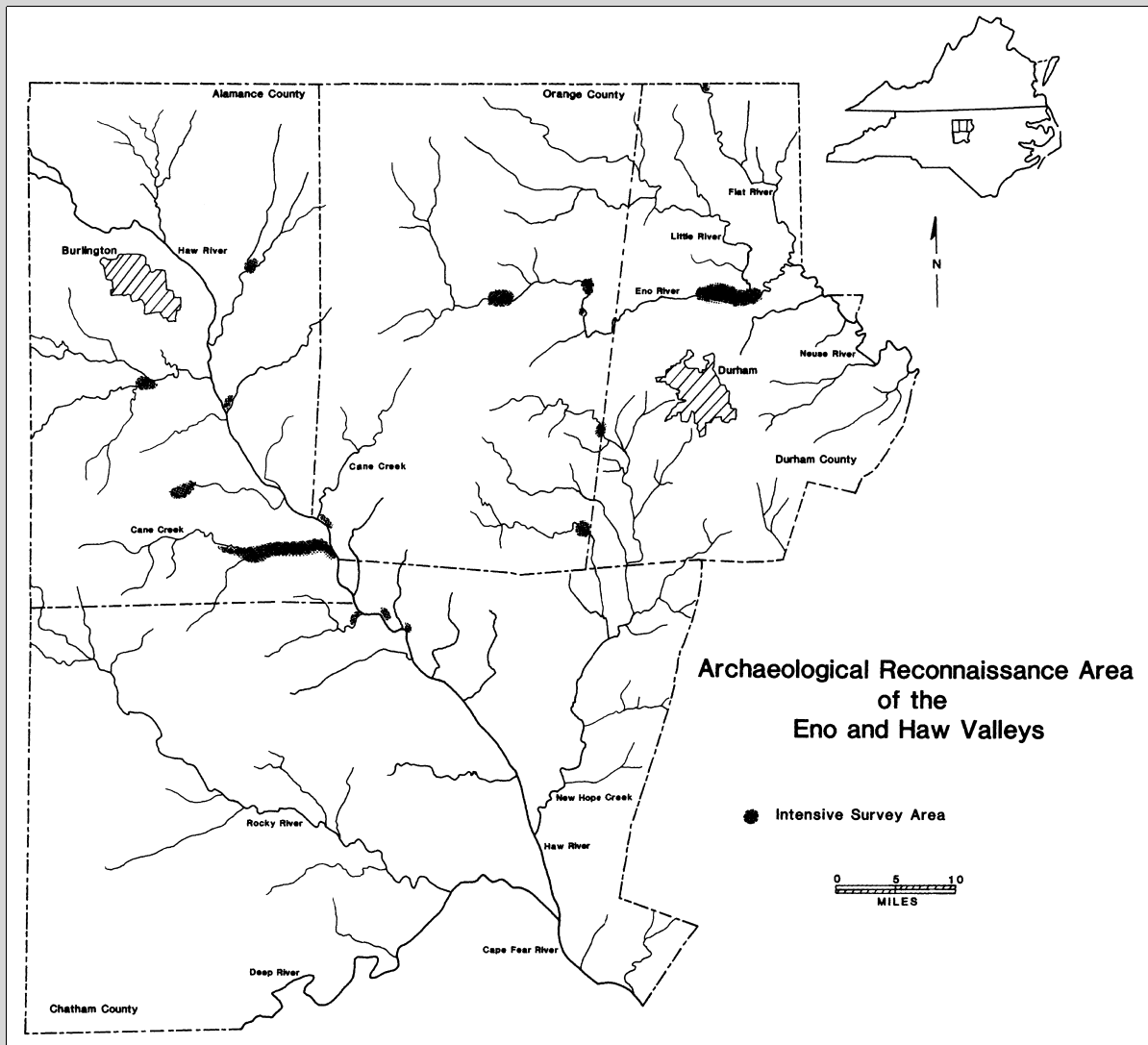


FIRST PHASE INVESTIGATIONS OF LATE ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE ENO, HAW, AND DAN RIVER DRAINAGES, NORTH CAROLINA

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With a contribution by Gary L. Petherick



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ABSTRACT

Archaeological survey, analysis of curated collections, collector interviews, and ethnohistoric research in the Eno, Haw, and Dan River valleys of North Carolina have been conducted to provide data on and hypotheses about aboriginal intersite settlement system change under the influence of European intrusion and expansion. Data on settlement patterns for the Late Prehistoric period (1300-1525 A.D.) have been compiled and are compared with settlement patterns for succeeding intervals, extending as late in time as the archaeological and historic records allow. A total of 297 previously recorded and newly discovered sites having possible Late Prehistoric and Contact period aboriginal components is examined in terms of five functional types and six chronological periods. Sherds totaling 5,771 from 110 sites are grouped by surface treatment and are compared with a regional database of 25 assemblages from 17 sites. The ceramic data provide a foundation for establishing a tentative chronology and for discussing possible ethnic affiliations for sites and areas. Places of origin and ethnic affiliation of aboriginal groups known to have been present in the survey area in historic times are discussed in terms of possible interaction networks between groups, movements of groups through time, and the possibility of association between particular archaeological sites and villages named in the ethnohistoric literature. Results of a systematic augering program in the vicinity of 31Or231 (Occaneechi Town) are used to predict feature and burial locations in unexcavated portions of that site and to establish boundaries between 31Or231 and three adjacent sites (31Or11, 31Or233, and 31Or239). Finally, the project findings are used to formulate several testable models about aboriginal settlement system change during the Contact period.

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INTRODUCTION

Sponsorship and Funding

The work summarized in this report was partly sponsored by a survey and planning grant from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, through the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. The National Park Service grant matched funds applied to the project by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (RLA) of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The survey project has been integrated, wherever possible, with the Siouan Project being conducted by the RLA.

Personnel

Roy S. Dickens, Jr. acted as Principal Investigator for the survey project. R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. designed the artifact coding formats and ran the computer analyses of aboriginal ceramics. A strategy by which the survey work could be integrated into the larger Siouan Project and by which problems set by terrain and limited visibility could be dealt were also developed by Davis. H. Trawick Ward provided important information on past survey work in the study area as well as information necessary to retrieve data from RLA files and collections. Joffre L. Coe provided valuable personal recollections derived through his long experience in the survey area and with the underlying problems that the present survey attempts to address. Daniel L. Simpkins acted as field supervisor and principal writer of this report. Gary L. Petherick was field assistant for the project and wrote the sections of the report on systematic auger testing in the Hillsborough Archaeological District. Petherick also undertook much of the ceramic analysis, compilation of site forms, map work, and many other tasks necessary to the completion of this report. Bryan P. Sorohan was responsible for much of the artifact processing, site form preparation, and polar planimetry.

Esther White also completed several site forms for the project.

Project Objectives

This report attempts to fulfill two separate, but related, objectives. The first is to provide a cultural resource management tool. Specifically, the report presents a compilation, synthesis, and upgrading of site-specific and regional data for Late Prehistoric and Contact period sites in the Eno, Haw, and Dan River basins exclusive of major reservoir areas. As a compilation of data, the report should be useful in site specific evaluations as well as in general predictive modeling of site locations.

The archaeological survey is also part of a larger research effort, the Siouan Project, which is currently being conducted by the RLA under the direction of Roy S. Dickens, Jr. The central focus of the Siouan Project is the study of diversity and change among the Indian groups of the northern part of the North Carolina Piedmont during the Late Prehistoric and Contact periods. The format of the Siouan Project is conjunctive, in that analyses of all data categories are focused upon central problems, i.e., data from each category supplements and elucidates all others. For example, research has recently been completed on lithics (Tippitt 1985), ceramics (Davis 1985), faunal remains (Holm 1985a and b), plant remains (Gremillion 1984, 1985), European trade and trade goods (Carnes 1985; France 1985), human skeletal remains (Sorohan 1985; Wilson 1985), mortuary practices (Ward 1985; Wilson 1984), and intrasite settlement patterns (Petherick 1985). These studies have been based largely on work at the Wall (31Or11), Fredricks (31Or231), and Mitchum sites (31Ch452).

This report presents an initial statement on intersite settlement patterns of late prehistoric and historic aboriginal groups of the

northern North Carolina Piedmont. The study necessarily draws heavily upon analyses of various artifacts and intrasite data as reported in the works cited above. Conversely, the results of the present study should provide insights into European trade and intrasite settlement patterns that will be useful to researchers of the other data sets. The Siouan Project is in the third year of a proposed five-year plan.

The present Siouan Project is heir to previous research oriented toward similar questions. Such research has been conducted intermittently by the RLA over a span of more than forty years, during which time much data on intersite settlement patterning has been gathered. This data has awaited compilation and synthesis. Also, there has been a need to reduce logistical problems of analysis and synthesis. To meet this need, artifact catalog information has been computerized and artifact collections have been removed from storage and placed in readily accessible files.

During the first season of survey reported here, emphasis has been placed on compiling existing data and on archaeological reconnaissance within the Eno and Haw river drainages to provide the broad perspective needed for the formulation of hypotheses and a narrowing of research design during early stages of hypothesis testing. Thus, an attempt has been made to maximize data over a broad region rather than to focus on specific intersite settlement problems within limited geographical areas. Similarly, considerable effort has been placed on upgrading information about known sites through the examination of previously unanalyzed ceramic collections of the RLA.

Curation

All artifacts, records, and photographs generated through the survey are property of the State of North Carolina and are curated by

the Research Laboratories of Anthropology of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Site Numbering System

The archaeological site numbers used in this report are those of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology unless otherwise specified. Recently, it has become apparent that site recording by different institutions within the state of North Carolina has sometimes resulted in different numbers being assigned to the same site. When such sites are reported in standard format (e.g., 31Or231), ambiguity as to whether the designated site number is an institutional or official state designation can result. Official state numbers have not been used throughout because of the logistical difficulties of acquiring these numbers before analysis begins, and because institutional numbers have become embedded in many of the records. Consequently, site numbers used in this report that are not preceded by a "31" should be assumed to be preceded by the prefix "RLA". The "RLA" prefix has been omitted for convenience, and sites are reported in a shortened format (e.g., Or231). In those cases where "31" is used as a site prefix, the official state designation and the RLA designation are the same. In order to facilitate the use of this report, a list of synonymous site numbers is provided in Appendix A.

Also, a brief note of caution is also warranted concerning the list of presumed Late Prehistoric and Contact period sites provided in this report. Such a list is necessarily tentative as long as interpretation of many of the sites is still underway. Also, it should be noted that several sites outside of the formal survey area (mostly within Jordan Lake) have been incorporated in the list.

BACKGROUND

Project Goal

The overall goal of the survey project is to explore changes in aboriginal settlement patterns just before and during the time of European colonization within the northern North Carolina Piedmont (ca. A.D. 1300-1740). A settlement pattern is defined as the geographic and physiographic relationships of contemporaneous sites within a single society (cf. Winters 1969; Roper 1979).

The first task of settlement pattern research necessarily consists of estimating the boundaries of networks of communities, or "phases" in the archaeological sense, across space and comparing these boundaries to the archaeological region (or survey universe) chosen for intensive analysis. In the present case, the survey universe consists of the drainages of the Dan, Haw, and Eno rivers from their sources to the Fall Line and within the state of North Carolina. The method of investigation is intended to be systemic, in that focus is placed upon a group of interrelated variables in which a change in the value or state of any one variable can be expected to result in a change in the value or state of at least one of the others. Thus, the comprehensive unit of study is actually a settlement system (cf. Winters 1969; Roper 1979), which can be defined as the functional relationships among the archaeological components contained within the settlement pattern. Functional relationships will be examined by comparing, within an ecological framework, contemporary phases in their respective drainage systems. Changes in settlement systems through time can then be investigated using an evolutionary model.

Archaeological Context

Background research began with a compilation of suspected Late Woodland and Contact period sites in the upper Dan, Eno, and Haw river drainages from their sources to the Fall Line and excluding those areas previously evaluated for large reservoir projects (i.e., Jordan and Falls lakes and Greater Alamance Creek reservoir). This site list (Appendix B) was obtained through an examination of "site" and "information" files at the RLA for Stokes, Rockingham, Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Durham, and Chatham counties. Sites lying within other drainages (e.g., the Deep, Rocky, and Flat) were excluded from this inventory except in the cases of sites (e.g., Dh6/7/55/56/57) deemed necessary to an understanding of Contact period site distribution. Site information for the Eno and Haw drainages were checked against those of the Archaeology Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History (Appendix C). Also, historic maps, ethnohistoric documents, newspaper accounts, and primary documents were consulted for site information. A goal of the site inventory was to compile a list of sites classified both by function (determined from site size and/or content) and chronology.

A goal of the larger Siouan Project is to produce an inventory of sites in each of the three drainages representing each of six periods that are keyed to important historic events. The Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 1300-1525) forms the datum from which European disruption can be measured. The span of time is sufficient to incorporate trait-unit intrusions from Muskogean groups to the south. These trait-unit intrusions act as horizon markers and aid in chronological control. Evidence of pre-contact trends in settlement pattern change can also be assessed within this period. The Protohistoric period

(A.D. 1526-1625) begins with the onset of European (primarily Spanish) presence to the immediate south of the study region and ends with initial probings of the area from the northeast by the English. The Early Contact period (A.D. 1626-1675) spans the time between the onset of the fur trade and Bacon's Rebellion, both of which had considerable impact on aboriginal settlement. The Middle Contact period (A.D. 1676-1710) includes the time that the Occaneechee were on the Eno River near present-day Hillsborough, North Carolina, and also spans the interval between Bacon's Rebellion and the onset of unrest that led to the Tuscarora War. The Late Contact period (A.D. 1711-1740) marks the period of consolidation of the region's native populations generally outside the survey area and/or their dispersal within the area into groups too small to be easily recognized through either documents or archaeological remains. The Euroamerican period (A.D. 1741-present) represents the time during which some of the dispersed populations increased their numbers to emerge as "triracial isolates."

Survey Acreage, New Sites, and Revisited Sites

Archaeological survey was conducted in Alamance, Chatham, Durham, and Orange counties. In all, 69 areas comprising 234.4 acres were examined during the course of the archaeological survey. Forty-three separate areas comprising 154.6 acres were examined in Alamance County; nine separate areas comprising 32.1 acres were examined in Chatham County; six separate areas comprising 15.9 acres were examined in Durham County; and 11 separate areas comprising 31.8 acres were examined in Orange County. The locations where survey was concentrated are depicted in Figure 1. Four additional locations with areas too small to add to the acreage total were also examined. The field-checked areas that contained sites are listed in Appendix D; areas that did not

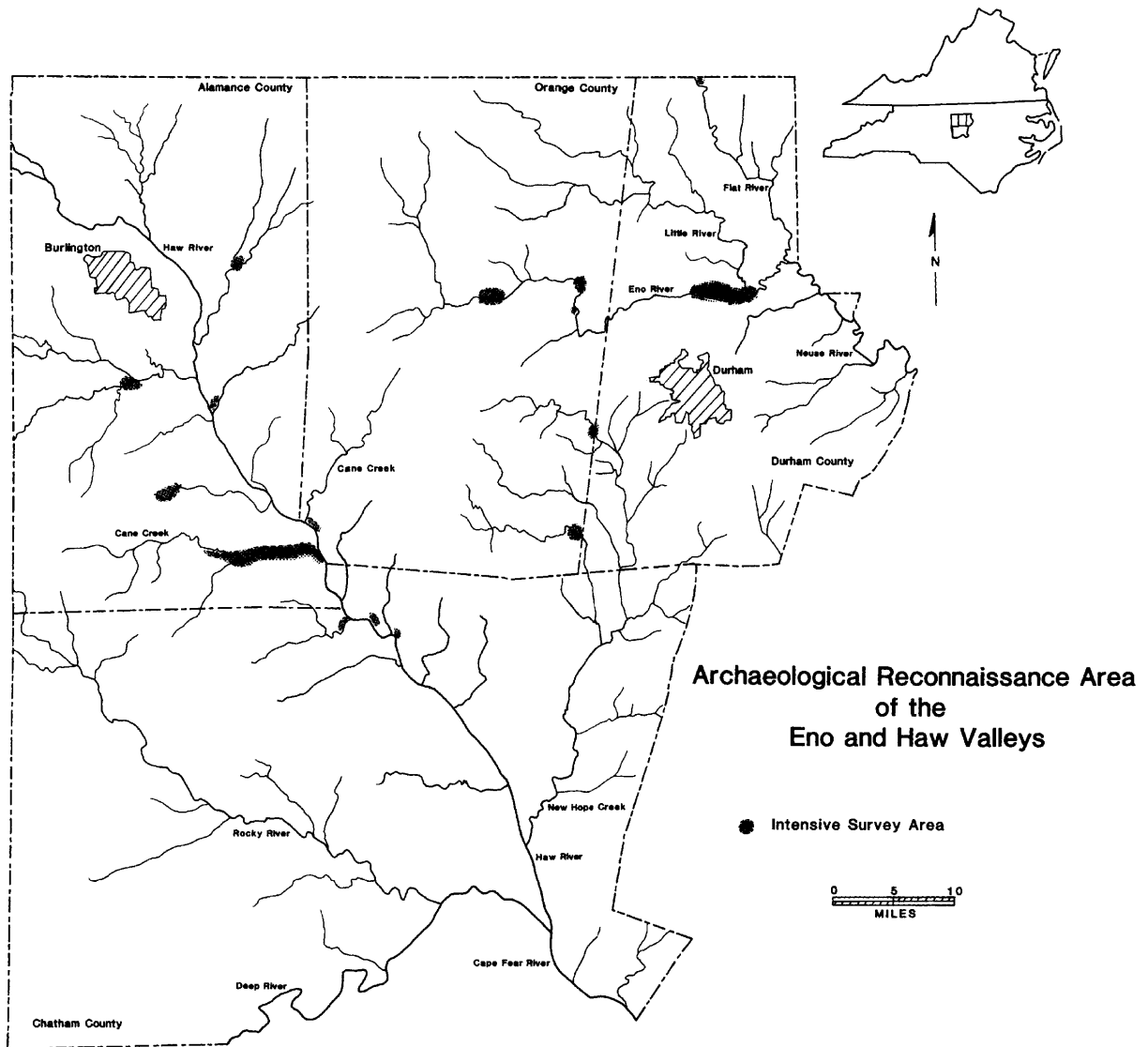


Figure 1.

produce sites are listed in Appendix E.

Fifty-five new sites were recorded in the survey area by the RLA during the term of the survey. Four of these sites (Ch499, Or238, Or243, and Or244) were recorded as a result of information provided by private collectors and were not visited by RLA personnel. Seven sites (Ch503-Ch509) were recorded by RLA personnel working on another project. RLA site forms are provided for these seven sites. The remaining 44 sites were recorded by RLA survey personnel. State site forms are provided for these sites and the four privately collected sites. Fifteen previously recorded sites were revisited during the survey. Information on new and revisited sites is provided in Appendix F. Information on 47 additional areas that were not field-checked, but for which some records are available, is presented in Appendix G.

Environment

Environment can be heuristically separated into natural and social aspects. Natural environment, although necessary to an eventual understanding of intersite settlement patterns, was not a central focus of the current project and will not be discussed in any detail (good summary statements are provided by Claggett, Cable, and Larsen 1982; Gremillion 1984; and Wilson 1983). The emphasis here is upon human-human interaction rather than human-land interaction. Discussions are further restricted to consideration of interaction between humans on an inter-ethnic basis rather than on intra-ethnic basis.

