

**A SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
SURVEYED ALONG THE CHOWAN RIVER, 1977**

**PREPARED BY THE RESEARCH LABORATORIES OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL**

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**Prepared by The Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill**

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Preface

Many people have contributed to this present work. The research effort was coordinated by Mr. Richard Baker of the Alliance for Progress, Inc. of Powellsville. Mr. Baker also provided valuable help in finding lodging for the survey party, and provided water transportation for a segment of the survey himself. Mr. Tom Merritt of Harrellsville was kind enough to provide the lodging for the greater portion of the survey.

The survey party consisted of Nick Coleman and the author. The photographs printed in this work were made by Michael Trinkley of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology and the author.

Special note needs to be made of the historians of this joint project, Dr. Thomas Parramore of Meredith College and his assistant Dr. Barbara Wilson, who have proved to be very thorough, cooperative, and patient colleagues.

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INTRODUCTION

A surface survey along the Chowan River was recently undertaken by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This study was the archaeologists' contribution to a joint historical/archaeological investigation conducted under the auspices of the Alliance for Progress, Inc.. The aim of the on-going project is to examine the early history of a six-county region in eastern North Carolina. The six counties that comprise the study area are Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, and Perquimans of the Albemarle Sound section of North Carolina.

The archaeological contributions to this study of the colonial period of the six-county area were twofold. First, sites of any significance belonging to either the prehistoric or historic time periods along the Chowan River were documented. The finding and locating of sites was achieved by literally walking up one side of the Chowan and down the other. This visual inspection of the survey area resulted in the discovery of sites pertinent to the goals of the joint study effort.

The second contribution of this archaeological survey was the identification of specific archaeological sites as historically known localities. Data from the historical research of the contact and colonial history of the four counties that border the Chowan River--Bertie, Chowan, Gates, and Hertford--provided the basis for associating sites found by the archaeological survey with historical places.

For purposes of this survey, the boundaries of the study area were defined as follows. The Virginia state line served as the northern boundary. Cashoke Creek bounded the west half of the survey area to the south, while Edenton served as the southern boundary for the eastern half. The land that lay immediately adjacent to the Chowan River within the above named boundaries was thoroughly surveyed, but the tributaries of the Chowan River were inspected only a short distance upstream from their mouths.

The actual survey involved walking the land to hunt visually for the material remains of the former human occupants. Restricted loci that contained concentrations of the material culture of the Indians or the early European inhabitants of the Chowan River were assigned site numbers. Since open land was a necessity for a visual surface survey, beaches and cleared fields were inspected closely. USGS 15' and 7.5' maps, and aerial photographs were used as aids in locating cleared land. During the survey any relatively cleared area encountered was also investigated. In this manner, as thorough a study as possible of the archaeological sites adjacent to the Chowan River was conducted.

The result was that a total of 122 sites were found or investigated during the survey. Of these 122 sites, 46 possessed components dating to the contact and/or historic periods of North Carolina. These sites were marked by the presence of cultural materials of Euro-American manufacture. The remaining 76 sites were used by the prehistoric Indians of the Albemarle sound region as indicated by the specimens recovered from their surface.

With the exception of the Paleo-Indian Period, the entire range of prehistory and history of coastal North Carolina was represented in the material collected from the 122 sites. The Paleo-Indian Period refers to the earliest habitation of North Carolina by Indians who were mainly hunters, and dates to before 8000 B.C.. During the Archaic Period, dating to between 8000 B.C. and 1000 B.C., hunters and gathers using stone tipped spears occupied the area of the Chowan. From roughly 1000 B.C. to the time of contact with the Europeans in the late 16th Century, Indians of the Woodland Period, a more sedentary people than those of the Archaic, lived throughout this area. Pottery was the most notable characteristic of these Woodland Indians. Contact, which occurred intermittently over the late 16th Century and into the 17th Century, brought to a close the prehistory of the Chowan River area. The Colonial Period follows, during which Europeans traveled to North Carolina to settle. Some Indians, however, continued to live along the Chowan River during the Colonial Period before gradually dying out or moving away. By the time of the Revolution, the Chowan River region had become a very civilized place.

It is the time around contact and the subsequent early Colonial Period that is the focus of the joint historical/archaeological study responsible for this survey of the Chowan River. The following report describes the status of the work accomplished so far by the archaeologists. The description and analysis of sites contained herein is based upon information gathered by the historians and the sites discovered by the archaeologists.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Physiography

The survey area lies along both banks of the Chowan River in the four counties of Bertie, Chowan, Gates, and Hertford. Geologically speaking, this region dates to relatively recent times, the early Pleistocene. Two formations, remnants of former seabeds, dominate the entire northeastern section of the coastal plain of North Carolina. These old seabeds are the Chowan Formation and the Pamlico Formation (Clark 1912:31, 37). These formations exist now as large terraces, formed by the gradual uplifting of the ocean bottoms. The Chowan Terrace was formed when the sea level was 40 to 50 ft. higher than the present, and the Pamlico when it was only 20 ft. higher (ibid:303).

The entire east bank of the Chowan River lies within the Pamlico Formation, the youngest of the two terraces (after Clark 1912: map appendix). Sections of the Chowan's west bank from the Roanoke River to Salmon Creek; from Mt. Gould to just north of the Wiccacon River; and a narrow strip of land from the Meherrin River to the Virginia Border lies within the Pamlico Formation (ibid). Likewise, small corridors of land along the Meherrin and Wiccacon Rivers rest upon the Pamlico Formations. Along the Chowan terrace, the Pamlico terrace has a height of about 20 ft. above sea level, and slopes downward to the southeast.

The Chowan terrace comprises the rest of the west bank of the Chowan River. A height of 30 ft. is reached by the Chowan terrace along its seaward face, where it meets the Pamlico Formation (Clark 1912: 31).

Generally speaking, the soils along the Chowan River and its tributaries are sandy or silt loams (see Hearn 1907, Vanatta 1917, and Jurney 1920. The surface of the land is gently rolling to level with pocosins dotting the landscape west of the Chowan (see Plate I). Swamps lie along portions of the river itself, and often cut inland following low shallow streams. These swampy streams often cut the 30 to 50 ft. high bluffs that comprise the Chowan River's west bank in Bertie County. These bluffs gradually flatten out as one moves into northern Hertford County. Bluffs rising to heights of 15 or 20 ft. are encountered along some sections of the eastern bank in Chowan County.

Portions of Bertie, Hertford, and most of Gates County along the Chowan River are dominated by swamplands which often measure a mile in width (see Plate II). Bordering the swamp and the Chowan River north of this swamp in Gates County is a ridge of sand that runs from the Virginia state line into Chowan County. Another sand ridge crosses Chowan County from its northeast corner to Chambers Landing (Hearn 1907:5).

In summary, the general appearance of the survey area varies quite a bit from what could be expected. High bluffs line the Chowan River in Bertie and portions of Hertford Counties (up to the Meherrin River). In Bertie County, low swampy streams cut through the bluffs in numerous places. A large swamp lies between the bluffs of Bertie and the Chowan River from Cashoke Creek to within a half mile of Morgan Swamp. In Hertford County, swamp also lies between the bluffs and the river from the Bertie County line to just south of Taylor's Landing. North of the

PLATE I. Top of bluffs, Bertie County. A typical plowed field. The tree line hides a gully cutting through the bluffs down to the Chowan River.

PLATE II. Cypress Swamp. Channel cut through cypress swamp along the Chowan River south of Gatesville.



PLATE I



PLATE II

Meherrin River, swamps mixed with low lying pine forests line the river. The east bank in Gates County is dominated by the sandy ridge covered with pine trees from Virginia to just opposite Winton, where large extensive swamplands take over. This swamp lasts until the Chowan County border is reached. In Chowan County, the land is gently rolling, sometimes rising to low bluffs, or falling to the same level as the river.

Flora

The four-county area through which this survey runs lies within the pine belt of North Carolina. Pines form the dominant growth in the forests either pure or with broad-leaf trees beneath them¹ (Asch 1897: 148). The broad-leaf trees consist of various oaks (such as water-, willow-, spanish-, swamp-, chestnut-, post- and black-jack oaks); sweet-gums; elms; red maples; hack-berry; hickories (chiefly white, shagbark, and bitternut); and dogwood (ibid). The larger of these broad-leaf trees are confined to the lowlands and better class soils.

Pine forests cover most of the survey area back away from the Chowan River and other low areas. The sandy ridge running along the Chowan River in Gates County is covered by pine barrens (Asch 1897:152). The lowland areas, which are swampy or inundated during portions of the season have four general divisions. They are: the oak flats; the gum and cypress swamps; the white cedar swamps; and the pond pine pocosins (Asch 1897: 169-180). The oak flats while containing other broadleaf trees are composed chiefly of oaks, and tend to be found in between the cypress swamps and the flat pine lands.

¹Pine forests with broad-leaf trees beneath them are indicative of new growth.

As would be expected, the gum and cypress swamps are composed primarily of gum and cypress trees. These swamps lie on soil which allows the easy penetration of tree roots. A second necessity is that the area not be subject to drying during the summer. Great expanses of the gum and cypress swamps lie immediately adjacent to the Chowan River (see Plate II).

The name for the white cedar swamps speaks for itself. Small bodies of the white cedar swamps are scattered along the sandy bottoms of the Chowan River. In addition, the white cedar swamps are found along shallow marshy streams, or in shallow bays of the River.

Pocosins are low areas that are swamps for portions of the year. Pond pines form the major portion of the growth and are the largest trees in such pocosins. These pine pocosins are found in low, poorly drained areas, generally back of the major water courses.

Fauna

The game animals which roamed the wilderness of North Carolina to which the early European settlers traveled form a very impressive list. The best account of the plentiful wildlife which inhabited aboriginal and early Colonial North Carolina is given by John Lawson (1709:120-166). Included among Lawson's list of 27 "beasts" are deer, elk, beaver, and wild cat. One hundred and ten species of birds are given by Lawson, including eagles, passenger pigeons, pheasants, ducks, and turkeys. Finally, 81 types of fresh water fish, salt water fish, and shell fish are listed by Lawson. It is obvious that not all the animals listed above would exist everywhere in the same abundance. However, there was

no scarcity of game in North Carolina after contact except where the population of Indians and Whites was large enough to result in the decimation of the animal population. Such large population pressures did not exist in North Carolina before the arrival of the white man.

HISTORIC SITES

Out of the 122 sites discovered during this survey, 46 possessed components datable to the contact and/or historic periods of North Carolina. In addition, 28 of these 46 sites also contained materials belonging to the prehistoric period of the Carolina coast. The location of all the historic and prehistoric sites is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 shows the mean ceramic date for each historic site component where historic ceramics were recovered. Each date was found by using a formula derived by South (1972: Figure 1) for dating historic sites by analyzing the ceramics recovered. The range of dates covered by the ceramics is also given, since various factors influence the mean date arrived at for the sites from this survey. Among these factors are heavy re-use of the site through time; the mixing of materials from different times and areas of the site by plowing; and the relatively small sample size of the ceramics used in determining the dates for a number of the sites (sample size ranged from 3 sherds up to 263).

