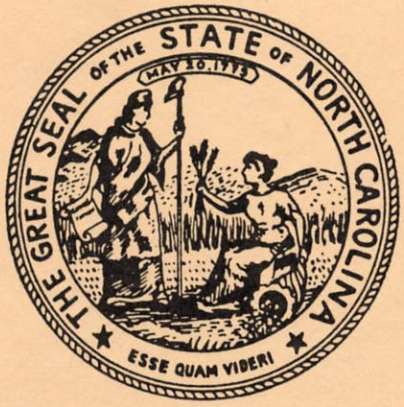
ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE NORTHERN COASTAL ZONE OF NORTH CAROLINA

David Sutton Phelps



NORTH CAROLINA ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
PUBLICATION NO. 6

Published Jointly By The
North Carolina Archeological Council
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Division of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Raleigh, 1978

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PREFACE

The six studies in this volume were produced for various Municipal, County, State or Federal agencies and private corporations in conjunction with projects which required assessment of archaeological-historical impact as part of the overall environmental review process prior to construction. The studies were conducted between 1975 and 1977 by East Carolina University and written by David Sutton Phelps, Ph.D.

The seven discrete project areas included in the studies are located in Chowan, Hertford, Pasquotank, and Dare counties, all in the northern Coastal Zone of North Carolina. The Coastal Zone is defined as those counties which border on the ocean, estuaries, and lower reaches of the major trunk streams; the northern section includes those counties lying north of the Neuse River system to the North Carolina-Virginia state line. Publication of the studies has been organized in this manner for a number of reasons: (1) the coastal zone is a specific environment with unique cultural adaptations (as opposed to the interior Coastal Plain, Piedmont and Mountains); (2) there is ample evidence for distinct cultural distributions (both past and present) in the zone; and (3) the cultural information is most useful to planning agencies when presented in units which correlate with specific planning regions.

Only those studies which resulted in positive cultural information (identification of prehistoric or historic sites) or significant historical information are reported here. Numerous other impact studies have been conducted in the Northern Coastal Zone; they have resulted in generally negative cultural evidence. While the latter are useful in developing predictive models, it is the positive studies which are more valuable in current attempts to understand distribution and type of human use in particular environments through time. The dissemination of these data should aid professional archaeologists and historians as well as planners in both the private and public sectors.

DSP
February 6, 1978

ARCHAEOLOGICAL-HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE EDENTON 201 FACILITIES PROJECT

Prepared for
J. N. Pease Associates
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205

by
David S. Phelps, Ph.D.

Archaeological Research Laboratory
East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina 27834

February, 1977

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ABSTRACT

An archaeological-historical study of additions to the Edenton Wastewater Treatment (201) Facilities project was conducted in June, 1976, to determine the impact of the proposed installation upon cultural resources. The study was performed by the East Carolina University Archaeological Research Laboratory under contract to J. N. Pease Associates, consulting engineers for the project.

The 201 Facilities project includes approximately 3.5 miles of force main and sewer lines and three pumping station sites (.5 acre each). One project segment is located west of Edenton, the other along Queen Anne Creek south and east of the town.

The survey resulted in location and recording of ten previously unknown archaeological sites ranging in age from 8000 BC to the early 20th century. All of the sites are small and were used as camps and/or farmsteads during the Archaic, Woodland and Historic periods. They are distributed along the sandy terrace east of Queen Anne Creek in situations which normally dictate moderate to high potential for archaeological sites. No sites were located in the project area west of Edenton.

Of the ten sites, only 31 Co 13 will be impacted by pumping station construction; this site has been previously damaged to the extent that no significant information remains. No mitigation of impact is required.

Clearance for impact is recommended for the project.

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Edenton, Chowan County, North Carolina, has proposed additions to its wastewater treatment (201) facilities which will include sewer lines, pumping stations, and a force main along Queen Anne Creek and west of the town along highway U. S. 17 (Business). As part of the environmental review process, an archaeological-historical study of the project area is required prior to construction; on May 27, 1976, J. N. Pease Associates, consulting engineers for the project, requested that the Archaeological Research Laboratory perform such a study. A contract proposal was submitted on June 8 and signed on June 14, 1976, with a request that the study be completed by June 21, 1976.

The field study began on June 14, background research having been previously accomplished, and concluded on June 16. On June 17, a letter summarizing results of the study and recommending clearance of the project from impact upon cultural resources was sent to the Archaeology Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, with a copy to the consulting engineers. This permitted the project to proceed while the final report was prepared. The final report is submitted here in fulfillment of the contract.

The Clearing House number for this project is 74-0566. The project was directed by Dr. David S. Phelps, Jerry E. Hilliard and George W. Shannon served as field supervisors.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENT

Edenton is located in southern Chowan County at the head of Edenton Bay. The bay opens into the western end of Albemarle Sound where the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers converge to form the sound, a major

trunk estuary in the estuarine zone of the North Carolina Coastal Plain. The Suffolk Scarp, characterized here by a ridge of Lakeland-Bertie-Dragston soils with elevations in excess of ten meters, passes to the west of Edenton and forms the east bank of the Chowan River. Northeast of Edenton, lying in Chowan and Perquimans counties, is Bear Swamp, a remnant embayment of the Sangamon sea stand. The town itself occupies a series of sandy ridges of less than three meters elevation at the head of the bay. These ridges are encircled by two creeks which empty into the head of the bay; on the west, Pembroke Creek curves west and north to drain the eastern edge of the Suffolk scarp, while Queen Anne Creek flows southward from Bear Swamp and then westward to enter the bay (Figure 1).

Additions to the Edenton wastewater treatment facilities include three pumping stations and approximately 3.5 miles of sewer and force main lines located in two project segments east and west of the town. The western segment is a sewer line to be laid in the existing right-of-way of U. S. 17 Business (west), connecting to the existing system at the highway crossing of Pembroke Creek and following U. S. 17 to the intersection of S.R. 1201. From that point the line will be laid in the S.R. 1201 right-of-way to the end of that road, then crosses a relatively flat, sandy area to a one-half acre pumping station site at the edge of the Chowan River floodplain.

The eastern project segment consists of sewer line route to be laid within 60 feet of the channel centerline of Queen Anne Creek from its most westerly tributary confluence to points at U. S. 17 Business (east) along two headwaters tributaries where the lines connect to the existing system. From a proposed one-half acre pumping station site at the westerly tributary confluence, a force main in a 24-foot-wide corridor

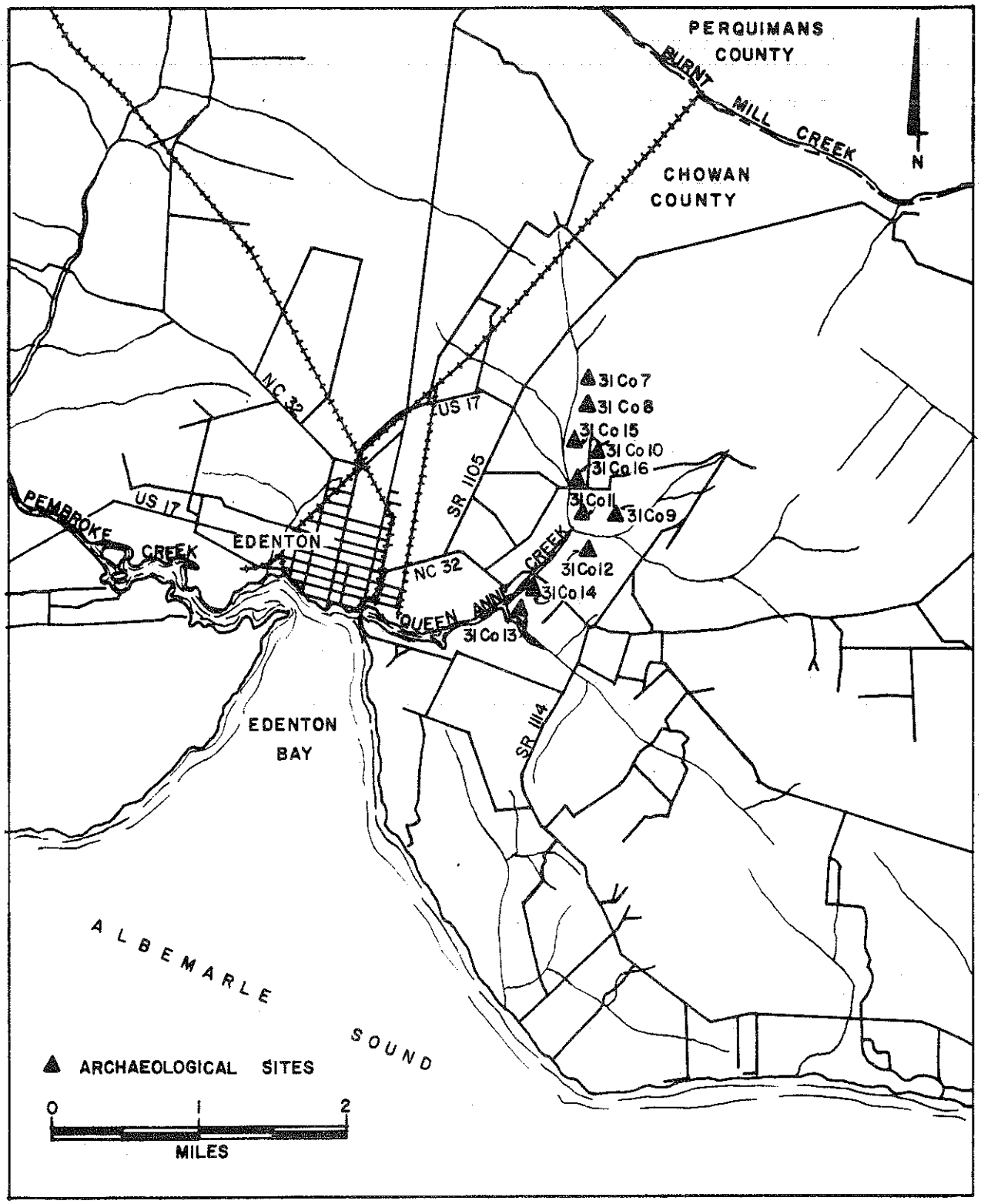

Figure 1. Edenton 201 Facilities project area.

will cross the tributary and run southwest to Edenton Bay. A second pumping station will occupy a one-half acre site immediately north of the Queen Anne Creek crossing of the old Perquimans road (Figure 2). The sewer line routes are to be laid generally east of the Queen Anne Creek channel, in an area of primarily agricultural land use, and a similar situation obtains for the force main route south of the creek. The Edenton town limits and general development lie west and north of the creek.

Cultural Potential of the Project

In the preliminary review of the project, various locations were assigned tentative potential for archaeological and/or historical sites based on elevation, soil type and known prehistoric and historic use of the area. Beyond this, the entire Edenton area is considered to have high potential for historic sites and information because of its early development and importance to the Carolina Colony.

The pumping station and sewer line from the end of S.R. 1201 to the floodplain were assigned moderate potential, primarily because one prehistoric site had been previously recorded just west of the area in a similar environmental situation.

The force main route from Queen Anne Creek to Edenton Bay was assigned moderate potential primarily because its route passes north of Hayes Plantation, a National Historic Landmark. The sewer line routes and pumping stations along Queen Anne Creek were assigned moderate to high potential for prehistoric remains on the basis of elevation and soil type along the creek and previous knowledge of settlement distributions in similar environments elsewhere.

RESEARCH METHODS

While awaiting execution of the contract by the consulting engineers, background study of the project was accomplished. This consisted of a review of (1) the Chowan County file of the North Carolina Archaeological Survey and the National Registry of Historic Places to determine locations of known prehistoric and historic sites; (2) previous research in the project vicinity; (3) general histories of the area; and (4) environmental and topographic data. Maps for the project area (U.S.G.S. Edenton Quadrangle, 15' series, 1940; N. C. Department of Transportation; Chowan County, 1974; Soil Survey of Chowan County, 1907; Sauthier map of The Town and Port of Edenton, 1769) were assembled and correlated with 201 Facility project maps. Following this correlation, potential for cultural resources was assigned to particular locations in the project area.

The on-site survey of line routes along existing right-of-ways was accomplished by vehicular spot check even though these areas were previously disturbed. All other line routes and the pumping station sites were carefully walked by the survey teams. Where sites were located, a comprehensive meter by meter collection of the site was obtained and surface distribution of artifacts measured. The sites were sketch-mapped, environmental notes taken, and where necessary, sub-surface tests for stratified or contextual remains were opened. Standard North Carolina Archaeological Survey forms were filled out for each site, and its location plotted on the project maps.

Following the field work, the artifacts were processed, cataloged, and analyzed, site and environmental data correlated, and an assessment of impact of the project on cultural resources determined. A field report

letter was issued recommending clearance of the project, based on results of the survey and analysis. A final analysis of data was achieved, illustrations prepared, and the final report written.

All artifacts from this project have been cataloged into the permanent collections of the East Carolina University Archaeological Research Laboratory where they are part of the public records of North Carolina.

The project consumed 28 man-days of work, in the following types of activity: background research (2), survey (15), processing and analysis (6), report preparation and writing (5).

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Settlement of the Albemarle region of North Carolina began by the mid-1650's AD, primarily by population expanding southward from the Virginia Colony via the Chowan River and overland routes. By 1663, a number of families had taken up residence along and near the mouth of the Chowan, and by 1700 a planter named Haskins owned a farm on the site of present-day Edenton. The town itself was created by act of the General Assembly in 1712; town lots were ordered to be laid off and purchase of them began by 1715. At that time, the town was known simply as "ye towne on Queen Anne's Creek", but re-named in honor of Governor Charles Eden after his death in 1722 (Parramore 1967). Edenton served as a major political, port of trade, religious, social and agricultural center of the Carolina Colony for many years and has been the subject of a wealth of historical research, most of which is not directly applicable to the project area. Edenton today has delightfully preserved much of its 18th Century charm, while maintaining its modern status of a political (County Seat), social and economic center.

There are eight entries for Chowan County in the National Registry of Historic Places (U. S. Department of the Interior 1975: 5302), all except one located in Edenton. Included are various structures within and around the Edenton Historic District, and the District itself, all within the town limits west and north of the project area. The one exception is Hayes Plantation (National Historic Landmark); located across Queen Anne Creek south of Edenton (Figure 2), it is an early 19th century house combining Federal and Greek Revival styles. The force main line route passes well north of this structure, the only Registry site in close proximity to the project. An updated (October 31, 1975) list of additional National Register properties includes only St. Pauls Episcopal Church in the Edenton Historic District.

The Sauthier map of Edenton in 1769 shows the town limits west of Queen Anne Creek, but indicates two major roads crossing the creek. Both of these roads still exist as farm roads and are shown as dashed lines in Figure 2. The northern road, immediately north of site 31 Co 7, is the old "Road to the Desert" (the Colonial name for the Dismal Swamp). South of this, the "Road to Perquimans" (Perquimans precinct, Hertford) crossed the creek south of site 31 Co 16.

Prior to European colonization of Edenton and the Albemarle region, native American cultures had existed there for at least 10,000 years and probably longer. Archaeological research in the region has reclaimed surface evidence of the Paleo-Indian period, a time of primarily mobile hunting cultures. Following this, the Archaic period begins with the end of the Pleistocene and new adaptations to a changing natural environment. The seasonal base camps and small foraging camps of the Archaic are well represented in the archaeological record. The succeeding Woodland period

is characterized by the introduction of agriculture, sedentariness and technological innovations such as ceramics. The latter part of the Woodland, from AD 1000 to the 18th century, is the time of known tribal identifications of the Algonkian-speaking culture and the period of conflict between these people and the intruding Europeans. A chronology of these periods and the early historic is given in Table I.

TABLE I. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

Period	Dates
Paleo-Indian	? - 8000 BC
Archaic, early	8000 - 5000 BC
middle	5000 - 2000 BC
late	2000 - 1000 BC
Woodland, early	1000 - 300 BC
middle	300 BC - AD 1000
late	AD 1000 - 1650
Colonial	AD 1650 - 1780
Federal	AD 1780 - 1820
Antebellum	AD 1820 - 1860
Modern	AD 1860 - present

Previous archaeological research in the project area has been reported by Haag (1958), who accomplished a general survey of coastal North Carolina, but recorded no sites in the immediate area of Edenton. A preliminary survey of the new U. S. 17 By-pass by East Carolina University in 1973 resulted in location and recording of three sites west of Edenton. One of these 31 Co 3, lies northwest of S. R. 1201 where sewer lines are to be installed, but the site will not be impacted by this project.

A survey of the Bear Swamp Watershed (Phelps 1975) and recent excavations at 31 Co 5 near Cannon's Ferry (1975) by East Carolina University have added to general prehistoric and historic knowledge of Chowan County, but are not in the immediate project area.