Ethnohistoric documents and comparative ethnographic studies (e.g. Adams and Kasakoff 1975) suggest that indigenous populations of the study area were not confined to single villages but formed functional networks across space. The majority of evidence suggests that these interaction networks conformed rather closely to the anthropological

model of social structure traditionally referred to as the "tribe" (Service 1962; Sahlins 1968), and that at least some of these tribes were composed of Siouan-speaking peoples (Mooney 1894; Swanton 1946).

The initial task of the study is to define the survey universe, compare it to various social and natural boundaries, and determine the correspondence between those boundaries. Ideally, the archaeological survey universe should correspond to actual cultural boundaries, which in the largest sense is impractical because the region occupied prehistorically by Siouan speakers extended from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and from at least the foothills of the Appalachians to the Atlantic (Figure 2). Within this linguistic region there were dialect boundaries that appear to have corresponded, to some extent, with groups that have historically been considered tribes (e.g., Mooney 1894). Moreover, it may be possible to recognize at least some of these dialect groups archaeologically. In fact, it appears that the area of this study contained several such ethnic groups at the onset of European interaction, and that these groups were roughly separated by physical boundaries, usually river drainages.

Thus, the upper Dan River drainage appears to have contained the Tutelo, Saponi, and Sara groups; the Haw drainage the Sissipahaw; and the Eno drainage the Eno, Shocoree, Adshusheer, and Occaneechi. Each of these groups, however, probably extended outside the survey area at some time during the Contact period. Therefore, even if it is assumed that each ethnic group maintained autonomy during at least a portion of its existence, only portions of the settlement patterns and systems of each group will be observable, for any one point in time, within the survey area. Thus, the study area, which represents a portion of the territory of several ethnic groups, will allow comparisons between ethnic groups

at a manageable scale.

Examination of additional types of boundaries helps to correlate ethnohistorically defined groups with their natural and cultural environments. For instance, it has been informative to map physiographic regions (Figure 2) as they relate to the locations of various ethnic groups.

In the present study, analyses of archaeological materials reflecting possible ethnic differentiation focuses upon aboriginal ceramic sherds. Since clay provided the aborigines with a highly plastic and creatively variable medium, ceramic artifacts are highly useful in establishing ethnic boundaries and chronological sequences.

Thus, the major aspect of the investigation has been to isolate and define settlement patterns within each drainage, as they existed immediately prior to European disruption, and to follow the changes in settlement patterns within and between each area through time.

FIELD METHODS

Archaeological survey was conducted in the Eno and Haw drainages to further evaluate recorded sites, to identify new sites, to assess the potential of particular geographic areas for more intensive survey at a later date, and to assess the potential for testing some sites at a later date. Although survey in the Dan River drainage was limited to the monitoring of known sites, data from existing files has been included in the study. This work was conducted within a framework designed to test preconceived notions of settlement patterns and to alter or refine those notions.

Survey was opportunistic in the sense that areas with good surface visibility within or adjacent to floodplains were given highest

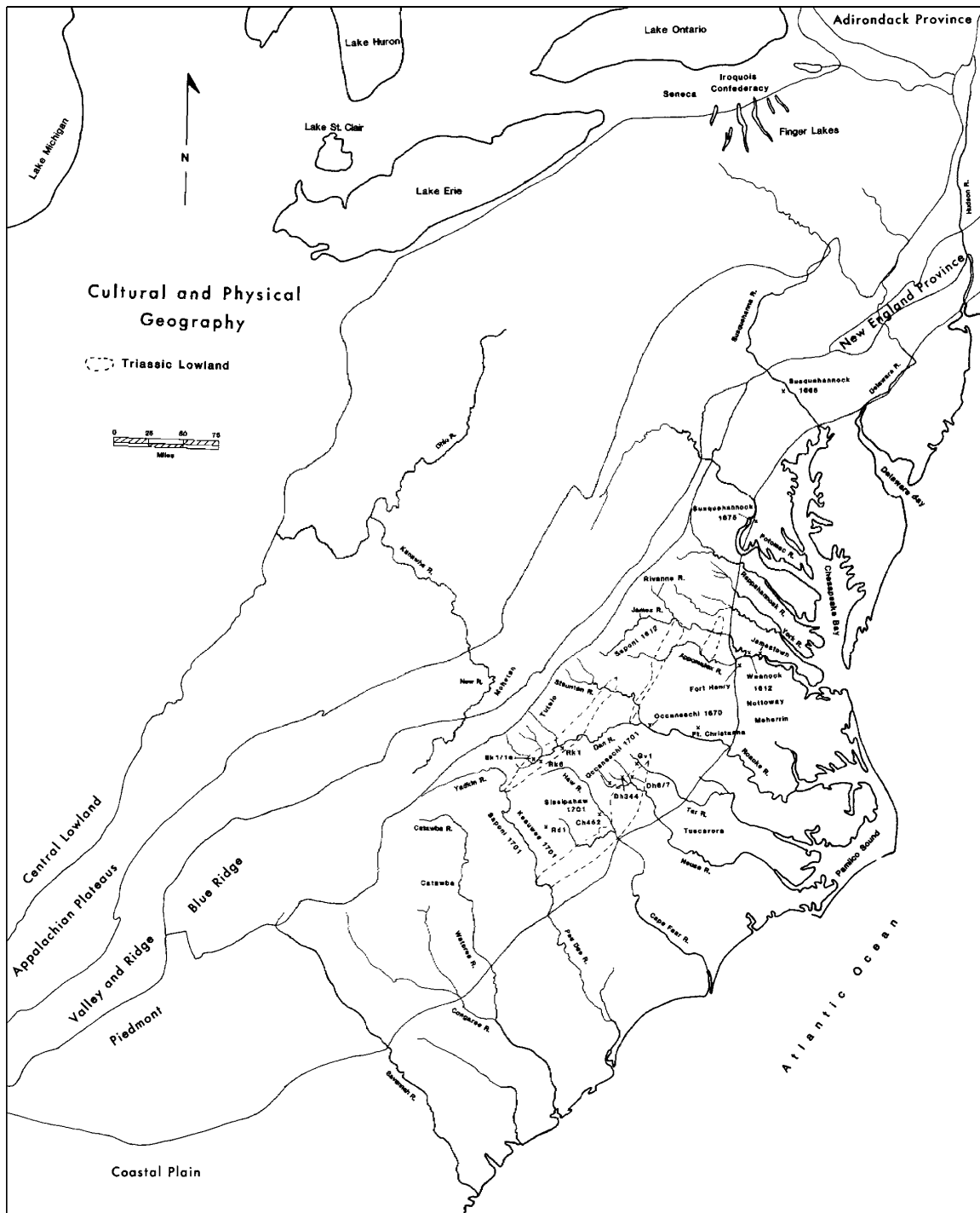


Figure 2.

priority. Heavy emphasis was placed on identifying, interviewing, and recording the collections of amateurs familiar with the survey area. Collector knowledge often influenced the particular areas chosen for survey both because survey time was lessened, and also because collectors could often facilitate obtaining permission of landowners to visit and collect sites.

Survey

From the outset of the field reconnaissance, records were kept on areas where archaeological sites were not found as well as those areas with archaeological remains. Soon, it became obvious that measures of surface visibility were needed in order to assess the adequacy of coverage for each area examined, These measures were developed in the Eno drainage and were refined in the Haw drainage.

Each location either visited or learned about through informants was given a sequential designation on the appropriate U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map. For instance, "Saxapahaw 25" would refer to the twenty-fifth area surveyed or area suggested as a site location by an informant. The location was recorded on the Saxapahaw quad map and recorded in a field notebook. Those areas visited were outlined on the map, and any site locations were also recorded. Information on number of surveyors, collection time, surface visibility, and sub-surface testing was also recorded in the field book. Surface visibility was estimated by agreement between surveyors according to four separate variables: 1) vegetation cover, 2) adequacy of rainfall, 3) light conditions, and 4) range of unrestricted observation. These are listed in general order of importance. In some cases, soil color was also recorded to provide a measure of visible contrast between sherds and their soil matrix. The first four variables were each

estimated on scales of 0-100 with 100 indicating ideal collecting conditions.

Vegetation cover refers to the actual percentage of visible ground surface. Adequacy of rainfall was ideal when enough rain had fallen to wash artifacts clean yet not so great as to wash them into furrows and rebury them. Thus, although recently plowed and dusty fields might have no vegetation cover, they would be very poor in terms of surface visibility. Likewise, recent alluviation lowered the value of rainfall. Light conditions were best on overcast days and worst on bright days when there would be glare and harsh shadows. Range of unrestricted observation was given a low value when survey was restricted by standing crops such as corn or when only the edges of a field could be walked because of recent planting of cover crops such as winter wheat. The four evaluations of surface visibility can be combined to provide an ordinal measure of overall visibility.

In cases where additional collections are needed to fully evaluate a site, the previously recorded surface visibility information will allow an assessment of the surface conditions necessary to improve upon previous collections. Surface visibility information, in conjunction with measures of acreage surveyed and actual site areas (computed through the use of a compensating polar planimeter), man-minutes spent in collection, and artifact frequencies allow some comparability between collections from different sites. A record of surface collection conditions also allows evaluation of whether small collections are more likely the result of small site size or poor visibility of artifacts.

Some ambiguity results from the measurement of collection time in conjunction with both survey area and site area. It proved to be difficult to separate time spent in actual site collection from that

spent in examining a particular survey area (usually a particular field). Consequently, although survey time refers to an entire survey area, it can be assumed that the majority of time was taken on the sites located within those areas. Once a larger sample of surveyed areas has been accumulated, it may be possible to compute an average survey time per acre on areas without sites and thus arrive at a rough estimate of how much time was spent collecting sites themselves. Appendices D, E, and F provide summary information on survey factors for areas surveyed with and without the recovery of archaeological materials.

Collector Interviews

At the outset of this project, it was known that several collectors had already identified sites within the Haw and Eno drainages. Most of these sites were either unrecorded or poorly documented. These local collectors were contacted in order to inventory their sites, and (where possible) to photograph and record their artifact collections.

The first collector contacted was Mike Cable who had salvaged a feature at Cate's Ford on the Eno River (Or232). Samples of material from this feature were photographed and all of the artifacts described. Because these ceramics and lithics were described prior to the development of computerized coding formats, the information about this site was not included in some of the analyses to follow.

Jimmy and Royce Reeves of Pittsboro loaned the RLA their collections from Ch452. All ceramics and lithics were coded and representative sherds photographed. The Reeves brothers have shared information about other sites, and only time constraints have precluded the inventory and photography of other Late Prehistoric and Contact period materials in their collections.

John Braxton of Sutphin volunteered to provide site information on the Cane Creek drainage of Alamance county. The surveyors became acquainted with Mr. Braxton while presenting a lecture on the Siouan project to the Alamance County Historical Museum. Mr. Braxton loaned his collection of ceramics from sites in the Sutphin vicinity for analysis, and, although this collection is of mixed provenience, it is representative of the ceramics of the middle course of Cane Creek. Mr. Braxton also introduced the surveyors to Burton Newlin, whose collection from Am160 was loaned for analysis. Mr. Braxton's detailed knowledge of the Cane Creek area resulted in a large amount of survey time in that area and the development of a preliminary overview of the late aboriginal settlement pattern of that drainage.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Guthrie allowed the surveyors to inventory and photograph a collection made over the course of many years at Am145 on their property on Cane Creek.

Another important collection photographed and inventoried was that of Wallace Kaufman of Bynum. The collection is from Ch497 on Mr. Kaufman's property in the dissected uplands northwest of Bynum. Although the collection is from the Early and Middle Woodland periods, the site provides an excellent example of an unmixed assemblage from that period that can be compared with collections from later sites. Wilson Boyd of Graham provided an important collection for analysis from Am16. Simple-stamped sherds predominate at this site along Stinking Quarter Creek of the Haw drainage, thus providing the northwesternmost known example of a possible Hillsboro phase site.

Dr. and Mrs. Peter Scott provided a list and map of Woodland period sites of the upper Haw drainage in the vicinity of Union Ridge. Although it has not yet been possible to field check these sites,

several appear to be important.

Collectors were provided a pencil and topographic quad map and asked to mark locations directly on the maps. Meanwhile, their information about the sites was recorded in a field journal with keys to the map (e.g., "Saxapahaw 25"). This method worked quite well in that it was quick, provided precise locations, and allowed information to be recorded in permanent format. Evaluation of sites as to whether they warranted field checking could then be made at a later time. Since informants also usually could provide land-owners' names and telephone numbers, a great deal of time was saved in obtaining permission to survey sites, especially when the informant allowed his/her name to be given as a reference. Summary information on many of the areas discussed by informants is provided in Appendix G.

An ethnoarchaeological interview technique is also now being formulated. Forest Hazel, a health administration graduate student with an undergraduate major in anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC), has been conducting genealogical and ethnographic research among a group of people near Pleasant Grove in Alamance county (Hazel 1984). He has augmented this work with research at the Orange County courthouse and in the National Archives. Hazel's group may have historical links to aboriginal populations of the area. And, another UNC student is developing a research design for an ethnoarchaeological dissertation project to be conducted among this group. Thus far, although only a limited number of interviews have been conducted with these people by RLA personnel, preliminary results suggest that further work may help identify Indian sites of the Late Contact period (A.D. 1711-1740) or Euroamerican period (A.D. 1741-present).

Primary Documents Search

Initially, it had been intended to conduct a search for site information in primary documents at each county courthouse within the survey area and at the State Archives. Unfortunately, time constraints and the volume of primary sources prevented a comprehensive investigation of this kind. It was ascertained through cursory searches, however, that detailed thorough research in the archives could provide significant information about the precise locations of trails (cf. Cross 1979, 1980), genealogical information pertinent to the identification of Late Contact and Euroamerican sites (cf. Hazel 1984) and perhaps locations of "old fields" and abandoned Indian towns (cf. Merrell 1984).

Preliminary documentary research did indicate that the earliest (ca. A.D. 1738) White settlers in the Eno River valley were probably of the John Anderson family (Blake n.d.). Information about the route of the trading path through Orange County is exhibited in the following statement: "The first courthouse was authorized to be established in 1754 where the western path crosses the Eno River on the land of James Watson" (Corbitt 1975:167). And, the relationship of the path to the southern boundary of the 1746 Granville district is given in the following record from Volume 8 of the new series of Colonial Records of North Carolina:

From a Birch Tree [torn] the West side of Saxapahaw River commonly called the North West Branch of Cape Fear River to a White Oak standing on the East side of a Creek or River supposed to be Rocky River being forty one poles to the Westward of the great Indian Trading path to the Catawba Indians (E. T. Malone, Jr., personal communication).

The written record also provides corroboration of suspected Indian site loci, as in the following 18th-century description of a survey line "...thence a direct line to the Bent of Eno River, below the Occanechas,

near the Plantation where John Williams now dwelleth" (Corbitt, 1975:167).

SUBSURFACE TESTING

Systematic auger testing was conducted in six areas within the Hillsborough Archaeological District to determine whether archaeological features were present (Figure 3). All six were areas with topographic conditions favorable to aboriginal occupation.

Some limited auger testing had been conducted in the area adjacent to the 1983 excavations at 31Or231. A 1-in split-bore Oakfield soil sampling tool was used to obtain soil cores at 2.5 ft intervals on the site grid. The technique was found to be 100 percent effective in locating the full range of features encountered during the 1984 excavations. Because of the effectiveness of this sampling method in locating subsurface archaeological remains (Figure 4), it was decided to expand the auger testing to other areas in the District.

One of the limitations of this sampling method is the low probability of recovering artifacts with the auger. In order to recover samples of artifacts from the archaeological sites discovered through augering, one or two five-foot square test units were excavated at each area. Where the auger tests indicated no subsurface archaeological remains, test units were not excavated. All total, six areas were tested using a combination of close-interval augering and limited excavation. All of the test blocks were laid out on the site grids of 31Or11 and 31Or231 (Figure 3).

Test Block 1

Test Block 1 was a 50 ft square area selected because of its proximity to a known archaeological site (31Or233), and a probable early

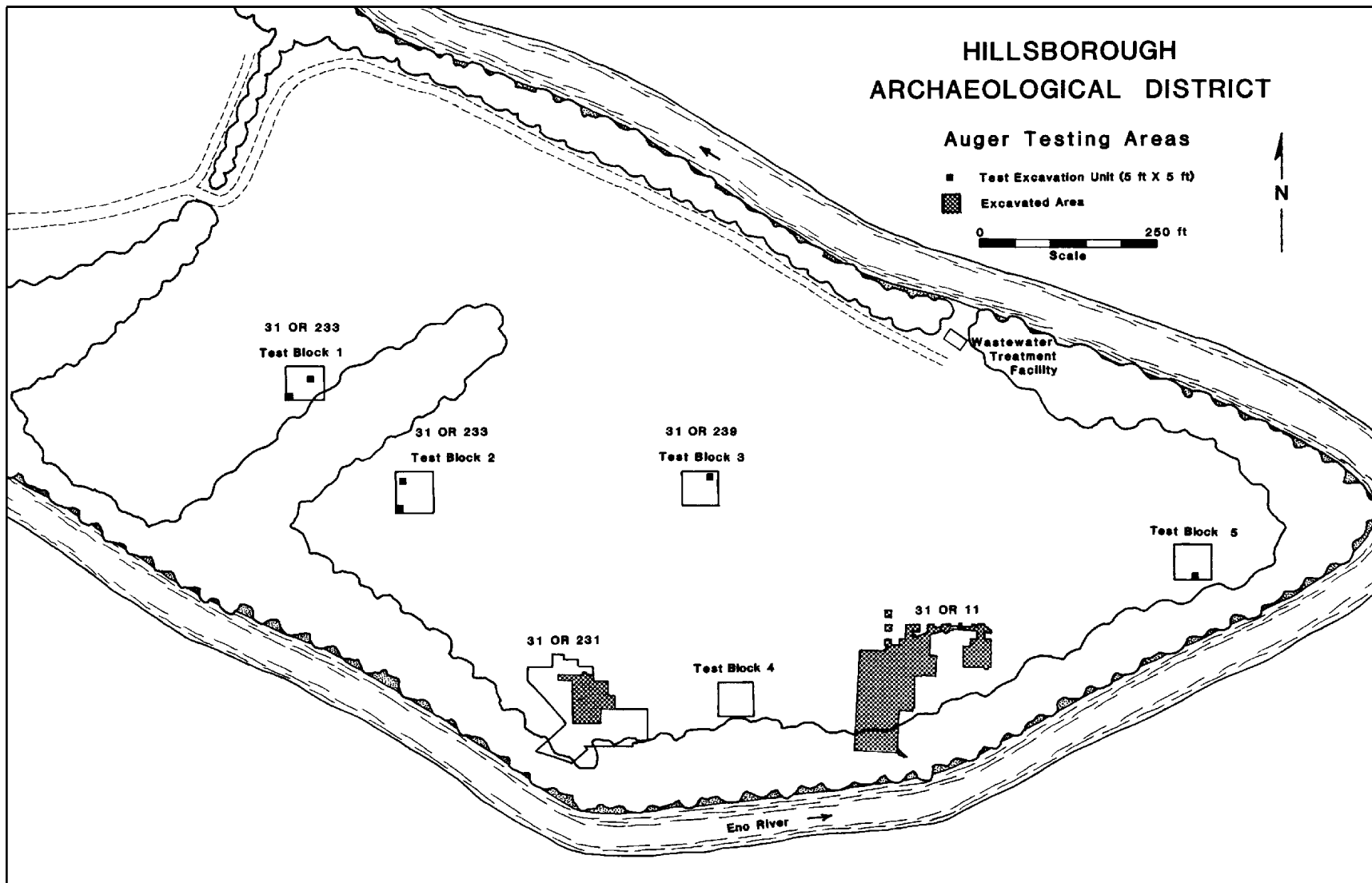


Figure 3.