The following section will give a short description of the 46 historic sites, with the emphasis being placed on the historic components. A summary of the historic site survey will follow the descriptions.

Bertie County

Br^V26 - The site is on a high bluff overlooking the Albemarle Sound and 1500 ft. east of Scotch House, a 19th Century house southeast of Merry Hill. A small Late Archaic component was mixed with the Historic materials, which date to the middle to late 18th Century.

Br^V30 - Br^V30 lies just north of Morgan Swamp along the bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound. Archaic and Woodland artifacts were intermingled with Historic material. The Historic material dates to the late 18th Century. This site is the probable location of the Jacocks house, shown on William Churton's plat of his 1767 survey of the Salmon Creek Plantation.

TABLE 1
Mean Ceramic Dates, Historic Sites

Site	Date	Range
<u>Bertie County</u>		
Br ^V 26	1782	1690-1830
Br ^V 30	1805	1780-1830
Br ^V 31	1781	1690-1830
Br ^V 35	1805	1780-1830
Br ^V 36	1805	1780-1830
Br ^V 37	1860	1820-1900
Br ^V 38	1802	1660-1840
Br ^V 40	1793	1762-1830
Br ^V 41	1798	1660-1840
Br ^V 42	1771	1700-1830
Br ^V 44	1804	1660-1840
Br ^V 49	1786	1700-1840
Br ^V 51	1805	1780-1830
Br ^V 52	1797	1660-1900
Br ^V 56	1791	1740-1840
Br ^V 61	1831	1762-1900
Br ^V 65	1805	1780-1840
Br ^V 68	1816	1700-1900
Br ^V 71	1799	1762-1840
Br ^V 73	1822	1780-1900
Br ^V 75	1796	1763-1830
Br ^V 77	1816	1780-1900
<u>Chowan County</u>		
Co ^V 6	1832	1780-1900
Co ^V 8	1809	1780-1840
Co ^V 10	1771	1600-1820
Co ^V 14	1780	1740-1830
Co ^V 15	1817	1780-1900
Co ^V 16	1834	1780-1900
Co ^V 17	1799	1660-1900
Co ^V 18	1852	1762-1900
<u>Gates County</u>		
Ga ^V 8	1821	1762-1900
<u>Hertford County</u>		
Hf ^V 20	1833	1780-1900
Hf ^V 21	1791	1762-1830
Hf ^V 22	1842	1780-1900
Hf ^V 27	1860	1820-1900
Hf ^V 35	1775	1700-1820
Hf ^V 36	1842	1780-1900
Hf ^V 37	1783	1700-1830
Hf ^V 38	1796	1762-1840
Hf ^V 40	1799	1700-1900

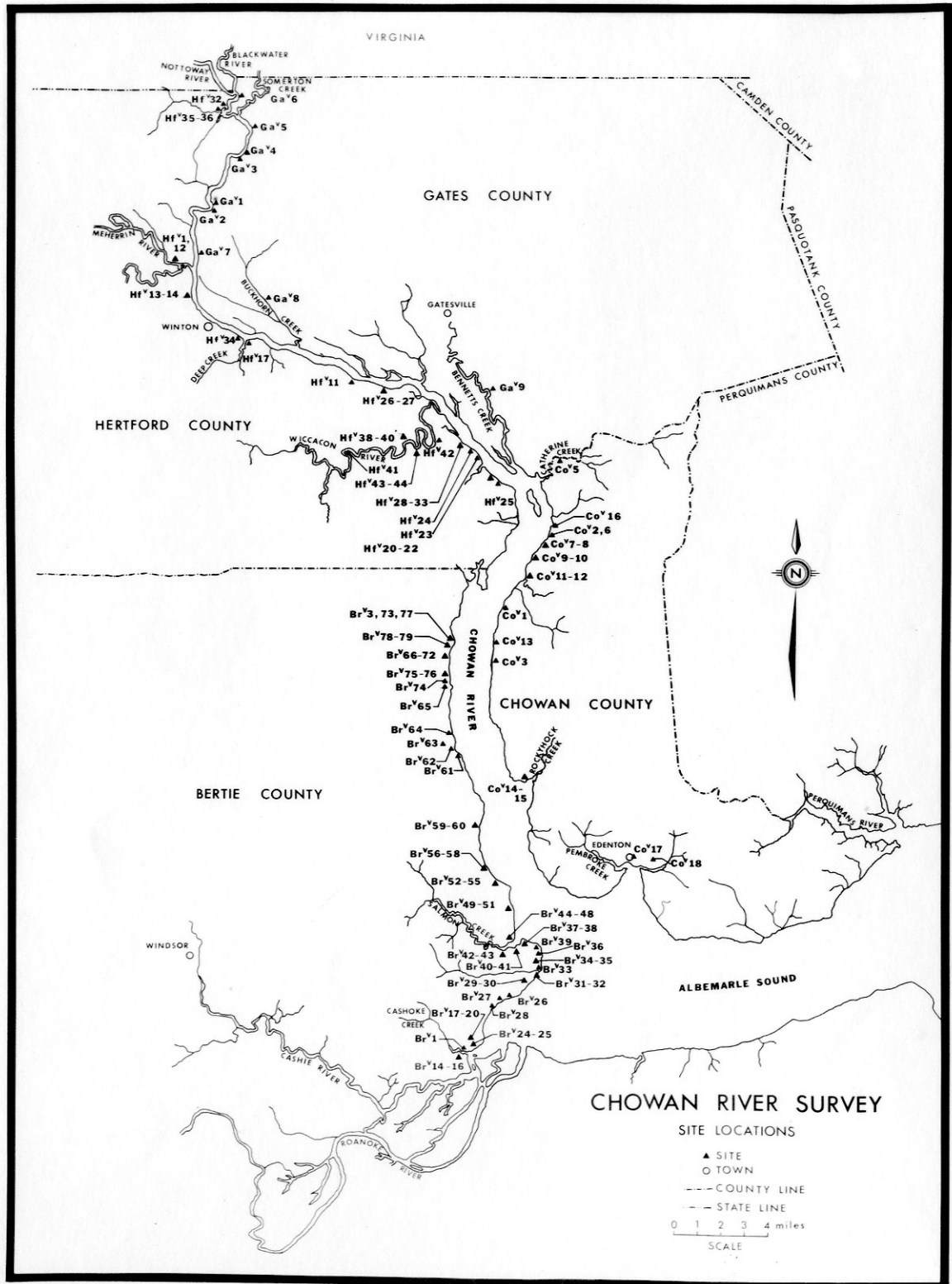


FIGURE 1. Map of Site Locations

- Br^V31 - This site occupies the high bluffs just south of Black Walnut Swamp. Again, Historic, Woodland, and Archaic materials were intermixed at the site. Early 18th Century material was among the Historic artifacts. This is the same approximate location given for the Widow Bryon's house on Churton's 1767 plat.
- Br^V35 - The site is approximately one mile south of Black Walnut Point, and 500 ft. west of the bluffs along the Albemarle Sound. Historic material from the site belongs to the 19th Century. One Archaic spear point was also recovered from the site.
- Br^V36 - This site is 0.5 miles south of Black Walnut Point on the bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound. Archaic and Historic materials were recovered by the survey. The Historic artifacts date to late 18th Century. Churton's map of 1767 places Pearson's house in this general location.
- Br^V37 - Archaic, Woodland, and Historic materials were found at this site at Black Walnut Point. The little historic material found dates to the 19th Century.
- Br^V38 - This site lies just west of Br^V37. Material from the Archaic, Woodland, and Historic periods were recovered from the site. A date to the late 18th Century was indicated by the material picked up from the surface. This site is in the general location given for the Indian village of "Metocuem" by Raleigh in 1586 and on the White-DeBry map of 1590, and for Batts house on Comberford's map of 1670.
- Br^V40 - Approximately one mile southeast of Br^V38 and 2000 ft. south of Salmon Creek is Br^V40. Archaic Indian material was relatively abundant, with only a light scatter of 19th Century Historic material present.
- Br^V41 - Br^V41 is situated between Br^V38 and Br^V40 on high ground south of Salmon Creek. An abundance of Historic artifacts, with some Archaic and Woodland material, was discovered. The Historic material dates to the early and late 18th Century.
- Br^V42 - The site is east of Avoca on the south bank of Salmon Creek at the R. J. Reynolds Experiment Station tobacco beds. Very little historic material was found, as most of the artifacts belonged to the Woodland Indian Period. The Historic artifacts found dated to the early 18th Century, and the 19th Century. This site is in the same general location as a shipyard at Salmon Creek Plantation on Churton's 1767 plat.
- Br^V43 - This site lies 500 ft. east of Br^V42, and was composed mostly of Archaic materials. The Historic material dates to the late 19th Century.

- Br^V44 - Br^V44 is 0.5 miles north of Salmon Creek at Taylor's landing on bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound. Historic material recovered here belong to the early 18th and early 19th centuries. There was a fairly abundant amount of material recovered from the site. Mr. Jess Taylor, who leases the land, has picked up hundreds of Kaolin pipe fragments over the years from the site. Mr. Taylor believes the site to be an old hotel or inn. It is also possible that Br^V44 is the location of Mr. Pollock's house shown on Churton's 1767 map.
- Br^V49 - On the bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound one mile south of U.S. 17 is situated Br^V49. This rich historic site produced a wealth and variety of early 18th Century material.
- Br^V51 - This site is approximately 0.5 miles south of U.S. 17 on the high ground along the Albemarle Sound. Archaic and Historic materials were represented in the sample from the site, with the former predominating. A 19th Century date was indicated by the Historic artifacts.
- Br^V52 - Br^V52 is on a high ridge just north of U.S. 17, 1000 ft. west of the Albemarle Sound. This area is within the general vicinity of Governor Eden's house of the first quarter of the 1700's. Very little historic material was found, as mostly Archaic and Woodland Indian artifacts were recovered. The Historic specimens date to the 18th and 19th centuries.
- Br^V56 - The site is about one mile north of U.S. 17 on high bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. The heavy concentration of Archaic material on the site contained some historic artifacts. A middle 18th Century date is indicated by the Historic material. This site could be the same as one of Mr. Dawson's houses on Churton's map.
- Br^V61 - At Mt. Gould on high bluffs on the Chowan River is site Br^V61. Archaic and Historic artifacts were intermixed over the surface. A house, whose main construction appears to date the 19th Century and is now in ill repair, still stands on the site. Mrs. Elaine Taylor, the land owner, stated that the 19th Century house originally belonged to Governor Eden's step-daughter. Subsequent occupants added on to the structure until it reached its present proportions. The Historic material from the site dates from the mid 18th Century to the present.
- Br^V63 - This site is 0.8 miles northwest of Br^V61, and about 2000 ft. west of the Chowan River. Some Archaic specimens were mixed with the Historic material picked up at the site. A mid 18th Century date is indicated by the Historic artifacts.