The Edenton locality was occupied by the Algonkian-speaking Weapemeoc tribe in AD 1585, the moment of European contact by Lane's expedition (Lane 1586). This group endured into historic times with the phonetically similar name "Yeopim". Two maps, produced by John White, survive from the Lane expedition, and both show four villages near Edenton, two on either side of Edenton Bay (Lorant 1965: 186-187). On the smaller of the two maps, the villages are collectively labeled "Weapemeoc" although each has a separate name. Based on Lane's account of the expedition, Mook (1944: 188-189) argues that only one town, Mascomunge or Mascoming, was situated near Edenton, and that the maps are in error in placing the others around the bay. The solution to this problem will be achieved only through a comprehensive study of the Edenton locality.

None of the known prehistoric or historic sites were located within the immediate area of project impact.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The survey of the Edenton 201 Facilities addition resulted in the location and recording of ten previously unknown archaeological sites ranging in age from 8000 BC to the early 20th century AD. The sites are discussed below in numerical sequence, and their distribution shown in Figure 2. Prehistoric specimens collected from the sites are listed in Table II and historic materials in Table III. Soil typology was taken from Hearn (1907).

31 Co 7

The site is located on a ridge of Norfolk fine sandy loam elevated approximately two meters above the floodplain of Queen Anne Creek, some ten meters west. Cultural material was collected from an area 50 by 75

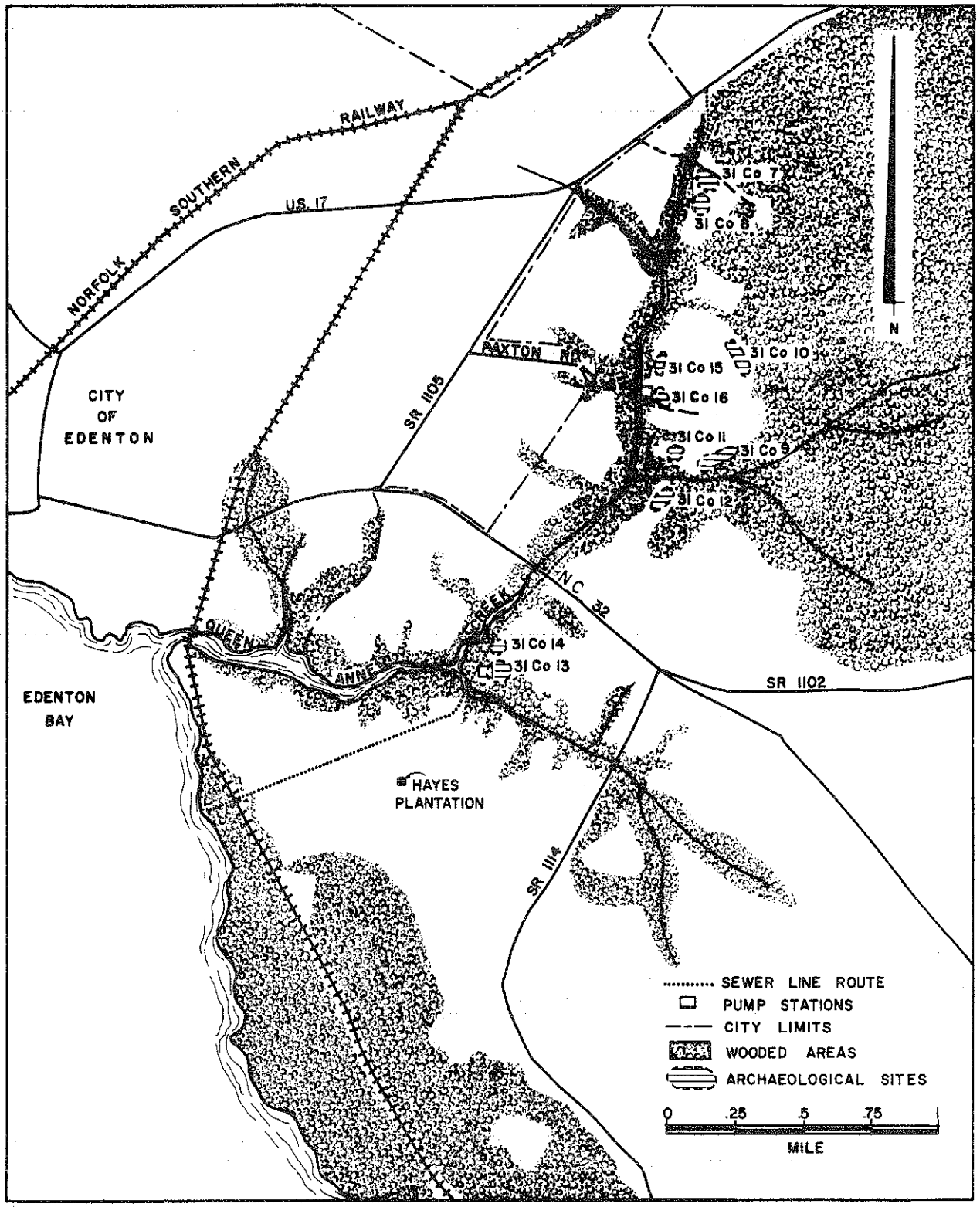

Figure 2. Archaeological Site Distribution Along Queen Anne Creek.

meters, the long axis of the site oriented east-west. The route of the colonial road to the "Desert" lies approximately 50 meters north, and now serves as a farm road. The site was planted in peanuts at the time of our survey, and surface visibility was only moderate. Agricultural activities over a long period of time have disturbed the site surface, and potential for intact cultural material is low. However, the site area is east of the sewer line corridor and will not be impacted by construction. Artifacts from the site, listed in Tables II and III, indicate a small farmstead or camp occupation in the Middle or Late Woodland period, and use as a farmstead or trash disposal area in the late 19th century (Modern Period) is evident.

31 Co 8

This medium sized site occupies an area 100 by 200 meters (long axis north-south) elevated 3.5 meters above the creek floodplain. It is separated from 31 Co 7 by a natural drainage system partially bisecting the Norfolk fine sandy loam ridge. Prehistoric materials were concentrated on the western side of the site, adjacent to the floodplain and approximately 20 meters from the creek. On the terrace above the floodplain is a forest fringe of oak, hickory and maple. The site was under cultivation at the time of the survey, limiting ground visibility. Subsurface tests indicate a relatively deep loam zone and specimen size argues for possibly intact deposits on the western side of the site. The sewer line route will pass below the floodplain terrace and will not impact the site. Material collected from the site represents the early (LeCroy projectile point, Figure 3d) and late (Savannah River projectile point) Archaic, during which the site was probably a small camp, and the middle and late Woodland period, when it may have been a camp or farmstead. The two

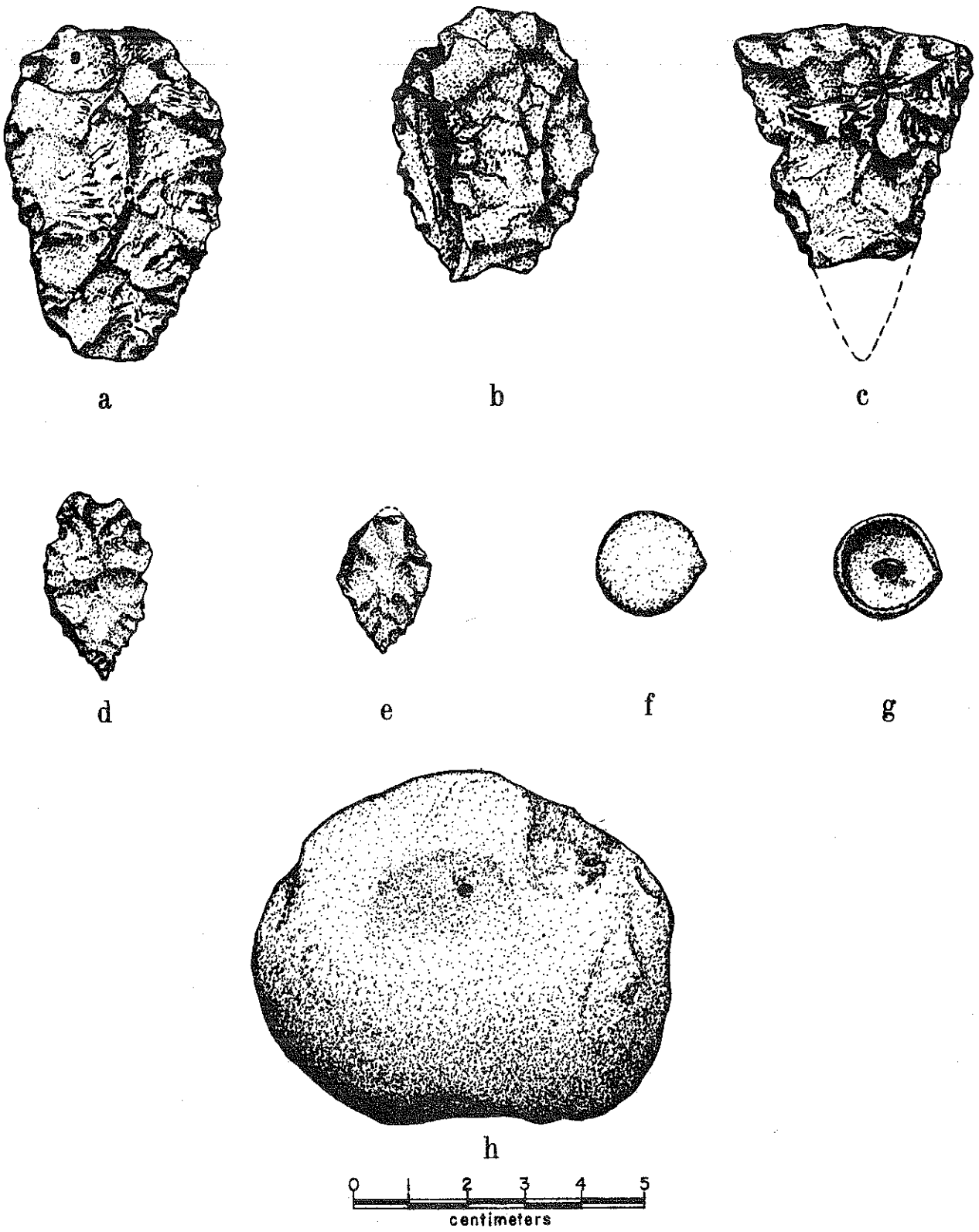

Figure 3. Artifacts from the project area: Blades (a-c), LeCroy point (d), Morrow Mountain point (e), brass button obverse (f) and reverse (g), pitted stone (h). a, c, and d are from 31 Co 8, e from 31 Co 9, f-h from 31 Co 11, and b from 31 Co 12. All actual size.

chipped stone blades illustrated in Figure 3a, c probably relate to the Archaic occupation. The few historic specimens indicate only minor site use for other than agricultural activities.

31 Co 9

Located on an eastern lateral tributary of Queen Anne Creek, this site occupies an area 100 by 70 meters with the long axis parallel to the lateral stream. Artifacts were scattered on the surface of the Norfolk fine sandy loam at an elevation of two meters above the stream level, but were concentrated toward the southeastern corner of the site where recently cleared ground was observed. The field was under cultivation at the time of our survey, and has been subjected to slope erosion through years of agricultural use. A fringe of oak-hickory forest separates the field from the floodplain to the south.

The site appears to have been first occupied during the Morrow Mountain phase of the middle Archaic, based on a projectile point of that type (Figure 3e). Woodland period occupation (early through late) left a significant sample of ceramics (Figure 4) and a few stone artifacts. Site use during both the Archaic and Woodland appears to have been as a temporary camp or farmstead (Woodland only). Some evidence of historic use, possibly residential, during the Federal period was reclaimed. The date is based on analysis of a kaolin pipe stem hole diameter (Noel-Hume 1974: 297-304).

The site is some distance from Queen Anne Creek and no sewer line route is planned for the lateral on which it is located.

31 Co 10

North of 31 Co 9, at the opposite end of the same cultivated field, this site is a surface scatter of prehistoric ceramics. Corn was planted

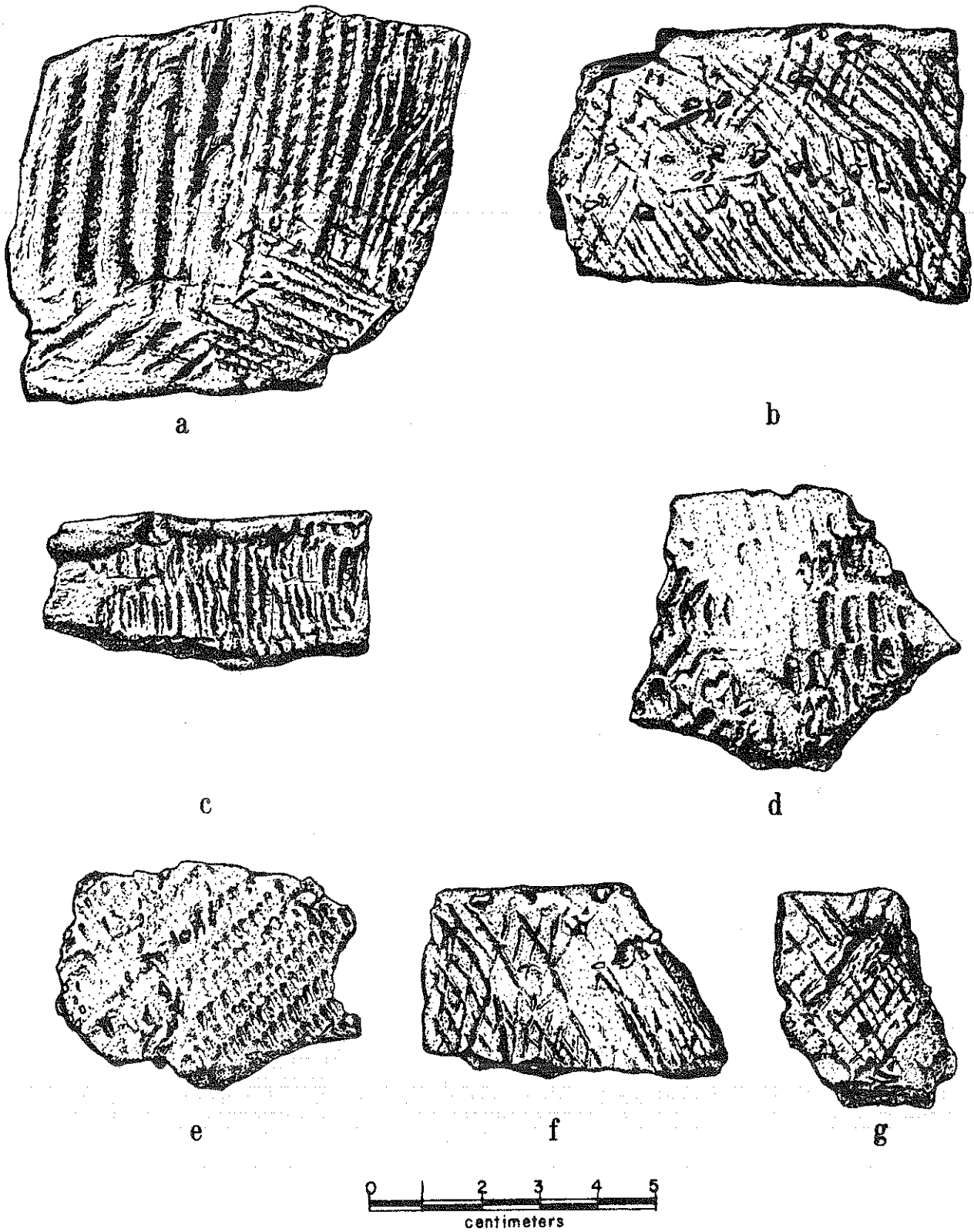

Figure 4. Ceramics from 31 Co 9: sand-tempered cord marked (a, g) and fabric impressed (c-d); grit tempered cord marked (b, f) and fabric impressed (e). All actual size.

in the field at the time of survey and severely limited surface visibility. The site may be related to the 31 Co 9 Woodland period occupation since it shares ceramic typology and soil type with the latter. It is well outside the project impact zone.

31 Co 11

Two hundred meters west of 31 Co 9, on the same lateral stream, this site lies on the Norfolk fine sandy loam 3 meters above the lateral floodplain. Material was collected from an 85 by 125 meter area paralleling the stream channel. A forest fringe of oak, hickory and sweet gum separates the cultivated field from the floodplain.

Artifacts indicate a small camp occupation during the Archaic, and an historic residence during the late Colonial and Federal periods. The latter temporal assignment is based on analysis of a button (Figures 3f-g), Type 16 (South 1963), and kaolin pipe stems with a time range from AD 1780-1830. A pitted stone ("nutting stone") from the Archaic component is shown in Figure 3h.

The site will not be impacted by the sewer line project.