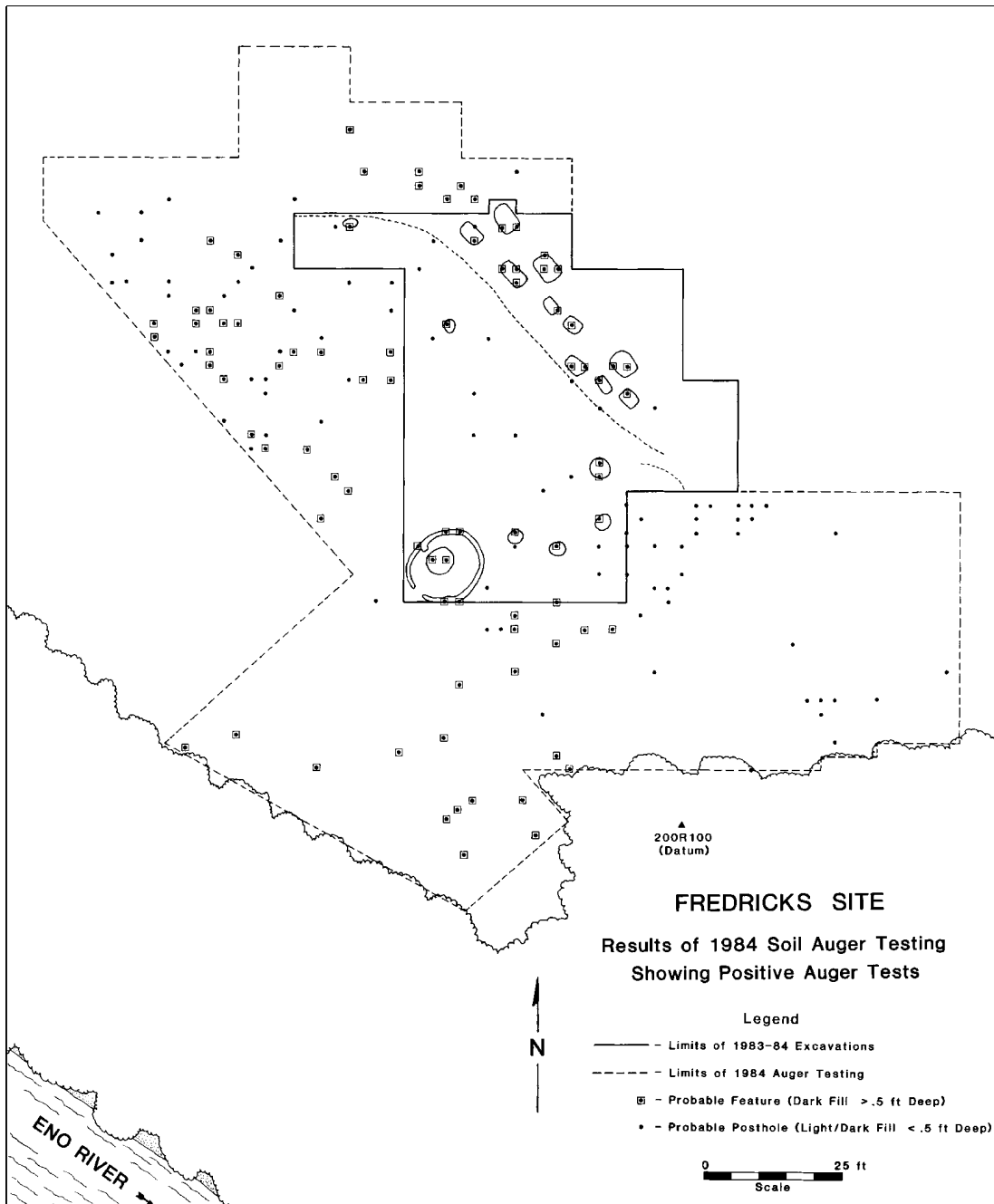


Figure 4.

historic wagon road. A total of 441 auger tests were placed in this test block. Thirteen of the tests indicated the presence of probable postholes or shallow subsurface features, The soil cores from these tests had mottled soil extending less than 0.5 ft below the base of the plowzone. Six auger tests that showed the presence of brown or mottled soil extending for a depth of greater than or equal to 0.5 ft indicated the presence of probable pit or basin features, or other deep subsurface disturbances.

Two excavation test units were placed within Test Block 1. One unit (700L345) was placed in the southwest corner, adjacent to both the old roadbed and a plowed field where 31Or233 had previously been identified. Late Woodland ceramics and lithics were recovered from the plowzone in this unit. Additionally, numerous postholes were observed and recorded after the plowzone had been excavated. Although four of these postholes seemed to form a linear pattern, additional excavations in the area will be required to clarify that interpretation. A second excavation unit (730L315) was placed in the vicinity of two auger test that had indicated the probable presence of a large feature. Upon excavation of this unit, a large circular dark stain was observed and designated Feature 1. The west half of this feature was excavated and proved to be a deep bell-shaped storage pit that had been backfilled with trash. Three zones of fill were observed and abundant artifacts, mostly belonging to the Dan River phase, recovered, including a large amount of charcoal. All feature soil was either waterscreened or floated to recover small artifacts and charred botanical remains.

Test Block 2 (31Or233)

Test Block 2 was located on the opposite (southeast) side of the roadbed from Test Block 1, and adjacent to a plowed field where Late

Woodland ceramics had previously been recovered in surface collections. This test block was 65 ft N-S by 50 ft E-W. A total of 567 auger tests was placed in this block at 2.5 ft intervals. Ten tests indicated shallow subsurface disturbances or postholes, and eight tests indicated the presence of deeper disturbances or possible features. None of the positive tests indicated the presence of dark brown midden or humus-filled features; all had mottled clay loam extending below the plowzone.

Two excavations were made within Test Block 2. The first (535L195) was placed in the southwest corner of the block near the plowed field. Late Woodland ceramics were recovered from the plowzone of this unit, and a single posthole was observed at the top of the underlying subsoil. A second test unit (580L185) was placed in the vicinity of two other positive auger tests. Ceramics were abundant in the plowzone of this unit, and a linear pattern of postholes was observed at the top of subsoil. This pattern extended from northwest to southeast.

Test Block 3

Test Block 3 encompassed a 50x50-ft area on a low knoll near the center of the river bend. Joffre Coe had placed a test excavation on this knoll in the late 1930s and had encountered and excavated a feature containing ceramics similar to those at 31Or11, which is located about 150 yards to the southeast. The present test block extended from the summit of the knoll southward for 50 ft. A total of 441 auger tests were placed at 2.5 ft intervals on the grid. Five of the tests indicated the presence of postholes or shallow disturbances. Twelve indicated the presence of deeper disturbances. Only one of the tests indicated the presence of brown fill below the plowzone; all of the others had mottled clay loam fill. Five of the tests, all in the northern 15 ft of

the test block, recovered aboriginal ceramics from the plowzone.

Considering the small diameter of the soil auger, this indicated that artifact density within the plowzone in this area is very high.

A single test excavation unit was placed in an area where two tests had recovered sherds and one test had indicated mottled clay loam with charcoal present below the plowzone. Artifacts were abundant in this unit. Several clearly defined postholes were observed at the top of subsoil. The results of the auger testing in this block confirmed the presence of an archaeological site that has been designated 31Or239.

Test Block 4

Test Block 4, 50x50 ft, was placed on a slight rise of high ground about midway between 31Or11 and 31Or231. All total, 441 auger tests were made in this block. The four positive tests that resulted all had mottled clay loam beneath the plowzone for a depth of 0.5 ft or greater. Additionally, one test recovered a sherd from the plowzone. The small number and questionable nature of the positive tests in Test Block 4 suggested that no intact subsurface archaeological features were present and it was decided not to put a test excavation in this block. This does not prove that no archaeological site exists in this area, only that no subsurface features are likely to be present. Site 31Or11, located only a few hundred feet to the east, had very few subsurface features. Midden was preserved at that site only in a swale along the northern perimeter of the site. Thus, auger testing at 31Or11 probably would not have indicated the presence of a substantial village site, unless the testing sampled the area where midden was preserved.

Test Block 5

Test Block 5, 50x50 ft, was positioned in the eastern end of the floodplain in an area of high and level ground. Ten of the 441 auger

tests in this block indicated the presence of potential subsurface features. A test excavation was placed over two of the positive auger tests which had showed the presence of brown, sandy loam with charcoal extending more than 0.5 ft below the plowzone. Very few artifacts were recovered from this unit and the subsurface disturbance encountered by the auger tests appeared to be an old tree disturbance, not a cultural feature. No postholes were observed at the top of subsoil in this unit. The lack of artifacts in the plowzone and the questionable nature of the subsurface disturbance suggested that no archaeological site is present in this area.

Testing at 31Or231

The sixth area tested using a soil auger was the area surrounding the 1983-84 excavation block at the Fredricks site (31Or231). This testing expanded upon the testing done prior to, and concurrent with, the 1984 excavations at this site. The auger testing in this area was conducted to gather data concerning the internal site structure of 31Or231 and to guide further excavations. Including the areas tested earlier, approximately 9200 ft² of suspected site area was tested using a soil auger. Fifty-four of the tests indicated the presence of pit features, all of which had dark fill extending 0.5 ft or more below the plowzone. Additionally, 68 tests indicated the presence of postholes or other shallow subsurface disturbances. Figure 4 shows the spatial distribution of the positive auger tests at the Fredricks site.

Figure 5 shows the relative density of suspected pit features based on the results of the auger testing. Included is feature density in the excavated portion of the site as it would have appeared through auger testing this area. The sampled area was divided into 5-ft squares for the purpose of computer mapping and the number of positive auger tests

Fredricks Site (31Or231)
Auger Testing Area
Subsurface Feature Density

- 1 -low density
- 5 -high density
- -excavated area

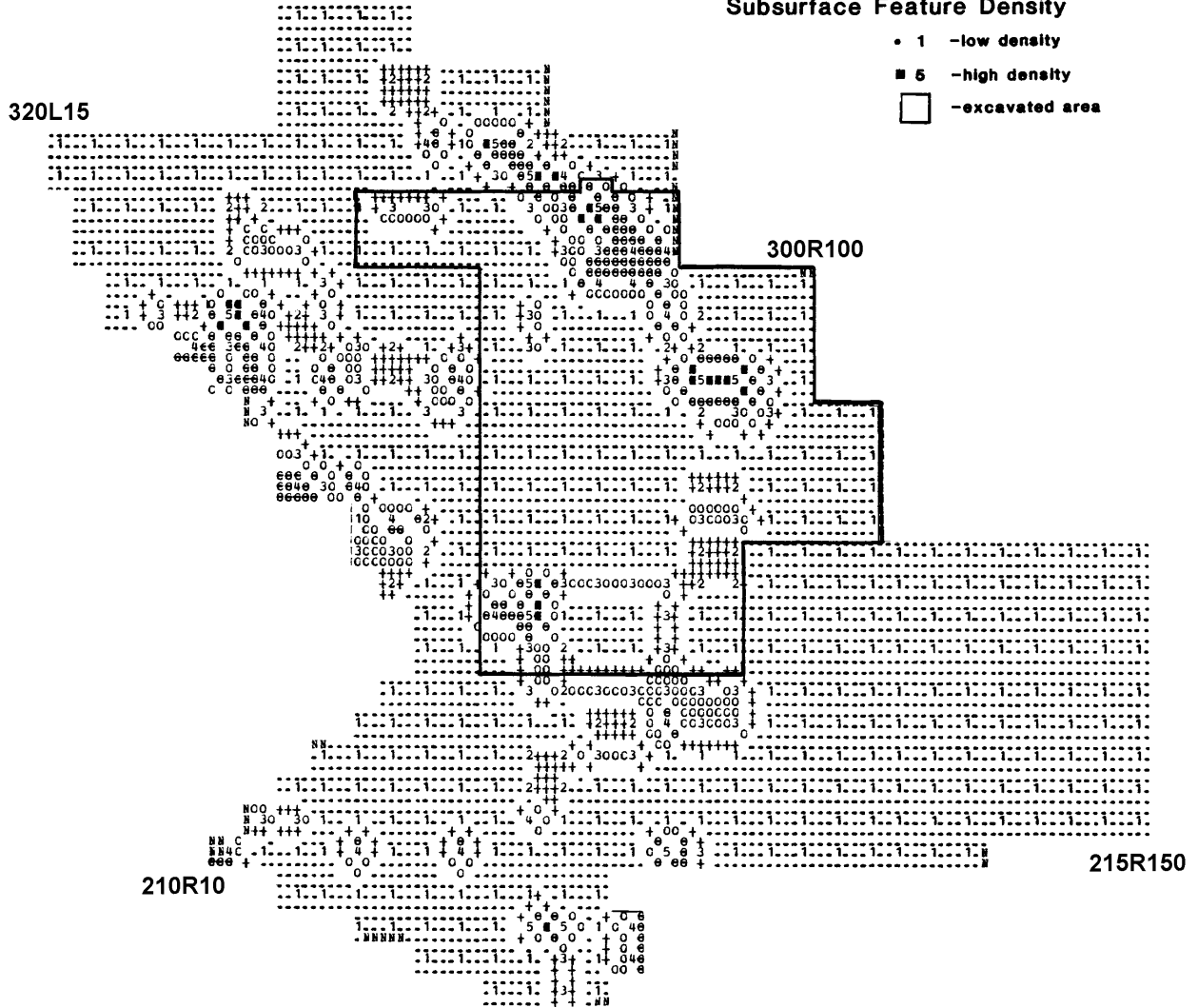


Figure 5.

for each square was determined. Where positive tests were on boundaries between squares, the value for positive tests was divided between the units. The range of positive tests per unit was between 0.00 and 2.00.

When feature density is mapped at this scale, some large patterns indicative of the overall structure of 31Or231 are revealed. The cemetery stands out as a prominent feature extending southeast to northwest along the northern area tested and partially excavated. The wall trench structure in the southwest corner of the excavation area also stands out as a prominent feature. The pit features excavated appear to be the northern-most end of a band of features extending to the west and south of the excavations. These features are probably associated with domestic structures located along the perimeter of the site and inside the palisade. A still denser pattern of features is apparent to the west of the excavated portion of the site. This pattern suggests that the occupation in this area was denser, or better preserved, than in the excavated area. The low feature density to the east of the excavations supports this proposition. The apparent absence of pit features in this area suggests that the palisade is turning sharply to the south and toward the river. The 1983-84 excavations appear to be on the northeastern periphery of the village with the most intense occupation toward the west and south.

Discussion

Auger testing in the Hillsborough Archaeological District has yielded important results. This method of testing appears to be very effective for locating subsurface features that are greater than 2.5 ft in diameter. When this type of testing is conducted on a known archaeological site it is capable of providing useful information about site structure. It also provides information that can be used to guide

more intensive testing and excavation.

Three of the test blocks were in the vicinity of known or suspected sites. The results of auger testing in these blocks were useful guides to the placement of test excavation units. In Test Block 1, a large refuse-filled storage pit was located and partly excavated. In Test Blocks 2 and 3, pit features were not encountered in the test excavations guided by the auger testing; however, both test units were observed to contain numerous postholes that were aligned in a manner suggesting possible architectural patterns.

Auger testing in Test Block 4 and 5 was used as a site discovery technique. The results from the augering were inconclusive as to whether sites were present in these areas. The excavation unit placed in Test Block 5 yielded few artifacts and no postholes or other features. There does not appear to be a site in this location. No test excavation unit was placed in Test Block 4 because of the low frequency of positive auger tests in that area. It remains inconclusive whether there is an archaeological site in that area.

Auger testing appears to be a useful method of investigating sites having subsurface archaeological remains. Its usefulness in investigating sites where pit and deep basin facilities are not present is questionable, unless there are conditions favoring the preservation of sheet midden. Thus, the use of soil auger testing as a tool for site discovery does not seem to be efficient in terms of either the amount of time or effort involved.

PROJECT RESULTS

Introduction

To follow is an initial compilation of data and a statement of hypotheses pertaining to the evolution of aboriginal intersite settlement systems in the northeastern North Carolina Piedmont during the time of European intrusion and expansion. It is appropriate to present these data and hypotheses even though they are preliminary. In the future, they should provide a basis for evaluating the changing interplay between inductive and deductive modes of investigation as hypotheses become more specific and testable. In short, it will be useful to have a record of the amount of dependence or independence between the hypotheses and the data utilized to both generate and test them.

This study distinguishes between an archaeological core region and an extended region. The core region is that area in which actual archaeological reconnaissance and survey has been conducted or is anticipated within the limits of the Siouan Project. The core region thus consists of the Eno, Haw, and Dan river drainages from their sources to the Fall Line and within the state of North Carolina. One exception is a body of information from Henry County, Virginia, which is included in the analysis of the Dan River drainage because of extensive notes and collections of Richard P. Gravely, Jr. that are housed at the RLA and are thus readily accessible.

The extended region encompasses the entire area that is presumed to be systemically related to those groups occupying the core. It, therefore, includes the geographical range of groups who occupied but extended beyond the core as well as neighboring groups with whom the core groups interacted. In terms of documentary evidence, the extended

region spans an area from New York to South Carolina and from the Appalachians to the Atlantic (Figure 2). If European events and factors are considered, the extended region becomes much larger, even global (cf. Wolf 1982). In this study, the state of Virginia, and to a lesser extent, other states adjoining North Carolina form a region intermediate in scope to the core and extended region. Consequently, although discussion will focus upon the core region, information from the intermediate and extended regions is necessary to understand the intersite settlement patterns and systems within the core.

Below are summaries of each of the groups suspected to have been present at some time between A.D. 1300 and A.D. 1740 in the core area. The focus is upon ethnohistoric evidence for the original distribution of each group and for interaction between groups. Thus, ethnohistoric data provides a basis for using a direct historical approach at particular sites and for developing initial estimates of the settlement patterns and systems to which those sites belong. Spellings of tribal groups and villages are presented as they appear in the original sources with the exception that standardized spellings arising from common anthropological and archaeological usage appear in interpretative discussions. Original spellings and citations have not been standardized because it is often difficult to determine whether all spelling variations refer to the same group. Original spellings also serve as signals that the discussion is referring to an original source. The reader is left to his or her own interpretation of whether the group under discussion is the same as that glossed under the common anthropological name. Those interested in reviewing a synonymy of tribal names with source citations should refer to Mooney (1894).