- Br^V65 - Br^V65 is on a high neck of land overlooking the Chowan River about two miles south of Colerain. The majority of the collection was composed of Archaic and Woodland Indian materials, with only a scattering of historic specimens. The Historic artifacts date to the late 18th Century and into the 19th Century.
- Br^V68 - The site is located 0.5 miles southeast of Colerain on a rise atop the high bluffs that border the Chowan River. Archaic, Woodland, and Historic materials were recovered by the survey. A middle 18th Century into the 19th Century date was assigned to the Historic artifacts.
- Br^V71 - Approximately 1500 ft. south of Br^V68 on the bluffs overlooking the Chowan River is located Br^V71. A light scatter of Historic, Woodland, and Archaic materials were picked up from the site. Dating the Historic artifacts places the Historic occupation of the site as middle and late 18th Century and the 19th Century.
- Br^V73 - Br^V73 is 0.8 miles east of Colerain on high bluffs along the Chowan River. Material from all three periods was collected from Br^V73. The Historic artifacts are assignable to the late 18th and 19th centuries.
- Br^V75 - This site occupies the high bluffs overlooking the Chowan River approximately one mile north of Br^V65. Archaic, Woodland, and Historic specimens were collected from the site. A mid 18th Century through 19th Century date is suggested by the Historic artifacts.
- Br^V77 - The site is 250 ft. southeast of Br^V73 on a point of land along the bluffs of the Chowan River. A small collection of Historic, Woodland, and Archaic artifacts were recovered from the site. The Historic material dates to the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Chowan County

- Co^V6 - This site is located 0.4 miles south of Cannon's Ferry on relatively high ground that slopes down towards the Chowan River, 1000 ft. to the west. Only historic artifacts were collected from the site, and they date to the late 18th and 19th centuries.
- Co^V8 - Co^V8 lies 500 ft. southwest of Co^V6 on fairly high ground. A light scatter of Archaic, Woodland, and Historic materials were found on the site. The Historic artifacts date to the 18th and 19th centuries.

- Co^V10 - The site is one mile south of Co^V8 on a sandy ridge 500 ft. east of the Chowan River. Archaic, Woodland, and Historic materials were recovered from the site. An early to mid 18th Century date is suggested by the Historic artifacts.
- Co^V14 - This site is situated on high ground on the north bank of Rockyhock Creek about 750 ft. east of the Chowan River. Material from all three time periods was present on the site. An early 18th Century into the 19th Century date is indicated by the Historic specimens.
- Co^V15 - This site is 700 ft. west of Co^V14 on low bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. Most of the material was Woodland, with a few Historic specimens. The Historic artifacts date to the 19th Century.
- Co^V16 - Co^V16 was located on high ground 250 ft. east of the Chowan River at Cannon's Ferry. The historic specimens collected from Co^V16 date to the 19th Century. No Indian remains were found.
- Co^V17 - This site is in downtown Edenton on the proposed site of the new Chowan County Courthouse. Co^V17 is a tannery that dates to 1768 that has since been filled and covered with cultural debris and trash. The actual tanning vats are preserved at the site. Artifacts recovered from testing operations at the site date to the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.
- Co^V18 - This site is located approximately 0.5 miles east of Edenton on flat ground well away from the Albemarle Sound. The site is a late 18th Century house that is still occupied today. Material scattered to the west of the structure dates to the same general time.

Gates County

- Ga^V8 - The site is adjacent to the Old Barfield Ferry Road, 1.7 miles east of Eure. Specimens from this Historic site date to the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Hertford County

- Hf^V1 - This site was located on the north bank of the Meherrin River, 1000 ft. upstream from its confluence with the Chowan River. The site is predominately Woodland, with some Kaolin pipe fragments and 18th Century historic material. Hf^V1, along with Hf^V12, is the probable site of the village of the Meherrin Indians during the last 30 years of the 17th Century. The site should properly be classed as a late contact or an early historic Indian site.

- Hf^V11 - This site was located 7.3 miles southeast of Winton on very high bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. This site is in the area of the Indian town listed as "Ohuneeck" on de Bry's map of Virginia. This is supposedly the same place as Lane's "Ohaneck" or "Blind Town", a village dating to 1585. A small amount of Woodland Indian material was found by the survey. A fairly heavy ground cover hampered the inspection of the area.
- Hf^V12 - The site is contiguous to Hf^V1, and is situated on a small conical rise just west of Hf^V1. The area was given a different site number because of the number of historic artifacts, namely Kaolin pipe fragments, green glass bottles, and gunflints, that were found over the rise by earlier collectors of the site. Hf^V12 is considered to be associated with the Historic Meherrin Indian village in this vicinity.
- Hf^V20 - Hf^V20 is 1500 ft. south of Taylors Pond on bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. Specimens from this historic site date to the 18th and 19th centuries. This site, along with Hf^V21 and 22, is located on land first patented by Thomas Woodward in 1663, who may have also lived in the vicinity of the site in the late 1660's. Various other people owned the land surrounding the site from then until the present, including William Downing's son in the early 18th Century.
- Hf^V21 - Approximately 250 ft. south of Hf^V20 is found Hf^V21, also on the bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. Material from the Archaic, Woodland, and Historic periods were recovered from the site. The Historic artifacts suggest an 18th and 19th Century date for the Historic component at the site. See Hf^V20 for additional comments.
- Hf^V22 - Hf^V22 is situated on the bluffs along the Chowan River 300 ft. south of Hf^V21. A light scatter of late 18th Century Historic specimens and Woodland artifacts was found at the site. See Hf^V20 for additional comments.
- Hf^V23 - This site is situated on the high ground and bluffs along the Chowan River 500 ft. north of Taylor's Pond. This site contained primarily Woodland and Contact Period materials, with some 18th and 19th Century Historic specimens. The site fits well the description of "Chowanoak", the Indian village visited by Ralph Lane in the late 16th Century. Hf^V23 is also thought to be the location of Mount Pleasant, a plantation first patented and built (?) in the 1660's. Also, from 1706 to late 1707, a group of Meherrin Indians lived on the Lewis Williams' plantation at this site.
- Hf^V27 - The site is one mile northeast of Pilands Crossroads on a low bluff on the bank of the Chowan River. Material from this historic site dates to the 19th Century.

- Hf^V35 - Hf^V35 is situated on low ground along the Chowan River 0.6 miles east of Riddicksville. Along with the Woodland material at the site, early and mid 18th Century Historic specimens were found by the survey.
- Hf^V36 - This site is 200 ft. south of Hf^V35 and about 500 ft. west of the Chowan River on low ground. The scanty specimens from this historic site date to the late 18th and 19th centuries.
- Hf^V37 - On low ground on the north bank of Buckhorn Creek, 1000 ft. upstream from the creeks confluence with the Chowan River site Hf^V37 was found. This site possesses Woodland and Historic Period materials. The historic artifacts date to the early and late 18th Century.
- Hf^V38 - This site was located on the high northern bank of the Wiccacon River 2 miles upstream from its mouth. Only a few 18th Century artifacts were found at the site among the Archaic and Woodland Indian materials. See Hf^V40 for additional comments.
- Hf^V40 - This site lies on a rise 500 ft. north of Wiccacon River, and 400 ft. northeast of Hf^V38. The high ground in the immediate area is known today as "Mink Neck". Archaic, Woodland, and Historic Period artifacts were found at Hf^V40. The Historic materials date to the early 18th Century. This site is at the same general location given for John and Elizabeth Early's farm that dates to before 1710. In addition, a battle between Virginia Militia and Tuscarora Indians supposedly took place near here in 1636.

Summary

Using information provided by the historian, it has been possible to associate some of the sites found by the archaeological survey with historic localities. The most notable successes have been met within the location of Salmon Creek Plantation, and to a lesser extent, the Mount Pleasant Plantation. Other information that has been provided by the historians has not been as immediately useful to the survey because of the conflicting nature of the early sources on the location of various known sites, especially those dealing with the Indians of this time.

Salmon Creek Plantation - Much of the information on the Salmon Creek Plantation is contained on a 1767 map by William Churton. Sites from this map located during the source of the survey include the Jacock House (Br^V30); Widow Bryan's House (Br^V31); the Pearson House (Br^V36); and possibly the Poilack House (Br^V44) and one of the Dawson Houses (Br^V56). Various other localities pinpointed on Churton's map were not located by this survey. These include Wiley's House; the Andrew Burns House; and the plantation shipyards.

Wiley's House and the shipyard would appear to have been in the general vicinity of Avoca Plantation along Salmon Creek. Texas Gulf and R. J. Reynolds use of this area as headquarters, workshops, and sheds. This has resulted in a great deal of disturbance to this section of the plantation. It may now be impossible to identify this 18th Century shipyard after the amount of reuse, disturbance, and modern farming activities that have occurred in this location.

Salmon Creek Plantation was once owned by Governor Sothell during the late 17th Century. The location of the house of the Governor in which he lived while Governor of North Carolina during the 1680's, is not presently known. It is assumed that the house was at the same approximate site as the old Avoca Plantation main buildings. The Avoca Plantation, as mentioned previously, has been torn down, and the grounds disturbed by Texas Gulf and R. J. Reynolds.

A house shown on Churton's map as belonging to William Lockhart was not found. This house appears to have been at the same location as the Scotch House, which is still standing and in use today. The Scotch House is situated just north of Br^V27. No artifacts were found in the vicinity of Scotch House, as the surface was covered with grass and could not be disturbed.

The two oldest historical localities on Salmon Creek were the Indian village of "Metocuem", first described by Raleigh in 1586, and Batt's House. Nathaniel Batt was an Indian trader who, tradition has it, built a log cabin on Salmon Creek in 1655. No features of the landscape could be identified with Batt's house. The probable location of Batt's house, if it were actually located in this area, and the Indian village is Br^V38.

Only a few of the early buildings and structures of Salmon Creek Plantation have been located. Governor Sothell's House, Batt's House, Wiley's House, the shipyard, and Andrew Burns House (shown on Churton's map), all have yet to be identified. The task is not an easy one. The general area of sites that are shown on early maps can be found by surface inspection. The remains at such areas consist of broken pottery, brick fragments, and an occasional bottle or Kaolin pipe fragment.

Farming has reduced all the former homes and structures, including those identified in this survey, to nothing more than scattered debris. Houses and other structures, not shown on maps, cannot be identified on the basis of the specimens recovered from the surface. It would only be possible to say that a certain house probably was located at such a site without the aid of early maps, or large scale excavations.

Mount Pleasant - There is less documentation on Mount Pleasant than there was on the Salmon Creek Plantation, as no plats of Mount Pleasant have so far been found. Mount Pleasant was first patented by Thomas Woodward in 1663, and probably settled shortly thereafter (?). The location of Mount Pleasant is in the vicinity of Taylor's (Swains) Millpond. Historic sites have been found south of Taylor's Pond (Hf^V20-22), but no information is available on what structures or houses belonged to this early plantation. More study into the details of the plantation is needed before a thorough evaluation of the area surrounding Taylor's Pond can be conducted.