31 Co 12

Directly south across the lateral from 31 Co 11 and 20 meters east of the Queen Anne Creek floodplain, this site is elevated 4 meters above the floodplain on Norfolk fine sandy loam. The site was under cultivation and visibility was poor. The few artifacts collected represent an Archaic camp, its debris scattered thinly over a 60 by 100-meter area. One of the chipped stone blades from the collection is illustrated in Figure 3b. The site will not be impacted.

31 Co 13

This site occupies the area designated for construction of a pumping station on Queen Anne Creek at its juncture with the first small

lateral east of the creek mouth (Figure 2). The site occupies a small (30 by 30 meters) area on a low ridge of Norfolk fine sandy loam, but has been extensively damaged by long years of plowing and sheet erosion. No material remain intact.

Collected artifacts indicate prehistoric use as a small camp or farmstead during middle and late Woodland times, and historic period scatter from the late 18th through the 20th centuries. It possibly served either as a refuse area or residence during the Federal to modern periods.

31 Co 14

Two hundred fifty meters north of 31 Co 13, a small surface scatter of late Woodland ceramics was found on the highest elevation of the Norfolk fine sandy loam above the Queen Anne Creek floodplain. It is possible that this is a small farmstead related to the 30 Co 13 occupation. It will not be impacted by the sewer line installation. Both 31 Co 13 and 14 were planted in peanuts at the time of the survey.

31 Co 15

This site lies 15 meters east of the Queen Anne Creek floodplain margin, and directly west across the field from 31 Co 10. Surface visibility was extremely poor due to the corn crop planted in the Norfolk fine sandy loam, and accurate site size could not be determined. Tests along the forest fringe (oak-hickory) above Queen Anne Creek indicated no contextual remains, however. The collection consisted of a few ceramic sherds assignable to the late Woodland period.

31 Co 16

Just north of the old "road to the Desert", and immediately south of 31 Co 15, is a small historic site which may have been a residence. Material was scattered over an area 45 by 60 meters north of the road and

TABLE II. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

	31 Co 7	31 Co 8	31 Co 9	31 Co 10	31 Co 11	31 Co 12	31 Co 13	31 Co 14	31 Co 15	31 Co 16
Ceramics										
Sand-tempered:										
net impressed		7	9				1			
cord marked	1	10	12				5			
fabric impressed		4	9	1			4	2		
residual	1	14	9				6	5		
Grit-tempered:										
net impressed								6		
cord marked			11	2			1	3		
fabric impressed		2	29				4	1	4	
residual	2		13				2	16	3	
Total	4	37	92	3			23	33	7	
Lithics										
Projectile points:										
LeCroy		1								
Morrow Mountain			1							
Savannah River		1								
Small stemmed			1							
Fragments							1			
Blades (including fragments)		4	1		3	1	1			
Cores		1			1					
Worked flakes		1			1					
Spalls	10	21	1		19		12			
Fire-cracked stone	2	16			30	1	3	4		
Hammerstones		1			2					
Grinding stone (mortar)					1		4			

All artifacts are from surface collections.

20 meters west of Queen Anne Creek on a 3 meter elevation above the floodplain. The Norfolk fine sandy loam was under cultivation at the time of the survey. Analysis of the few specimens indicates a Federal period occupation.

TABLE III. HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

	31 Co 7	31 Co 8	31 Co 9	31 Co 10	31 Co 11	31 Co 12	31 Co 13	31 Co 14	31 Co 15	31 Co 16
Ceramics										
Stoneware	8	2			3					1
Earthenware:										
saltglaze	1									
pearlware		1			1					1
residual	1				1					
Porcelain										1
Kaolin pipes:										
stem			1		1					
Bowl			1				1			
Brick			1							
Glass	2		1		2		1			
Metal										
Buttons					1					
Fossil shell*							2			

All artifacts are from surface collections.
*Derived from the early historic practice of mining fossil deposits to provide lime for fields.

Summary of Results

The ten archaeological sites recorded during this project lie within a zone of Norfolk fine sandy loam at elevations ranging from 2 to 4 meters above the eastern margin of the Queen Anne Creek floodplain.

All of the sites are relatively small, indicative of use only as temporary camps or farmsteads, and all are currently within cultivated areas. The sites range in age from the early Archaic (8000 BC) to relatively modern times.

Site distribution indicates selectivity for soil type, elevation and availability of natural resources, a seemingly recurrent pattern which requires more specific testing. Archaic period selection probably was governed by site elevation and proximity to both floodplain and upland terrace environments for a variety of faunal and floral food resources; this situation certainly obtained also during the Woodland period with the added factor of soil fertility and drainage. The latter factor probably was foremost in historic farmstead selection, but elevation of the residence site would have remained important. Travel access in prehistoric times was by footpath and stream, but location in historic times was dictated by available navigable waterway or road. It is no accident that the historic sites are in proximity to the older road system, since Queen Anne Creek would not have been sufficient for commercial transport.

Of the ten sites, only one (31 Co 13) will be impacted by project construction. 31 Co 13 lies within the area designated for construction of the pumping station at the confluence of the first lateral with Queen Anne Creek. This site is not intact, its cultural context having long since been lost to agriculture and erosion. Construction of the pumping station will not adversely affect any significant cultural deposits.

Seven other sites are located adjacent to the proposed sewer line route along the east side of Queen Anne Creek. All of these are situated on the terrace of Norfolk soil at varying distances from the floodplain. As long as the sewer line is routed within the planned easement corridor

(varying from 60 to 30 feet on either side of the creek), none of the sites will be impacted. Two other sites are located completely out of the project area. The status of impact for each site is tabulated in Table IV.

A single National Register site, Hayes Plantation, is near the project area, but will not be affected by the proposed force main from the Queen Anne Creek pumping station to Edenton Bay.

It is disappointing that none of the late Woodland period sites located during this survey qualify as the potential site or sites recorded by the English exploratory expedition in 1585. While these sites may well have been outliers, the larger village of Mascoming remains to be found.

TABLE IV. EVALUATION OF SITE IMPACT

Site Number	Project Segment	Impacted	Mitigation
31 Co 7	Sewer line route	No	None required
31 Co 8	Sewer line route	No	None required
31 Co 9	Out of project area		
31 Co 10	Out of project area		
31 Co 11	Sewer line route	No	None required
31 Co 12	Sewer line route	No	None required
31 Co 13	Pumping station	Yes	None required
31 Co 14	Sewer line route	No	None required
31 Co 15	Sewer line route	No	None required
31 Co 16	Sewer line route	No	None required

RECOMMENDATIONS

Clearance from impact upon archaeological and historical resources is recommended for the Edenton 201 Facilities addition project. Only one site will be impacted by construction, but this site (31 Co 13) has been previously disturbed by agricultural activities to the extent that it is no longer significant.

No standing structures of historic or architectural significance and no sites listed in the National Register of Historic places lie within the designated construction zone.

No mitigation of impact is required.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Appreciation is expressed to the Department of Geology, East Carolina University, for the loan of aerial photographs pertinent to the project area.

Illustrations for this report were prepared by Susan L. Moye, staff artist.

The following undergraduate assistants served on the field crew: Howard E. Albright, Kermit Moffitt, and David L. Prewett.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED WINTON 201 FACILITIES, HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared for the
Town of Winton, North Carolina
and
L. E. Wooten and Company
Consulting Engineers
Raleigh, North Carolina

by
David Sutton Phelps, Ph.D.

Archaeological Research Laboratory
East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina 27834

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INTRODUCTION

The Town of Winton is located on the Chowan River in eastern Hertford County, for which it is the county seat. The town has outgrown its present wastewater treatment plant and has proposed the construction of a new facility to meet expanding needs. As part of the environmental review process, an archaeological-historical study of the proposed facility was required prior to construction. On December 19, 1975, East Carolina University was requested by L. E. Wooten and Company, Raleigh, North Carolina, Consulting Engineers for the project, to submit a proposal for such a study based on plans and project description provided by the Consulting Engineers. The proposal was accepted and a contract signed by the Town of Winton and East Carolina University on January 29, 1976.

The field study was accomplished in February, 1976, followed by analysis and preparation of the report, submitted here in fulfillment of the contract. Upon completion of analysis, a letter recommending clearance of the project from impact upon archaeological and historical resources was sent to the Archaeology Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History (May 7, 1976), with a copy to the Consulting Engineers. The final report confirms that recommendation.

The Clearing House number for this project is 76-0862.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENT

The Chowan River flows southward from the Virginia line carving a channel through the Talbot Terrace of marine sediments (Richards 1950). The present channel of the Chowan is migrating generally westward, leaving a mature-to-old age floodplain to the east. Winton lies on the west bank of the river at elevations ranging from 40 to 50 feet above sea level and typical of the eastern edge of the Talbot formation. Gradual high bank erosion (Bellis, O'Connor and Riggs 1975:23) of the terrace in the Winton locality has produced relatively steep banks bisected by small creeks and erosion channels carrying run-off from the terrace uplands.

Soils on the uplands belong to the Lakeland-Pactolus association of well drained sandy and loamy soils which have been farmed extensively since prehistoric times. Typical upland vegetative communities have been disturbed by both the farming activities and extensive logging. A description of the floral and faunal communities in the project area has been prepared by McDaniel and Bellis (1976).

The proposed waste treatment plant lies approximately 3,000 feet east-southeast of Winton and 800 feet south of the Chowan River (Figure 1). The plant site measures 600 by 800 feet and is located on the Talbot Terrace uplands at about 42 feet above sea level. The entire site is covered with second growth loblolly pine, indicating a gradual recovery from relatively recent logging. Understory growth is dense and the ground surface is completely covered with pine straw.

From the southern corner of the plant site, an access road with a 60-foot right-of-way connects the property with highway S. R. 1401 (Tuscarora Road). The access road right-of-way passes through a pine forest similar to that of the plant site except that the trees are older

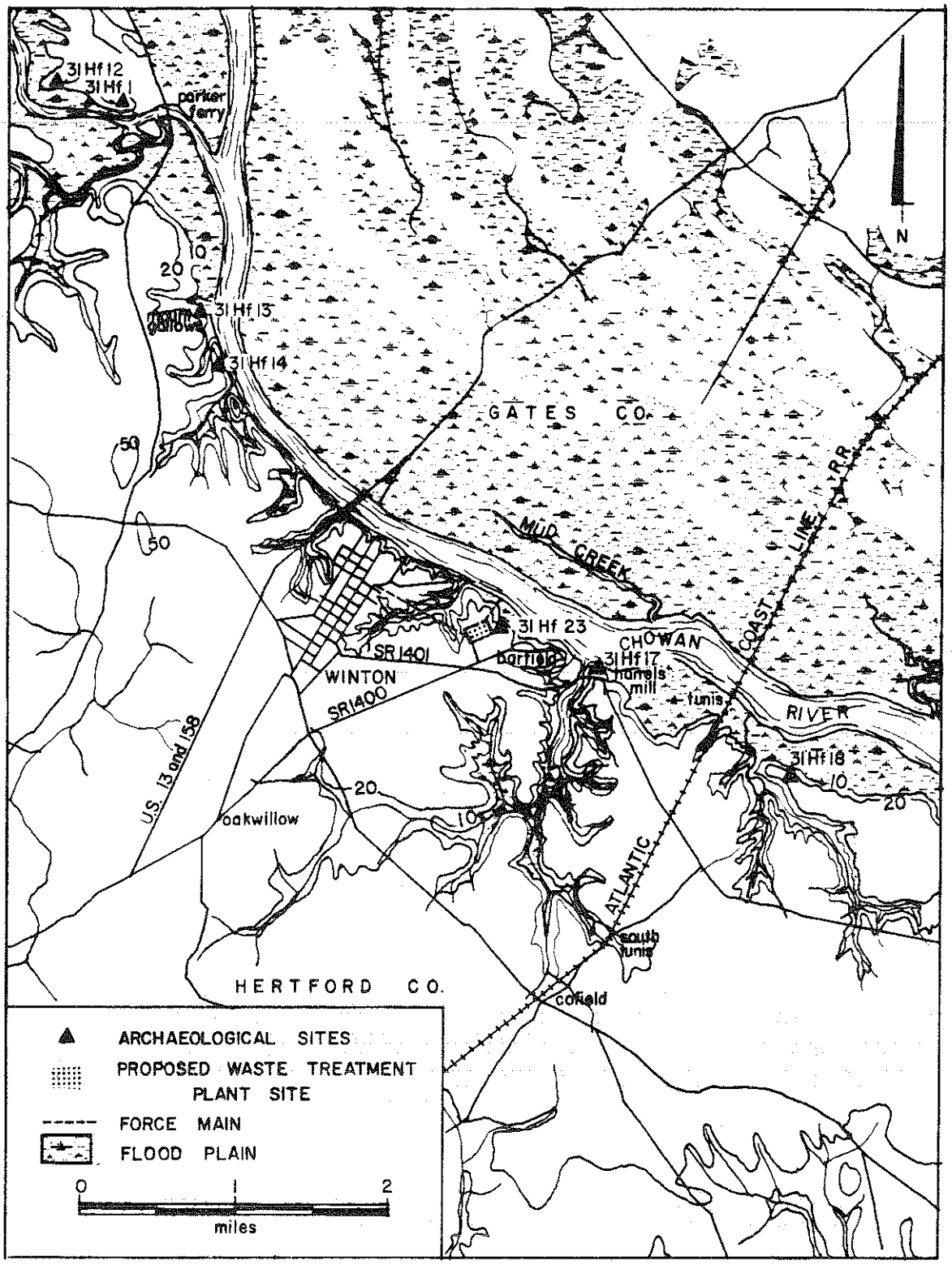

Figure 1. Archaeological site distribution in the vicinity of the Winton waste treatment facility.

and taller, and the ground carpet of pine needles is more dense. Both the treatment plant and the access road lie on generally flat terrain back from the river.

A proposed 12-inch effluent line will occupy a 40-foot-wide easement corridor from the northeast corner of the plant site to the Chowan River, a distance of about 800 feet. The line descends from the uplands into a narrow zone of floodplain forest along the river, generally paralleling an erosion gully located south of the line.

The proposed treatment plant site is to be connected to the existing system by an 8-inch force main running southeast from the corner of Anderson and Brickell streets 3000 feet to the new plant. This line parallels the river some 800-900 feet to the east, and crosses a small tributary stream bisecting the upland terrace approximately midway between the plant site and the western town limit of Winton. Vegetation varies along this line from secondary pine forest, to mixed hardwood fringe along the stream, wetland species in the stream valley, and cleared open field next to Anderson Street.

Archaeological-Historical Potential

The entire stretch of uplands on the western bank of the Chowan River is considered a high potential area for archaeological sites because of its favorable environment and historic prominence in late prehistoric and colonial times. For this reason, any project proposing ground disturbance should be preceded by proper study.

In this particular project area, three locations were assigned high potential: (1) the treatment plant site because of its proximity to the old Barfield landing and ferry and the possibility of a late

prehistoric or a protohistoric Indian village; (2) the effluent line route where it crosses the upland bluff, since previous surveys of similar niches on the Chowan have indicated high potential for Woodland and Archaic period camps; (3) the force main route where it crosses the small stream, both banks having similar potential to 2 (above).

In this study the research methods were designed to test the potential outlined above as far as practical, and produced a single prehistoric site adjacent to, but outside, the effluent line corridor (Figure 1).

RESEARCH METHODS

Upon receipt of project plans and maps from the Consulting Engineer, these were correlated with site distribution maps in the Archaeological Research Laboratory and known sites plotted on the project maps. Information on known sites resulted from a search of the North Carolina Archaeological Survey and National Register of Historic Places files for Hertford County. Following this, pertinent historic and archaeological references were reviewed for other possible sites, and environmental data compiled. Site potential based on similar locational situations was assigned to various parts of the project area.

Survey procedure was formulated after the above review and a preliminary visit to the project area. The basic method was a thorough on-foot inspection of all line routes, the access road, and the plant site; however, because of the nature of the ground cover on 95 percent of the project area, shovel and posthole samples were necessarily employed to obtain information of both surface and sub-surface deposits. At the treatment plant site, these samples were taken every 10 meters (35 feet)

in a grid pattern over the entire site; along the line and access road corridors they were excavated at irregular intervals except where high potential had been assigned. In the latter case, the intervals were lessened and coverage was more comprehensive. The survey specifically searched for artifactual evidence of prehistoric and early historic sites, as well as standing structures or their remains. Where such evidence was found, a more intensive investigation and collection ensued, and the site recorded on standard archaeological survey forms.

Following the field study, notes on cultural and environmental data were compiled and analyzed, site collections analyzed and compared with existing data to trace them in chronological and cultural context, and notes and artifacts cataloged into the permanent collections of the Archaeological Research Laboratory where they are part of the public records of North Carolina.

Following analysis, preliminary clearance from impact was recommended by letter to the Division of Archives and History so that the project might proceed while the final report was prepared.