Occaneechi

The Occaneechi were first mentioned in Bland's (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:126) account of his 1650 expedition as occupying the Roanoke River "on which River there lived many people upwards, being the Occanacheans and the Nessoneicks, and that where some of the Occanacheans lived, there is an Island within the River three dayes journy about". The Nessoneick were probably the Nahyssans or Sapona and the island was almost certainly Occaneechi Island at the confluence of Dan and Staunton rivers. Bland's statement suggests that there was more than one Occaneechian settlement and that the Indians in the vicinity of the Roanoke falls were a distinct group in that they were referred to as "Blandina Indians".

In 1670, John Lederer (Cumming 1958:25) noted that the Akenatzy, were still on the same island (see argument for this interpretation below under the discussion of the Saponi) and that they were always provisioned with a year's supply of corn "...against an Invasion of their powerful Neighbours." Lederer encountered "four stranger Indians...from some great Island...to the Northwest" who had travelled two months to reach Akenatzy. The next day, a "Rickohockan Ambassadour" (presumably a Cherokee) and five attendants were murdered by the Akenatzy. Thus, the Occaneechi were described at the period as "the Mart for all the Indians for at least 500 miles" (Abraham Wood, cited in Merrell 1982:91). Beverly, writing in 1705, described their language as the "Lingua Franca" of the area (Wright 1947:191).

In 1674, Needham and Arthur found that the Occheneechees were friendly with the Tomahittans (probably the Cherokee) but unfriendly with the English who were trying to ignore the Occaneechi's role as middlemen in the fur trade. This conflict was evidenced by the murder

of John Needham by John Hasecoll, an Occaneechi, while Needham was on a trip of exploration and trade to Tomahittan territory (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:217).

In 1676, Bacon's Rebellion resulted in the loss of the strategic falls of the Potomac by the Susquehanna and the Roanoke by the Occaneechi (Webb 1984), thus opening the frontier beyond the Fall Line. Documentary evidence of a Susquehanna Indian settlement in the vicinity of the Occaneechi at this time has recently been substantiated by the recovery by John Wells of obvious Susquehanna ceramic vessels, pipes, combs and other artifacts at a site exposed by the draw-down of Lake Kerr (Keith Egloff, personal communication).

Although some of the Occaneechi may still have been present on the island in the Roanoke as late as 1681 (Wilson 1983:183), by 1701 John Lawson (Lefler 1967:60-61) found most of them to be residing in a village on the Eno River at present-day Hillsborough. At Hillsborough, the Occaneechi had close associations with the Eno, Shoccorie, and Adshusheer, and trading relationships with the Tuscarora (Lefler 1967:64).

By 1709, according to Lawson, the Aconechos seem to have joined with the Toterros, Saponas, Keiauwees, and Schoccories to form a group of about 750 people and had moved to the eastern part of North Carolina (Lefler 1967:242). In unpublished manuscripts of James Mooney at the Archives of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Carl Miller (1957:168) found the following note related to the move:

Occaneechee neck and swamp on the north bank of the Roanoke, apposit Halifax, may indicate their location at this period [1709-1711]. In 1717 the friendly Tuscaroras were assigned a reservation on the north bank of the Roanoke in Bertie County. The Saponis had a town, under their protection, upon the same reservation and it is probable that the Acconecheis etc lived with or near them (Miller 1957:168).

If Occaneechi Neck does represent a site of the Late Contact period Occaneechi, then sites Hx19 and Hx20 at the confluence of Quankey Creek and the Roanoke River are possible candidates for that occupation.

In 1722, at Albany, New York, a peace treaty was concluded between the Iroquois and their allies and the Virginia Indians. The Virginia tribes were the Nottaways, Meherins, Nanemonds, Pamunkeys, Chichominys, and the Christanna Indians which included the Saponies, Ochineeches, Stenkenocks, Meipontskys and Toteroes (Mooney 1894:45).

Shortly after the outbreak of the Tuskarora War (ca. 1711), the Occaneechi had moved to Fort Christanna in Brunswick, Virginia, near present day Gholsonville (Mooney 1894:43). Here, in 1728, William Byrd II (Wright 1966:314) noted that:

This people is now made up of the remnant of several other nations, of which the most considerable are the Saponis, the Occaneechis, and Stoukenhocks, who, not finding themselves separately numerous enough for their defense, have agreed to unite into one body, and all of them now go under the name of the Saponis. Each of these was formerly a distinct nation, or rather a several clan or canton of the same nation, speaking the same language and using the same customs (Wright 1966: 314).

Apparently, about 1740 at least some of the Occaneechi (possibly then called the "Patshenins" or "Botshenins") moved north to Pennsylvania with the Saponi and Tutelo, and afterward into New York (Mooney 1894:50, 51, 55). It is important to note that the ethnohistoric literature indicates that the Hillsborough area was the farthest south and west that the Occaneechi ever dwelled. Thus, only a small portion of their range is incorporated in the core survey area and their cultural affiliations must be sought to the northeast.

A problem in placing the Occaneechi on the present-day island that bears their name has been whether a ford suitable to allow the passage of foot travellers and loaded pack horses was present to connect the

island with the south shore. Bland stated "...the upper end of the Island is fordable, not above knee deepe, of a stony bottome, running very swift, and the other side very deepe and navigable" (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:126). The impression conveyed is that the south side may not have been fordable. This impression is not dispelled by Lederer (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:154), who, arriving at Akenatzy from the north in 1670, found that:

The current of the river here is so strong, that my horse had much difficulty to resist it; and I expected every step to be carried away with the stream. This island, though small, maintains many inhabitants, who are fix't here in great security, being naturally fortified with fastnesses of mountains, and water on every side.

In 1733, William Byrd II (Wright 1966:388) reported that "I caused my overseer to paddle me up the river as far as the strait that divided Occaneeches from Toterro Island, which is about twenty yards wide. There runs a swift stream continually out of the south part of the river into the north and is in some places very deep." In 1728, Byrd's map of the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina placed the "Indian Trading Path" at "Mony shap Ford," about 30 miles downstream from "Acceneechy Isle" (Wright 1966:177). This ford is further described as "the ford where the Indian traders used to cross with their horses in their way to the Catawba nation" (Wright 1966:230). In describing a chain of rocks far upstream near the confluence of the Irvin (Smith) and Dan rivers, Byrd (Wright 1966:255) noted that "Nor have we reason to believe there are any other falls (except the great ones thirty miles below Moniseep Ford) that reach quite across so as to interrupt the navigation for small craft." Also in 1728, Byrd (Wright 1966:311) noted that "we gave orders that the horses should pass Roanoke River at Moniseep Ford, while most of the baggage was transported in a canoe,"

which suggests that loaded pack animals found the Roanoke crossing difficult even at the best ford in the area. As usual with the ethnohistoric records, there is room for different interpretations. Thus, Miller (1957:182) was convinced that Byrd's 1728 map shows the Occaneechi Trail crossing "the Roanoke River in the vicinity of the Great Falls, which are 36 miles below the confluence of the Staunton and Dan rivers," an interpretation which implies that the Great Falls and Moniseep Ford are at the same location. Miller (1957:182) further noted:

William Myer (1928), in his study of Indian trails, originally indicated the crossing of this path in the same vicinity as indicated by Byrd, Mitchell, Jefferson and Fray and other cartographers and surveyors. Swanton, on the other hand, while editing the manuscript prior to posthumous publication of Myer's article, changed the course of the path so that it crosses in the vicinity of the islands at the confluence of the Dan and Staunton Rivers in order to fit a statement by Byrd that at one time the Occaneechi, Saponi, and Tutelo occupied these three islands.

Miller concluded by stating that there is no proof that the Occaneechi Trail ever passed across Occaneechi Island.

Cross (1980:2-3) offered a plausible explanation:

Occaneechi hostility erupted into open warfare in 1673 resulting in the deaths of several traders. They still controlled the gateway to the Carolina interior, so a new crossing of the Roanoke River from Fort Henry was sought. A site called Monysap Ford, about thirty miles east of Occaneechi Island and about three miles northwest of where the Roanoke River crosses the North Carolina-Virginia line, was selected. From there the new path ran southwestward passing through the present towns of Wise and Manson (Warren County), Middleburg (Vance County), and Oxford (Granville County), before joining the old path northeast of Stem. Though the power of the Occaneechi tribe was broken about 1676, the Trading Path retained its Monysap Ford crossing. After the Occaneechi migrated south along the old trail, the northern portion of the path leading to the former island stronghold was abandoned.

A persuasive argument for the probability of the trail crossing Occaneechi Island comes from Joffre L. Coe (personal communication) who

reported fording to the island from the south before the flooding of Kerr Lake. Apparently, the fording took place during normal water levels which were about chest deep in most places. It can be conjectured from Coe's experience that fording, although possible, would have been difficult at high water.

Eno, Shoccoree, and Adshusheer

Following Mooney (1894), these three groups will be discussed together. The linguistic affiliation of these groups has never been clearly determined. Mooney (1894:62), for instance, stated that:

It is doubtful if they, or at least the Eno and Shoccoree, were of Siouan stock, as they seem to have differed in physique and habit from their neighbors; but as nothing is left of their language, and as their alliances were all with Siouan tribes, they can not well be discriminated.

The central argument presented is that, like the Occaneechi, the primary affiliations of these groups were to the east and northeast of the core region and of the Eno drainage where they are best known. An argument is made here that the origins of these groups can be explained by equating the Weanock, Wainoake, Haynoke, Oenock, Enoch, and Eno, i.e., they are representatives of an initially unified ethnic group. Binford (1967) interpreted the Weanock as originally being part of the Powhatan (Algonquian) chiefdom and as occupying a "district" along both sides of the James River. However, evidence offered here suggests that they have been a northern-most extension of the Coastal Plain Iroquois. "After the massacre of 1644, they fled their traditional territory on the James and took refuge among the Tuscarora" (Binford 1967:134). The Captain John Smith map of 1612 (Arber 1910:following 384) shows a Weanoc town at the confluence of the Appomatox and James rivers. Binford noted that the history of the movements of the Weanock rendered it obvious that they were displaced persons attempting to adjust to the initial

establishment and expansion of the English settlements as well as to life in the territories of other Indians. Moreover, "there were at least five instances where the entire Weanock community moved as a corporate body from one location to another" (Binford 1967:162). Although initially their communities were very different in the different environments in which they settled, after 1668 all of their settlements were described as forts in swampy, inaccessible places (Binford 1967:163).

In 1650, the Bland expedition encountered the Nottaway headman Chounterounte who informed Bland that a Wainoake Indian had been given "bells and other pretty truck" by an Englishman wanting to hire him as a guide to the Tuskaroods (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:116). Bland (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:116) further noted that the Wainoake had generally discouraged the Tuskaroods from trading with the English and the English from trading with the Tuskaroods. This could be interpreted to mean either that the Wainoake wished to maintain themselves as trade intermediaries or to prevent alliances between the English and Tuscarora. The Wainoake, along with the Nottaway, attempted to disrupt Bland's goal of reaching the Tuskarood by sending "runners to all the Nations thereabouts, informing them that the English were come to cut them off" (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:128). Finally, it is important to note that "Nottaway and Schockoores old fields" were observed by Bland (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:116), probably along tributaries of the Nottaway River.

By 1654, Francis Yardly (Anonymous 1976:5-6) noted that there was a war between the Tuscarora and

a great nation called the Cacoeres, a very little people in stature, not exceeding youths of thirteen or fourteen years, but extremely valiant and fierce in fight, and above belief swift in retirement and flight, whereby they resist the

puissance of this potent, rich, and numerous people. There is another great nation by these, called the Haynokes, who valiantly resist the Spaniards further northern attempts.

This account suggests that the Cacores can be equated with Bland's Schockoores, and the Haynokes with Bland's Wainoakes.

In 1670, Lederer (Cumming 1958:27) described the Oenock as "mean of stature", as suppliers of grain to all the adjacent parts, and as hired carriers or porters for their neighbors. Lederer (Cumming 1958:27-28) also states:

Fourteen miles West-Southwest of the Oenocks, dwell the Shackory-Indians, upon a rich Soyl...Finding them agree with the Oenocks in Customs and Manners, I made no stay here.

In 1701, John Lawson had been in Achonechy Town less than two hours when Enoe Will arrived at Lawson's quarters. On leaving for Adshusheer the next morning, Lawson noted that:

Several Indians were in our Company belonging to Will's Nation, who are the Shoccories, mixt with the Enoe-Indians, and those of the Nation of Adshusheer. Enoe-Will is their chief Man, and rules as far as the Banks of Reatkin [Haw]. We went over a small River by Aconechy, and in this 14 Miles, through several other Streams, which empty themselves into the Branches of Cape-Fair.

On his trip to the coastal settlements, Lawson encountered some Tuskaruro Indians, and Enoe Will acted as interpreter. Will informed Lawson that the river they were following emptied into a place called Enoe Bay: "near his Country, which he left when he was a Boy; by which I perceiv'd he was one of the Cores by Birth: This being a Branch of Neus-River" (Lefler 1967:61-64). Finally, in 1709, Lawson listed Eno as being one of fifteen Tuskeruro towns.

From the above accounts, it is possible to construe that the Eno, and probably the Shocorree, originally were Iroquoian (or perhaps even Coastal Plain Siouan) neighbors of the Powhatan Confederacy. Their peregrinations, therefore, placed them within the territory of more

southern Iroquoian groups and perhaps also interior Siouan groups. They may have become a mixed ethnic and polyglot group themselves along the way. Although the reason for the movement of the Shocoree and Eno, and eventually the Occaneechi, to the upper Neuse drainage is unclear, it can be suggested that this area represented a relatively unpopulated buffer zone between the Inner Coastal Plain Tuscarora and Piedmont Siouans. An Indian legend related by Lawson (Lefler 1967:130) might be support for this interpretation:

I have been inform'd by the Indians, that on a Lake of Water towards the Head of Neus River, there haunts a creature, which frightens them all from Hunting thereabouts...The certainty of this I cannot affirm by my own knowledge, yet they all agree in this story.

Perhaps this legend is an expression of a taboo, and the "Lake of Water" is associated in some way with the Triassic Basin.

Saxapahaw

The first mention of the Saxapahaw Indians may be a 1579 reference to the "Sauxpa" by Vandera (Mooney 1894:63-64) in his account of the second Pardo expedition 1567-68. That expedition is interpreted by DePratter et al. (1983) to have reached its northeastern-most point at the town of Guatari (probably Wateree) in the vicinity of the Yadkin River Trading Ford (at the location of sites Dv1 and Dv2). When Lawson crossed the Hau River in 1701 he said it was named for the "Sissipahau Indians who dwell upon this Stream" (Lefler 1967:60). Lawson (Lefler 1967:64) further related that Enoe Will who "rules as far as the Banks of Reatkin [Haw]" had a slave: "a Sissipahau-Indian by Nation." Earlier, in 1670, Lederer (Cumming 1958:28) had encountered the Watary "above forty miles distant and bearing West-Southwest to Shakor" without any mention of the Saxapahaw. In 1697, it is recorded that a group of 10 Indians, including five Soo-kay, two Ya:he:wee, and three

Sax:a:pax, murdered a traveler journeying to Virginia (Milling 1940:221). Wilson (1983:184) has suggested that the first of these Indians were the Sugaree, the second the Uwharrie (Keyauwee), and the last the Saxapahaw.

In 1712, the Head Man of the Suc-Suscphaws appealed to Governor Craven of South Carolina for permission to settle amongst "our Northern Indians" (Milling 1940:222). Wilson (1983:204-205) notes that the Saxapahaw were living with the Tuscarora along the lower Neuse River in 1711 and, he proposes that the Saxapahaw as well as the Eno and Shakori were Iroquois speakers similar to the Neuse, Meherrin, and Nottoway of the Coastal Plain. Another possibility is that the Saxapahaw were upstream representatives of the Cape Fear Indians. However, ethnohistoric evidence is largely silent on this point and archaeological data from the Coastal Plain sector of the Cape Fear are sparse.

One clue to the affiliation of the Saxapahaw is that John Barnwell recruited a group of Saxapahaw on the lower PeeDee/Waccamaw River to fight with him against the Tuscarora in 1712 (Wilson 1983:193). In 1711, the Saxapahaw had been driven to live with the Waccamaw after the Tuscarora attacked one of their village near the Tuscarora town of Nahantes. By the time of the Yamassee War, in 1716, the Saxapahaw seem to have been living in close proximity to the Sara on the Pee Dee River. There is no further record of them after 1717 (Wilson 1983:195).

Saponi and Tutelo

Captain John Smith (Arber 1910:366), in describing Virginia in 1607-1609, stated:

Upon the head of the Powhatans are the Monacans whose chiefe habitation is at Rasaweak; unto whom the Mowhemenchughes, the Massinnacacks, the Monahassanughs, the Monasickapanoughs, and other nations pay tributes.

Also:

Upon the head of the river Toppahanock is a people called Mannahoacks. To these are contributors the Tauxsnitanias, the Shackaconias, the Outponcas, the Tegoneaes, the Whonkentyaes, the Stegarakes, the Hassinnungas, and divers others, all confederats with the Monacans, though many different in language, and be very barbarous, living for the most part of wild beasts and fruits (Arber 1910:71).

The Monahassanughs were probably the Nessoneicks and Nahyssans of Bland and Lederer respectively, and the Monasickapanoughs were probably the group that later became known as the Sapon, Sapona, or Saponi (cf. Mooney 1894:37).

Most writers (e.g., Mouer 1983:26) have placed Rassawek and its adjacent towns of Monahassanugh and Monasukapanough as shown on Smith's 1612 map (Arber 1910) at the confluence of the James and Rivanna Rivers in Fluvanna County, Virginia. A possible alternative location for Rassawek, based upon the interpretation of Smith's "Powhatan flu" beyond the point of exploration as including the present-day Appomattox as well as the James River, is at the confluence of headwater tributaries of the Appomattox River in Appomattox County. Monasukapanough would then lie in southwest Buckingham County and Monahassanugh southwest of Hixburg in Appomattox County.

If the above interpretation is correct, it would help explain several ambiguities in descriptions of the route of Lederer's second expedition. Leaving from the falls of the James River on May 20, 1670, Lederer (Cumming 1958:20) travelled overland, by his directions (which must be viewed with caution), due west until on

the third of June we came to the South-branch of James-River, which Major Harris observing to run Northward, vainly imagined to be an Arm of the Lake of Canada; and was so transported with his Fancy, that he would have raised a Pillar to the Discovery, if the fear of the Mahock Indian and want of food, had permitted him to stay.

This northward running section of the James may be at the confluence with the Rivanna, and the apparent Protohistoric period ceramics and associated series of sites described by Mouer (1983:26) at this location may represent the town of Mahock rather than Rassawek. Lederer then proceeded for five days southsouthwest "through difficult Ways, without seeing any Town or Indian; and then I arrived at Sapon, a Village of the Nahyssans about an hundred miles distant from Mahock, scituate upon a branch of Shawan, alias Rorenock-River..." (Cumming 1958:22).

The distance given by Lederer seems to be exaggerated, which would make the river he encountered the same branch of the Appomattox previously mentioned. Otherwise, he may have been on the Staunton River. Crossing Buckingham County overland on horseback without a path to follow could have been difficult and have led to an exaggerated estimation of distance. The Sapon village may have been in the same or a nearby location as interpreted from Smith's 1612 map. At a short distance lay the "King's Residence, called Pintahae, upon the same River" (Cumming 1958:23), which was not visited. From Sapon, Lederer rode "south and by west" about fifty miles "by easie journeys" to Akentatzy. Actually, Lederer seems to have traveled almost due south and to have followed an established trail (hence the easy journey), perhaps the Charlotte Court House Branch of the Great Indian Warpath (Myer 1928). This suggestion for Lederer's route avoids the necessity of having to place Sapon as far west (Otter River southwest of Lynchburg) as did Mooney (1894:30) or Akentatzy as far west as Bedford County, Virginia as did Miller (1957:177).