The one site that can possibly be identified within the boundaries of the plantation is the 16th Century Indian village of "Chowanoak".

This site was visited in the 1580's by Ralph Lane. Chowanoak lies on a point of land overlooking Taylor's Pond, at what was designated as site Hf^V23. A small amount of trade material, mainly Kaolin pipe fragments, was recovered on the site along with Indian artifacts.

Other Plantations - In addition to the Salmon Creek and Mount Pleasant plantations, three other early to middle 18th Century plantations existed on the Chowan River. These three were Campbell's Lazy Hill

Plantation at Colerain in Bertie County; Wingfield Plantation (which burned during the Civil War) in northern Chowan County; and Bandon Plantation, just south of Wingfield (Bandon burned down in the 1950's after having been restored). With the exception of Wingfield, no attempt was made to locate these localities, as it was assumed that their location and identity were already known. The land on which Wingfield was located could not be examined because the landowner's wife, Mrs. Kelly Hare, refused the archaeologists permission to inspect the land.

Early Farm - This site dates to before 1710 and belonged to John and Elizabeth Early. The farm was located on the Wiccacon River. The approximate location would be in what is known as the "Mink Neck" section of the Wiccacon River. Based on the present knowledge of the farm, either Hf^V38 or Hf^V40 could be associated with this farm site.

Indian Villages - The location of Indian villages with historic localities depends upon early maps made by the explorers of the region. Since Indian history is for the most part oral, the use of information supplied by the Indians themselves is confusing and conflicting. For the most part, only those Indian villages marked on Lane's, Raleigh's or de Bry's maps of the Chowan River could be located. Other villages marked on these early maps that were located through the surface survey include "Metacuem" (Br^V38); "Ohuneek", de Bry, or "Ohaneck", Lane (Hf^V11); and "Chowanoak" (Hf^V23).

One other Indian village that was shown on de Bry's map was also located by the survey. This village, called "Ramushougg", was situated on the north bank of the Meherrin River just upstream from its mouth. This site was designated Hf^V1 and Hf^V12. According to the local inhabitants, this site was also the home of the Meherrin Indians in the late 17th

Century. Trade goods, such as glass beads and Kaolin pipe fragments, support the identification of the site as the home of the Meherrin Indians.

HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Over 845 specimens, not counting brick fragments, were recovered from the 45 historic sites. Plowing had had an impact upon these artifacts, as only portions of whole specimens were represented. The pieces left behind after plowing, seemingly small and insignificant, were all that could be found on the surface to identify the structures had stood in a particular area. As would be expected, the vast majority of the artifacts found on the historic sites were potsherds.

Historic Ceramics

Of the 845 specimens recovered by the survey, 706 or 84% were potsherds (Table 2 gives a listing of the various ceramics represented in the sample). The identification of the sherds followed the types set up by South (1972) and Hume (1970). Most of the descriptions follow Ward's work at Guilford Courthouse (1974).

Pearlware occurred with the greatest frequency and in the largest amount of any of the ceramics from the historic sites. Distinguishing characteristics of pearlware are a blue zone of glaze at junctures, an overall bluish tint to the glaze, and a distinctive glaze fracture pattern (Ward 1974:18). The fracture pattern consists of fine cracks that form intersecting parallel lines, creating any number of longish, rectangular blocks across the surface.

Pearlware was often decorated with various designs. The favorite design would appear to have been a copy of the floral patterns of Chinese porcelain. This and other designs were most often printed on

TABLE 2
Historic Pottery

Pottery	Dates	Specimens
Overglazed Enameled Chinese Export Porcelain	1660-1800	4
Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	1660-1800	9
Lead Glazed Trailed Yellow	1670-1795	13
English Mottled Brown Saltglaze	1690-1775	5
Westerwald (?)	1700-1775	19
Moulded White Salt Glaze	1740-1765	5
Creamware	1762-1820	112
Carolina Creamware	1771-1820	5
Lighter Yellow	1775-1820	3
Pearlware	1780-1830	179
Blue Shell Edged	1780-1830	20
Green Shell Edged	1780-1830	11
Underglaze Blue Hand Painted	1780-1820	11
Spatterware	1780-1820	15
Annular Ware	1790-1820	23
Finger Painted	1790-1820	8
Transfer-printed Pearlware	1795-1840	18
Willow Transfer Printed	1795-1840	5
Mocha Ware (?)	1795-1890	1
White ware	1820-1900	131
Grey Saltglaze	-	11
White Saltglaze	-	5
Brown Saltglaze	-	8
Lead Glazed Coarse Red	-	15
Earthenware	-	5
Porcelain	-	51
Unidentified	-	14
Total		706

the pearlware, with the resulting ceramic being called "Transfer Printed" (Plate III, Row B). Occasionally such designs were hand painted on the pottery resulting in a "Hand-painted" ware. Other designs used on pearlware in the sample includes blue and green shell edge (Plate III, Row C), in which a wave effect along the rim of plates was created; spatter-ware (Plate III, Row D), so called because the finished design looks like some-one "spattered" blue paint on the plate; and annular ware (Plate III, Row E), in which designs consisting of horizontal bands of black, brown, green or blue were applied over the entire vessel or plate, or just around the rim in various combinations. All of the variously designed pearlware ceramics were popular in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The next most plentiful type of historic pottery was whiteware, which superseded pearlware beginning about 1820. Whiteware continued to be manufactured into the 20th Century. The color of the sherds is a clear white, with no blue tint present in the glaze. Whiteware is also a little harder than pearlware (Ward 1974:18).

These first two ceramics, pearlware and whiteware, lie for the most part outside the scope of this survey as they date later than the focus of this study. The third most abundant type of ceramic was creamware, and it serves as a boundary for what is pertinent to this survey.

Creamware is the latest type of pottery that has significance for identifying early historic sites along the Chowan River. As its name implies, creamware has a creamy, almost yellow color that is quite distinct from either pearlware or whiteware. The manufacture of creamware was between 1762 and 1820, with a ceramic mean date of 1781, or the time of the Revolutionary War.

PLATE III. Late Historic Ceramics. Row A - Carolina Creamware;
Row B - Transfer Printed; Row C - Shell Edged;
Row D - Spatter-ware; Row E - Annular Ware.

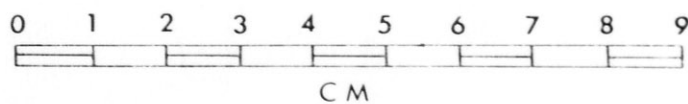
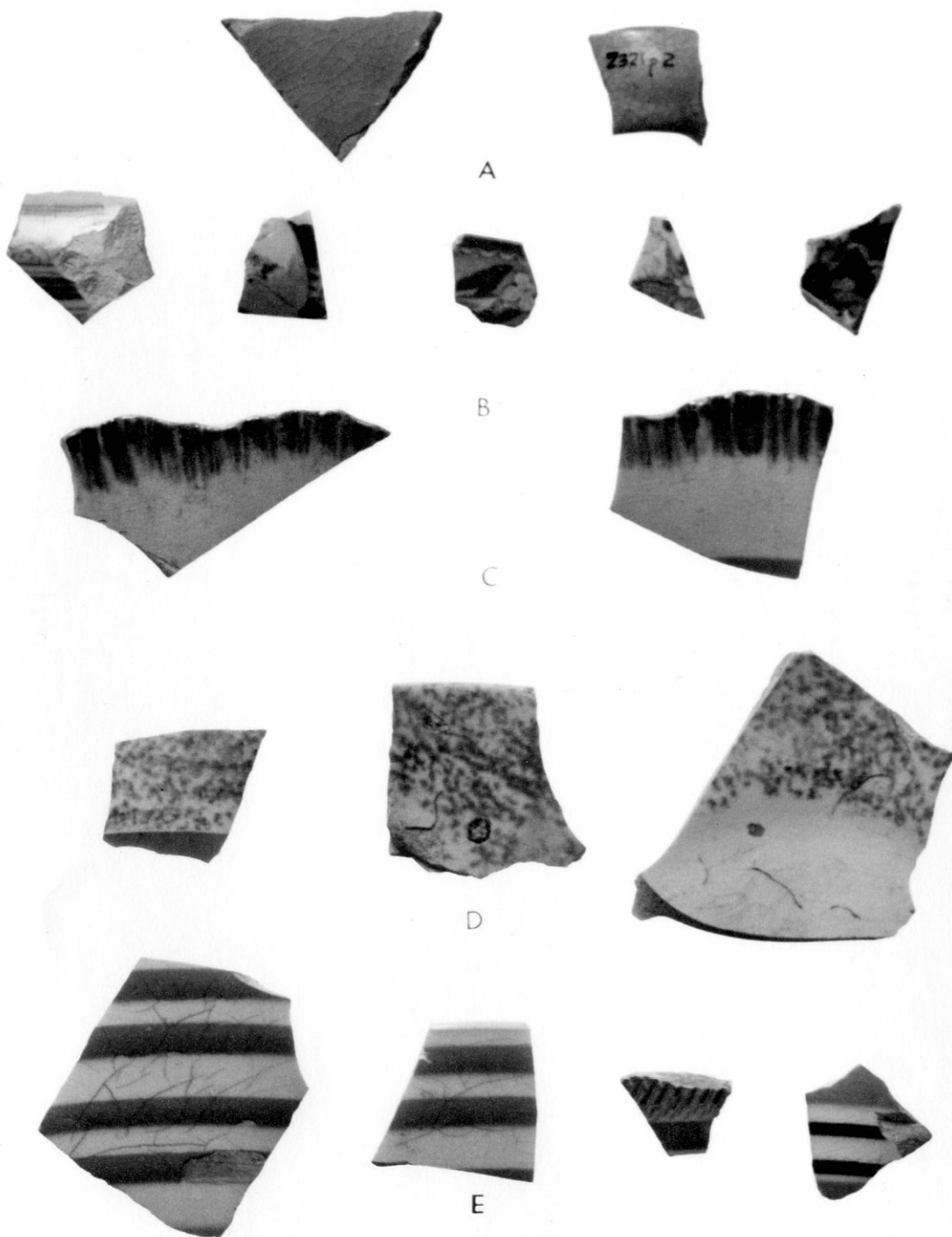


PLATE III

Those ceramics which date earlier than the Revolution are most important, but, unfortunately, are also the less numerous of the ceramics. The relative sparseness of these early ceramics is in keeping with the relatively low number of early historic sites along the Chowan River. One particular ceramic type which enjoyed popularity over the entire early historic period of the Chowan was Chinese export porcelain (Plate IV, Row A). The dates of manufacture and import of the Chinese porcelain was 1660 up through 1800, and is, therefore, not a very good time marker. This ceramic was a fine porcelain painted either underglaze or overglaze with typical Chinese scenes. Blue was the most common color of paint used, with other colors, mainly red, being restricted to the overglaze painted wares.