The study required 19 man-days for completion (background research--3; field--6; processing and analysis--4; typing, drafting and report preparation--6).

Map references for this study are the U.S.G.S Winton Quad (1908), North Carolina and Hertford County Soils maps, the current D.O.T. Hertford County highway map, and Cumming's (1966) historical series.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The survey of the Winton waste treatment facility resulted in location of one modern structure on the force main route (removal has

been arranged) and one prehistoric site (31 Hf 23) west of, and outside, the effluent line corridor from the plant site to the river. Construction of the facility will have no impact upon historical or archaeological resources although historic records and previous studies indicate considerable cultural activity in the general area.

Previous Research

Previous research on prehistoric and protohistoric sites and cultures in the area has been meager. Lewis Binford recorded 17 sites in Hertford County in 1956-57, primarily with the aid of Mr. Percy Minton of Ahoskie. The eighteenth site resulted from an impact study of the Farmers' Chemical Association (FCX) plant site at Tunis in 1969 by UNC-Chapel Hill. None of these sites are in the project area (Figure 1). In 1972-73, a small research grant from the E.C.U. Research Council enabled the author to re-survey the previously recorded sites along the Chowan and study the area around Swain's Mill in some detail. That study resulted in recording of sites 31 Hf 19 through 22 and the salvage of site 31 Hf 19, now destroyed by cottage construction (report in preparation).

From the previous studies cited above, local informants and collections, and popular literature, the area is known to have a continuous prehistoric occupation from Paleo-Indian times (cir. 10,000 BC) into the Colonial period of history. Sufficient records exist from the latter period (Corbitt 1953) to authenticate this part of the Chowan as the homeland of the powerful Chowanoke tribe of the coastal Algonkin culture. After removal of the Chowanokes to a Gates County reservation in AD 1677, the Iroquoian-speaking Meherrin, Nottoway and Tuscarora

frequently inhabited temporary villages in the previous Chowanoke territory, and Tuscarora Beach (previously Barfield Landing) derives its name from these later incursions. The Tuscarora war ended these activities and conflict by A.D. 1715, and the native population exists today only as thoroughly acculturated, scattered remnants with a dim remembrance of Indian heritage.

Historic records began with Lane's 1586 expedition from Roanoke Island, but are neither frequent nor highly informative until after colonial expansion from the Virginia Colony into the area became a regular practice in the 1660's. By the early 1700's the Carolina colony was well established with communities and plantations along the Chowan.

Extant histories of Hertford County (Winborne 1906; Hertford County Bicentennial Commission 1976) are general in nature, but suffice to indicate some historical activities in the project vicinity. At the end of Tuscarora Road (S.R. 1401) today lies Tuscarora Beach where the author enjoyed swimming as a boy some 40 years ago and more recently. On the Winton quadrangle (1908 edition), "Tuscarora Road" was the "Barfield Road", ending at what had once been a King's Landing and customs warehouse and dock in the early 1700's. Later in history, there was a ferry from this point to Gates County on the opposite shore, but by 1908 the ferry had been moved upstream to Winton. It is probable that the uplands above Barfield were fields in earlier historic times, but had grown up in forest by the 1930's.

Survey Results in the Project Area

Within the current town limits of Winton, all sewer lines are to be laid within street right-of-ways already disturbed. A pumping station

at the end of Faison Street similarly will be constructed in a previously disturbed and filled area.

The waste treatment plant site, approximately 1,000 feet east of the intersection of S.R. 1400-1401, lies on the west end of an upland peninsula formed by two erosion channels. This wooded area is about .6 mile from Tuscarora Beach (old Barfield Landing) and is thus relatively removed from historic and prehistoric activities which occurred there. The surface inspection and test grid produced no evidence or artifacts of either historic and prehistoric sites or activities; only occasional modern debris was encountered.

A modern structure lies partially within the easement for the force main on the west side of Anderson Street but provision has been made for its removal. This utility structure has no architectural value. Tests and surface search along the remainder of the force main route produced no evidence of sites.

Survey and tests along the effluent line easement from plant site to river yielded completely negative evidence of sites or activities, but a routine reconnaissance of the surrounding area resulted in location of a small prehistoric site.

31 Hf 23

This small site is located 200 meters northeast of the plant site and approximately 50 meters east of the effluent line easement (Figure 1). Artifacts were found sparsely scattered over the surface of a 4 meter (13 feet) elevation of Coxville sandy loam above the river. The area had been recently logged, and test holes revealed no evidence of stratified deposits. An erosion gully with intermittent stream and developed flood-

plain vegetation lies west of the site, and forms the eastern side of the peninsula on which the treatment plant is to be located. South of the site, elevation increases rapidly to the average 40 foot elevation of the uplands.

Surface collection was obtained in an approximately 50 meter diameter area, and consisted of the ceramics listed in Table I, below. The sample is small and indicates a temporary habitation, probably used in both the early (1000 B.C. - 300 A.D.) and late (1000 - 1700 A.D.) Woodland period. However, this should be considered tentative since the site was not extensively investigated not being pertinent to project impact.

The site type compares favorably with early and middle Woodland temporary camps known from previous studies along the Chowan; in most such situations small collecting-hunting-fishing camps (probably seasonal) of these periods occupy small "fingers" of land at the confluence of small tributary streams with the Chowan River. Larger, more permanent late Woodland villages are usually located on the more extensive uplands.

TABLE I. Ceramics from 31 Hf 23*

Sand tempered,	cord marked	2
	residual	2
Grit tempered,	cord marked	2
	fabric impressed	3
	residual	4
	Total	13

*All specimens from surface.

CULTURAL SUMMARY

The archaeological-historical study of the Winton waste treatment facilities produced no evidence of archaeological sites, standing

structures (other than a modern utility building) of architectural or historical significance, or artifacts (other than modern) within the project property.

High potential areas assigned prior to the project were based on recorded historic activities and previously recorded sites along the Chowan drainage. These were: (1) the waste treatment plant site, in close proximity to the colonial "King's Landing" and, later, ferry at Barfield (now Tuscarora Beach); apparently the plant site area was too far inland to have experienced activities related to the landing, and served only as farm and timber land. (2) The force main route on either bank of the small tributary stream which bisects it--these locations were probably too far from the river to have served as collecting-hunting-gathering camps in prehistoric times. (3) The point where the effluent line descends from the upland to the floodplain--this location is behind a narrow zone of floodplain forest and more desirable locations were to be found east and west.

The one archaeological site (31 Hf 23) located in the survey was found east of the effluent line on a "finger" of uplands adjacent to the river. It appears to have been an early Woodland camp located to exploit reverine and upland natural resources, and is similar in location to other known camps of this period along the Chowan. It may possibly have served as a camp in the late Woodland period, but the small sample of artifacts from the site renders this assignment tentative. The site is outside the project boundaries and will not be impacted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No sites or artifacts of archaeological or historical significance, National Register sites, or standing structures (other than a modern

utility building) of architectural or historical importance were found within the Winton 201 facility project area; clearance from impact upon historical and archaeological resources is recommended.

Site 31 Hf 23 should be re-surveyed under more controlled conditions for archaeological purposes, but this is not the responsibility of the Town of Winton or the Consulting Engineer.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PROPOSED ELIZABETH CITY INDUSTRIAL PARK, PASQUOTANK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared for the

Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce
and the
East Carolina University
Regional Development Institute

by

David Sutton Phelps, Ph. D.

Archaeological Research Laboratory
East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina 27834

March 27, 1976

INTRODUCTION

The Chamber of Commerce, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, has proposed the development of the Elizabeth City Industrial Park in an area just south of the city limits in Pasquotank County. Prior to development, the A-95 review process required clearance of the project area from impact upon archaeological and historical resources. The Archaeological Research Laboratory, East Carolina University, was requested to perform such a study of the proposed Industrial Park by the East Carolina University Regional Development Institute, which is assisting the Chamber of Commerce in planning the project.

The archaeological-historical study was accomplished between March 22 and March 26, 1976 and is reported here in fulfillment of the agreement. The Clearing House number for this project is 76-0063, assigned on November 18, 1975.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Elizabeth City Industrial Park contains approximately 158 acres situated in the triangular area formed by highways N.C. 168 (Weeksville Road), S.R. 1101 (Pear Tree Road) and SR 1133 (Perkins Lane). The Park has road frontage along NC 168 (Weeksville Road), and is bi-sected by a spur line of the Southern Railway System serving the U. S. Coast Guard Facility at Weeksville (Figure 1).

Along NC 168, the proposed Park property has been developed for some time, and includes residential as well as farm related structures, small businesses, and light industries. A large section of the eastern half is occupied by Afton Farms.

An enclave, not included in the Park, along NC 168 opposite Edgewood Road contains a drive-in restaurant, convenience store, and a

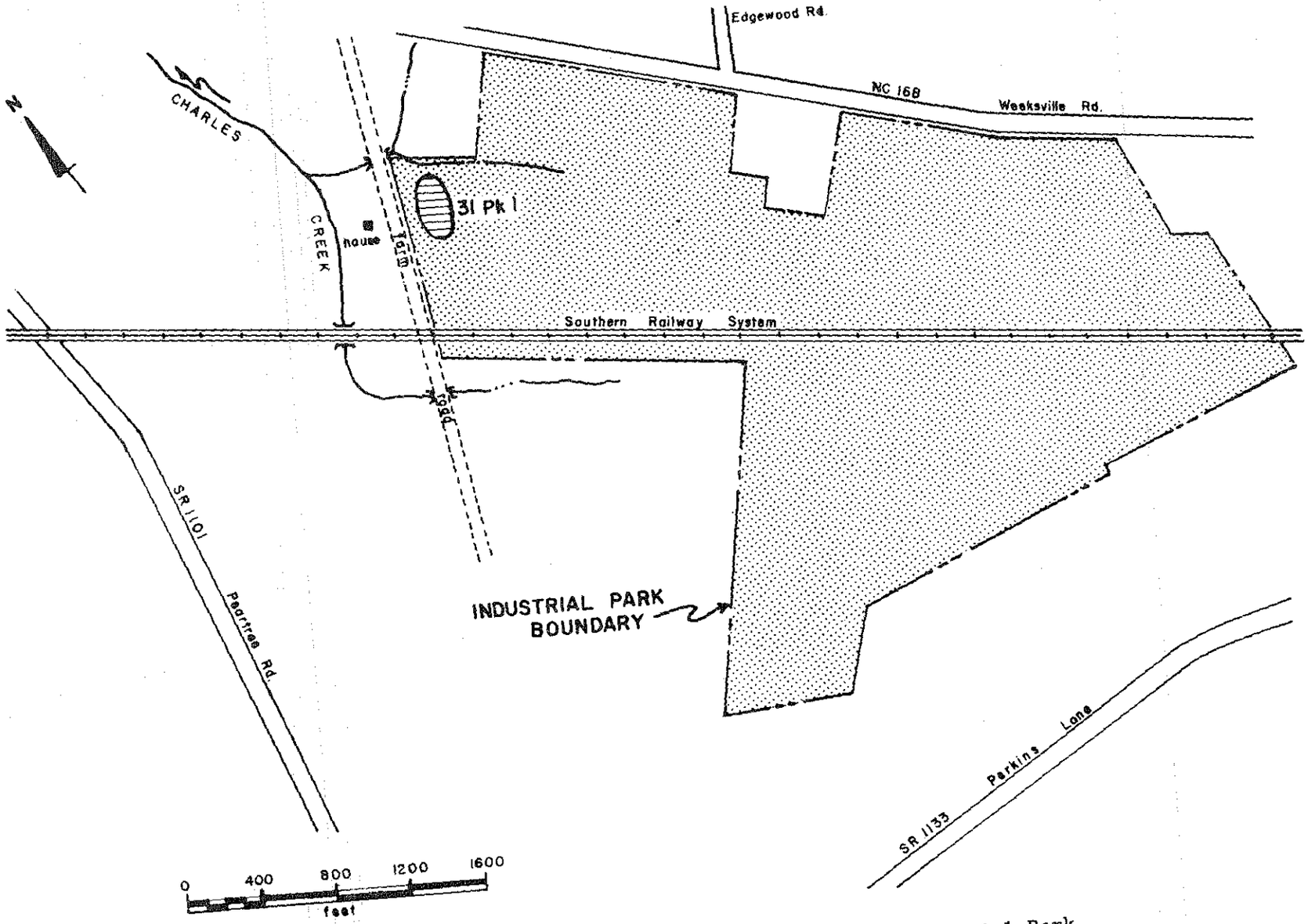

Figure 1. Archaeological site distribution in the Elizabeth City Industrial Park.

light industrial plant.

South of the developed strip along NC 168, the project area contains fields, pastures, and a minor percentage of forested land. The terrain is generally flat, a condition normal in this part of Pasquotank County, and requires a network of man-made ditches and canals to facilitate drainage. On the extreme western edge of the property, a low ridge trends north-south parallel to a tributary of Charles Creek, which flows northeast to join the Pasquotank River. Exact elevation of the ridge is not readily available since the U.S.G.S. Elizabeth City quadrangle (7.5' series, 1948 revision of the 1942 Army Map Service issue) does not show elevation or contours. Soils in the project area belong primarily to the Pasquotank-Barclay-Weeksville association of generally friable, fine-textured sediments of marine origin (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1957:38). Two soil types cover most of the project area; Pasquotank very fine sandy loam and Elkton silt loam (sandy substratum phase). Both of these soils require intensive drainage management for productivity, and were planted to pasture or soybeans in the 1975-76 season. The low ridge on the western edge of the project area is composed of very gently sloping Barclay and Bertie very fine sandy loams. Below these is a narrow band of Mattapex very fine sandy loam which slopes into the Bibb soil of the Charles Creek tributary floodplain.

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

The study began with a review of pertinent archaeological and historical sources (Griffin 1970; Haag 1958; Mook 1944), historical (Cumming 1966) and other map references, and environmental data (U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service 1957). The Pasquotank County file of the North

Carolina Archaeological Survey was checked for previously recorded sites and other archaeological information sources were consulted.

Following the preliminary resource study, a visit to the project area for the purpose of establishing the property boundaries and determining impact potential was accomplished on March 22, 1976.

The survey of the project area was performed on March 25, 1976, by the author and two assistants. Survey procedure consisted of an on-foot inspection of the entire property, with emphasis on the higher potential zone near the western boundary, during which signs of significant human activity in the form of artifacts, foundations or other structural evidence, and standing structures were sought. The survey resulted in the recording of one insignificant site of prehistoric and historic activity on the western ridge. After collecting materials from this site and noting its areal extent, test excavations were opened to determine the presence or absence of intact remains below the surface. Similarly, other sections of the ridge outside the site area were tested to ascertain accurate limits of artifact distribution.

Surface visibility in the project area was poor due to dense clover and grass cover in the pasture area and soybean remnants in the plowed sections. These conditions required occasional testing to determine presence or absence of cultural content.

Upon conclusion of the field survey, materials were processed, cataloged, and analyzed, field notes transcribed, and the project report prepared. 3.3 man-days were required for the field study, and 3 man-days for analysis and report preparation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL

No archaeological sites have been recorded for Pasquotank County in the North Carolina Archaeological Survey. The county has never been surveyed, although its potential for significant prehistoric information is extremely high. Haag's (1958) study of the coastal area lists no sites in Pasquotank but his study was directed toward solution of a particular problem rather than general site location.

Information from the Museum of the Albemarle and from various artifact collectors in the Elizabeth City vicinity indicates local knowledge of a considerable number of archaeological sites in the county, but none were known in the immediate project area.

Based on the initial inspection of the project area, the potential for archaeological sites was very low except for the ridge of Barclay and Bertie soils on the western side of the property; this area was assigned low-to-moderate potential. Experience has shown that the flat soil zones with poor natural drainage in the coastal zone do not normally support sites of prehistoric occupation (Phelps 1975:25-26). Prior to the era of drainage channel construction, such zones were originally wooded and served as foraging and hunting preserves. When sites are found, they occupy the ridges adjacent to stream channels, and are frequently of a temporary nature.

The potential for historic sites of the Colonial and Federal periods was considered moderate. Several land grants issued in AD 1663 were located in the area between the proposed Industrial Park and the Pasquotank River (Griffin 1970:5-7). Apparently this early development remained fairly concentrated along the river and previous road systems, although maps of 1770, 1775, and 1808 show considerable occupation in the vicinity of the project area, which may have been partially cleared for

farming during that time. Historic houses, farmsteads, and business establishments, like the Indian villages, would have been located on the higher ridges and along paths of commerce or communication.