In 1671, Batts and Fallam (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:185) encountered "the Sapiny Indian town" by travelling west from the Apomatack Indian town near Fort Henry. The explorers' familiarity with the Sapiny, as

well as with another Sapony town to the west, seems to indicate a well-traveled route to this point. It is significant that at least two Sapony towns were present in the area at this time. At Saponys west, "We here hired a Sapiny Indian to be our guide towards the Teteras, a nearer way than usual" (Miller 1957:185). Batts and Fallam continued generally westward and encountered Totera towns, probably at the headwaters of the Staunton or Dan, and in the New River valley where they entered Moheton territory and were deserted by their Totero guide. Thus, the Sapony in the 1670s were apparently on friendly terms and had established connections with both the Tutelo to the west and the Occaneechi to the south, as well as with their near neighbors the Hanathaskies (possibly near present-day Lynchburg on the James River). Further evidence of Saponi associates is provided by John Lederer (Cumming 1958:10) in his discussion of the Piedmont:

These parts were formerly possessed by the Tacci, alias Dogi; but they are extinct; and the Indians now seated here, are distinguished into the several Nations of Mahoc, Nuntaneuck, alias Nuntaly, Nahysson, Sapon, Managog, Mangoack, Akenatzy, and Monakin, etc. One Language is common to them all, though they differ in Dialects.

There is slight evidence from William Byrd II (Wright 1966:315, 384) that because of pressure from the Iroquois, as well as southern Indian neighbors, the Tutelo and Saponi moved to the islands upstream and downstream from Occaneechi Island respectively some time between 1671 and 1701 (Mooney 1894:38). However, this move seems to be confused somewhat with the establishment of Fort Christanna at a later date.

In 1701, while staying with the Waxsaw in the Catawba region, John Lawson (Lefler 1967:42) reported that an "Ambassador from the King of Sapona" arrived "to treat with these Indians about some important Affairs" and was given a feast and festivities. Later, a Sapona Indian attendant to a Scot trader from Virginia was encountered at the Kadapu

(Catawba) King's House. This Indian led Lawson's party to the Sapona town and fort on the Sapona (probably Yadkin) River. At Sapona, the Indians were prepared to burn some captured "Sinnagers or Jennitos" but were dissuaded from doing so by a visiting party of neighboring Toteros who had recently had some of their tribe released by the Senneca as a peace offering. Lawson further noted that the "Toteros, Saponas, and the Keyauwees, 3 small Nations, were going to live together, by which they thought they should strengthen themselves, and become formidable to their Enemies" (Lefler 1967:53). A few days later, another party of Toteros visited the Sapona town.

As previously noted, by 1709, the Saponi and Tutelo had joined with the Occaneechi, Keauwees, and Shocorrees in a move to eastern North Carolina (Lefler 1967:242). By about 1711, at Fort Christanna:

This people is now made up of the remnant of several other nations, of which the most considerable are the Saponis, the Occaneechis, and Stoukenhocks, who, not finding themselves separately numerous enough for their defense, have agreed to unite into one body, and all of them now go under the name of the Saponis (Byrd in Wright 1966:314).

By 1722, the "other nations" consisted of the Toteroes and Meipontskys (Mooney 1894:45), whereas the Keyauwees had probably moved south to join the Sara (Wilson 1983:197). In 1728, two of what were by then called Saponi Indians from Fort Christanna acted as guides for the boundary party running a survey line between North Carolina and Virginia. At least some of the Saponi moved to the Catawba area in 1730 and back to the Roanoke-Appomattox River area in 1732 (Wilson 1983:166). Finally, about 1740, the Saponi and Tutelo, with their confederated tribes, moved north to Pennsylvania to join the Tuskarora among the Iroquois, and from there farther northward by 1771 (Mooney 1894:50, 51). However, there is a growing body of evidence, primarily genealogical, to suggest that remnants of these groups may have wandered back to the southwest into

Person, Caswell, Alamance, and Orange counties North Carolina (Hazel 1984).

Important to the present investigation is whether the territory between the James or Appomattox and Yadkin rivers was occupied by the Saponi and perhaps the Tutelo, or whether the movement from the former drainage(s) to the latter occurred was a mass movement of one or two discrete corporate bodies. The ethnohistoric evidence appears to support the latter possibility, although records are sparse for the Dan and upper Haw River drainages. If, on the other hand, the Appomattox and Yadkin rivers represent the northeastern and southwestern boundaries of a territory, many of the Late Prehistoric period sites of that area could represent the remains of these two groups. It is noteworthy that the relative positions of the Occaneechi, Saponi, and Tutelo from east to west remained basically unchanged in the ethnohistoric records until the time of consolidation.

Keyauwee

The Keyauwee may first appear in the ethnohistoric records as the "Ya:hee:wee" or "Uwharrie" in 1697 and 1698 when that group, along with the "Soo:kay" and "Sax:a:pax" were implicated in the murder of the son of a member of the Commons (Wilson 1983:184). In 1701, John Lawson encountered the Keyauwee on a tributary of the upper Uwharrie River (Lefler 1967). Wilson (1983:185-186) suggests that the Keyauwee were either at the Poole site (Rd1) or at the Ben Brown Mound (Rd4) on Fork Creek, a tributary of the Deep River. At any rate, the Keyauwee and Saxapahaw were present on adjacent (from west to east) drainages at that time. Also in 1701, Lawson (Lefler 1967:53, 242) suggested that the Keyauwee, Saponas, and Toterros were in the process of merging, and that by 1709 these three groups had joined with the Occaneechi and Shocorrees

in a move to eastern North Carolina. At Keyauwee, Lawson (Lefler 1967:53) stayed

at the House of Keyauwees Jack, who is King of that People. He is a Congeree-Indian, and ran away when he was a Boy. He got his Government by Marriage with the Queen; the Female Issue carrying the Heritage, for fear of Impostors.

Although Lawson's direct statement appears on the surface to show an antagonistic relationship between the Keyauwee and Congeree, it seems equally as plausible that the two groups shared an intermarriage network, with Jack and his wife being cross-cousins in a matrilineal network. Consequently, the Keyauwee may have been a satellite community of the southern division (cf. Speck 1935; Swanton 1936) of Siouan speakers. This latter interpretation is rendered more likely by the fact that the Keyauwee and the Sara (another group with possible Southern affiliations) are frequently mentioned together in the historic records. In 1714, for instance, Governor Spotswood of Virginia proposed that the Keeawaweas and the Saura be settled at Eno Town, a proposal that was rejected by the North Carolina Assembly (Wilson 1983:192). Shortly before that time, in 1712, both groups may have resided along the middle reaches of the Pee Dee River (Wilson 1983:193).

Sara

The Sara are in many ways the most difficult group to trace. Initially, there is disagreement as to whether the group can be equated with the Xuala of deSoto and the Juada, Jorada, or Joara of Pardo (Wilson 1983). If they are the same, the original accounts of the Sara in the 16th century place them somewhere in the vicinity of the Catawba and Broad rivers near the present line between North and South Carolina.

In 1670, Lederer (Cumming 1958:28) encountered Sara "not far distant from the Mountains", thirty miles west of Watary and three-day's march northwest of Wisacky. The most reasonable interpretation of this

somewhat conflicting evidence is that Lederer found the Sara on the Dan River in the vicinity of the archaeological sites 31Sk1, 31Sk1a, 31Sk6, 31Sk16, and 31Rk6. It is also possible, however, to place Lederer somewhere in the vicinity of the Yadkin or even Catawba rivers.

In 1673, James Needham journeyed from Aeno to Sarrah with his Tomahitan and Occhoenechee companions. From Sarrah they passed Yattken Town and crossed over the Yattken River, not far from the foot of the mountains (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:217). This description also places the Sara in the Dan River vicinity and, moreover, on a direct path from the Eno to the Cherokee. It also seems likely from this account that communication between the Sara and the Moheton of the New River valley would have been easy, as, for instance, through Fancy Gap. A Sara-Moheton connection is also suggested by Batts and Fallam (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:193) who reported in 1671 that a Moheton town lay upon a level plain "from whence came abundance of salt," and by Lederer, who reported in 1670 that at Sara "I did...find hard cakes of white Salt amongst them" (Cumming 1958:29). Aboriginal salt processing by the Mohetons of the New River drainage has been documented at the Buffalo site (46Pu31) in the Kanawha valley of West Virginia (McMichael 1964:24).

It also seems possible that there was a path connecting Sara with the Keyauwee since when Lawson's party split at Keyauwee in 1701, most of the company intended to go "straight away for Virginia, when they left this Place" (Lefler 1967:59). Perhaps the route was along the Saura-Saponi Trail (Myer 1928). William Byrd II (Wright 1966) noted several places where the Sauro Indians once lived along the Dan River. Later accounts place the Sara on the Pee Dee and eventually, by about 1738, with the Catawba (Wilson 1983:167).

In general, the accounts of the Sara indicate that they moved northwest from their original location to the Dan River, then southwest to the vicinity of Cheraw, and then west to join with the Catawba.

Discussion

According to ethnohistoric accounts, none of the groups discussed, with the possible exception of the Saxapahaw, were indigenous to the core area of the present study. Moreover, there are no accounts of any other group moving out of the core area to make room for the later immigrants. In summary, then, the ethnohistoric literature suggests that the Eno, Shocorree, and Occaneechi moved into the Eno drainage from the eastnortheast, that the Saponi and Tutelo crossed the core area on their moves to the southwest and then to the east, that the Sara entered the area from the southwest and that the Keyauwee approached the area from the south.

The archaeological record definitely does not support an interpretation of the core area as unpopulated in Late Prehistoric times. However, identification of specific ethnohistorically documented groups responsible for the Late Prehistoric remains is difficult. Perhaps the most likely possibility is that the indigenous groups were members of the Monacan confederacy and included such groups as the Saponi and perhaps the Sara. However, the impression one gains from the accounts is that there were site unit intrusions into the core area by different groups during the Protohistoric and Early Contact periods. If so, such site unit intrusions should be distinguishable both from the remains of indigenous groups and from each other.

**POSSIBLE LOCATIONS OF ETHNOHISTORICALLY
DOCUMENTED VILLAGES WITHIN THE CORE AREA**

Although the task is fraught with difficulties and uncertainties, it will be helpful to suggest possible locations of those sites named within the ethnohistoric literature that are presumed to be located within the core area. As always in such cases, it is best to begin with those cases that are the most certain.

Lawson's 1701 Achonechy

The correlation of Lawson's Achonechy with the Fredricks site (31Or231) appears certain. This interpretation is based upon:

- 1) Lawson's description of his twenty mile trek from the "Hau" River to Achonechy;
- 2) his further description of the rocky terrain east of the town;
- 3) the survival of the place name "Acconeechy" on the 1733 Moseley map (Cumming 1966) where the Trading Path crosses the Eno River, and the presence of the remains of a wagon road immediately west of the Fredricks site;
- 4) the survival of such place names as "Oocconeechy Mountain" and an Ochoneechy post office in the area of the Fredricks site;
- 5) the dates of European trade items recovered from the Fredricks site.

Lederer's 1670 Akenatzzy

There is a preponderance of evidence that this site was on one of the islands located immediately below the confluence of the Dan and Staunton Rivers. The fact that Miller (1957) failed to locate the site in his survey of Kerr Reservoir in no way lessens the likelihood that the site was located in that vicinity. Moreover, an historic Susquehannock component recently was discovered by John Wells of Victoria, Virginia on the uppermost island during a period of low water

(Egloff, personal communication). This site, called Abbyville (44Ha65), has produced monochrome and polychrome glass trade beads; copper bells, cones, spirals, effigies, and ornaments; bone combs; ceramic vessels and pipes; and other artifacts of apparent Susquehannock affiliation (cf. Kent 1984). These remains may have been associated with the Susquehannock village attacked during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.

Lawson's 1701 Sissipahau

When Lawson crossed the Hau River on the trading path, (in the vicinity of Alamance Creek, he noted that the Sissipahau Indians "dwell upon this Stream" (Lefler 1967:60). Of initial interest is the fact that the Saxapahaw did not apparently reside directly at the ford and that none of the early chroniclers ever visited a Saxapahaw settlement. Early Contact period (A.D. 1626-1675) sites with small amounts of European trade goods have been identified at Ch452 and Ch29, twenty-five to forty miles downstream from the presumed ford location. And, a possible Middle Contact (A.D. 1676-1710) component has been reported at Ch463 (Jimmy and Royce Reeves, personal communication), although limited testing by the RLA has only revealed evidence for a late prehistoric hamlet or village. According the Reeves brothers, they found a pewter spoon in a refuse pit at the site and a glass bead on the surface at this site. Another possible Middle Contact site is located on the Haw River near Brickhaven in Lee County. At that site, a flintlock pistol, pewter pickle skewers, and pewter pins are reported to have been recovered from a burial (Jimmy and Royce Reeves, personal communication). RLA personnel have not yet located this site. One of the few reports of a possible Late Contact site in the core area has come from the Piney Branch drainage (a tributary of Cane Creek) in Alamance County. According to Burton Newlin (personal communication), a

land grant was issued in that area in 1756 to William Braxton, who had probably been in the area for some time prior to the grant. During that time, according to local tradition, "Indian wigwams were still standing up and down the branch below the spring." Although no archaeological remains of such a late component have been found thus far in the Piney Branch drainage, much of the area is wooded and evidence may yet be found.

One gets an impression from this information that the Saxapahaw had their largest village (Ch452) in the Early Contact period before Lawson's sojourn and that later settlements were smaller and more dispersed. The settlement pattern observed thus far generally conforms to the ethnohistoric descriptions and helps to identify the location of points east and west along Lawson's trail (Occaneechi and Keyauwee respectively).

Lawson's 1701 Adshusheer

At Achonechy, Lawson left the trading path and "striking more to the Eastward" (Lefler 1967:61) travelled over "a sad stony Way to Adshusheer~. We went over a small river by Achonechy, and in this 14 Miles, through several other Streams, which empty themselves into the Branches of Cape-Fair" (Lefler 1967:62).

If one accepts Lawson's mileage and directions, a probable location for Adshusheer is at the Eno and Little river confluence. Two sites in this vicinity provide some evidence of dating to the period of Lawson's visit, although both are on the headwaters of the Neuse rather than the Cape Fear river. The first candidate site is Dh271, which is located in a bend of the Eno River just downstream from the confluence. At this site, a single black glass trade bead measuring 7 mm in diameter was recovered in a shovel test by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc.

(Thomas Hargrove, personal communication). Also recovered from the site was a small triangular projectile point and two curvilinear complicated-stamped grit-tempered sherds.

Another candidate site is Dh172, which is located at the confluence of the Eno and Little rivers. The only possible Contact period artifact observed in a surface collection from this site (Graham 1973) is a black fine-grained slate biface with no cortex material. The artifact measures 10 mm thick by 32 mm long by 20 mm wide and is worked on all four edges except along fifteen mm of the long side which may represent the striking platform. A similar artifact was recovered at 310r11 (Linda Carnes, personal communication). Directly across the Eno River, to the south, Mike Cable (personal communication) found one or two kaolin pipe fragments. One hundred twenty-one sherds collected by Graham (1973) could be identified by surface treatment. Fifteen were plain, 53 were net impressed, 13 were cord marked, 15 were fabric impressed, two were simple stamped, two were check stamped, two were complicated stamped, and 19 were brushed. The diversity of surface finishes at this spatially restricted site is quite impressive. This could reflect multi-ethnic occupation since Lawson indicated that Adshusheer was occupied by "the Shoccories, mixt with the Enoe-Indians, and those at the Nation of Adshusheer" (Lefler 1967:61).

William Autry excavated four 5-ft squares at Dh172 in 1975 and 1976 (Autry, personal communication). One of these squares contained a postmold and another the bottom of a plow-smear feature. Although Autry (1975) has suggested that this site is Eno Town, it now seems more likely that it is Adshusheer since the site is not on the main Trading Path (cf. McCollough et al. 1980). The RLA has acquired permits to test this site in the fall of 1985.

Other general locations of the site of Adshusheer have been suggested. Baker and Hargrove (1981:10) have proposed that the town was in the upper New Hope River basin (Cape Fear drainage). If so, the site may have been destroyed by urban development around Durham. Similarly, the Ellerbe Creek (Neuse drainage) area remains a possibility (McCollough et al. 1980:72).

A less likely candidate for Adshusheer is the Or12/14/232 complex at Cate's Ford, near the confluence of the Eno River and Buckwater Creek, where oral tradition holds that burials have eroded into the creek. One report elaborates:

The skeleton was contained in a stone enclosure but no implements were recovered. The burial was opened by a farmer who knew nothing of archaeological techniques and it was immediately closed and all its contents reinterred. There were surface indications of several other burials and the fields about there yielded abundant artifacts (Smith and Smith 1934:8).

More recently at Or232, Mike Cable (personal communication) salvaged a feature that contained bones of deer, turkey, and probably raccoon along with serrated and unserrated mussel shells, fresh-water snail shells, a casuela-shaped pipe bowl, a 45 caliber lead musket ball, and 76 potsherds. Since the feature was disturbed and in the immediate vicinity of an old barn, the musket ball may have been intrusive. The majority of sherds were check stamped, followed in order of abundance by simple stamped, cord marked, net impressed, incised, plain, and fingernail punctate. From an examination of check-stamped rim sherds it appears that there are probably the remains of four vessels. These ceramics are more like the assemblage at Or11 than Or231. Moreover, although Or232 is located in the direction from Occaneechi that might be expected for Adshusheer, the site is only about five miles from Hillsborough. It is not impossible that the Indian path followed by

Lawson east of Occaneechi passed through this site complex and crossed the Eno River at Cate's Ford. As with Dh172, permits have been obtained to conduct testing at this site in the fall of 1985.

Eno and Shakor

McCullough et al. (1980) present a strong argument that the Dh6/7/55/56/57 complex on the Trading Path at the Flat River ford represents Lederer's Oenock of 1670, Needham and Arthur's Aeno of 1673, and probably Spotswood's Oenock of 1715. The presence of a mirror glass fragment, a wrought iron L-headed nail, and 18 net-impressed and four plain sherds from Feature 1 at Dh7, as well as surface-collected kaolin pipe stems with a mean date of 1730, clearly demonstrate an historic contact component at this site complex. The majority of aboriginal sherds from the complex are of the Dan River series, which argues against a Tidewater or Coastal Plain origin for the Eno.

An interpretation of the Flat River site complex as Eno allows one to suggest that the Wall Site (Or11) is Lederer's Shakor of 1670, as proposed by Cross (1979). The two sites are about sixteen miles apart, with 31Or11 lying westsouthwest of the Dh6 complex. Lederer (Cumming 1958:27) gave the distance as fourteen miles and the direction also as westsouthwest. However, Lederer found the Shackory to "...agree with the Oenocks in Customs and Manners" (Cumming 1958:28), a position difficult if not impossible to maintain through a comparison of archaeological remains recovered thus far from Dh6/7 and Or11. Moreover, the absence of trade goods in good context at Or11 renders its interpretation as Shakor very unlikely. Although apparently much too early, Or233 is closer in cultural remains to the Dh6/7 group and is only a short distance from Or11.

