the 1800's site may come from the wharves of the Champion Compress and Warehouse Co. of Alexander Sprunt and son.

"The Gazette"- Photo used to locate site area.

TRANSPORTATION

31NH49

Refer: Civil War Section

31NH511

The ferry slip is all that remains of what is believed to have been Blossom's Ferry. Also known as the Northeast Ferry, it started service circa 1887 under the ownership of Sam Blossom. A house for ferry passengers was built in Castle Hayne by Sam Blossom in 1887.

Its location and structured status is unknown at this time. In 1904, plans were made to purchase the Ferry from Mr. Blossom by both commissioners from New Hanover and Pender counties for around $6,000.00. The ferry was replaced sometime later by a bridge further down stream.

"The Morning Star"- Wilmington, North Carolina - November 8, 1887
December 6, 1887
March 9, 1894
"The Messenger"- Wilmington, North Carolina February 4, 1903
February 12, 1898
"The Evening Dispatch"- Wilmington, North Carolina - November 4, 1906
January 5, 1904
"The Dispatch"- Wilmington, North Carolina - December 15, 1903

31NH526

This site is an old railroad station once used by the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. It was built circa 1900 and was for a time located along the S.C.L. Railraod tracks north of the intersection of S.R. 1341 and S.R. 1002 in Castle Hayne. Approximately 15 years ago, the building was moved to its present location on the property of a Mr. Underhill in Castle Hayne. It is presently being used as part of a stable complex.

C.C.Greer/personal comment.
Jimmy Wade - Baggage Master

DATED ARTIFACT FINDS OF UNKNOWN BACKGROUNDS

31NH496

This site is considered an isolated and limited artifact find. It consists of ceramics and iron caster dated circa 1900. The site is owned by the state and located in the Carolina Beach State Park along Snow's Cut.

31NH497

This site is designated as an isolated and limited artifact find. Artifacts found such as ceramic sherds, bottle glass, nails and a kettle's foot do tend to suggest that some type of permanent domestic dwelling did exist. However, there were no brick or foundation of any kind found in the site area. The artifacts do date back as early as 1800. C.P.& L. owns the property and it is loeated along Catfish Creek.

31NH525

This scattered and limited artifact find of ceramic sherds and a glass fragment was dated circa 1900. No evidence of any permanent structures were noted on this site. The location is off U.S. 117 on S.R. 1337. The property owner is not known. (labeled isolated artifact find.)

31NH211

The site is a combination of historic and prehistoric materials. The historic artifacts were ceramic sherds, bottle glass and a small scattering of brick fragments. The time period given to the materials after analysis was 1815-1870. The preceeding type find suggest historic activity of a nature presently unknown. The site is located off Masonboro Road.

31NH220

There are scattered brick fragments on this site to indicate a house foundation. However, there is evidence of some type of home site consisting of sixteen ceramic historic sherds, ballast stone and bottle glass dating circa 1820. The site area is located in a plowed field owned at present by H.R.Johnson of Masonboro.

31NH210

The site is a combination of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The historic materials were ceramic sherds, bottle glass and scattered brick fragments. The date given to the artifacts were 1850-1900. The preceeding find suggest that there was a permanent structure of a domestic nature located on the site. The site is located off Masonboro Road.

31NH309

From the dating of artifacts, this site is believed to be early colonial. It is not known who may have owned the property then. However, the following type of artifact find tends to mean that a permanent dwelling, possibly a house, did stand here on this site at an earlier period in history. All that remains of the site is a scattering of brick with ceramics, bottle glass, window glass, a nail and a broken grinding wheel. The site is located north of Lords Creek and east of River Road. Its present owner is unknown.

31NH115

This site is considered to be a scattered and isolated historic artifact find circa 1830 to 1900. The materials found were ceramic sherds, bottle glass and metal fragments. These artifacts are of a domestic nature and probably suggest that someone took up residence within a short distance of the site. This site is located near Lords Creek and off U.S. 421.