The section of the project area along N.C. 168 (Weeksville Road) was negated from impact due to long-term disturbance through construction and intense use which has probably obliterated previous sites if such existed.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

One archaeological site was located and recorded as a result of the survey. The site, designated 31 Pk 1, lies on the northern end of a ridge of gently sloping Barclay and Bertie soil types, and is immediately adjacent to the western property boundary of the proposed Industrial Park (Figure 1). Cultural materials were collected from the surface of an area measuring approximately 50 by 75 meters, but were not numerous or particularly diagnostic of specific cultural components. The collection included a quartz milling stone, sandstone abrader, and a quartz flake representative of a prehistoric occupation, and brick fragments, 3 ceramic sherds and a glass bottle sherd all datable to the early 20th or late 19th centuries. The prehistoric specimens are of types which could have been in use during any cultural phase from 5000 BC to the period of European contact.

Four test excavations failed to produce any specimens or other evidence of intact cultural remains. It is probable that the main part of this site lies west of the Industrial Park property around a residence occupying the higher elevation of the ridge. That area was not checked because permission was not available and the area is not within the project.

That section of site 31 Pk 1 lying within the project boundary is not intact, and cultural evidence is limited and insignificant.

No other evidence of historic (except quite modern) or prehistoric sites, artifacts, or activities was found within the project area, and no standing structures of historic or architectural significance exist.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Clearance from impact upon archaeological and historical resources is recommended for the proposed Elizabeth City Industrial Park as currently planned.

The original project map shows a future development area (not indicated in Figure 1) to the southwest of the current project. A precursory inspection of this area indicates moderate potential for archaeological sites and, if this area is eventually developed, such development should be preceded by a thorough survey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is grateful to Mr. Nelson P. ("Bud") Watkins, Vice President of the Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce, for his aid in providing information, maps, and assistance expedient to the accomplishment of this study.

Assistance in the field study was provided by Jerry E. Hilliard and David L. Prewett, graduate and undergraduate Research Assistants, respectively, in the Research Laboratory. Susan L. Moye prepared the illustrations, and manuscript typing was done by Alice A. Merriman.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE EASTERN SHORE OF ROANOKE ISLAND FROM SHALLOWBAG BAY TO WANCHESE HARBOR

Prepared for the

Department of the Army
Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers
Wilmington, North Carolina 28401

by

David S. Phelps, Ph.D.

East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina 27834

March, 1977

U. S. Army Engineer District, Wilmington
Purchase Order DACW54-76-M-1334

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ABSTRACT

The U. S. Army Engineer District, Wilmington, has planned maintenance dredging of the Roanoke Sound channel from Shallowbag Bay to Wanchese Harbor along the eastern shore of Roanoke Island, Dare County, North Carolina. In addition, enlargement of the boat basin at Wanchese Harbor and channel improvement southward to Oregon Inlet is proposed.

East Carolina University was retained to conduct a study of potential impact of the project upon archaeological and historical resources, with particular emphasis on historically sensitive Roanoke Island. The study was completed in 1976, with a recommendation for clearance from primary impact.

One secondary prehistoric site (31 Dr 49) was recorded near Broad Creek Point, the reported Confederate earthworks and ballast deposit at Ballast Point investigated and found to be previously destroyed, and evaluation of Wanchese harbor expansion considered negative in impact on cultural resources. One site south of Wanchese Harbor, 31 Dr 35, may be secondarily impacted by future development resulting from harbor improvement but is not within the presently defined Corps project area.

INTRODUCTION

Under provisions of the River and Harbor Act of 1970, the U. S. Army Engineer District, Wilmington, North Carolina, has planned modification of the existing harbor at Wanchese, Dare County, the existing channel from Wanchese to Oregon Inlet, and will perform maintenance dredging of the Roanoke Sound channel from Wanchese northward into Shallowbag Bay at Manteo. A required part of the Environmental Impact Statement for the project was an archaeological reconnaissance to determine impact of the proposed work on cultural resources. Arrangements for this study were made by the Corps of Engineers with East Carolina University under terms of Purchase Order Number DACW54-76-M-1334, dated 22 December, 1975.

The archaeological reconnaissance and necessary background research were performed in February and March, 1976, followed by analysis and preparation of the final report, submitted here to conclude the requirements of the purchase order. The study resulted in identification of an historical area (Ballast Point) and a secondary prehistoric site (31 Dr 49) which will be impacted by the project. However, neither of these sites retain any significant intact evidence, and clearance from impact without need for mitigation was recommended to the Corps of Engineers and the N. C. Division of Archives and History in a letter transmitted March 10, 1976. A third site (31 Dr 35) near Wanchese will not be impacted by the project, but may experience future, secondary impact as a result of developments in Wanchese in response to improved facilities.

Modification of Wanchese harbor, now also the responsibility of the N. C. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, was described

and published in a Corps of Engineers Public Notice, SAWC077-N-028-003-0010, dated 14 October 1976. This study satisfies the needs set forth in Paragraph 7 of that Public notice.

Dr. David S. Phelps directed the study, assisted by Jerry E. Hilliard (Field Supervisor), Howard E. Albright, Aubrey K. Barbee and David L. Prewett.

Aid in identification of geological specimens was provided by Dr. M. P. O'Connor, Chairman of the Department of Geology, East Carolina University, and a boat for our shoreline survey was made available by the Department of Biology, East Carolina University. The cooperation of these persons and agencies is gratefully acknowledged.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project area is located on and adjacent to Roanoke Island, Dare County, in the estuarine system of the North Carolina Coastal Zone. Roanoke is a relatively stable, crescent-shaped island measuring approximately 10 miles long by 3 miles wide, with its long axis generally north-south. It is separated from Bodie Island, one of the outer barrier chain, by Roanoke Sound and the Dare County mainland to the west by Croatan Sound (Figure 1).

Roanoke Island in its general present form has existed for approximately 2-3000 years (Riggs and O'Connor 1974:14), a geological estimate which compares favorably with known archaeological data for the island. Its formation was the result of a complex and continuing set of coastal system processes which have been described in recent research reports (Riggs and O'Connor 1974; 1975). The island today consists of two higher elevations on the north and south ends connected by an intermittent distribution of lower ridges along the western side. Elevations

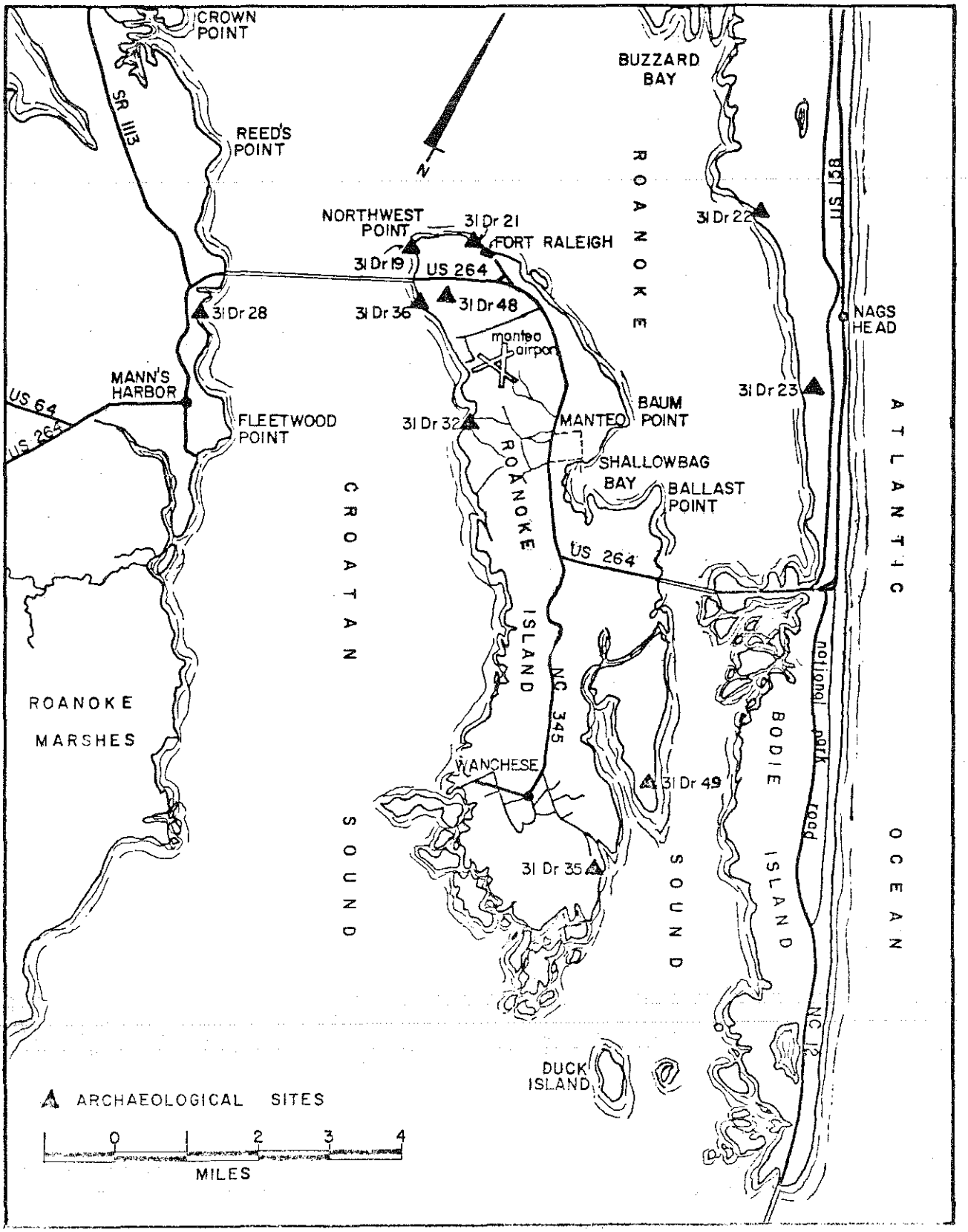

Figure 1. Archaeological sites in the project area.

are highest on the north shore where dunes range from 25 to 60 feet above sea level and the shoreline is relatively steep without marsh development. Back of this northern sand ridge, elevation averages 10 to 15 feet, as it does on the southern end. Between the northern and southern higher ground, elevation along the central portion is 5 feet or less. The northern and southern high ground consists of sandy soils with loamy surface zones of the Pactolus-Wakula-Wagram association. In the waist of the island and surrounding the southern end are extensive marsh communities on soils of the Capers Association of silty loams and peats. Numerous small hammocks, drowning remnant ridges, exist in the marsh areas along the eastern side of the island from Shallowbag Bay to Wanchese.

Mixed forest of pine, oak and other species occupies the higher elevations on the sandy soils and hammocks, while juncus and spartina marsh dominates on the Capers association.

The Corps of Engineers project area is located along the eastern shore of Roanoke Island, beginning in Shallowbag Bay at Manteo on the northern end, and terminating at Wanchese on the southern end. Specific modification include: (1) Maintenance dredging of the Roanoke Sound channel for a distance of 7 miles along the east side of the island from the northern end in Albemarle Sound to a point abreast the entrance to Wanchese harbor. Included in this segment is the Shallowbag Bay channel into Manteo harbor. Mo modification of these channel segments is required, and spoil deposition will occur in areas previously used for that purpose; specifically, disposal from Ballast Point to Broad Creek point will be on the marsh shore, over existing spoil banks. (2) The channel from Wanchese harbor to Oregon Inlet will be deepened and enlarged

from the present 12 feet by 100 feet to 14 by 120 feet, jetties constructed at Oregon Inlet and the entrance channel enlarged to 20 feet by 400 feet. Spoil disposal for this segment will be beside the channel except at Oregon Inlet where sea disposal is planned. (3) The Wanchese harbor will be deepened from 12 to 14 feet and enlarged from 180 feet by 610 feet to an area of 15 acres. The enlargement will be toward Roanoke Sound, north and east of the present basin.

Project Impact Potential

The areas of the project assigned highest potential for impact were: (1) the historic zone at Ballast point, (2) the shoreline of Roanoke Island from Ballast Point to Broad Creek, particularly where spoil disposal might infringe on small hammocks, and (3) the area around Wanchese harbor where dredging and deposition would destroy two small hammocks east of the present basin. No impact would occur in existing channels, and planned enlargement of other existing channel segments was not of sufficient magnitude to endanger any submarine cultural resources not already affected by channel construction. The marine dynamics of Oregon Inlet, coupled with years of maintenance, would not appear to have further impact on underwater objects or wrecks. These would not be expected at the construction location.

RESEARCH METHODS

Project specifications for the study set forth by the Corps of Engineers required a cultural resource reconnaissance including records and literature search, on-ground survey and test excavation if necessary to assess the general nature of archaeological and historical resources possibly present and determine probable impact upon these.

Upon receipt of the Corps Purchase Order, the North Carolina Archaeological Survey file for Dare County and the National Register of Historic Places were searched for sites in the project area. Next, the Corps of Engineers project map was correlated with standard research maps for the project area (U.S.G.S. Manteo, Oregon Inlet and Wanchese quads, 7.5' series, 1953; North Carolina Historical Map Series, Cumming 1966), and known sites plotted on the project map. General environmental and historical information was referenced and reviewed, and particular historical sources which might have application to the project studied in depth. From this information, a tentative assignment of cultural potential for the project area was made, and field research strategy planned.

The initial ground survey was carried out by two teams of two men each, followed by an on-site review by the Project Director and Field Supervisor to authenticate results of the survey. Existing spoil disposal areas from Shallowbag Bay to the U.S. 64-264 bridge over Roanoke Sound were accessible by vehicle and were surveyed on foot, the entire shoreline being carefully searched for cultural evidence. From the bridge south to Broad Creek Point, boat transport was required, the team stopping at regular intervals to search spoil piles and nearby small hammocks for specimens and evidence. Both teams joined to investigate the expansion area at Wanchese harbor, covering both the marsh area and small hammocks. Where cultural evidence was located, the area was sketch-mapped, material collected, notes made on deposition and environment, and an assessment of possible impact made. No formal test excavations were required during the survey, but small shovel-hole tests were opened where deemed necessary to sample subsurface content or strata.

Following the ground survey, notes were compiled and interpreted, specimens cataloged into the permanent collections of the Archaeological Research Laboratory where they are available as public records of the State of North Carolina, site data assembled and entered on standard site forms, and analysis of data accomplished. Further reference work was accomplished where necessary to elucidate certain aspects of the study, and the final report begun. A letter recommending clearance was issued immediately following the field study when it became obvious that no significant sites would be impacted.

The study required a total of 29 man-days, including field study (14), background research (5), processing and analysis (4), drafting and typing (2) and report preparation (4).

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The study resulted in recording of one secondary prehistoric site, 31 Dr 49, the location of which had been previously reported by geological research terms, and more specific information relating to Ballast Point. Neither of these sites retain significant information, and both have been previously impacted by dredging and other activities, without which no knowledge of 31 Dr 49 would exist.

Possible secondary impact from harbor improvement at Wanchese may result in obliteration of site 31 Dr 35, but this project will not have primary impact. This and other results are discussed below.

Previous Research

Because of its long record of significant prehistoric and historic events, the entirety of Roanoke Island is considered an historically sensitive area. Any project which would potentially disturb or destroy

evidence of such events should provide time and funds for necessary archaeological-historical studies prior to its commencement.

Prior to 1972, the only major archaeological study of the North Carolina coastal area was that of Haag (1958), whose initial survey recorded a number of sites and formed a general chronology for the period from about 1000 B.C. to historic contact. Haag recorded three sites on Roanoke Island, all located on the northern end (Figure 1). These include 31 Dr 19 at Northwest Point, the probable village observed by the English in 1584 A.D., Fort Raleigh (31 Dr 20) and 31 Dr 21 which refers to scatters of prehistoric specimens along the entire north shore.

Stimulated by late 19th century renewed interest in the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony", Talcott Williams conducted a brief study of Roanoke Island (Williams 1896). He reported, among others, two prehistoric sites; one on the northeastern side and one south of Wanchese, which were apparently not visited or recorded by Haag, and proposed a possible relationship of Ballast Point to the period of early exploration. The significance of these sites is discussed below.

In 1972, much of Roanoke Island and the surrounding area was re-surveyed by the East Carolina University archaeological field school. This study included a field check or previously known sites and the recording of additional locations 31 Dr 32 (Burnside Forest) and 31 Dr 36, a secondary site on Croatan Sound (Figure 1). Site 31 Dr 35, described by Williams (1896:53-54) was recorded and test excavations accomplished. A preliminary report of this work has been prepared (Hilliard 1976) but the site will require further investigation.

More recent studies on Roanoke Island have been primarily Environmental Impact Surveys (Phelps 1976; 1977) and a resource study,

as yet unpublished, of National Park Service property conducted by the Archaeology Section, N. C. Division of Archives and History. A site number (31 Dr 48) has been assigned to the "burial site" reported by Williams (1896:55) but further survey on that site is required before its significance is known.

The period of exploration and early colonization of Roanoke Island is well known in a variety of literary and historic sources. The original accounts (Corbitt 1953), however, remain the most reliable references for this period, subject though they are to much reinterpretation. Investigation of Fort Raleigh (Harrington 1962) has been limited, and is not directly applicable to the project area. Stick (1958:314-318) included a general historic summary of Roanoke Island in his study of the Outer Banks, and provided a number of specific references for various periods and events.