"Lead Glazed Slipware with Trailed Yellow" ceramics (Plate IV, Row B), like most of the early historic ceramics, has a name which aptly describes the pottery. This particular ceramic is an earthenware which possesses a lead glaze with yellow streaks applied underneath the lead glaze. Lead glazed slipware with trailed yellow ceramics date to between 1670 and 1795.

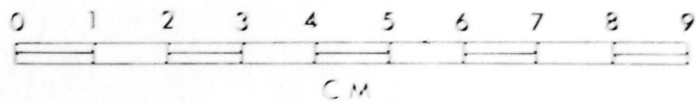
"English Mottled Brown Saltglaze" ceramics (Plate IV, Row C) is a stoneware which dates from 1690 to 1775. The pottery is rather thick, with markings of brown upon a grey to yellow-brown background. The pottery was covered with a saltglaze.

A difficult ware to ferret out from later imitations is "Westerwald". This ceramic (Plate IV, Row D) was a grey or a grey with indented blue zones stoneware. Dates for the pottery range from 1700 to 1775.

PLATE IV. Early Historic Ceramics. Row A - Chinese Export Porcelain;
Row B - Lead Glazed Trailed Yellow; Row C - English Mottled
Brown Salt Glaze; Row D - Westerwald (?); Row E - Moulded
White Salt Glaze.



E



Another stoneware was the "Moulded White Salt Glaze" pottery (Plate IV, Row E). This pottery had a compact appearance, as if it were moulded. Dimples frequently decorated the rim of plates. This stoneware dates to between 1740 and 1765.

Two variations of the basic creamware ceramic were also present in the survey samples. One, called "Carolina Creamware" (Plate III, Row A), was a domestic earthenware manufactured between 1771 and 1820. The coloring of the pottery was a distinctive bright yellow. The other ceramic was "Lighter Yellow" earthenware. This creamware had a pale yellow tint to the glaze, and dates to between 1775 and 1820.

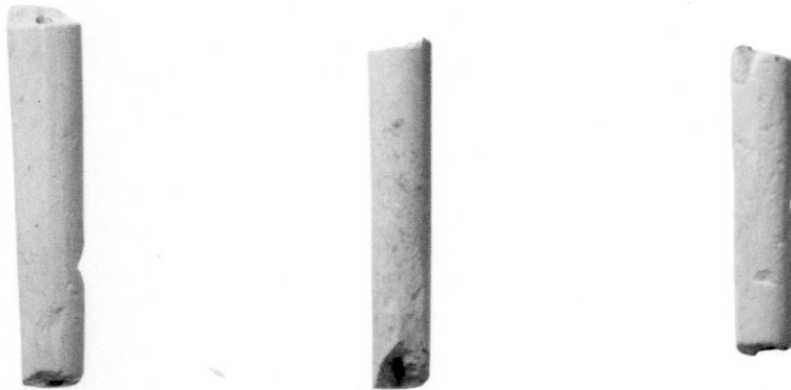
In addition to the ceramics already briefly discussed in this section, there were a number of historic pottery specimens which were not distinctive enough to be classed with any of the datable ceramics. These non-descript ceramics were classed by their finish into saltglazes, leadglazes, plain earthenware, plain porcelain (most of which is recent), and unidentified.

Miscellaneous Historic Artifacts

The other artifacts associated with the historic occupations along the Chowan River consisted of Kaolin pipe fragments (Plate V, Row A & B); a few pieces of window glass; a couple of gunflints (Plate V, Row C); bottle glass fragments (Plate VI); and 7 chunks or flakes of English grey-white or honey colored flint (see Table 3). No other remains, besides brick, were found. These miscellaneous non-ceramic items picked up by the survey are only general markers that denote that a historic

PLATE V - Miscellaneous Historic Artifacts. Row A - Kaolin Pipe Stems; Row B - Kaolin Pipe Bowl Fragments; Row C - Gunflints.

31a



A



B



C

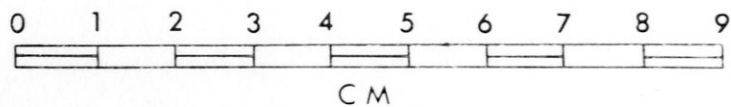


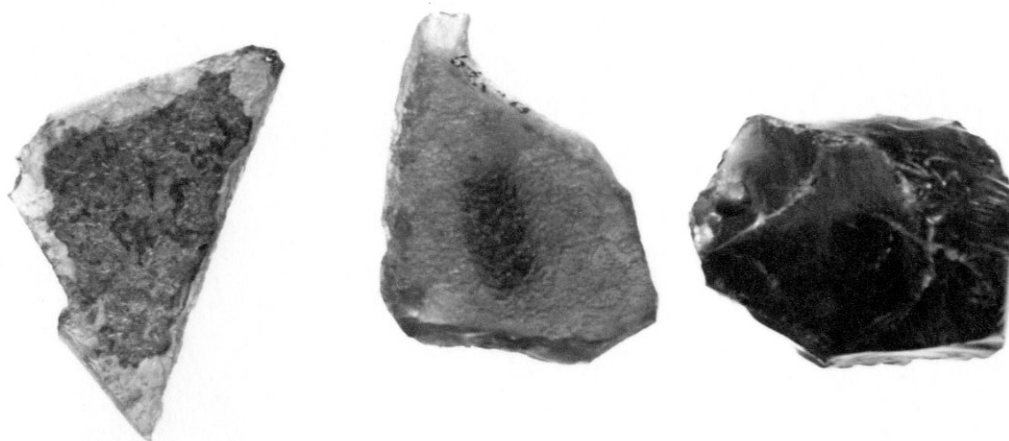
PLATE V

site once stood near a particular spot. Attempting to date and identify sites using such data is risky and gives poor results. Some success has been achieved in dating Kaolin pipe stems, but too few were found at any one site by this survey to be significant.

TABLE 3
Miscellaneous Historic Artifacts

Specimen	Total
Gunflints	2
Kaolin Pipe Fragments	41
Bottle Glass Fragments	46
Window Glass	5
Flint Chunks	7

PLATE VI. Historic Bottle Fragments. Row A - Fragments from bottle walls. Row B - Base (L & R) and neck (center) fragments.



A



B

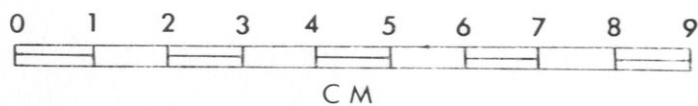


PLATE VI

PREHISTORIC INDIAN SITES

The 75 sites from which no historic materials were recovered represent the preceding 10,000 years of prehistory of the Chowan River region. The large number of prehistoric sites relative to the number of contact and historic sites is not surprising. The Indians had more time in which to leave their imprint upon the land than did the early European colonists. A short summary of each Indian site will now be presented. The period to which a site belongs will also be given if possible.

Site Descriptions

Bertie County

- Br^V1 - This site is located on high ground north of Cashoke Creek, one mile upstream from the Albemarle Sound. Br^V1 has been known since the 1930's. This survey collected more than 120 potsherds and one Late Woodland projectile point from the site. Indications are that this was once a Late Woodland Period village.
- Br^V3 - The site is situated on low ground between high bluffs to the west and the Chowan River to the east. Colerain lies approximately one mile to the west. The site was first reported in 1948 when bulldozing operations exposed a number of human bones, pottery and drilled animal teeth. The site was probably a Woodland shell midden, and has since been destroyed.
- Br^V14 - This site lies on a low hill directly across Cashoke Creek from Br^V1. The collection from the site consisted of 10 potsherds and five flakes. This site dates to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V15 - Br^V15 occupies a low hill on the south bank of Cashoke Creek approximately 200 ft. west of Br^V14. Very little material was gathered from the site, which had been reported to be a Woodland site by earlier collectors.
- Br^V16 - This site was located on a small hill about 200 ft. west of Br^V15. Cashoke Creek lies to the north and a small marshy stream lies to the west. Few specimens were picked up from the site. Previous surveyors of the site reported it to be Woodland.

- Br^V17 thru Br^V20 - This is a group of four sites situated 0.5 miles northeast of Br^V1 on high ground north of Cashoke Creek and west of the Albemarle Sound. The four sites were light scatters of material within a half square mile area. No large concentrations or amounts of material were noted. A total of 46 sherds were recovered from the four sites. The sites would appear to represent small Woodland camp sites.
- Br^V24 - This site is 0.5 miles east of Br^V1 on the southern edge of a point of land surrounded by swamp. A total of six potsherds and one hammerstone were collected by the survey. The site belonged to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V25 - Br^V25 lies 400 ft. northeast of Br^V24 on the same point of land. Swamp surrounds the site on three sides. Timber had recently been removed from the area. This site also belonged to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V27 - This site lies three tenths of a mile northeast of Morgan Swamp, along the bluff overlooking the Albemarle Sound. Material was recovered from the beach below the bluff, included 16 potsherds. The top of the bluff could not be inspected as it was covered by grass and a house. This site can be assigned to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V28 - Br^V28 is a large Woodland site south of Morgan Swamp along the Albemarle Sound. Erosion has severely damaged the site, as most of the material was found on the beach along the Albemarle Sound. The collection from the site included 331 large potsherds.
- Br^V29 - The site lies on the high bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound one mile south of Black Walnut Swamp. A large gully lies south of the site. No diagnostic specimens were recovered from the site.
- Br^V32 - This site is on a low rise washing into the Albemarle Sound at the mouth of Black Walnut Swamp. Material found consisted of 11 potsherds and one Late Woodland projectile point. The site was assigned to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V33 - This site is situated on top of the high bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound. Black Walnut Swamp lies 300 ft. south of the site. Specimens from the site included one Savannah River projectile point and nine flakes. The site dates to the Late Archaic.

- Br^V34 - This site lies six tenth of a mile north of Br^V33, at the head of a large gully eroding into the Albemarle Sound. No diagnostic material was recovered from the site.
- Br^V39 - The site was located at Black Walnut Point on the Albemarle Sound at the mouth of Salmon Creek. The material which came from along the beach area consisted of 14 flakes, 1 biface, and 1 pentagonal projectile point. The site probably belongs to the Archaic.
- Br^V45 - This site is on low sloping ground along the north bank of Salmon Creek slightly downstream from Avoca. Specimens from the site include 74 large potsherds, 4 Late Woodland projectile points, and 70 flakes. The site dates to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V46 - The site lies 200 ft. north of Br^V45 on a knoll on high sloping ground. One Kirk projectile point, 1 Late Woodland projectile point, 12 flakes, and 13 potsherds came from the surface of the site. The site belongs to the Early Archaic and Late Woodland periods.
- Br^V47 - This site is situated 300 ft. northwest of Br^V46 on high ground well back from Salmon Creek. The surface collection consisted of 1 Late Woodland projectile point and 13 flakes. No pottery was found at this site, which probably dates to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V48 - Br^V48 is situated on high ground 200 ft. west of Br^V47. No diagnostic specimens were recovered, although other Archaic-type materials (22 flakes, 2 hammerstones, and 1 fire-cracked rock) were.
- Br^V50 - This site is on high ground 0.5 miles south of the U.S. 17 bridge over the Chowan River. A low swampy area lies just south of the site. No diagnostic material was recovered from the site.
- Br^V53 - This site is 500 ft. north of the U.S. 17 bridge over the Chowan River at the head of a shallow gully cutting through the low bluffs toward the river. Specimens recovered from the site include 1 Kirk projectile point, 1 Middle Woodland projectile point, 65 flakes, and 13 potsherds. The site dates to the Early Archaic and Woodland periods.
- Br^V54 - Br^V54 was located 100 ft. northeast of Br^V53 along the low bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. Diagnostic material from the site consisted of 8 potsherds. The site was assigned to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V55 - The site is 500 ft. north of Br^V53 and about 600 ft. west of the bluffs along the Chowan River. No diagnostic material was recovered from the site.