When viewed in light of the ethnohistoric accounts of the Eno and Shoccoree previously discussed, it remains tempting to accept Or11, with its eastern paddle-stamped ceramic tradition, as the site of Shakor. In that case, it would be necessary to locate Oenock to the east and to find a site with a cultural tradition similar to Or11. The absence of historic trade items in undisturbed contexts at Or11 could then be explained as having resulted from a site unit intrusion from the east at an early enough date to preclude European trade items. This, however, seems unlikely. The most plausible alternative explanation for Or11 and perhaps Am16 is that they represent the western frontier of a Late Prehistoric group primarily associated with the eastern Piedmont and western Coastal Plain (e.g., an Iroquois group).

If one assumes that Eno was at Dh6/7/55/56/57 and looks fifteen miles southwest instead of westsouthwest, there is 31Or13 on New Hope Creek at the Orange-Durham county line in the Cape Fear drainage. A test pit at this site excavated by Joffre Coe in 1949 yielded 47 sherds identifiable to surface finish. The ceramic inventory is six plain, 31 net impressed, four cord marked, two simple stamped, one check stamped, and three brushed. A newspaper account from 1940 suggests that this site was along the Chapel Hill-Oxford Highway, which may have followed an older Indian path. The newspaper account also provides an inventory of artifacts from the site: "They include Indian pipes, beads, shells, and copper ornaments, together with some human bones" (Gibson 1940:1). Several "chunkee stones" also were recovered. RLA staff has located the present owner of these artifacts (except the chunkee stones which have apparently been lost) and hopes to examine them in the near future. The presence of chunkee stones accords especially well with the possibility of 31Or13 being Shakor, since Lederer noted that the chief recreation of

the 1670 Oenock was "slinging of stones" (Alvord and Bidgood 1912:156).

Lederer described Oenock as not above thirty miles from Akenatzy on a direct line. In that case, he would have been in the Tar River drainage, with 31Gv1 being about thirty miles from Occaneechi Island and very near the trading path. A quick glance at the ceramics from that site indicated they are mostly net impressed. The UNC site form reports that trade material was collected from the site by A. D. Capehart of Oxford. If Gv1 were Oenock, then 12.5 miles (as opposed to fourteen given by Lederer) southwest (as opposed to westsouthwest as given by Lederer) is the Dh6/7 complex, a good candidate for Shakor. Fourteen and one-half miles along the same bearing from Gv1 is Dh344 at the Trading Path ford of the Little River. A small collection of sherds made at this site consist of at least 22 net impressed, one plain, and one brushed. In addition, Robert Weaver (personal communication) of Raleigh reports that early historic trade items consisting of rum bottle glass and glass beads have been recovered from this site. More recently, Thomas Hargrove (personal communication) has reported an unglazed red earthenware sherd from the site. Therefore, it is possible that Dh344 is Shakor or even Aeno.

It remains very difficult to reconcile the archaeological and ethnohistoric records of the Eno, Shocorree, and Adshusheer. Several authors who have considered this matter (Mooney 1894; Speck 1935; Autry, personal communication 1983; Wilson 1983) have suspected that these groups were either Iroquois or Algonquian rather than Siouan. However, the majority of ceramics from the probable sites associated with these groups in the Piedmont (Dh6/7, Dh172, Dh344, Gv1, and possibly Or13) are in the net-impressed tradition, which usually has been associated with the Siouans.

Perhaps the simplest solution to this problem is to suggest that the ethnohistoric records are ambiguous and misleading, that all three groups were Siouan (although perhaps originating further to the east than most of their kinsmen), and that some combination of the above sites represent the ethnohistorically documented villages. An opposite interpretation is that the three groups were Iroquoian and that no sites representing their villages have yet been located.

Another possibility is that although the groups were originally Iroquois, they participated in a net-impressed pottery tradition. A related possibility is that intrusive Iroquois speakers consolidated with more numerous Siouan speakers and that each continued making their own types of ceramics. This could explain the small amounts of paddle-stamped sherds present on many of the sites thought to represent documented villages. In this case, the impressive ceramic diversity at a site such as Dh172 could represent a single occupation of limited duration by a multi-ethnic group.

Yet another possibility is that an Iroquois intrusion into former Siouan territory resulted in recently abandoned Siouan sites being occupied by the intruders. This explanation allows two alternative explanations of forced or unforced Siouan abandonment. Forced abandonment at the hands of the Iroquois is difficult to support given the apparently smaller numbers of intruders (if the smaller numbers of stamped sherds can be interpreted as representing smaller populations rather than shorter amounts of time). Another possibility is that a larger site such as Or11 represents a vanguard of peoples followed by smaller groups at a later date. In this case, Or11 would have to be very early given its lack of trade items. For example, the displacement of a group such as the Weanock around Jamestown would have had

repercussions throughout the Coastal Plain. Explanations for unforced abandonment would be purely conjectural at this stage.

Reoccupation in the vicinity of abandoned Siouan sites could be supported if intrusive groups were small and unapparent in the archaeological record. In this case, the ceramic remains of the smaller intrusive group might be masked in surface collections by the slightly earlier and substantially more abundant net-impressed assemblages. This follows the clustered component model presented below. However, the presence of mirror glass and an L-headed wrought iron nail in association with net-impressed and plain sherds at Dh7 makes it seem somewhat unlikely that an ethnically distinct group could occupy that site directly on the main trading path without some notice by early travelers and traders.

Finally, perhaps far too much is being made of a single set of dichotomous attributes, i.e., simple stamping versus net impressing. Simple stamping could merely represent a minority type within a predominantly net-impressed series of Piedmont Siouan groups. Here the main problem is interpreting Or11 with its predominantly simple- and check-stamped ceramics. South (1959) noted that folded rims with a series of parallel gashes cut into the rim fold and simple-stamped exteriors of the Gaston series of the Roanoke Rapids area are both characteristic of the Hillsboro focus as defined at Or11. Phelps (1983:44) has noted that "the Gaston Simple Stamped type is equivalent to Cashie Simple Stamped, but the latter's late temporal position and existence as the sole type in the Gaston series raises many questions." The Cashie series is presumed by Phelps (1983:50) to be associated with the Tuscarora. In Virginia, Egloff (1985:236) reported that pottery similar to the Gaston ware "is found along the Fall Line transition and

Interior Coastal Plain in Chesterfield, Charles City, and Prince George counties, and occasionally as far north as Henrico and Hanover counties." This part of Virginia is precisely that indicated on John Smith's 1612 map of Virginia (Arber 1910) as the home of the Weanoc.

Davis (1985) has noted that simple stamping on sherds from the Mitchum site (Ch452) consists of "a linear pattern of lands and grooves parallel or slightly oblique to the rim, [whereas] the simple stamps observed on vessels and rim sherds from the Wall site were invariably placed diagonal to the rim and perpendicular to one another, producing either a distinctive herringbone pattern or checkered patterned (when over stamped)." Wilson (1938:472) describes simple stamping of the Oldtown pottery on the Dan River as of the spiral variety which "starts at the rim, and curls down and around the vessel surface. This provides a barber-shop pole affect." Thus, the Mitchum site is similar to the Dan River sites in respect to this attribute. Wilson further notes that neither type of simple stamping is present in the Dan River series and that the small amount of Clarksville Simple Stamped is different from both of the other types. Perhaps, surprisingly, simple stamping in the Gaston series is more like the Oldtown series than the Hillsboro series where "most stamping was done so that the parallel rows of lands and grooves are parallel with the rim, or at a slight diagonal" (South 1959:64). Also, interiors of the Gaston series are usually scraped with a serrated tool (Coe 1964). This attribute is absent in the Hillsboro series. Other differences and similarities between the various simple-stamped pottery are beyond the scope of this discussion. However, it is clear that, although simple stamping warrants closer investigation, it cannot, by itself, provide secure interpretations of ethnic affiliation. Unfortunately, other cultural traits of the Gaston

phase are poorly known.

At present, it is not possible to suggest which of the possibilities enumerated above offer the best explanation of the apparent discord between the archaeological and ethnohistoric records. There is a clear need for further research.

Lawson's 1701 Keyauwee

Although outside the core area, the position of Keyauwee is necessary for correct assessments of the locations of other sites and archaeological components within the core area. The Poole site (31Rd1) on Caraway Creek has long been thought to represent Lawson's Keyauwee (e.g., Rights 1935:16-17). Coe (1937) excavated eight burials at the suggested site, none of which contained historic materials. However, Feature 4, a shallow refuse-filled basin, located about fifteen feet from one of the burials, contained glass beads, charred human bone, and the stem of a trade pipe. Thus, it is unclear whether two components are represented at 31Rd1 or whether there is an historic component with only a few European items.

Since the identification of Rd1 is unclear, and further excavation has not been possible, other locations for the site of Keyauwee have been sought. In 1939 Joffre Coe (site form) reported 75 glass beads and several possible copper fragments from Burial 1 and a lead ball and a pipe bowl in association with Burial 2 at Lester Rich's Brick Yard (31Rd3). These burials had been disturbed by clay mining, and no associated ceramics were reported.

The Ben Brown Mound (Rd4), is on the north bank of Fork Creek, 3.5 miles upstream from the confluence of the Deep River. Indian burials from this site contained atlatl weights, beads and a breast plate of copper (Coe and Wilson n.d.:53), and circular gorgets similar to those

at Sk1a (Jack Wilson, personal communication). The University of North Carolina at Greensboro curates some of this material, which has not yet been examined by RLA personnel. Although the mound is a floodplain erosional remnant, the site appears to have village remains. These three sites taken together suggest that there may have been multiple contemporaneous Contact period settlements in the Uwharrie area.

As Wilson (1983:123) has noted, the Sapona Fort on the Yadkin River could have been located anywhere from Salisbury to the mouth of the Uwharrie River. The actual location of the fort along this stretch of river has bearing upon the location of Keyauwee, in that Lawson's directions to the town require correlation with river and stream crossings. As it now stands, Keyauwee could have been as far east as the Deep River. However, the best explanation seems to be that either 31Rd1 or a nearby site in the Uwharrie drainage is Keyauwee.

Sara

Discussion of the Sara sites of the ethnohistoric record will be limited to the Dan River drainage of North Carolina. Three sites and/or clustered components have been suggested. These are the Sk1/1a/6/16 group at the confluence of the Dan River and Town Fork Creek (Upper Sara Town); Rk1 (Lower Sara Town) downstream from Leaksville, and the Rk6 (Madison Site)/Rk8 group at the confluence of the Mayo and Dan rivers.

In 1733, William Byrd II and a survey party forded the Dan River about a mile and a half west of the Smith River confluence and travelled east. High land lay adjacent to the river:

But then on a sudden the scene changed, and we were surprised with an opening of large extent where the Sauro Indians once lived, who had been a considerable nation. But the frequent inroads of the Senecas annoyed them incessantly and obliged them to remove from this fine situation about thirty years ago...There is scarce a shrub in view to intercept your prospect but grass as high as a man on horseback...This sweet place is bounded to the east by a fine stream called Sauro

Creek which, running out of the Dan and tending westerly, makes the whole a peninsula (Wright 1966:398).

Byrd's 1733 map of the area clearly indicated "Sauro Town" at the location where Coe discovered 31Rk1 in 1938 (Wright 1966:413).

Excavation revealed features and ceramics which became known as the Dan River series (Lewis 1951).

Although once considered to date 1625-1675 (Lewis 1951), recent research has indicated that a more likely date for the excavated portion of the site as mid-to-late sixteenth century (Wilson 1983). Nevertheless, given the cleared condition of the vicinity and contemporary oral tradition, a Contact period site probably will be found in this large floodplain area. Rk1 appears to be somewhat larger than most Dan River phase sites. This large size may have contributed to the discovery of the site and its subsequent interpretation as belonging to the Contact period. However, the size is probably due to its favorable location.

The Madison site (Rk6) lies about fifteen miles upstream from Rk1, at the confluence of the Mayo and Dan rivers. Richard Gravely (1969:11) has noted that "quantities of European trade goods have been recovered from the burials including glass beads, copper and brass articles, and steel tools and weapons." The more than 25,000 glass beads varied in size and color with some being polychrome and one being amber, transparent, and faceted. The copper and brass was rolled into tubular beads, hair tubes, and conical tinklers. Two steel awls or knives with wooden handles, a large knife, the tip of a knife or sword, and a shell tomahawk head wrapped with small doughnut-shaped metal beads also were recovered. Ceramics were described as crudely-made sand or crushed-quartz tempered, smooth Catawba-like pottery, check stamped, and curvilinear stamped.

Swanton (1946:110), apparently through interpretation of Byrd's chronicles and examination of maps, noted that there was both an Upper and Lower Sara Town. If these names refer to Indian settlements rather than European settlements, Rk6 is more likely Lower Sara Town than is Rk1.

The Sk1/1a/6/16 site cluster lies about nine miles upstream from the Madison site at the confluence of Town Fork Creek and the Dan River. This area has long been referred to as "Upper Sara Town" (Wilson 1983:225). Since only one town was called "Sarrah" in the Needham and Arthur account of 1673 (Alvord and Bidgood 1912) and the Lederer account of 1670 (Cumming 1958), it is not known whether one or more of the Upper Sara Town components was contemporaneous with Rk6, although it seems likely that they were.

It is noteworthy that all three loci suggested as Sara villages are located at or (in the case of Rk1) near confluences of major tributaries of the Dan River. In all three cases (the Smith, Mayo, and Dan rivers from east to west), major streams run generally northwest from the sites and have their headwaters in the Blue Ridge. The Blue Ridge separates all three drainages from the New River, a tributary of the Ohio River. In addition, the Upper Sara Town location is in the best possible location to have had easy overland communication with both the Yadkin and upper Haw drainage. Certainly these factors would have allowed access to a wide variety of natural resources as well as inter-cultural exchange.

The favorable hydrographic location of these sites was alternately supplemented and impaired by trails passing through the vicinity (Figure 6). Apparently, a major path of the Iroquois "whose war trail toward the Catawba crossed the Dan at a point between the mouths of Smith river

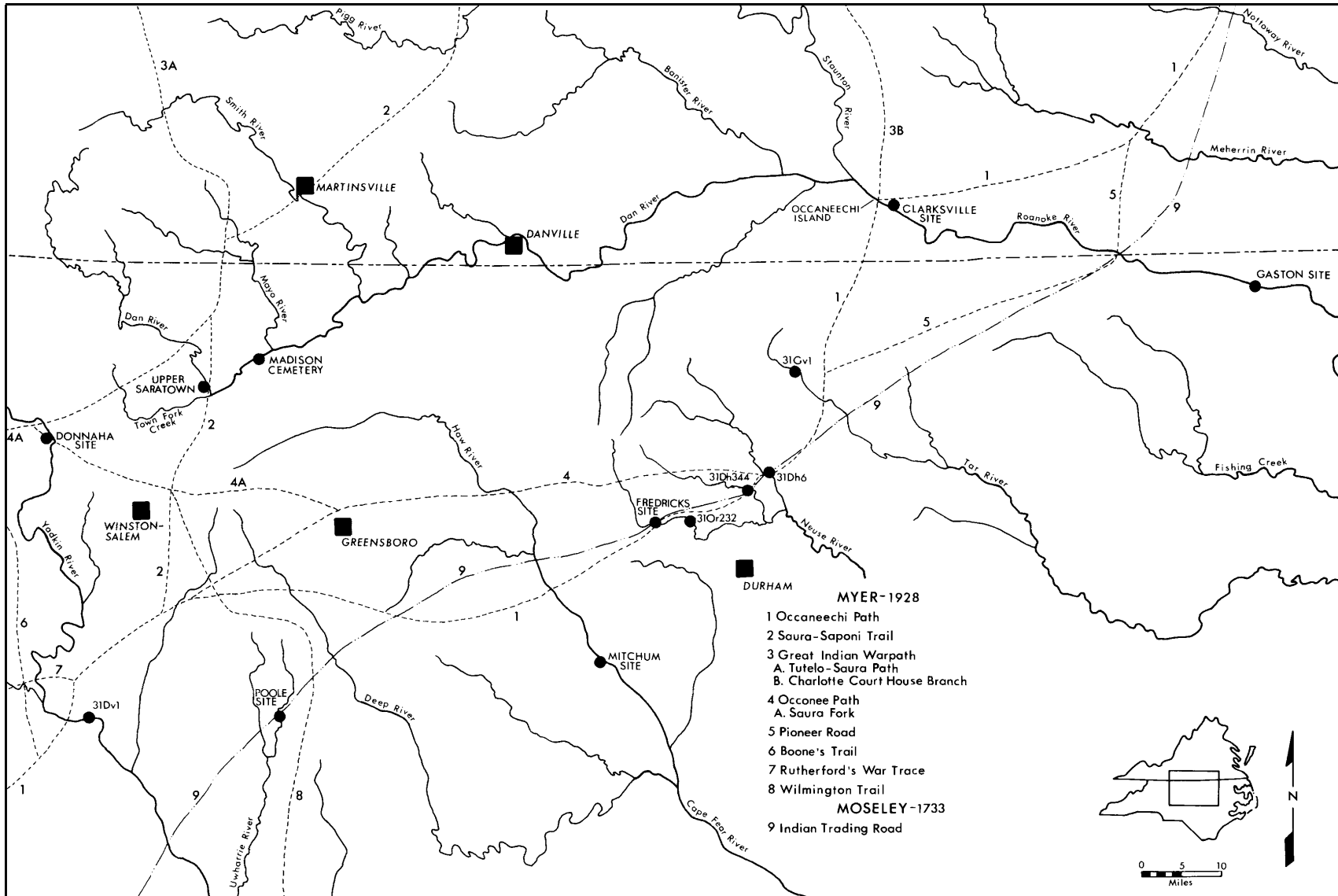


Figure 6.

and Mayo river, about on a line of the present railroad" (Mooney 1894:38) ran through this area. This trail is labeled "The Great Road from the Yadkin River" on the 1749 Fry and Jefferson map (Sanchez-Saavedra 1975). The Fry and Jefferson map has the trail crossing the Dan River immediately downstream from its confluence with the Mayo River, or in the near vicinity of Rk6/8. A comparison of the route of the trail with that of the present-day N&W railroad suggests that they follow nearly identical routes with the rail line passing even closer to Rk6/8 and then following the river upstream past the Sk1/1a complex to encounter the Yadkin River in the Big Bend. Although the map does not show the trail passing "Upper Sara Town", Town Fork Creek is incorrectly placed downstream from the Mayo River. The trail crosses the Yadkin River at the exact same spot as the rail line. The Donnaha site (31Yd9) is also located nearby. Woodall et al. (1984:11) noted that:

Evidence of an aboriginal presence at Donnaha in historic times is vague but persistent. Samuel P. Poindexter, now 62, states that his greatgrandfather, youngest son of the settler Thomas Poindexter, had remembered Indians present at the site. Rights (1947:272) claims to have found glass trade beads at Donnaha, or its vicinity, but none were recovered by the Wake Forest excavations or the numerous surface surveys of the site.

Gravelly (manuscripts on file at the RLA) suggested that Hr20 is directly on the "Warrior's Path," and that HR40 lies directly south of it.