In the project area only Ballast Point had specific importance and recorded data on its possible relationship to early explorations, and as a military fortification during the Civil War. These events are discussed below.

TABLE I. Cultural Chronology for Roanoke Island

Period	Dates
Archaic, early	8000 - 5000 BC
middle	5000 - 2000 BC
late	2000 - 1000 BC
Woodland, early	1000 - 300 BC
middle	300 BC - 1000 AD
late (Algonkian)	1000 - 1650 AD
(Exploration and Attempted Colonies)	1524 - 1590 AD
Colonial	1650 - 1780 AD
Federal	1780 - 1830 AD
Antebellum	1830 - 1860 AD
(Civil War Period)	1861 - 1865 AD
Modern	1860 - present

A general cultural chronology for Roanoke Island is given in Table I. Our knowledge of culture history begins with the middle Archaic period and continues to the present.

Survey Results

Only two locations on Roanoke Island which have been previously subjected to disposal of dredged spoil from the Roanoke Sound channel, will again be impacted by this project. These locations are discussed below.

31 Dr 49

A geological study of Roanoke Island conducted by the East Carolina University Department of Geology in 1972 included borings and an inspection of spoil banks near Broad Creek Point on the eastern shore. During the study, one of the geology personnel picked up a chipped stone projectile point from the top of the second spoil pile north of Broad Creek Point. The point was the only artifact found, and a careful re-survey of the area during this study revealed no further cultural evidence. The find was not reported to the Archaeology Lab until this study was underway in 1976, and the specimen had in the meantime migrated to Colorado with its collector. Dr. Stanley Riggs (personal communication) recalled that the projectile point was rather large (3 to 4 inches in length) and had well-defined shoulders and a stem. While this is admittedly general information on specimen attributes, it is sufficient to assign the artifact to some phase of the Archaic period between late Kirk (ca. 6000 BC) and Savannah River (3000 - 1000 BC), with probability favoring the latter phase.

No intact sites of the Archaic period have been found on the current land surface of Roanoke Island, indicating that its present

topography and deposition post-dates that period. A middle Archaic Morrow Mountain projectile was reclaimed from the beach on the western side of the island (31 Dr 36) during our 1972 survey, however. This site is near the Confederate forts south of the U.S. 64-264 bridge and may have been turned up from an older surface when sand was being excavated to construct the parapets.

The 31 Dr 49 specimen is an isolated phenomenon, out of context, and the site is classified as a surface scatter type. Its original context may never be known, but speculation includes the following alternatives: (1) the point was an accidental loss during hunting or foraging activities on an older land surface now trangressed by sea level rise; (2) it was lost in modern times after having been collected elsewhere; or (3) it derives from an older, now buried, site along a previous channel. In partial support of the latter hypothesis, Riggs and O'Connor (1974: Figure 11) locate an older estuarine system channel beneath Roanoke Island at this point, and the presumed age of the artifact may fit that of the previous channel. Whatever the explanation may be, the site is a secondary type upon which project impact will have no significant affect. The modern channel already exists and maintenance dredging may even produce further information of cultural importance.

Ballast Point

One fact of the site is irrefutable; there is ballast there and the name is appropriate. The piles of dredge spoil along the point are literally covered with ballast stones, whole and fragmentary. The problem lies in authenticating their deposition, and this is insoluble in light of presently available evidence.

In discussing the Indian sites on Roanoke Island, Williams (1896:54-55) described the deposit of stones at Ballast Point as lying in 3 to 4 feet of water in an area approximately 20 by 40 feet. He collected specimens of quartzite, greenstone and prophyritic rock, and speculated that the deposit was raw material from an Indian workshop. He did, however, quote a local oral legend that the stones were deposited by Sir Walter Raleigh's first two exploratory vessels. Williams' speculation that this was a prehistoric workshop seems illogical in view of its location and the lack of other evidence (blanks, hammerstones, tools in production, flakes). Raw material was normally stored in or near the habitation sites, except in source areas in the Piedmont and mountains where quarries would be expected. Spalls are abundant on the site, but none of these appear to be from tool production; rather, they are caused by dredge disturbance and perhaps natural processes. It is equally improbable that the amount of ballast in the deposit could have been carried in one or two small ship's boats or pinnaces used for estuarine exploration during Barlowe's first visit to Roanoke (Barlowe 1584).

Preliminary analysis of the rock types represented among the 41 specimens collected during this study is given in Table II (analysis by Dr. M. P. O'Connor). The typology reflects no particular provenience area from which the ballast was obtained, and it is probably typical of ballast deposits at every older port, with specimens of varying origin added and/or removed at each sailing. Just why it was deposited at Ballast Point, other than a convenient place to lighten draft upon entering Shallowbag Bay, will perhaps never be known. The deposit has already been extensively disturbed by dredging and further work will not affect the significance.

TABLE II. Rock Types From The Ballast Point Deposit

Argillite	Micaceous mudstone
Calcareous mudstone	Quartzite (pink)
Chert	Pegmatite
Diabase (w/siderite)	Pegmatite granite
Diorite	Porphyrite andesite
Diorite (pyrite-bearing)	Porphyrite basalt
Granite, fine grained	Rhyolite porphyry
Granite gneiss	Sileceous metavolcanic
Granodiorite	Slate
Granodiorite (biotite-rich)	Volcanic breccia
Metarhyolite	

The second historic event at Ballast Point occurred during the Civil War (1861-65 AD), when Roanoke Island experienced considerable military activity due to its strategic location in the estuarine system of North Carolina.

Part of the Confederate Army Fortifications on Roanoke Island included a 2-gun battery at Ballast Point, situated to command the northern end of Roanoke Sound. The location of this battery is clearly shown on a map in the official Naval Records (Rush, et al, 1897; map facing page 555), and is described as "a battery of two 32 pounder guns en barbette, at a point known as Midgette's Hammock" (U. S. Government 1883:184). Modification of the shoreline at Ballast Point and southward has been extensive during the past century and no traces of the fortification or a hammock now exist. Our survey found no evidence of structures or artifacts attributable to the Confederate gun emplacement. The only existing hammock in the general vicinity is the large pine-covered elevation in the center of the marshes between Roanoke Sound and Shallowbag Bay, and this is now being destroyed by canals and roads for a residential development. It is, however, outside the Corps project area.

Ballast Point and 31 Dr 49 were the only two positive impact situations along the eastern shore of Roanoke Island where dredging and spoil deposition will occur from maintenance work in Roanoke Sound channel. A thorough search of the shoreline and adjacent small hammocks resulted in negative cultural evidence.

Wanchese Harbor

The Town of Wanchese had its beginnings in the Colonial period with the establishment of a settlement on the higher elevation of the south end of the island. This fishing community was simply referred to as "the lower end" until the establishment of a post office there in 1886 (Stick 1958:316-317). Probably from the earliest times, Mill Creek offered the most ready access to Roanoke Sound from the higher elevations on which the community was established. Eventually, Mill Creek was dredged and the present harbor excavated. The area around the western and northern sides of the existing harbor is filled with dock facilities, commercial establishments, and seafood processing plants, and has been thoroughly disturbed by a continuous process of building, removal and renewal of structures, dock areas and roads. No significant structures of historic or architectural importance will be impacted by the harbor enlargement, or its secondary impact of facilities expansion. The planned enlargement will expand the harbor toward Roanoke Sound, northward and eastward, in an area of marsh with a few small hammocks. None of the hammocks produced evidence of cultural materials other than quite modern debris, and the marsh area would not be expected to have sites. Harbor modifications will have no primary impact on significant cultural resources.

One of the two known archaeological sites on Roanoke Island containing intact cultural information is located approximately 1800 feet south of Wanchese Harbor. This site, 31 Dr 35, was first referenced by Williams (1896:53-54), who described the remaining shell mound as being 200 by 600 feet, although it had been much reduced by borrowing of the shell for fertilizing fields. Since Williams' time borrowing must have continued, as well as digging by local artifact collectors. When recorded and tested in 1972, no mound-like eminences were obvious but shell is distributed over a broad area and the cultural deposits are stratified in some areas to a depth of 1.1 meters, a little below the existing water table. Preliminary analysis of the test excavation indicates a possible range of occupation from about 500 to 1500 AD. The significance of the site lies in its ability to produce information concerning ecology, community type and culture change on Roanoke Island in relation to the Outer Banks and mainland communities.

The harbor expansion will not directly impact this site, but subsequent development of facilities and residences as a result of the new harbor may soon engulf it.

CULTURAL SUMMARY

Knowledge of the culture history of Roanoke Island probably begins during the middle Archaic period (5000-2000 BC) with evidence retrieved in secondary context along the shorelines. Specimens of this period appear to relate to older land surfaces and a lower sea level predating the modern configuration of the island. Site 31 Dr 49, recording during this study is such a site, possibly relating to an earlier occupation on a relict channel now buried by marine trangression and consequent

sedimentation. No intact sites of the middle and late Archaic age have been identified on the modern land surface.

Conforming with geological estimates of modern coastal island formation, evidence for Woodland period cultures after 1000 BC is well authenticated. Two sites on Roanoke Island probably were occupied during early and middle Woodland times; 31 Dr 35 south of Wanchese appears to have a middle Woodland base stratum, and (as yet unexplored) 31 Dr 48 appears from Williams' discussion of its content to belong to the early or middle Woodland periods. Late Woodland occupations occurred at 31 Dr 35 and at 31 Dr 19-21 along the north shore. Evidence of the latter two sites is limited due to severe high-bank erosion on the north end of the island. Scattered evidence of the late Woodland (Roanoke) occupation contemporaneous with the period of early exploration was reported by Harrington (1962:40-46).

Except for the period of early colonization and exploration (1584-1590), the historic period begins in the late 17th century. Communities were established on the upper (Manteo) and lower (Wanchese) ends of Roanoke Island and have flourished to the present time. Two sets of possible events during the historic past have directly affected Ballast Point in the project area. These were the deposition of ballast from an unknown ship or ships (or boats), and the construction of a 2-gun bettery during the Civil War. Evidence of the first event is readily observable but its placement in time is impossible; evidence of the second has been obliterated although it is well documented in the available records.

PROJECT IMPACT

Two sites of prehistoric and/or historic activities will be impacted by the Corps of Engineers project. A third site of prehistoric age may be secondarily affected in the future. The former two sites are along the Roanoke Sound Channel, the latter south of Wanchese Harbor. These impact situations are discussed below under their pertinent project segments. No sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places are located in the project area.

Roanoke Sound and Shallowbag Bay Channel

This channel segment is scheduled only for maintenance dredging from the northern end of the island to Wanchese harbor. The channel will sustain no further impact from this work, and the main area of concern was the eastern shore of the island from Ballast Point to Broad Creek Point where spoil disposal might impact sites.

Site 31 Dr 49 is located at Broad Creek Point; it is a secondary deposition of a reported artifact which was previously dredged from the channel. Its original context is unknown, and further dredging will not significantly impact a known site. Clearance is recommended.

At Ballast Point, the ballast deposit appears to be just that; it has previously been disturbed by dredging and further work will have no significant impact. No trace of the Confederate fortification or associated artifacts remain from the Civil War period activities at Ballast Point, and no impact from the project will occur.

Other areas of spoil deposition, shoreline and immediately adjacent hammocks produced no evidence of cultural remains or archaeological or historical significance.

Wanchese Harbor

The harbor expansion will not impact sites of historic or archaeological significance. The area of basin excavation and spoil disposal lies in a marsh area with a few small hammocks where other than modern cultural evidence was negative. Standing structures exist only on the western side of the existing harbor where they will be unaffected by expansion. These include a variety of modern structures of no architectural significance. Harbor expansion will have no primary impact on archaeological or historical resources.

Future secondary impact may occur at site 31 Dr 35, not from the current project, but its ramifications for development of the general area around the harbor. The site lies at the southern edge of the higher elevation on which Wanchese is situated, and is thus desirable for construction with relatively little filling or surface modification. Some steps should be taken to salvage the remainder of this site prior to possible damage. Preservation is not recommended because of its location, where the continuing rise in sea level will eventually inundate the area.

Wanchese to Oregon Inlet Channel

This is an existing channel which will be modified to greater depth and width. The modification is relatively insignificant and should not further impact unknown underwater cultural resources. Jetty construction at Oregon Inlet will not impact sites on the shore section. No sites are located in the area. The inlet channel and seaward sections of the jetties will not impact known wrecks or buried sites.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Corps of Engineers project, including channel maintenance and modification, spoil disposal and harbor expansion, is recommended for clearance from impact on archaeological and historical resources.

2. If underwater objects, wrecks or other artifacts whose present location is unknown and unpredictable should occur, work should be halted and the Archaeology Section, N. D. Division of Archives and History, or the project archaeologist notified.

3. A strategy and funding source for eventual salvage should be developed for site 31 Dr 35 at Wanchese. This is a possible future secondary impact, and should not impede clearance of the present work. It is imperative, however, to procure adequate knowledge of sites in the Coastal Zone before they are destroyed (Phelps 1975:79).

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL-HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE DARE COUNTY REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM PROJECT

Prepared for

Dare County Board of Commissioners
Manteo, North Carolina 27954
and
Henry von Oesen and Associates
Wilmington, North Carolina 28401

by

David Sutton Phelps, Ph.D.

Archaeological Research Laboratory
East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina 27834

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INTRODUCTION

The Dare County Board of Commissioners has proposed the construction of a Regional Water Supply System including wells, pumping station, elevated tank sites, water treatment plant and distribution lines on Roanoke and Bodie islands, Dare County, North Carolina. Prior to construction, the Board of Commissioners was required to apply for a Department of the Army permit to drill the wells and construct access roads to the well sites. The project description was disseminated for comment by the Wilmington District, Corps of Engineers, in a Public Notice dated 16 December, 1976 (Department of the Army 1976), and in response to that Public Notice, the North Carolina Division of Archives and History required an archaeological survey to determine that no archaeological-historical resources would be lost or destroyed through construction processes.

The Archaeological Research Laboratory, East Carolina University, was requested by Henry von Oesen and Associates, Consulting Engineers for the project, to submit a proposal for the required archaeological-historical survey. A proposal was submitted and approved on January 21, 1977, and the on-site study completed on February 12, 1977. On February 14, 1977, a letter recommending clearance of the project from impact upon archaeological and historical resources was sent by the author to the Archaeology Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, with copies to the Corps of Engineers and the consulting engineers. The final report is submitted herein as fulfillment of the contract.

The project was directed by Dr. David S. Phelps assisted by David L. Prewett and Richard Cheatham, graduate research assistants in the Archaeological Research Laboratory. The Corps of Engineers, Wilmington

District, project reference number is SAWC076-N-028-036-1082; no Clearing House number has been assigned.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENT

This Regional Water Supply project is an addition to existing water supply systems made necessary by seasonal population expansion on the Outer Banks which has resulted in a demand for construction of more homes and business facilities and consequently greater demands for water supply. The project area includes parts of Roanoke and Bodie Islands in the chain of barrier islands separating the Atlantic Ocean from the sounds in the coastal zone of North Carolina. This fragile and continually changing environment consists of barrier islands of sand dunes and ridges, occasionally forested on the sound side but barren and shifting on the ocean side and in the wider expanses of the island interiors. Marsh development is extensive on the sound sides of the islands while typical ocean beaches occur on the Atlantic side. Islands back of the barrier, such as Roanoke, are more stable and forested, but all of the Outer Banks as they exist today have formed within the past 3,000 years and are subject to a constant change and westward movement through natural processes (Riggs and O'Connor 1974:1).