- Br^V58 - This site was found 350 ft. north of Br^V57 along the southern edge of a large gully cutting through the bluffs down to the Chowan River. Specimens recovered from the site include 1 Guilford projectile point, 2 Savannah River projectile points, 85 flakes, and 13 potsherds. The site possesses Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Woodland components.
- Br^V59 - Br^V59 lies at the head of a broad gully cutting through the high bluffs down to the Chowan River. Br^V58 is 1.5 miles to the south. The only diagnostic material recovered from the site was 3 potsherds. The site dates to Woodland.
- Br^V60 - This site is situated 500 ft. southeast of Br^V59 on the high ground south of the broad gully and along the bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound. Specimens found at the site consisted of 1 Late Woodland projectile point, and 10 potsherds. Br^V60 is a Woodland site.
- Br^V62 - This site is situated on the high bluffs along the Chowan River 1 mile northeast of Mt. Gould. The only diagnostic artifact recovered was a single Morrow Mountain II projectile point. The site dates to the Middle Archaic.
- Br^V64 - The site is on high ground 500 ft. west of the bluffs along the Chowan River and 0.5 miles north of Br^V62. No diagnostic material was recovered by the survey.
- Br^V66 - This site was located 0.7 miles southeast of Colerain on high bluffs overlooking the Albemarle Sound. A large gully leading down to the beach lies to the south of the site. No diagnostic materials were recovered from the site.
- Br^V67 - This site is situated on the bluffs along the Chowan River 200 ft. north of Br^V66. A gully leading to the beach along the Chowan River borders the site to the north. Four potsherds were the only diagnostic materials recovered by the survey. The site dates to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V69 - The site lies 200 ft. southwest of Br^V66 at the head of a gully that leads to the beach. Specimens found at the site include 1 Late Woodland projectile point, 25 flakes, and 5 potsherds. The site dates to the Woodland Period.
- Br^V70 - Br^V70 is on the northern end of a low ridge paralleling the Chowan River 100 ft. to the east. Br^V69 is 300 ft. northwest of Br^V70. A large amount of lithic material, all non-diagnostic, was recovered from the site. Also, 2 potsherds were found. The site probably dates to both the Archaic and Woodland periods.

- Br^V72 - This site was located 1500 ft. southeast of Br^V70 on high bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. A gully leading to the beach along the river borders the site to the south. Three Morrow Mountain projectile points, 22 flakes, and 5 potsherds were picked up from the sites. Br^V72 dates to the Middle Archaic and Woodland periods.
- Br^V74 - The site was found at the head of a gully cutting through the high bluffs of the Chowan River, approximately 0.8 miles south of Br^V72. Ten flakes and 1 Savannah River projectile point were recovered from the site. This site dates to the Late Archaic.
- Br^V76 - Br^V76 lies 0.2 miles north of Br^V74 and 300 ft. south of Br^V75 (see the historic site section) on the bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. A gully leading to the beach borders the site to the south. Specimens from the site include 1 Palmer projectile point, 16 flakes, and 3 potsherds. The site dates to the Early Archaic and Woodland periods.
- Br^V78 - This site is up on the bluffs overlooking Br^V3. The ground slopes steeply down towards Br^V3 from the site. Artifacts found at the site include 1 Morrow Mountain projectile point, 1 Savannah River projectile point, 27 flakes, and 8 potsherds. Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Woodland components exist at the site.
- Br^V79 - This site was located on high bluffs back from the Chowan River and 500 ft. south of Br^V78. The site is on a low rise about 500 ft. from the edge of the bluffs. One Guilford projectile point, 1 Morrow Mountain projectile point, 1 Early Woodland projectile point, 40 flakes, and 6 potsherds were recovered from the site. The site dates to the Middle Archaic and Woodland periods.

Chowan County

- Co^V1 - This site is a large shell midden on bluffs on the east bank of the Chowan River, 300 ft. south of Indian Creek. The site is presently owned by individual homeowners who are members of the Chowan Beach Development Corporation. The midden is approximately 0.5 miles long and between 50 to 100 yards wide. This survey picked up 198 sherds from the surface of the site, mainly along the beach. The site belongs to the Woodland Period.
- Co^V2 - Co^V2 was located along the beach and low knoll approximately 0.2 miles south of Cannon Ferry. The main portion of the site is exposed only at low water, primarily after a northeasterly storm. Collector's report that Paleo-Indian up through Late Woodland projectile points are to be found at the site. This survey recovered only 9 potsherds and 6 flakes as the collecting was done during periods of high water.

- Co^V3 - This site at Rockyhock Landing is on a slight rise 200 ft. east of the low bluffs along the Chowan River. Only a few sherds were found by this survey. The site belongs to the Woodland Period.
- Co^V5 - This site occupies low ground on the south bank of Catherine Creek at what is called "Indian Old Fields". The area of the site had only recently been cleared and plowed. Surface collection from the site yielded 40 potsherds. Co^V5 dates to the Woodland Period.
- Co^V7 - This site is situated 0.3 miles south of Co^V2 on bluffs along the Chowan River. A large gully leading to the beach borders the site to the south. The site was formerly a small ossuary, which was partially excavated by East Carolina University. Sixty-three sherds were recovered from this Woodland Period site.
- Co^V9 - The site is 1 mile south of Co^V7 on bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. A summer cottage has been constructed directly over the site, and a small quantity of Woodland artifacts were found.
- Co^V11 - Co^V11 is a small shell midden situated 1.5 miles south of Co^V9 on low ground sloping down towards the Chowan River to the west. A small creek lies to the south of the site. Specimens collected from the site includes 46 potsherds and 11 flakes. The site dates to the Woodland Period.
- Co^V12 - This site is 500 ft. north of Co^V11 on a low ridge across a ditched area filled with water. A low swampy piece of ground borders the site to the North. No diagnostic material was found.

Gates County

- Ga^V1 - This site is situated on the moderately high banks of the Chowan River 300 ft. downstream from Dowry Island. The site is on relatively high sandy ground. Specimens collected from the site includes 32 potsherds, 1 Late Woodland projectile point, and 12 flakes. The site belongs to the Woodland Period.
- Ga^V2 - This site is on the relatively high sandy bank of the Chowan River 0.4 miles south of Ga^V1. A small amount of Woodland artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site.
- Ga^V3 - Ga^V3 is situated on high sandy ground along the Chowan River 0.5 miles south of Gatlington Landing. The few specimens found at the site belonged to the Woodland Period.
- Ga^V4 - This site is at Gatlington Landing on the east bank of the Chowan River. The small amount of material collected from the site belong to the Woodland Period.

- Ga^V5 - This site was located just east of Mack's Wharf on the Chowan River. A sand borrow pit has disturbed most of the site. The small number of potsherds recovered from the area dates the site to the Woodland Period.
- Ga^V6 - Ga^V6 is on high sandy ground approximately 0.2 miles south of the confluences of the Nottoway and Blackwater rivers. Specimens recovered include 27 potsherds and 54 flakes. The site dates to the Woodland Period.
- Ga^V7 - This site is 2.3 miles south of Ga^V2 near Pipkin Place. The site is on relatively high sandy ground, and has been disturbed by a sand borrow pit. A small quantity of Woodland material was recovered from the site.
- Ga^V9 - The site is situated at Roberts Landing on Bennett's Creek. Ga^V9 lies on high banks along the creek. The few specimens recovered from the site date to the Woodland Period.

Hertford County

- Hf^V13 - This site is at Chowan Beach on the Chowan River 1.3 miles south of Hf^V1 (see Historic Site Section). As the name implies, a swimming and picnicking establishment has been constructed on the site. A small quantity of Woodland materials was recovered from the site.
- Hf^V14 - This site is on the low bluffs overlooking the Chowan River 500 ft. south of Hf^V13. The site has been destroyed by extensive sand mining operations. Only a few Woodland artifacts were recovered from the site.
- Hf^V17 - Hf^V17 is immediately east of Harrell's Mill on a very high hill overlooking the Chowan River. The site has been disturbed by pothunting and soil removal. A small amount of Woodland material was found at the site.
- Hf^V18 - This site is on high bluffs overlooking a low swampy area bordering the Chowan River 3 miles southeast of Winton. The site is in the process of being covered with fill. No diagnostic material was found by the survey.
- Hf^V24 - This site is just north of Hf^V23 (see Historic Sites Section) on high bluffs along the Chowan River. Most of the material lies on a low rise about 500 ft. from the edge of the bluffs. Specimens recovered from the site included 1 Morrow Mountain projectile point, 1 Middle Woodland projectile point, 1 Late Woodland projectile point, 66 flakes, and 10 potsherds. The site possessed Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland components.

- Hf^V25 - This site is 500 ft. southeast of Hf^V22 (see Historic Site Section) and 0.7 miles south of Taylor's Pond. The site lies on the high bluffs flanking the Chowan River. Only a small collection of Woodland materials was recovered from the site.
- Hf^V26 - Hf^V26 lies 1000 ft. west of Hf^V27 (see Historic Site Section) and 500 ft. south of the bluffs overlooking the Chowan River. A single Late Woodland projectile point and a small quantity of Woodland pottery was collected at this site.
- Hf^V28 thru Hf^V31 - These 4 sites are a series of shell middens lining the bluffs of the Chowan River 1 mile south of the Wiccacon River. The sites are separated by deep gullies which cut the bluffs and allow passage to the river. Pottery was recovered from each of the sites. Summer cottages have been built upon all four of these Woodland sites.
- Hf^V32 - This site is 1500 ft. southeast of Hf^V31 on a high point of land overlooking the Chowan River. No diagnostic material was recovered from the site.
- Hf^V33 - This site is situated immediately south of Hf^V28 - Hf^V31 on the high ground in the middle of a corn field. The material was highly scattered over a wide area. The site dates to the Woodland period.
- Hf^V34 - This site occupies a high ridge of land bordering the Chowan River 1500 ft. west of Hf^V15 on what is now known as Tuscarora Beach and Campground. Only a small quantity of Woodland material was recovered by this survey.
- Hf^V37 - Found on low ground on the north bank of Buckhorn Creek, 1000 ft. upstream from the creeks confluence with the Chowan River. Specimens collected from the site include 1 Morrow Mountain projectile point, 33 flakes, and 23 potsherds. The site belongs to the Middle Archaic, the Late Archaic, and the Late Woodland periods.
- Hf^V39 - Hf^V39 is situated 500 ft. east of Hf^V38 (see the Historic Sites Section) on a high point of land on the north bank of the Wiccacon River. A total of 52 potsherds were recovered from this Woodland site.
- Hf^V41 - This site is just west of the N.C. bridge over the Wiccacon River in a bend of the river. Very little material was found on the surface. The site dates to the Woodland Period.
- Hf^V42 - This site is on high ground on the south bank of the Wiccacon River, 2000 ft. downstream from Hf^V39 (see Historic Site Section). A small number of Woodland artifacts were recovered from the site.