The 1775 Mouzon map (Cumming 1966) shows an unnamed road crossing the Dan River exactly at the Sk1/1a site cluster. Archaeological remains of this road are still present at 31Sk1a (Wilson 1983:415), although on the archaeological map it appears to be intrusive into the Indian village. Otherwise, the general alignment of this road is similar to the Fry and Jefferson and railroad routes. Myer (1928) suggested that several different trails converged and forked in this

area.

An east-west trail into this area can be inferred from Needham and Arthur's route from Aeno to Sarrah. Finally, the route taken north into Virginia by a portion of Lawson's entourage from Keyauwee might have passed through or by the Dan River sites.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSES

Now that ethnohistoric records of groups thought to be associated with the survey area have been examined, closer attention can be focused upon the archaeological remains within the area.

Ceramic Analyses

In an attempt to discern some basic patterns of cultural distribution and chronology, a sample of 5771 sherds from 110 sites were described and computer coded according to methods discussed by Davis (1985). A private collection from several closely spaced sites along Cane Creek in Alamance County is included in the discussion, as is the site "Ch" of which little is known except that it lies in the Haw River drainage. Analyzed sherds were taken from both curated collections and from sites located or revisited during the course of archaeological reconnaissance conducted from August, 1984 through March, 1985. Samples are from both surface and excavated contexts, with no distinction made between the two types of provenience in the following discussion.

Portion of vessel represented, temper type, exterior and interior surface treatment, sherd size and thickness, frequency, rim and lip form, and location and type(s) of surface decoration were all described and coded. Only surface treatment is discussed here because of the small size of the overall sample. In addition, several surface treatments (e.g., knotted, looped, and indeterminate net impressed) were

collapsed into single categories (e.g., net impressed) for the present analysis. Surface treatments consisted of indeterminate, plain, net impressed, cord marked, fabric marked, simple stamped, check stamped, complicated stamped, brushed, and cob marked. The collection of sherds analyzed represent most of the non-excavated material available from the Haw and Eno valleys, and a smaller sample from the Dan River valley.

The initial analysis collapses all sherds regardless of site or stratigraphic provenience into their respective drainages: Haw, Eno, Dan, and Uwharrie. The single Uwharrie valley site is Rd1. The distribution of sites by drainage is given in Table 1. Totals by surface treatment are given in Table 2.

The first question to ask of these collections is whether differences exist between the drainages. Since this study focuses on late sites, Ch497 an obvious Early Woodland site containing fabric-marked and cord-impressed sherds is excluded (704 total sherds and 474 with identifiable surface treatment). Indeterminate surfaces are also excluded, and frequencies are converted to percentages of surface treatments as indicated in Table 3.

Assuming, for this exploratory comparison, that sampling error is minimal, and that functional differences are absent, certain tendencies can be seen that appear to indicate differences in more-or-less contemporaneous ceramic assemblages of the four drainages. Plain sherds are very common in the Uwharrie sample (with only Rd1 having a Contact component) and infrequent in the Haw sample. However, chronological differences are anticipated, with the former sample being late and the latter sites generally earlier. The Dan and Eno drainage samples are more nearly contemporaneous. Net impressed frequencies are high in the Dan and Haw samples and low in the Eno and Uwharrie samples. It is

Table 1: Sites by Drainage

	Site Total	Sites with more than 100 identifiable sherds	Sites with more than 50 identifiable sherds	Sites with more than 20 identifiable sherds
Dan	11	1	4	8
Eno	26	2	2	6
Haw	72	7	11	17
Uwharrie	1	0	1	1
Total	110	10	18	32

Table 2: Frequency of Ceramic Surface Treatments by Drainage

	Interminate	Plain	Net	Cord	Fabric	Simple	Check	Complicated	Brushed	Cob	Total
Dan	110	159	477	22	11	7	0	2	5	0	793
Eno	535	109	182	54	17	35	6	2	52	0	992
Haw	1579	220	1504	108	204	190	10	20	40	1	3876
Uwharrie	14	47	23	10	0	1	1	1	10	3	110
Total	2238	535	2186	194	232	233	17	25	107	4	5771

Table 3: percentages of Identifiable Ceramic Surface Treatments by Drainage

	Plain	Net	Cord	Fabric	Simple	Check	Complicated	Brushed	Cob	Total	n
Dan	23.28	69.84	3.22	1.61	1.02	0.00	.29	.73	0.00	99.99	683
Eno	23.85	39.82	11.82	3.72	7.66	1.31	.44	11.38	0.00	100.00	457
Haw	10.55	72.76	2.66	1.40	9.19	.48	.97	1.94	.05	100.00	2067
Uwh.	48.96	23.96	10.42	0.00	1.04	1.04	1.04	10.42	3.13	100.01	96
All Drain	16.14	66.18	4.27	1.73	7.05	.51	.76	3.24	.12	100.00	3303

suspected that these differences are cultural. The high percentages of cord marking may indicate an increase in popularity of that surface treatment in the later components of the Eno valley and at Rd1. Casual observation during the analysis suggests that later cord-marked sherds are thinner than Early Woodland cord-marked sherds; however, this suggestion awaits rigorous testing. Percentages of fabric marking suggest that Early Woodland components are somewhat more frequent in the Eno drainage. Simple stamping is most common in the Eno and Haw drainages. When viewed in conjunction with the net-impressed percentages, this suggests that the Haw is a transitional cultural area between the Eno and Dan River drainages. Check stamping is somewhat more common in the Eno drainage than in the other three, as would be expected from the tradition of check stamping at Or11 and Or231. The percentages of complicated stamping, possibly a Late Prehistoric and later horizon marker, are not very different throughout. Brushed percentages are similar to the cord-marked percentages, with the Eno and Uwharrie drainages being high. Cob marking is most prevalent at Rd1.

In order to explore these relationships further, the 32 sites with totals of 20 or more sherds with identifiable surface treatments were selected for additional analyses. This set of sites included Or232 which had not been fully described during coding, but for which surface treatments of 52 sherds from Feature 1 are known. By drainage, these sites include one site from the Uwharrie drainage (Rd1), six sites from the Eno drainage (Dh172, Dh178, Or12, Or232, Or233 and Or243), 17 sites from the Haw drainage (Am8, Am9, Am10, Am16, Am145, Am152, Am160, Am162, Am163, Am170, Ch452, Ch463, Ch497, Gf28, Or4d, Or4e and Or13), and eight sites from the Dan drainage (Sk1, Sk14, Sk15, Sk16, Sk21, Sk22, Sk24 and Sk32). Sites were grouped by percentages of surface treatments using

Ward's minimum variance hierarchical cluster analysis (SAS Institute, Inc. 1982). This resulted in a two-cluster solution. The first cluster consisted of 22 sites all within the Dan and Haw drainages except Or12 in the Eno drainage. All of these sites share a predominance of net-impressed sherds. The second cluster consisted of the remaining 10 sites with representatives from all four drainages. Check stamping was predominant at one site, simple stamping at two sites, fabric marking at one site, and net impressing with high percentages of other surface treatments at the remaining six sites.

Since the results of this test were unimpressive, it was decided to increase the sample size and conduct different types of analyses. Davis (1985) had compiled a regional ceramic database for 25 assemblages from 17 sites. This database included the excavated assemblages from 31Or231, 31Or11, and 31Ch452. In addition, "data were derived from published and unpublished reports and theses on file at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, and represent a significant portion of the quantified ceramic data presently available for this region" (Davis 1985). Davis had performed a principal component factor analysis (with VARIMAX rotation) of the surface treatment data producing a three-factor solution. A cluster analysis using Ward's minimum variance hierarchical method to group assemblages based on these factor scores produced four clusters. These procedures were duplicated with the 32 assemblages from the survey added to Davis' original 25 assemblages for a total of 57 assemblages. The factor analysis now produced a 4-factor solution, accounting for 75.1 percent of the total variance; five site clusters were defined by the cluster analysis.

Factor 1 is characterized by high factor loadings for plain, brushed, cob, and complicated-stamped surfaces. Factor 2 is defined by

high percentages of fabric-marked and cord-marked surfaces and low percentages of net-impressed surfaces. Factor 3 has a very high factor loading for simple-stamped surfaces, a moderately high loading for complicated-stamped surfaces, and a negative factor loading for net-impressed surfaces. Factor 4 is characterized by a high factor loading for check stamping and a negative factor loading for net impressing. The 57 member database allowed the separation of check- and simple-stamped surface treatments, which were subsumed under a single factor in the 25 member database.

The five groups defined by a cluster analysis of factor scores for these 57 assemblages begin to indicate chronological and cultural differences. The first cluster consists of sites with high percentages of cord marking and fabric marking. Yadkin, Clements, Vincent, and Hyco series sites are included here as is Ch497 of the present survey. Sites within this cluster certainly pre-date the Late Woodland period.

The second cluster includes sites with a predominance of Uwharrie and Dan River series ceramics. Net impressing and, to a lesser extent, plain surfaces are predominant. This set of sites includes Late Woodland to Contact period sites and can probably be associated with the groups traditionally interpreted as Piedmont Siouan. Chronological precision is poor for this group. Five sites (Ch452, Sk1, Sk6, Sk16, and Dh7) having European trade goods are clustered with the Uwharrie component at 31Ch29. Clearly, additional variables need to be examined to improve chronological control. Most of the sites in the cluster are from the Dan and Haw river drainages. Dh178, Or12, a presumed earlier component at Or231 (possibly derived from Or233), and Dh7 (probably multi-component) are from the Eno River drainage. An interpretation favored here is that these components have a Late Prehistoric Siouan

affiliation. The 25 survey sites included in this group are Am8, Am9, Am10, Am145, Am152, Am160, Am162, Am163, Am170, Ch452, Ch463, Dh178, Gf28, Or4d, Or4e, Or12, Or13, Sk1, Sk14, Sk15, Sk16, Sk21, Sk22, Sk24 and Sk32.

Cluster 3 sites are composed of probable Protohistoric and Contact period sites which contain a high proportion of plain sherds. Other predominant surface treatments include brushed and net impressed. Six of the components in this cluster have produced historic trade items (Rd1, Dh6, Ch29, Ch452, Sk1, and Sk1a). The three survey sites in the cluster are Rd1, Or233, and Dh172. Or233 is adjacent to the Occaneechi site. Although the ceramics from this site were thought to be Late Uwharrie or Early Dan River, the high percentage of brushed surfaces places it in Group 3. Dh172 is one of the sites suggested as a possible location for Adshusheer as discussed above.

Cluster 4 is associated with the Middle Contact period Occaneechi Town (Or231) and is characterized by check stamping. The only other site in the cluster of the survey set of sites is Or232. The presence of Or232 in the cluster supports an interpretation of the site as having a Contact component. Further evidence for this interpretation is the proximity of the site to Cate's Ford on the Eno River and the presence of a 45 caliber lead musket ball in the feature excavated by Cable (however, it is possible that the musket ball is intrusive from an old barn adjacent to the feature). In addition, the check stamping is very similar to that at the earlier Or11 site, which is further supported by the presence of six simple-stamped, four cord-marked, and four net-impressed sherds in the feature. Testing planned for this site in the autumn of 1985 may clarify these interpretations.

Cluster 5 is distinguished by a high proportion of simple-stamped and, to a lesser extent, plain surfaces. The Gaston component at 31Hx7, the Hillsboro component at 31Or11, and an apparent surface scatter of older sherds (probably associated with the occupation at Or11) at Or231 constitute the excavated sample. The two survey sites in the group are Am16 and Or243. Am16, on Stinking Quarter Creek of the Haw drainage, is the northwestern-most component of this probably eastern-oriented cluster. Or243 was an upland site destroyed by the construction of Interstate 40. The temporal position of the cluster is surmised to be either Late Prehistoric or very early Historic (Protohistoric).

Finally, a discriminant analysis using Davis' (1985) ceramic database was undertaken in order to: 1) further characterize the differences in sherd composition among his four site clusters; and 2) develop a model for classifying the survey sherd collections into one of these clusters based upon surface treatment percentages.

Cluster differences can be briefly summarized as follows. The first group is associated with the Early and Middle Woodland period as expressed through high percentages of cord-marked (41%) and fabric-marked (53%) surfaces. On the basis of generalized squared distances, Group 1 is very different from the other three. The closest similarity is with Group 4, probably because of the percentages of cord-marked sherds. Early and late cord marking may be separable in future analyses through incorporation of additional variables such as temper and thickness.

Group 2 is assumed to be associated with Late Woodland Siouan groups and is characterized by a high mean value for net-impressed surfaces (70%). Plain (18%), cord-marked (7%), and brushed (3%) surfaces are less common and have high standard deviations. Groups 2

and 3 are moderately similar as to generalized squared distances.

Group 3 probably reflects the Protohistoric and Contact descendant of Group 2. Plain surfaces predominate (51%), followed by net impressed (21%), brushed (8%), and cob marked (3%). Simple stamped (7%), cord-marked (5%), complicated-stamped (2%), and check-stamped (2%) surfaces all have standard deviations slightly exceeding their means.

Group 4 is probably Protohistoric at some sites and certainly Contact period at others. Cultural affiliations appear to lie predominantly to the east and northeast. Simple stamping predominates (39%) and is followed by plain (25%) and check stamping (22%). Net-impressed (5%), fabric-marked and cord-marked (4%), and brushed (1%) percentages have standard deviations exceeding or nearly equaling their means.

Based upon derived discriminant functions, Ch497 of the Haw drainage was the only survey site to be classified into Group 1. Group 2 included 15 sites from the Haw drainage (Am8, Am9, Am10, Am145, Am152, Am160, Am162, Am163, Am170, Ch452, Ch463, Gf28, Or4d, Or4e, Or13), two sites from the Eno drainage (Dh178 and Or12), and eight sites from the Dan River drainage (Sk1, Sk14, Sk15, Sk16, Sk21, Sk22, Sk24 and Sk32). As with the second cluster in the factor analysis, chronological control is not sufficient to securely isolate the sites with Contact period components (i.e., Ch452, possibly Ch463, Sk1 and Sk16). Two sites from the Eno drainage (Dh172 and Or233) and 31Rd1 from the Uwharrie drainage were classified in Group 3. The same comments apply here that were made about the third cluster in the factor analysis. Finally, two sites from the Eno drainage (Or232 and Or243) and one site from the Haw drainage (Am16) were classified in Group 4. Comments are again similar to those for Clusters 4 and 5 of the factor analysis. Thus, results of the

factor and discriminant analyses are mostly consistent.

The discussion of these statistical analyses should be taken as they are intended--as exploratory forays designed to produce "food for thought," rather than as conclusions. The classification of site chronology and function used to produce the maps accompanying this report have been influenced, but not governed, by these analyses. Information other than ceramic is available for several sites. This initial set of statistical analyses shows promise in refining interpretations of spatial, chronological, and cultural distributions of ceramic series. As sample size from both surface and excavated contexts increases and additional variables (already existing in computer files) are included, results can be expected to improve.

Originally, it had been planned to analyze lithics, historic trade items, and possibly pipes in addition to sherd samples. However, since analyses of these types of materials were in process as a portion of the Siouan Project analyses of 31Or11, 31Or231, and 31Ch452 (Carnes 1985, Tippitt 1985) it was decided to concentrate upon increasing the quantity of ceramics analyzed until results were available from the studies of the other materials.

Site Size/Function Classification

In compiling site data relevant to Late Prehistoric and Contact period settlement patterns, a decision was made to limit initial inventories to those sites that probably represent "settlements". Settlements in this case refer to possible "residential bases" (Binford 1980:9) where "foraging parties originate and where most processing, manufacturing, and maintenance activities take place." For the cultures under consideration here, residential bases are considered as probable locations of structures, storage facilities, and possibly burials.

Other types of sites, in Binford's terminology, could be expected within the comprehensive settlement systems under investigation. These include "locations" where extractive tasks were carried out, "field camps" where temporary operational centers for a task group were established, "stations" where special-purpose task groups were localized during information gathering episodes, and "caches" where temporary storage of items took place in the field. It was reasoned that the minimal indication of a settlement would be the presence of pottery. Although other types of sites can be expected to ceramics, their identification without excavation is considered beyond the means of current methodology. The search for possible settlements, as defined by the presence of ceramics, also means that certain sites probably representing "locations" have been largely excluded from the current analysis. The most obvious example of such sites are isolated finds of one or more Late Woodland projectile points assumed to indicate hunting loci.

Site size and artifact density are often used either implicitly or explicitly to measure functional variability within a group of settlements. Specifically, the larger the site and the denser the artifact concentration, the greater the assumed probability that the site represents a true settlement. However, both size and artifact density can be very difficult to measure in the field. Moreover, comparability of sites is difficult to determine because of variable collection conditions and differences in the records on previously identified sites.

The method chosen to distinguish between different types of potential settlements in this study combines the measures of sherd frequency with presence or absence of other cultural attributes. The

classification is hierarchical in that lower level sites may eventually prove to belong to a higher rank in the classification, whereas higher rank sites are less likely to be proven to belong to a lower rank. Higher ranked sites are also expected to incorporate a larger area once comparative studies can be accomplished. Increasingly lower ranked sites are expected to provide the finest-grained functional types other than settlements (cf. Binford 1980:17). That is, although high ranked sites probably incorporate remains of non-residence activities within their artifact sets, non-residential functionally related assemblages will be most difficult to isolate at these sites in that they are usually coarse-grained (cf. Binford 1980:17). This is in contrast to the probability that despite their coarse grain, settlements are likely to incorporate data relevant to all other settlement types. The converse is not true.

Non-residential functions at the higher ranked sites are assumed to have usually occurred at times other than those represented by the settlements themselves. Thus, archaeological "significance" is not a function of higher ranking alone since smaller sites, if they retain good context, can provide more precise measures of particular activities and perhaps of chronology. Unfortunately, good context is less likely on smaller sites in that fewer sub-surface remains are likely to have been deposited and preserved. Therefore, fine-grained assemblages on larger sites may, in actuality, be more common, as within feature or burial zones. From these assemblages, it would be possible to establish measures of activities that occurred at non-residential sites.

Small sites are defined as those having produced less than 20 sherds, or an unspecified number of sherds with at least some dating from the Late Prehistoric period.

Possible Hamlets produced 20 or more identifiable sherds (at least in terms of surface treatments) with at least most of these dating to the Late Prehistoric period, or more than 20 total sherds with at least some dating to the Late Prehistoric period. In some cases, a site has been included in this category if a collector suggested that it was a "good site," without corroborative evidence.

Hamlets are defined as having 20 or more identifiable Late Prehistoric sherds and either shell and/or animal bone and/or some indication of a feature or possible midden.

Villages are defined as having human bone, definite features, or structures. Information about sherd content was sometimes unavailable for sites classified as villages, but most had 20 or more identifiable Late Prehistoric sherds.

Towns are defined as having human burials, features, shell, animal bone, and 20 or more identifiable Late Prehistoric sherds. Most of the sites meeting these criteria also had clear evidence of structures.

It should be stressed that these definitions of settlement type do not necessarily correspond with other uses of the same terms. Although settlements meeting the criteria of towns as used here usually have associated structures, this is often unclear in site records. Perhaps the greatest weakness of this scheme is the classification of a site containing evidence of a single structure as a village. Without knowledge of whether additional structures are present, the site could clearly be anything from a hamlet to a town in the conventional sense. However, the categories have been chosen to reflect the data at hand rather than to provide the best fit for all possible situations. The presence of human burials as an indication of a settlement type is justifiable given present knowledge of Piedmont burial practices.