The proposed water supply system facilities are shown in Figure 1. On Roanoke Island these include a water treatment plant and elevated tank site, thirteen wells (existing, currently proposed, and future wells) with pump housings and access roads, and transmission lines, one of which connects the proposed to the existing system in Manteo. Roanoke Island lies behind the barrier islands, separated from Bodie on the east by Roanoke Sound and from the western mainland of Dare County by Croatan Sound. It is a crescent-shaped island with relatively

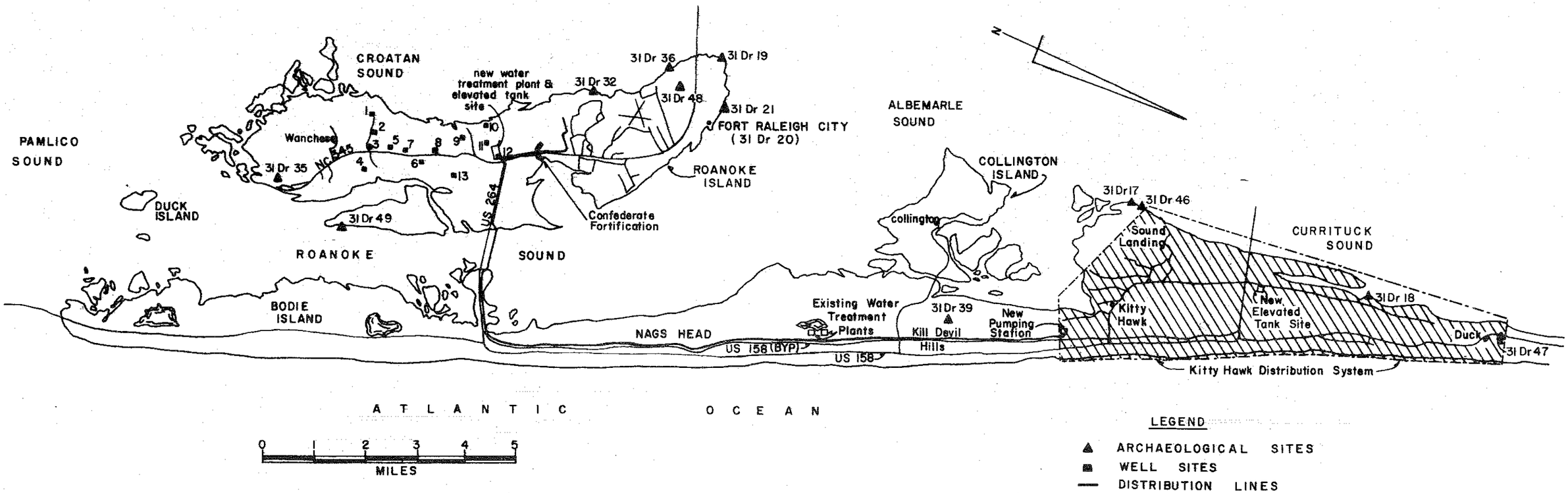

FIGURE 1. MAP OF PROJECT AREA.

high, forested elevations on the north and south ends, upon which its two towns, Manteo and Wanchese, have been established. Between the elevated ends and generally surrounding all but the north shore are extensive marshes with occasional hammocks, the drowning remnants of previous high ridges and dunes. The well sites are located along the primarily low, marshy waist of the island between the higher northern and southern ends. Wells 1 and 2 are adjacent to S.R. 1135 (Baumtown Road), but all others will have access roads from N.C. 345. Well 1 is located in a low field, well 3 in a fill area at the intersection of S.R. 1135 and N.C. 345, wells 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13 in areas of juncus or other types of low marsh, and wells 4, 7, and 9 on higher elevations supporting mixed forest growth. The water treatment plant and elevated tank site is located in a low, swampy area immediately west of N.C. 345 and a few meters south of the intersection of that road with U.S. 64-264. Distribution lines from the wells to the treatment plant, and connecting the proposed system to the existing facilities in Manteo, will be laid in the right-of-way of existing roads (S.R. 1135, N.C. 345, U.S. 64-264 and Manteo Streets). A 24" distribution line to Bodie Island is to be laid in the U.S. 64-264 right-of-way with a subaqueous crossing beneath Roanoke Sound.

On Bodie Island, the 24" line follows the right-of-way of U.S. 64-264 to its intersection with U.S. 158 by-pass and follows the latter highway to the Kitty Hawk distribution system. The Kitty Hawk distribution system is the other major segment of the project, consisting of a pumping station, an elevated storage tank site and distribution lines along existing street right-of-ways from Kitty Hawk northward to Duck. Bodie Island is a little over 3 miles wide at Kitty Hawk narrowing, as

one proceeds north, to .75 mile at Duck. The western shore along Albemarle and Currituck Sounds supports extensive marshes backed by areas of maritime forest on stable dune ridges of varying elevation. The middle of the island here is characterized by barren dunes interspersed with blow-outs and small ponds. East of there, higher active dunes and ridges occur behind the Atlantic beaches. The pumping station site is located at the intersection of U.S. 158 By-pass and Jejac Drive in a blow-out among the low dunes. The blow-out has been bisected by the fill of the Jejac Drive roadbed, and supports low shrub growth and dune grasses. The elevated tank site is located east of Dogwood Trail (S.R. 1206) between the Duck Woods Golf Course and the road. The site supports mixed forest vegetation on a moderately high sand ridge paralleling the road. All distribution lines will be installed in existing right-of-ways in both improved and unimproved streets and roads.

Project Potential for Archaeological/Historical Sites

The original requirement by the N. C. Division of Archives and History for an archaeological survey of this project was probably based in great part on the historically sensitive nature of Roanoke Island. The many significant historical events which have taken place there, and the lack of direct evidence of many of these, are sufficient to warrant such studies. Upon receiving the project plans, a study of potential impact was made by the Archaeological Research Laboratory, and included in the contract proposal. Possible impact was assigned to:

a. The 12" distribution line along U.S. 64-264 south of Manteo where it will intersect the location of Civil War Period fortifications;

b. The well sites, but more particularly those on higher elevations where prehistoric site evidence might be expected;

c. The pumping station and elevated tank site in the Kitty Hawk distribution system;

d. Selected locations in the Kitty Hawk system where distribution lines in right-of-ways were in close proximity to areas of moderate or high potential for archaeological sites.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Upon receipt of project plans from the Consulting Engineers, the construction features were checked against known locations of prehistoric and historic sites in the North Carolina Archaeological Survey file for Dare County and the National Registry of Historic Places to determine the possible impact of the project on such sites. Sites in the vicinity were plotted on the project maps, and environmental information assayed to determine possible impact upon unknown resources. Various project areas were assigned low-to-high potential for possible sites, dependant upon such characteristics as elevation, vegetation, proximity to bodies of water, and soil type.

General and specific historical information and archaeological reports for the project area were reviewed, and map information assembled.

The actual survey of the project consisted of a careful on-foot inspection of all well sites and access roads located in non-marsh environments, the water treatment plant site, the Kitty Hawk pumping station and elevated tank sites, and areas along the distribution line system where sites were known to occur or where there was high potential for sites. A search was made at these locations for artifact evidence, and subsurface tests were opened to determine whether or not cultural evidence lay beneath the surface. Notes on artifacts and environment were made at each location.

At the conclusion of the surface survey, field notes were compiled and project results analyzed. A preliminary field report was issued immediately following the field study and preparation of the final report began. Twelve man-days were required to complete the project, including preparation and background research (2), field survey (6), analysis (2), and report preparation (2).

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

While one previously unknown prehistoric site was recorded as a result of this study, it is outside the project area and will not be impacted by the water system project. One known historic site, the Confederate fortification south of Manteo, lies within the project area but has been previously destroyed and will not be impacted by this project. These sites and other aspects of the cultural potential are discussed below.

Previous Research

Haag's (1958) survey of the coast resulted in recording of a number of prehistoric sites in Dare County but only one of these, 31 Dr 17 at Shellbank Point (Haag's site B2) has pertinence for the project. Haag discusses only 2 sites on Roanoke Island, both on the north shore. An archaeological survey accomplished by the East Carolina Archaeological Field School in 1972 recorded three more sites on Roanoke Island but none of these lie within the project area. Impact studies since that time have considerably enhanced knowledge of prehistoric site distribution on Roanoke and Bodie Islands, but report no sites directly impacted by this project (Phelps 1976a; 1976b; 1976c; 1977). A more recent (1976) but unpublished survey of National Park Service properties

by the N. C. Division of Archives and History added nothing to the prehistoric record, but did record minor late historic sites on the north shore of Roanoke Island. Harrington's (1962) work at Fort Raleigh still stands as the definitive work for that site, but the limited nature of that project leaves the north end of Roanoke Island an area of high potential for possible impact upon unknown sites.

A general history of the Outer Banks has been wirtten by Stick (1958), and specific historic references are available for various periods and events. Of particular pertinence here is the Civil War period (1861-1865) and the various military activities on Roanoke Island. Part of the Confederate fortifications on Roanoke Island was an earthwork containing a three-gun battery, thrown up to defend the north end of the island from the Federal troops advancing toward Manteo from their landing at Skyco (Ashby Harbor). This fortification was built adjacent to the western point of Shallowbag Bay and lay across the road which is now U.S. 64-264 between Manteo and the intersection of N.C. 345 (Rush 1897: map facing page 555). No observable evidence of it exists today, the area having been disturbed by development and highway improvement, but it is possible that artifacts may occur out of context in excavations at this location.

The known archaeological sites in the project vicinity are shown in Figure 1.

Survey Results

An inspection of the area along U.S. 64-264 where the Confederate fortification was located showed no evidence of the structure along the right-of-way. The area has been significantly modified in modern times by highway and other construction. It is possible that excavations in

the right-of-way may turn up artifacts, but they will invariably be out of context.

No sites were observed in the well field area between Manteo and Wanchese, and only three well sites (Nos. 4, 7, 9) were on sufficiently high elevations to have potential sites. Subsurface tests at these well sites produced negative evidence of cultural remains. The remainder of the wells and the water treatment plant site are located in low marsh areas where cultural potential is extremely low or nil.

No evidence of archaeological sites was found at the Kitty Hawk pumping station or the elevated Tank site. Other than modern artifacts (beer cans, bottles, etc.) the only observed artifact at the pumping station was a one-meter-long section of a wooden beam, approximately 45 cm. square, with cut nails (early 20th century) driven into it. Its deposition could have resulted from any number of processes, but it is obviously out of context in a blow-out.

Other than the above-mentioned fortification in the right-of-way of U.S. 64-264 on Roanoke Island, no other known sites exist along water line distribution routes. South of Old Kitty Hawk village, the distribution system ends at the Kitty Hawk Landing Development (Outer Banks Construction Company, developers). On Shellbank Point in that development lies site 31 Dr 17, an oyster shell midden first reported by Haag (1958: 36). While checking the site, another was located just north of it, at the end of Landing Drive. This new site, 31 Dr 46, is unique in that much of the shell debris is Rangia clam, not previously noted in other middens in this part of the coastal zone. Small sections of both sites appear to be intact, but neither will be impacted by the water system project.

In summary, no evidence of prehistoric or historic sites was found within the project area to be affected by construction. Similarly, no standing structures, recorded archaeological sites or National Registry sites are within the project construction area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Clearance from impact upon archaeological and historical resources is recommended for the Dare County Regional Water Supply System Project.

However, because of the continuous surface modification of the Outer Banks by natural processes, buried sites and artifacts may be present beneath the surface. Archaeological testing at each site feature to confirm or deny their existence would be exhorbitantly expensive, and it is more feasible to rely on inspection of excavations by the Consulting Engineer who should report exposure of buried cultural deposits or artifacts to the project archaeologist. For this particular project, archaeological expertise is available through Mr. Darrel Merrill, Kill Devil Hills Water Commission, who has worked with the author in archaeological research projects, can recognize remains and determine necessary action. The Consulting Engineer is advised to contact Mr. Merrill should the eventuality occur.

No further study for purposes of cultural impact is required for this project and mitigation is unnecessary.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SALTAIRE AND WILDWOODS SUBDIVISIONS, DARE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Prepared for

Island Realty, Inc.
Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina 27948
and
OBL Development Corp.
Manteo, North Carolina 27954

by

David S. Phelps, Ph.D.

Archaeological Research Laboratory
East Carolina University
Greenville, North Carolina 27834

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INTRODUCTION

Island Realty, Inc., Kill Devil Hills, and OBL Development Corp., Manteo, North Carolina, are planning the development of two subdivisions in Dare County. In order for these subdivisions, Saltaire (Island Realty) and Wildwoods (OBL Development Corp.), to qualify for FHA/VA financing, both were subject to A-95 Clearing House review. Review comments from the N. C. Department of Cultural Resources for both subdivisions were negative, thus requiring a study to determine possible impact of construction upon archaeological and historical resources. A proposal for the archaeological-historical study was submitted by East Carolina University on November 25, 1975, and agreed to by the developers on February 20, 1976. The study was accomplished in March and April, 1976, and is reported here in fulfillment of the agreement. Separate reports on each subdivision were originally prepared for the respective developers.

The project was directed by the author, assisted by Jerry E. Hilliard and Robert Cande (Field Supervisors). The survey crew included Howard E. Albright, Kermit Moffitt, and David L. Prewett.

Results of the study were the recording of one destroyed historic site at the Saltaire subdivision (31 Dr 47), and a recommendation for clearance of both projects from impact on cultural resources. Upon conclusion of the field survey, a letter recommending clearance was transmitted to the Division of Archives and History (March 10, 1976), allowing the projects to proceed while the report was being prepared.

The Clearing House numbers for the subdivisions are: Saltaire, 76-0570; and Wildwoods, 76-0545.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The two planned subdivisions are both located in Dare County, on the Outer Banks of the North Carolina Coastal Zone. Saltaire is just north of the old community of Duck, on Bodie Island (Figure 1a), while Wildwoods is between Manteo and the shore of Croatan Sound on Roanoke Island (Figure 2).

Saltaire consists of 36 lots laid out on a narrow, rectangular tract of land measuring approximately 245 by 2730 feet. The western end lies along the right-of-way of S.R. 1200, the property extending eastward from there to the foredune on the Atlantic Ocean side of the island. Access to the subdivision is via Marlin Drive which occupies a 60 feet wide right-of-way along the southern side of the tract and intersects S.R. 1200 (Figure 1b). Marlin Road had already been paved and curbed prior to our study. Thirty-one of the lots are laid out north of Marlin Road, which ends in a cul-de-sac behind the foredune; the remaining five lots extend from the cul-de-sac eastward to the ocean front beach. All lots were staked at the time of the survey. Bodie Island is relatively narrow here, measuring about 3600 feet between Currituck Sound and the ocean. On the sound is a narrow margin of brackish marsh, and a few hundred feet of low maritime forest between the sound shore and S.R. 1200. This road lies at the western foot of a stable dune ridge covered with mature oak and other maritime forest species. Along the ridge, traces of the old sand road running from Duck are obvious; the position of this older road is shown on the U.S.G.S. Powells Point quad, 1942. To the east, beyond the forested dune lies a higher active dune which is devoid of vegetation. The elevation of the active dune is approximately 60 feet above sea level. From its crest it slopes downward into the slough

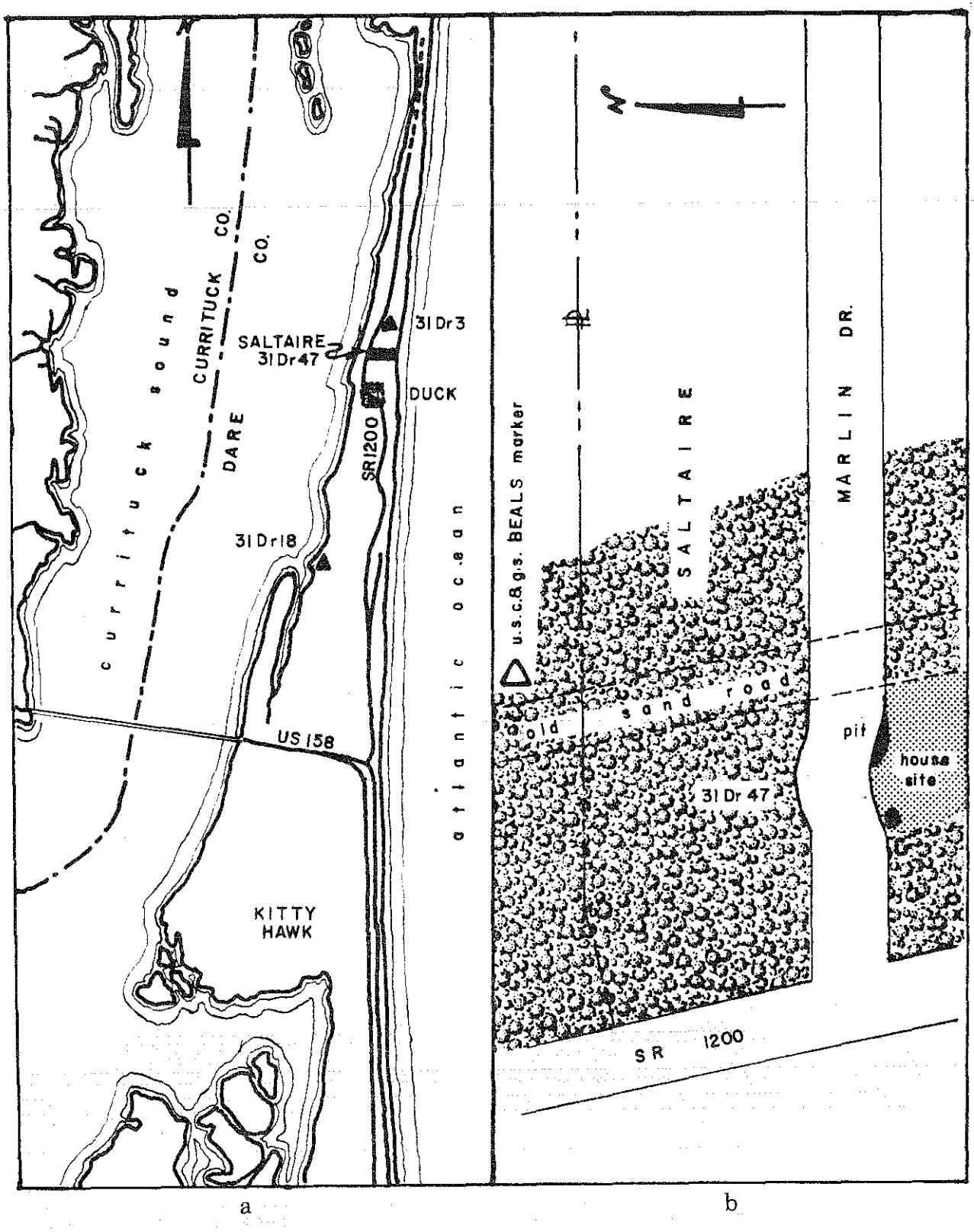

Figure 1. a) Location of Saltaire subdivision. b) Historic house site (31 Dr 47) at Saltaire.

immediately behind the beach-front foredune, also devoid of vegetation except sparse patches of grass and sea oats.