- Hf^V43 - The site occupies a high point of land south of the Wiccacon River 1500 ft. downstream from Hf^V39. Only a sparse collection of Woodland material could be made from the site.
- Hf^V44 - This site is 500 ft. west of Hf^V44, on high ground south of the Wiccacon River. Specimens recovered from Hf^V44 were few and belonged to the Woodland Period.

INDIAN ARTIFACTS

The specimens recovered from the prehistoric components of the sites along the Chowan River are indicative of all types of settlement patterns expected for the area from small camp sites to villages. For convenience these artifacts may be divided into two categories: ceramic and non-ceramic. Pottery is by far the best represented. The earliest material, however, is non-ceramic and dates to the Early Archaic.

Pottery

As stated previously, the appearance of pottery is used as a convenient marker for the end of the Archaic Period. Unfortunately, little definitive archaeology has been done on the Woodland cultures of the northeastern section of the Carolina Coastal plain. Surveys and some excavations have been and are being carried out in the area, but the definition and relationships of pottery types are still in the formative stage.

No attempt was made to create types for this survey. No excavated material was available for analysis, and no adequate type descriptions were available for comparison. Instead, two physical attributes, temper (inclusions in the clay) and surface treatment are used to divide the 1927 analyzed sherds into rough categories (see Table 4). Studying the temper characteristics of the sample showed that 7 broad classes were present. These different classes correspond to the different kinds of temper: crushed quartz, crushed steatite, crushed sherds, fine sand, grit, shell, and coarse sand with small quartz pebbles.

TABLE 4
Indian Pottery

Temper	Surface Treatment									Total
	Net	Cord	Fabric	Stamp	Incised	Punctate	Brushed	Plain	?	
Crushed Quartz	50	43	114	-	-	-	-	2	61	270
Crushed Sherd	78	194	94	16	-	-	7	58	84	531
Crushed Steatite	2(?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Fine Sand	114	95	188	39	2	1	-	56	161	656
Grit	45	72	93	32	1	-	-	-	69	312
Shell	6	2	22	4	-	-	-	5	3	42
Coarse Sand w/ Quartz Pebbles	21	21	34	11	-	-	-	15	10	112
Total	316	427	545	102	3	1	7	138	388	1927

Surface treatment refers to the technique applied to the outside of the pot (see Plate VII). The clay pots were made by coiling strands of clay on top of one another. These coils of clay were welded together, so to speak, by striking the surface of the pot with a blunt instrument of some sort, usually a paddle. Sometimes the paddles were wrapped with cords, which resulted in cord markings being imprinted on the pot. This kind of pottery is called cord marked (Plate VII, Row C). When nothing was wrapped around the paddle and straight grooves were cut into the paddle, what is called simple stamped pottery was the result (Plate VII, Row D). Other times, a net would be wrapped around the paddle, which would then leave the net impressions on the pot. This type of surface decoration is called net impressed (Plate VII, Row A). Fabric marked pottery (Plate VII, Row B) resulted when the Indian struck the pot with a piece of rolled up "fabric" (which was nothing more than canes or reeds woven together with cords).

Decorations of the pottery took the form of incising (Plate VII, Row E) and punctating in the samples of sherds recovered. Incising was accomplished by dragging a reed or some other sharp instrument across the wet clay. This produced lines on the surface of the pot. Punctates were produced by jabbing the wet clay with a sharpened reed. In this manner various designs could be produced upon the surface of the pot.

PLATE VII. Surface Treatment of Indian Pottery. Row A - Net Impressed; Row B - Fabric Impressed; Row C - Cord Marked; Row D - Overstamped Simple Stamp; Row E - Incised.

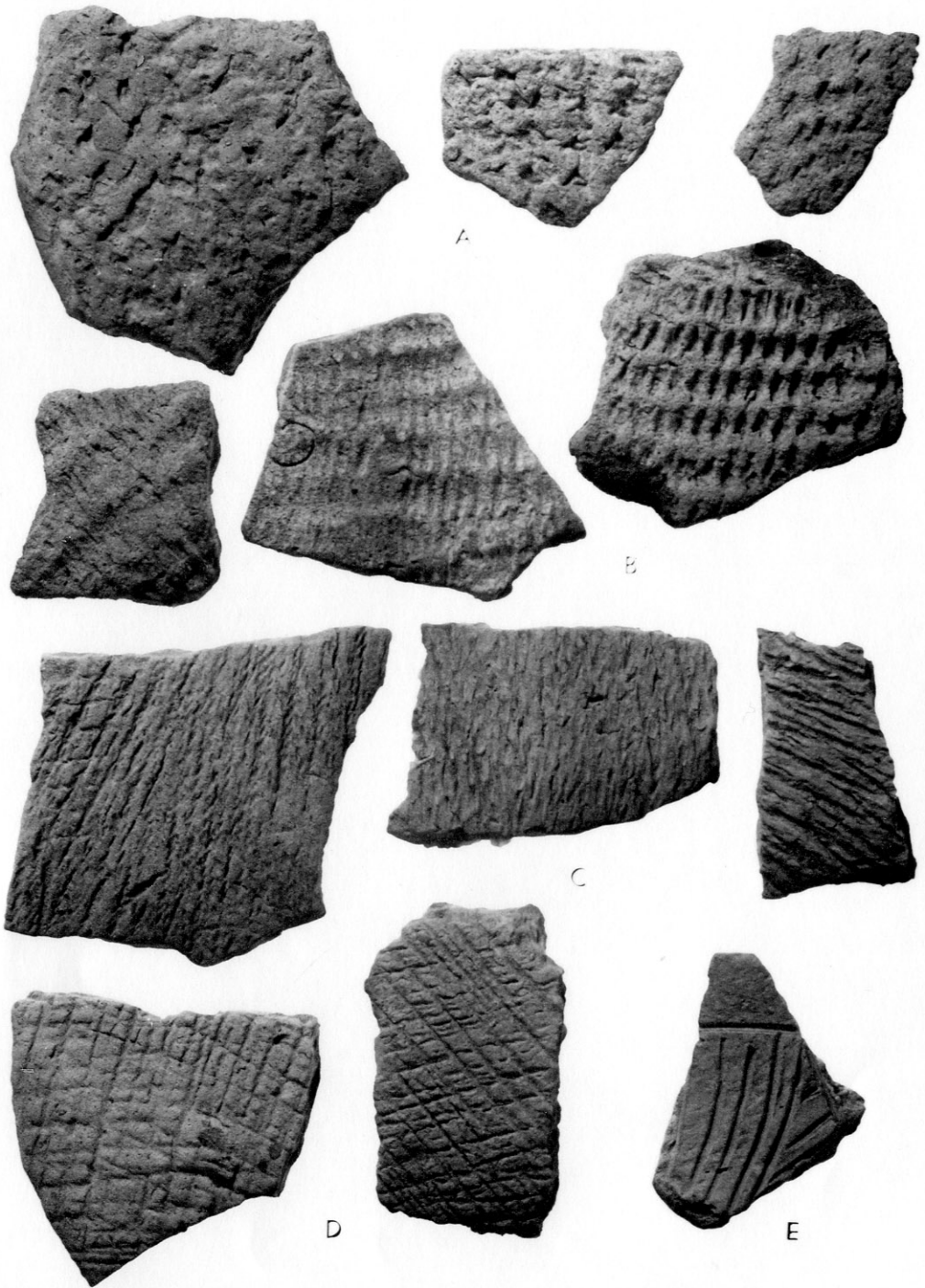


PLATE VII

Projectile Points

A total of 160 shipped stone projectile points were found from the sites having prehistoric remains (see Table 5). These projectile points cover the entire span of time and Indian Cultures from the Early Archaic up to the Late Woodland. The basic sequence of projectile points was first worked out for the Piedmont by Joffre L. Coe (1964), and is generally applicable to the coastal plain.

The early Archaic, which dates from about 8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C., is represented by two point types: Palmer and Kirk. The Palmer, oldest of the two, has a small corner notched blade with a straight ground base and pronounced serrations along the edges of the blade (Coe 1964: 67-69). Palmers were produced solely by pressure flaking. No Palmer projectile points were recovered by the survey.

The Kirk projectile points (Plate VIII, Row A) are large points with triangular blades, straight bases and serrated edges (Coe 1964: 69-70). The points may be corner-notched or straight stemmed. Kirk points were made by percussion flaking which removed broad, shallow flakes. Pressure flaking to sharpen the edges followed. Four Kirk points were found.

The Middle Archaic, which dates from 6000 B.C. to 4000 B.C., was represented by a plethora of projectile points. These were the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford types. The Stanly projectile point (Plate VIII, Row A) represented by only a single specimen had a broad, triangular blade with a small squared stem, and a shallow notched base (Coe 1964: 35). A combination of percussion and pressure flaking was used.