31NH257

The concentration of brick and brick fragments along with ceramic sherds, bottle glass and pipe fragments found on this site suggest that a permanent domestic dwelling existed here. The dating of the above mentioned artifacts indicated a time period of 1750 to 1850. Aboriginal potsherds were discovered on the site as well. The site is located on Catfish Creek.

31NH528

This site area was borrow pitted heavily for highway use. The few artifacts found show inconclusive evidence in the way of a permanent settlement. The time period for the artifacts found is believed to be prior to 1900. The site is located at the end of Marthon Avenue. The property owner is unknown.

31NH502

This site is considered an isolated and limited artifact find. No brick or foundation were noted. The artifacts, of ceramic sherds and bottle glass, date from early to late 1800's. The site is located above Carolina Beach and below Snow's Cut on the sound or intercoastal waterway.

31NH375

The artifacts found on this site were both prehistoric and historic in nature. The historic materials collected were ceramic sherds, a pipe bowl and scattered brick. These materials indicate that a permanent dwelling of a domestic nature existed here. The time period for the artifacts was from 1800 to 1850. The site is located off Catfish Creek.

31NH189

This site is both historic and prehistoric in context. The historic artifacts collected were ceramic sherds, glass fragments, a pipe fragment, and a door hinge. The dating for artifacts range from the early colonial period to circa 1900. This type of material collection indicated activity of an historic nature in the site area that is possibly domestic. The site is located below Whiskey Creek on Masonboro Sound.

31NH411 & 31NH172

These sites are a combination of historic and prehistoric activity. The historic artifacts are primarily ceramic sherds and glass fragments, with no noticable brick remnants to be found. The materials found were dated early 1800 to 1900 and indicate a domestic presence within the site area during this time period. The site is located on Masonboro Sound.

31NH412 31NH413 & 31NH414

These sites are located at the north end of Marathon Avenue. These sites contain an equal amount of historic and prehistoric materials. The historic artifacts collected were generally ceramic sherds, bottle glass and pipe fragments. The sum of historic materials was large and suggest definite historic activity which dated from the colonial period to circa 1850. The historic background of the sites are still unknown.

31NH345, 31NH263, 31NH340, 31NH343&31NH344

These sites are a combination of historic and prehistoric material. The historic materials found date from the colonial period to circa 1900. The artifacts collected were ceramic sherds, buttons. bottle glass fragments, pipe stems, bowls and pieces of metal. These sites are located north of Page's Creek and east of U.S. 17 and suggests historic activity of a domestic nature.

31NH110,31NH170,31NH374,31NH362, 31NH401, 31NH447, 31NH536, 31NH535, 31NH363, 31NH191, 31NH271, 31NH450, 31NH419, 31NH366, 31NH426, 31NH406, 31NH312, 31NH437.

These sites are a combination of aboriginal and historical artifacts. The historic artifacts were principally found to be ceramic sherds, pieces of glass, buttons and kaolin pipe fragments. All of these are broadly dated from the colonial period to circa 1900. These sites are labelled as sites of unknown historic activity because no specific information could be ascertained about the possible historic background or origin of the sites.

ARTIFACT FINDS OF UNKNOWN DATES AND BACKGROUNDS

31NH107, 31NH19, 31NH94, 31NH174, 31NH116, 31NH1, 31NH155, 31NH173,31NH31A, 31NH31B, 31NH131, 31NH143, 31NH83,31NH239, 31NH264, 31NH347, 31NH324, 31NH383, 31NH393, 31NH531, 31NH532, 31NH558, 31NH538, 31NH550, 31NH552 & 31NH560.

These sites contain both historic and to a lesser extent, prehistoric artifacts. The historic aspect of these sites is generally small and varied in composition. Not only is the small number of artifacts a hinderance, but the condition of the artifacts is, in most cases, so deteriorated that during analysis it was impossible to discern their time period. No specific background information could be found to suggest the type of historic activity that took place at these sites.

Richard Stiles

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