Wildwoods (also designated Wildwood Park on the preliminary plan) subdivision is planned for a two-stage development with Section I as the first stage, surveyed during this study. The OBL Corp. chose to wait until a future date for a study of Section II. The subdivision is located west of Manteo, on the north side of Burnside Road (S.R. 1123), approximately .7 mile from the intersection of that road with U.S. 64-264 in Manteo (Figure 2). It is a tract of irregular shape containing 42 lots on about 27 acres. Access from Burnside Road is by Picket Lane which opens onto other planned streets in the development. The streets had been roughly cut by bull-dozer at the time of our study. This part of Roanoke Island is near the southern edge of the higher sandy soils which characterize the north end of the island. Wildwood is situated in a densely wooded area of mature pine (50+ years) secondary forest with interspersed oak, walnut, holly and dogwood indicating a previous climax type. Elevation of the tract is between 5 and 10 feet above sea level, the maximum occurring on a series of low (7 to 9 feet), irregular ridges of the Pactolus-Wakula-Wagram soil association confirmed by several subsurface stratigraphic tests. A lower, swampy area lies north of the tract.

This area west of Manteo is experiencing residential expansion with several other subdivisions as well as privately developed residences already existing between the Town limits and Croatan Sound.

Impact Potential

The impact potential assigned to the Saltaire subdivision was moderate to high, particularly for prehistoric sites, because of lack of

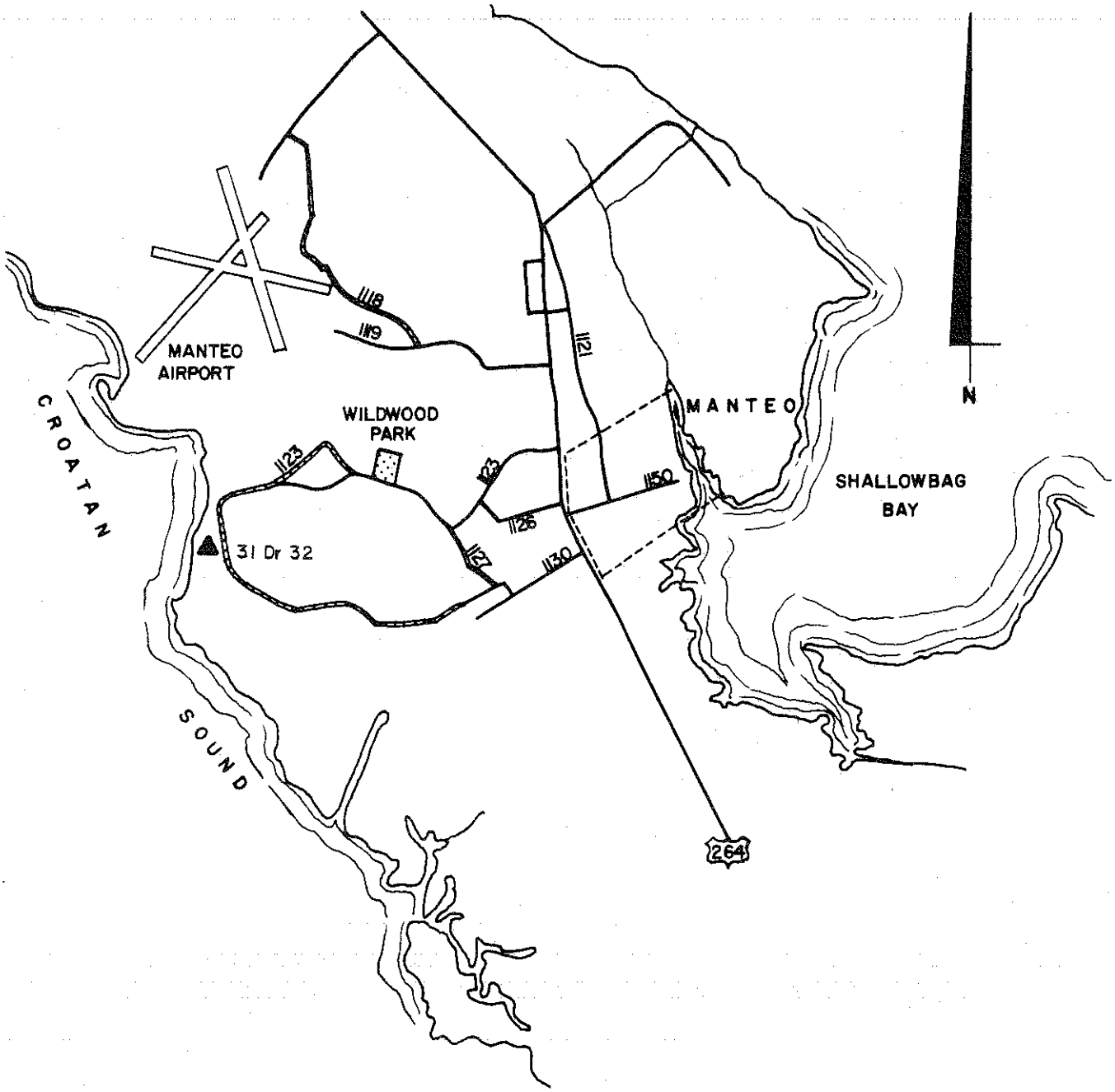

Figure 2. Wildwoods (Wildwood Park) subdivision on Roanoke Island.

adequate previous survey in the area and the constant possibility of unknown buried remains being exposed by natural and cultural processes in the dune areas of the Outer Banks. The project director concurred with the A-95 review statements by the Division of Archives and History.

Proximity of Civil War period fortifications, headquarters, and other activities to the Wildwoods project occasioned a high potential assignment and negative comment in the A-95 review. No adequate survey of the project area had been done, and the possibility of historic remains was high. Potential for prehistoric sites in this location was assigned as low to nil.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research for the project began with a correlation of the project maps with the pertinent topographic (Saltaire-U.S.G.S. Powells Point and Kitty Hawk quads, 15' series, 1942; Wildwoods-U.S.G.S. Manteo quad, 7.5' series, 1953) and highway (N.C. Department of Transportation, Dare County) maps for the areas involved. Aerial photos (N. C. Department of Transportation, 1970) for the Saltaire project were studied in detail. Historical sources were referenced and reviewed, particularly those pertaining to the Civil War period activities near Wildwoods. A search of the North Carolina Archaeological Survey file for Dare County and the National Register of Historic Places was accomplished to determine location of previously recorded sites in or near the project areas.

The field study included a complete on-foot inspection of each subdivision to search for surfaee evidence of sites or activities. Where such evidence was located, the distribution was measured, comprehensive collections and notes on deposition and environment made. Formally designated sites were recorded on standard North Carolina Archaeological

Survey forms. Subsurface tests were opened in selected locations where potential seemed high to check for buried cultural deposits and confirm soil typology. A disturbed feature found at the Saltaire project was excavated and recorded.

Following the field study specimens and data were processed, cataloged into the permanent collections of the Archaeological Research Laboratory, and analyzed. Illustrations were prepared, and the final report began after a comparative review of typology and historic resources. Results of the study, which required 8 man-days for Saltaire and 6 man-days for Wildwoods, are reported below.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The remnant evidence of an historic residence (31 Dr 47) was recorded and excavated at the Saltaire subdivision, and a modern trash disposal area (midden) was located at Wildwoods. These two cultural deposits constituted all positive evidence resulting from this study, and they add little of significance to the previous research in the area.

Previous Research

Previous archaeological research in Dare County includes Haag's (1958:37) survey of the area which included two sites in the Duck locality, 31 Dr 3 (Duck Dune site) and 31 Dr 18 (Martin Point), (Figure 1a). 31 Dr 18 is a severely eroded Woodland village, while evidence from the Duck Dune site indicates late Archaic (3000-1000 BC) and Woodland (ca. 300BC-AD 1000) components. 31 Dr 3 is located some distance north of Saltaire. An East Carolina University survey of the area in 1972 added no new sites on that part of Bodie Island. Haag's study lists no sites in the vicinity of the Wildwoods subdivision on Roanoke Island.

According to Stick (1958:25), the pre-1700 population of the Outer Banks was located in the area from Nags Head north to old Currituck Inlet. This stretch of Bodie Island has, then, the longest continuous historic occupation, with both scattered residences and community clusters. While there had been a community at Duck for some time, the name derives from establishment of a Post Office there in 1909 (Stick 1958:260).

Roanoke Island has a long history as well, but the area around the Wildwoods subdivision has no significant mention until the Civil War era. The Confederate Fort Bartow was built on Pork Point west of the subdivision, and after the Federal capture of the island, this became the military headquarters of General Ambrose Burnside. The events of this period are summarized in the appropriate sections of the Army (U. S. Government 1883) and Navy (Rush, et al. 1897) records. During the 1972 survey by East Carolina University, the Burnside Headquarters and Fort Bartow area was assigned site number 31 Dr 32 (Figure 2).

Saltaire Survey

The survey of Saltaire subdivision produced no evidence of prehistoric sites or remains although a careful search was made of the entire property. Special attention was given to the swale and blow-out areas between dune ridges, and the heavily wooded dune adjacent to S.R. 1200. On the lots north of Marlin Drive, underbrush had been cleared and ground visibility was moderate to good.

The only cultural evidence located was the remains of an historic residence site, recorded as 31 Dr 47. On the southern property line of Saltaire, the right-of-way for Marlin Drive had been cut deeply into the wooded dune prior to curbing and paving this road, and in the process had partially destroyed a shallow refuse pit associated with a former

habitation. The Beals bench mark, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, is located 70 meters north of the site (see U.S.G.S. Powells Point quad, 15' series, 1942).

Most of the former house site is outside the southern boundary of Saltaire (Figure 1b); the stippled area shown in the Figure is an approximation of the site area since understory and ground cover growth in the forest did not permit accurate measurement. Structural remnants included a concrete slab fragment and scattered bricks, apparently remaining from either chimney or foundation construction; the position of the slab is indicated by the rectangle in the northwest corner of the site (Figure 1b). In its original position, the house probably fronted on the old sand road, the tracks of which are still readily traced across the wooded dune.

Most of the refuse pit was destroyed by excavation of the Marlin Drive right-of-way, and pit contents were recovered on the slope and along the curb of the street. The intact portion of the pit measured 2 meters by 20 centimeters in surface extent, and 10 centimeters in depth at the road cut. In Figure 1b, the pit size is exaggerated to better show its location. The specimens listed in Table I were reclaimed from the intact remainder of the pit and from the slope of the road cut. All of them relate to habitation construction and activities, and to subsistence.

A majority of the ceramic specimens are hard white wares referable to the middle and late 19th century, but two sherds of shell edged pearlwate with blue feather edge rims appear to be the type which dates between 1805-1820. This assignment is based on the application of the blue underglaze paint in a narrow band along the rim, not covering the lower edges of the feather designs. Of the 31 nails recovered, four are sufficiently preserved to be identified as Type 9, square-cut (Hume 1974: Figure 81), which post-date 1820 AD.

The most interesting remains were those relating to subsistence activities and food habits. While those specimens listed in Table I may not reflect an adequate sample of all food resources, they do reinforce the continued importance of hunting and gathering to residents of the Outer Banks into quite modern times.

TABLE I. SPECIMENS FROM REFUSE PIT, 31 Dr 47

Ceramics	
Pearlware:	
residual	1
shell edged, blue feather rim (post 1805)	2
annular ware, black bands	1
Semi-porcelain, base fragment, hand painted	1
Hard white ware, various decorations and plain (post 1820)	22
bowl with blue floral transfer design (post 1820)	1
Stoneware, brown glazed storage vessel sherd	1
gray glaze, cobalt blue w/rosette (American)	2
blue and white glaze	2
Brick fragments	13
mortar fragments	4
Glass	
Pane fragments	7
Bottles, clear, with molded numbers	2
Bottles, green, spirits	2
Metal	
Nails, square cut (4 are type 9, post 1820)	31
Bolt (?)	1
Unidentifiable fragments	4
Container caps	2
Bone, animal	
Opposum vertebra	1
Small animal, unidentified sp.	6
Bird (probably duck)	13
Egg (shell and bones of embryo) (duck?)	1
Box turtle, carapace	8
Diamond-back terrapin (?) carapace	1
Shell, oyster	6

Site Summary

31 Dr 47 is the site of a former residence located on the old sand road north of the community of Duck. It appears to have fronted on the south side of the road and to have been occupied during the period from 1820 to 1900 AD. The house was built on the stable wooded dune on the west side of the island, a residence site selection which is standard for the banks islands from prehistoric to fairly recent times.

Subsistence remains reclaimed from a disturbed refuse pit reflect the continuing importance of hunting and gathering subsistence by 19th century Outer Banks people. In this instance, small mammals, ducks (or other water fowl), turtles and oyster accounted for the total food remains reclaimed.

The larger part of 31 Dr 47 lies south of the Saltaire property, although surface evidence was minimal and the house no longer exists. Marlin Drive cut through the northern part of the house site, destroying most of the refuse pit. It is doubtful that further research at the site would produce significant information, and clearance from impact is recommended.

Wildwoods Survey

The survey of Wildwoods, Section I, resulted in location and recording of a modern refuse dump in the right-of-way of Pickett Lane, the subdivision entry from Burnside Road. The dump is located 150 meters from Burnside Road, and covers an area of approximately 25 by 50 meters, much of it in the Pickett Lane right-of-way. No site number was assigned to the refuse area, which contains material dating from the present to the very late 19th century. Apparently, the area has been used by area residents as a community dumping spot for a long period of time, and is

typical of rural and suburban dumps. A representative sample of some older glass and ceramic specimens was collected for reference purposes, but no attempt to obtain a full sample of modern materials was made.

A thorough ground search and numerous subsurface tests revealed no evidence of prehistoric sites or Civil War period artifacts or activities. The subdivision is located .5 mile from Croatan Sound, in a situation of low potential for prehistoric occupation. Although the extensive military activities and occupation around Fort Bartow and Burnside's Federal headquarters (31 Dr 32) may have extended inland to the project area, these have left no observable trace. Modern Burnside Road follows the approximate route of the original road from Pork Point to Shallowbag Bay, and troop movements certainly occurred along the road. It is possible that extensive clearing of the subdivision may uncover isolated artifacts related to the Civil War period.

No standing structures, earth works or other fortifications, or sites (other than the refuse dump) were located in Wildwoods subdivision. The development will have no adverse impact on cultural resources.

SUMMARY

The archaeological-historical study of Saltaire and Wildwoods subdivision resulted in the recording of one historic site at the former and a modern refuse dump at the latter.

31 Dr 47, an historic residence site lying partially within the southern boundary of Saltaire, had been disturbed by the construction of Marlin Drive. The house was demolished some time in the past and only scattered bricks and a concrete slab from the structure remain. A disturbed refuse pit along the Marlin Drive right-of-way contained specimens which dated from the period 1820-1900 AD. The house was

originally built on the wooded dune toward the southside of the island, and probably fronted on the old sand road leading north from Duck. No further research on the site is warranted, and impact from Marlin Drive construction had already occurred.

The modern community refuse dump on Pickett Lane in Wildwoods has been more-or-less continuously used since about 1890 AD. It was recorded only to further reference the type and occurence of modern middens in eastern North Carolina. No sites or standing structures were found, nor was any evidence of Civil War activities or artifacts observed. Wildwoods is probably located too far from Croatan Sound to have been affected by the military activities at 31 Dr 32.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Clearance from impact upon archaeological and historical resources is recommended for both the Saltaire and Wildwoods subdivisions. No further study for these purposes is required, but the Developer should inform the project archaeologist if buried remains are discovered, or artifacts exposed during the construction process.

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