TABLE 5
Projectile Points By Site

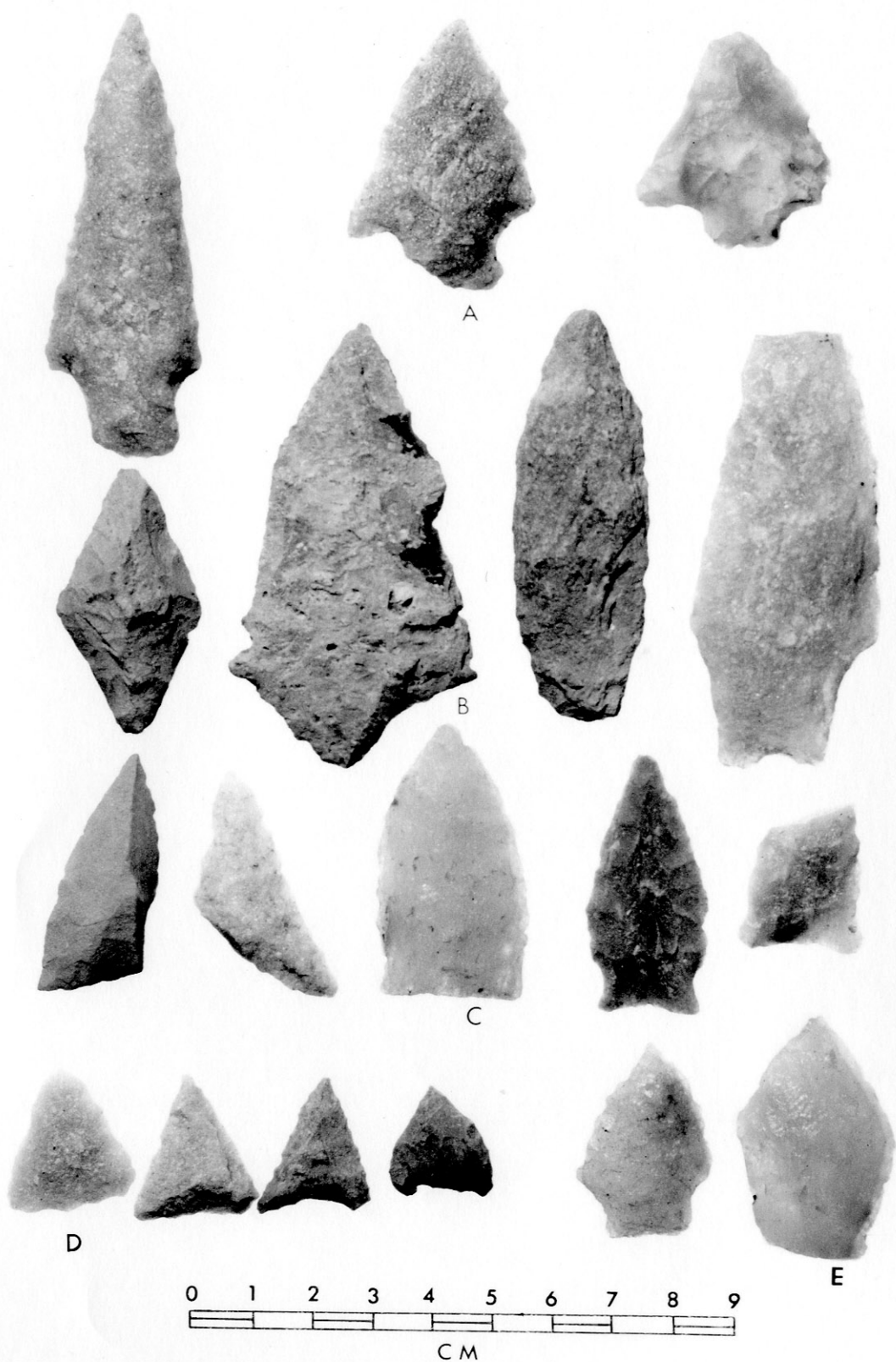
	TYPES											
SITE	KIRK	STANLY	GULLFORD	MORROW MOUNTAIN	SAVANNAH RIVER	EARLY WOODLAND	MIDDLE WOODLAND	LATE WOODLAND	PENTAGONAL	STEMMED	UNIDENTIFIED	TOTAL
Br ^v 1							1					1
Br ^v 26					1							1
Br ^v 28					1							1
Br ^v 29									1			1
Br ^v 30				1								1
Br ^v 31		1		1							1	3
Br ^v 32								1				1
Br ^v 33					1							1
Br ^v 37					1							1
Br ^v 39									1			1
Br ^v 41	1			1								2
Br ^v 42											1	1
Br ^v 45								4				4
Br ^v 46	1							1				2
Br ^v 47								1			1	2
Br ^v 51			2					1				3
Br ^v 53	1						1					2
Br ^v 58			1		2				1			4
Br ^v 60									1			1
Br ^v 61				1							1	2
Br ^v 62				1								1
Br ^v 64									1			1
Br ^v 68	1					1						2
Br ^v 69								1				1
Br ^v 71				1								1
Br ^v 72				3								3
Br ^v 73					1						1	2
Br ^v 74					1							1
Br ^v 75						1	2		1			4
Br ^v 76											1	1
Br ^v 78				1	1							2
Br ^v 79			1	1	1							3

TABLE 5
(continued)

Projectile Points By Site

SITE	TYPES											TOTAL
	KIRK	STANLY	GUILFORD	MORROW MOUNTAIN	SAVANNAH RIVER	EARLY WOODLAND	MIDDLE WOODLAND	LATE WOODLAND	PENTAGONAL	STEMMED	UNIDENTIFIED	
GaV1								1				1
GaV6								1				1
GaV9											1	1
HfV1								4				4
HfV11											1	1
HfV12								5				5
HfV23			1	2	4	5	2	36	1	3	14	68
HfV24				1			1	1			4	7
HfV26								1				1
HfV29							1					1
HfV31								1				1
HfV33									1			1
HfV34								1			1	2
HfV35											3	3
HfV37				1	3			1				5
HfV38				1								1
TOTALS	4	1	5	16	17	7	8	61	8	3	30	160

PLATE VIII. Stone Projectile Points. Row A - Kirk, Kirk, Stanly.
Row B - Morrow Mountain II, Morrow Mountain I,
Guilford, Savannah River. Row C - Early Woodland,
rest Middle Woodland. Row D - Late Woodland.
Row E - Gypsy (L), Unidentified Pentagonal (R).



The Morrow Mountain points are generally divided into two varieties (Plate VIII, Row B), one early and one late (Coe 1964: 37, 43). The early form was a small triangular bladed point with a short pointed stem. Ten of the early forms of the Morrow Mountain were recovered. The late form was characterized by a long narrow blade with a long tapered stem. Seven specimens of the late form were found at the sites surveyed.

The Guilford CSPP (Plate VIII, Row B) was long and slender with a thick blade and a straight, rounded or concave base (Coe 1964: 43). A total of five Guilford points were recovered by the survey.

The Late Archaic brings to a close the Archaic Period that lasted from 4000 B.C. to about 1000 B.C. in North Carolina. The Late Archaic is represented by the Savannah River point type (Plate VIII, Row B). This point had a large, heavy blade with a broad stem and was made entirely by percussion flaking (Coe 1964: 44-45). The Savannah River points were the most numerous (15) of any of the Archaic point types found.

The Archaic Period closed with the introduction of pottery. Projectile points of the Woodland Period that followed were largely triangular in form. The Early Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 600) projectile point (Plate VIII, Row C) was basically a large, crudely made triangular point (after Coe 1964: 45). Eight Early Woodland points were found during the course of the survey.

The Middle Woodland, which lasted from about A.D. 600-1200, was characterized by large, symmetrical, well made, triangular points (after Coe 1964: 45, 49). Some of the points possessed shallow

sidenotches also. A total of 7 Middle Woodland points (Plate VIII, Row C) were collected from various sites along the Chowan River.

The Late Woodland (A.D. 1200-1700) was marked by small, thin triangular shaped points made entirely by pressure flaking (after Coe 1964: 49-50). Sixty-one Late Woodland points were found by this survey.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

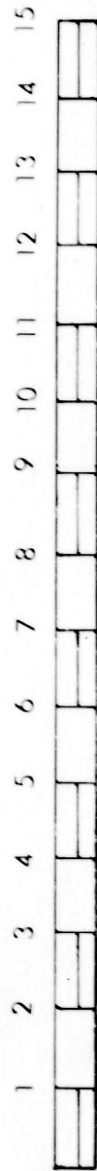
In addition to projectile points and pottery, other less diagnostic artifacts were also found (see Table 6). These artifacts were such things as miscellaneous flakes, hammerstones, fire cracked rocks, bifaces, scrapers, chipped stone knives, and worked flakes. A few other specimens were present, however, which could indicate the period in which they were produced. Such artifacts included an Archaic Savannah River full-grooved axe (Plate IX); clay pipe fragments (Woodland); and a polished stone celt fragment (Late Woodland). Also there were 5 steatite bowl fragments (Late Archaic) recovered by the survey.

TABLE 6
Miscellaneous Indian Artifacts

SPECIMEN	TOTAL
Celt (fragment)	1
Axes (full-grooved)	1
Scrapers	7
Bifaces	89
Knives (shipped stone)	2
Drills (shipped stone)	2
Hammerstones	82
Pestles	1
Flakes	2369
Fire Cracked Rocks	13
Clay Pipe Fragments	8

PLATE IX. Savannah River Full Grooved Axe.

54a



CM
PLATE IX

CONCLUSION

Working together, the archaeologist and historian have been able to locate European and Indian sites of the Contact and Early Colonial Periods in the Chowan River basin. Although the majority of the pre-historic sites found lie outside the scope of this study, a few may be identified as known historic Indian villages after more research.

The number of sites dealing with the early history of Colonial North Carolina within the survey area is relatively sparse when compared to the total number of sites found by the survey. One consideration is the time differences involved. Within the basin, 10,000 years of Indian use and 300 years of White-man use is represented by the sites found and recorded by this survey. The first 100 years or so of the Colonial Period is miniscule when viewed in this light. Also during the early history of the Chowan River, habitation seemed to cluster around the large plantations. Sites within the plantations and in the surrounding areas tended to be reused through time up to the present large scale farming in the region. With the beginning of extensive farming, the remains of most of the old structures were removed and dumped or used in other buildings. Today, the remains consist of broken pottery, bottle and window glass fragments, pieces of kaolin pipes, and brick fragments. All of the sites discovered by the archaeological survey have been or are under cultivation. The identification of sites found by the archaeological survey with historically known identities requires precise historical information concerning date, description, and location

of the historical sites. Even then it is often hard to be certain of their identity, given the constant reuse of the sites over the years.

This reuse of areas through time is an important characteristic of the sites found in this survey. Easy access to the Chowan River and its tributaries were as important to the prehistoric Indians as it was to the early historic inhabitants of the river. Indian sites and early historic houses were placed next to gullies and draws leading to the Chowan River, or along sections of the river bank low enough to permit easy access. Other factors such as shelter from weather and high water, or access to natural resources, like timber, were also instrumental in the location of sites. Easy access to the water, however, seems to have been the most important factor considered by the Indians of the Archaic and the Woodland periods as well as the early colonists.

Most of the success of this joint archaeological and historical study was met with the investigation of the large early plantations of the Chowan River, especially the Salmon Creek Plantation. Some study was also made of the Mount Pleasant Plantation. In addition to these plantations, isolated sites, such as the Early Farm on the Wiccacon River and Eden's House at Edenhous point have been located by the survey. The historic Indian villages of "Metecuem", "Chowanoak", and "Meherrin" were also identified through the efforts of the archaeologist.

Further work still needs to be done, however, in both the field and the library. A more thorough investigation into the various sites on the Salmon Creek Plantation would allow an in depth study into the evolution of plantations during the 18th Century. For other areas, such as the

Mount Pleasant Plantation, the study has only begun. A closer examination of Mount Pleasant is needed to isolate the culturally and historically significant loci that composed the plantation. Other historic sites named in historical documents, such as the Andrew Burns house, or the Nansemond Indian village need to be researched in greater detail by both the historians and archaeologists. This cooperative project has only just begun to approach the potential for producing information of which it is capable.

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