Chronological Classification

Chronological placement is based upon radiocarbon dates, cross-dating of ceramic series found in sealed contexts, the presence and types of European trade goods, and the ceramic analyses reported here and in Davis (1983, 1985). The chronological placement is by no means confirmed, and it is probable that many of the placements will be modified when more information becomes available. In some cases, different data provide conflicting evidence for the same site.

The list of uncorrected (as reported in cited sources) radiocarbon dates presented in Table 4 does not include all those dates obtained on relevant ceramic series. They do constitute the dates that appear to be within an acceptable range for the cultures in question.

From the radiocarbon dates it appears that sites with Dan River, Clarksville, and possibly Uwharrie series ceramics are all candidates for classification in the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 1300-1525). In fact, all such sites lacking European trade items have been placed in that period.

Sites of the Protohistoric period (A.D. 1526-1625) can be characterized as exhibiting clear evidence (such as early European trade items) of being occupied during the period of European intrusion. These sites often are unchronicled by Europeans. A somewhat different means of assigning sites to the Protohistoric period is followed here. Specifically, radiocarbon dates for Or11 conform to the period in question although there are no definite in situ European trade items on the site. Other sites exhibiting ceramic assemblages similar to the Hillsboro series are also placed in the Protohistoric period. These sites include Or232, Or239, and Am16.

Table 4: Radiocarbon Dates of Ceramic Series

<u>Source</u>	<u>Absolute Date</u>	<u>Ceramic Series</u>	<u>Source Site</u>	<u>Radiocarbon Laboratory No.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Claggett <u>et. al.</u> 1982	240B.C. \pm 95	Badin or Yadkin	31Ch8	Beta-1357	Cord- and Fabric- Impressed Vessels: Early to Middle Woodland
Newkirk 1978 in Barnette 1978:90	A.D. 634 \pm 64	Uwharrie	31Dv25	-	Possible predecessor of the Dan River series
Newkirk 1978 in Barnette 1978:90	A.D. 960 \pm 86	Uwharrie	31Dv25	-	" "
Woodall <u>et. al.</u> 1984	A.D. 1480 \pm 70	Uwharrie	31Yd1	Beta-3269	" "
Dickens 1976	A.D. 1205 \pm 140	Pee Dee	31Mg2 and 31Mg3	FSU-174	Town Creek Mound and/ or Village. Possible origin of complicated- stamped and burnished casuela tradition or trade wares found at many Siouan Sites
Dickens 1976	A.D. 1280 \pm 140	Pee Dee	31Mg2 and 31Mg3	FSU-176	" "
Dickens 1976	A.D. 1350 \pm 140	Pee Dee	" "	FSU-145	" "
Dickens 1976	A.D. 1355 \pm 50	Pee Dee	" "	FSU-175	" "
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1010 \pm 135	Dan River	44Rn2	UGa-1926	Probable Siouan Affiliation
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1030 \pm 75	Dan River	44Rn2	UGa-1928	" "
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1110 \pm 75	Dan River	44Rn2	UGa-1927	" "
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1155 \pm 100	Dan River	44Ha23	UGa-1591	" "

Table 4
(continued)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Absolute Date</u>	<u>Ceramic Series</u>	<u>Source Site</u>	<u>Radiocarbon Laboratory No.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1305 ± 70	Dan River	44Hr6	UGa-1364	Probable Siouan Affiliation
Keith Egloff, Personal Communication 1985	A.D. 1320 ± 50	Dan River	44Fr31	Beta-11095	" "
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1315 ± 60	Dan River	44Hr20	UGa-566	" "
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1330 ± 60	Dan River	44Hr23	UGa-619	" "
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1340 ± 70	Dan River	44Hr6	UGa-1365	" "
Keith Egloff, Personal Communication 1985	A.D. 1360 ± 80	Dan River	44Rn2	Beta-12218	" "
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1405 ± 55	Dan River	44Hr6	UGa-1367(?)	Probable Siouan Affiliation: Same lab no. given twice
Keith Egloff, Personal Communication 1985	A.D. 1460 ± 70	Dan River	44Rn2	Beta-12219	Probable Siouan Affiliation
Clark <u>et. al.</u> 1978	A.D. 1495 ± 80	Dan River	44Ha23	UGa-1367(?)	Probable Siouan Affiliation: Same lab no. given twice
Coleman 1982	A.D. 1150 ± 65	Clarksville	44Ha22	UGa-1258	Closely related to the Dan River series
Phelps 1983	A.D. 1150 ± 65	Cashie	31Ns3b	UGa-3143	Cashie series similar to both Gaston and Hillsboro series
Phelps 1983	A.D. 1425 ± 70	Cashie	31Br7	UGa-1086	" "
Dickens, Personal Communication 1985	A.D. 1455 ± 120	Hillsboro	31Or11	Gx-9834	An average of the first two dates yields A.D. 1545 ± 80

Table 4
(continued)

<u>Source</u>	<u>Absolute Date</u>	<u>Ceramic Series</u>	<u>Source Site</u>	<u>Radiocarbon Laboratory No.</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Dickens, Personal Communication 1985	A.D. 1555 ± 140	Hillsboro	31Or11	Gx-9719	An average of the first two dates yields A.D. 1545 ± 80
Dickens, Personal Communication 1985	A.D. 1730 ± 145	Hillsboro	31Or11	Gx-9718	" "
Coe 1964	A.D. 1735 ± 200	Gaston	31Hx7	M-527	Simple-stamped ceramics similar to Hillsboro series 31Or11

Early Contact period (A.D. 1626-1675) sites are defined either as those with European trade items that can be dated to this period or that have less securely dated European items (e.g., certain types of glass beads, gun flints, and peach pits) in such small amounts as to suggest early involvement in the trade system. Such sites include Ch452 on the Haw River and Sk1 on the Dan River. It could be argued that Ch452 was remote from trade centers and therefore incorporated only minor numbers of European trade items for that reason. However, given that Ch452 is only about seventeen miles from Or231, the interpretation of the site as a remote Middle Contact settlement is difficult to maintain. The remoteness argument may be more plausible for Sk1, a site with European trade items not dissimilar to Ch452.

Middle Contact period (A.D. 1676-1710) sites usually have clear indications of occupation during that time interval from the presence of securely dated European trade items.

Similarly, Late Contact period sites (A.D. 1711-1740) are classified by securely dated late European trade items in their assemblages. A more difficult matter in the case of some such sites may be the identification of the occupants as Indians.

Finally, Euroamerican period (A.D. 1741 to present) sites of people descended from local Indian groups are thought to be present in the area, but the identification of these sites will have to proceed initially from documentary and ethnographic information.

Multi-component sites are often difficult to define chronologically. Such sites as Dh344 seem to incorporate both Late Prehistoric and Contact period occupations; however, sorting out the exact periods of the aboriginal assemblages has not yet been possible. Component clusters, on the other hand, often allow separation of

assemblages since components are not superimposed and are thus spatially segregated. In some cases (e.g., Rd1 and the Dh6/7/55/56/57 complex), the excavation of larger areas may allow such suspected spatial segregation to be defined.

Discussion of Drainage Characteristics and Settlement Patterns

Eno Drainage. From the present survey data, several characteristics of the Eno drainage quickly become apparent. First, the Eno is a small stream when compared with the Haw and Dan rivers. The Eno, Little, and Flat rivers are actually feeder tributaries of the Neuse. Floodplain soils in the drainage are relatively scattered and limited in extent. Second, in recent years the Eno drainage has undergone and continues to undergo radical changes in land use patterns. Agricultural use has declined considerably with the advent of urban growth, park development, and private home development. These changes have all rendered archaeological survey more difficult by reducing the area where cultivation provides clear surface visibility, by restricting accessibility for sub-surface testing, and by destroying or altering previously recorded sites. Attempts to acquire additional information about sites such as Dh9 and Dh172 were particularly frustrating because of urban development, in the form of a park and sewer treatment facility. This led to the search for heavy equipment operators and real estate developers who might have had some memory of the areas prior to and during construction. These investigations usually were unproductive. A paradox in the Eno drainage is that those areas not yet developed have been allowed to revert to pasture and forest. Although this condition is desirable from a preservation standpoint, it renders difficult the discovery of archaeological sites. A final salient characteristic of the Eno drainage is that several very important sites

have been preserved to an extent that can only be described as remarkable, if not miraculous. The Eno river bend at Hillsborough is the most obvious example, where Or11/231/233/239 have eluded not only developers but also vandals. The Dh6/7/55/56/57 complex on the Flat River and Dh172 and Dh271 at the Little-Eno confluence have escaped the rising waters of Falls Lake and are under the protection of federal and state agencies. The Or12/14/232 complex is preserved within Eno River State Park. The fate of Dh344 on the Little River will depend upon decisions by developers and planners of the Treyburn Development project.

Thus far, the dominant factor guiding late aboriginal settlement pattern studies in the Eno drainage has been the knowledge that the Occaneechi Trading Path crossed the Flat, Little, and Eno rivers as did John Lawson's 1701 route from the path to Adshusheer. Although additional Late Prehistoric through Contact period sites are assumed to exist in this drainage, examinations of the most obvious places, often under conditions of adverse surface visibility, have met with little success. The location of a Contact period site in addition to Occaneechi in the area would help greatly in finding or securely identifying others, given the known interrelationships between sites in the ethnohistoric literature. The most general pattern for late aboriginal sites within the drainage appears to be that the most favored floodplains and stream confluences were reoccupied intermittently. It also seems possible that the area was one that changed hands periodically between Siouan speakers from the west and Iroquoian speakers from the east, as manifested by the presence of two distinct ceramic traditions (stamped and net-impressed). Additionally, it can be suggested that the settlement patterns of the area were influenced by

the edge formed between the eastern boundary of the Piedmont Slate Belt and the western boundary of the Triassic Basin (Raisz 1957) as depicted in Figure 2. This ecotone lies very near the Flat and Little River fords of the Trading Path where there are Contact period sites. Perhaps the interdigitation of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, Triassic Basin, and Piedmont from east to west in this vicinity was related to a shifting cultural boundary between Piedmont and Coastal Plain groups. It is also of interest that additional Triassic Lowland-Piedmont edges lie quite near the Dan River Sara sites and between the James and Appamattox drainages of Virginia in the presumed territory of Monacan-affiliated groups. This possible association warrants closer scrutiny.

Haw Drainage. The initial focus of survey in the Haw River drainage was upon natural levees paralleling the main river channel. The Haw River is a youthful stream with few well-developed floodplains. Natural levees appear to provide the best locations for good agricultural soil, easy access to the river, and surfaces that remained dry during high water. Furthermore, it appears that despite alternating scouring and alluviation, soil build-up is more pronounced and has resulted in stratified Woodland period sites. Ch8, Ch28, Ch29, Ch452, and Ch463 are important sites known to exist on such natural levees. Although Am3 is also located on a natural levee, adverse surface conditions have resulted in the recovery of only a single aboriginal sherd to add to the small sample curated by the RLA. Thirty two-foot deep shovel tests at Am157 produced a single fire-cracked rock and a possible piece of quartz debitage in an area of heavy vegetation. Am152, at the confluence of Cane Creek and the Haw River in Alamance County, and has recently been cleared and graded. This is the site of a Late Prehistoric village that may retain intact sub-surface deposits.

No other major natural levees are indicated on the 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. topographic maps of the middle course of the Haw drainage. An initial supposition that many of these levees would have remained dry during flood stage has been proven incorrect. If drainage patterns of aboriginal times had been similar to those of recent years, many if not all such levees probably would have been deeply flooded on a regular basis.

Initial assumptions about settlement locations along tributary streams also underwent revision. It was anticipated, for example, that most such sites would be located within floodplains. However, survey results suggest that terraces, and even ridges, overlooking floodplains were at least as favored, if not more favored locations. From initial findings, Am145, Am160, Am162 and Am163 all appear to be Late Prehistoric settlements outside but overlooking floodplains. It is possible that such loci would have allowed the occupants to fully exploit floodplain soils while avoiding placing their settlements on flood-prone land. Although several sites have been identified within floodplains (e.g., Am9, Am10, Am161, Am170), initial assessments suggest that the settlements they represent may have been rather impermanent. Confirmation of this interpretation awaits better survey conditions and subsurface testing.

Another observation that may be clarified once curated collections from Jordan Reservoir are examined is that the tributaries flowing into the Haw River from the west (e.g., Cane Creek and Alamance Creek in Alamance County) were more densely settled in Late Prehistoric times than comparably sized streams flowing into the river from the east (e.g., Cane Creek in Orange County and New Hope Creek). Perhaps the presence of a boundary between ceramic traditions and presumably the

ethnic groups responsible for them, which is suggested by Davis (1985) to be located somewhere between the Eno and Haw rivers, is a contributing factor. Given the large amount of survey in the New Hope drainage, bias in survey coverage seems unlikely. It may be that an apparently higher density of Late Prehistoric aboriginal settlement along the western tributaries is related to the generally earlier settlement of these drainages by larger numbers of Europeans, i.e., if abandoned Indian lands were favored by early settlers (see discussion below).

Comparisons of Settlement Patterns Between Drainages. In much of the following discussion, the main channel and tributaries of the Haw River drainage will be treated separately. Although the patterns discussed are based on limited data, they seem sufficiently probable to warrant consideration in future studies.

Although survey work has been concentrated along the river drainages in this as well as previous studies, the tendency for settlements to be located in the general vicinity of streams is felt to be established beyond reasonable doubt. Even those sites not depicted on the drainage maps as lying on streams are actually on ones too small to be indicated on the maps. There also seems to be a tendency for sites to be both larger and more concentrated along major channels than on tributaries or headwaters. In the Dan River drainage, virtually all sites are located along major streams (Figure 7). In addition, most sites are at confluences or in river bends. At this time it is not known whether bends were more attractive for their larger floodplains, for defensive purposes, or for the increased amounts of riverine resources available over a short distance. Perhaps all were important.

Late Aboriginal Sites of the Upper Dan River Drainage

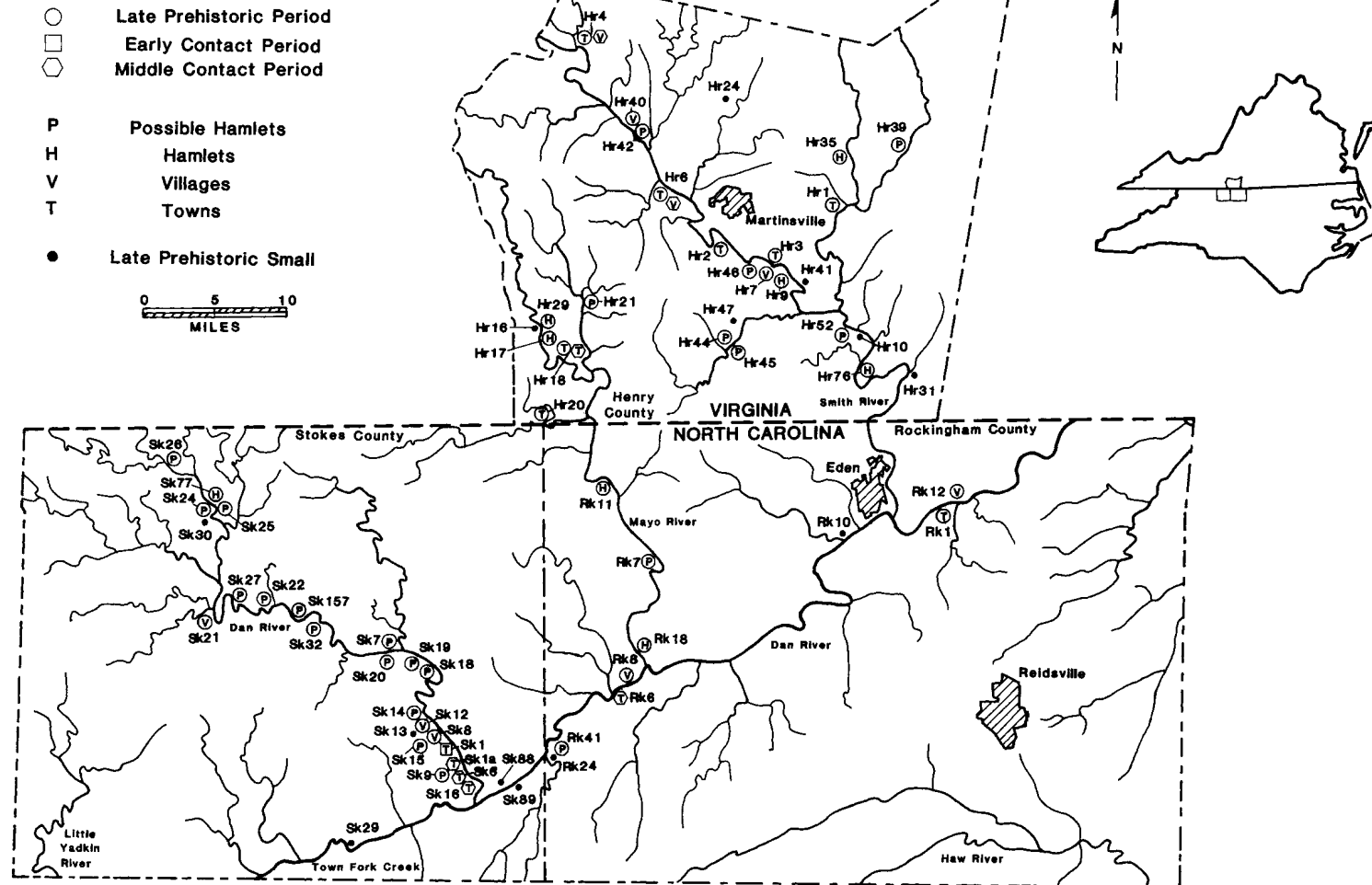


Figure 7.

The Eno drainage also displays a settlement pattern that is highly correlated with major streams (Figure 8). Favorable site locations were apparently restricted by limited floodplain settings; stream confluences were of secondary importance. In the Contact period, the major trading path and secondary trails through the area also appear to have influenced the location of sites, certainly the major sites.

Along the main channel of the Haw River, natural levees were most highly favored settlement loci, with stream confluences being of minor importance for large sites but usually conducive to the establishment of smaller sites. Along tributaries of the Haw River, larger settlements appear to have been located primarily on terraces and even ridges overlooking the more prominent floodplains. Sites are also present in the floodplains themselves, but such sites have not yet proven to be as large as those in the adjacent areas of higher and presumably drier ground.

In the Dan River drainage, there seems to be a tendency for sites that are higher on the functional hierarchy to be surrounded by contemporaneous sites that are lower in the functional hierarchy. Although this tendency could be partly a result of survey bias toward larger sites, there is considerable evidence to support the hierarchical interpretation. Further support for this pattern is found in the fact that hamlets appear to be the most evenly distributed settlement type throughout the basin. Such a "hierarchical agglomeration" is less pronounced in the Eno drainage, where, in comparison to the Dan River, larger sites seem to represent a greater proportion of the total site inventory. Likewise, agglomerations are less evident in the Haw drainage. Here, however, it is suspected that multi-component sites are more prevalent because of the restricted surface areas of natural

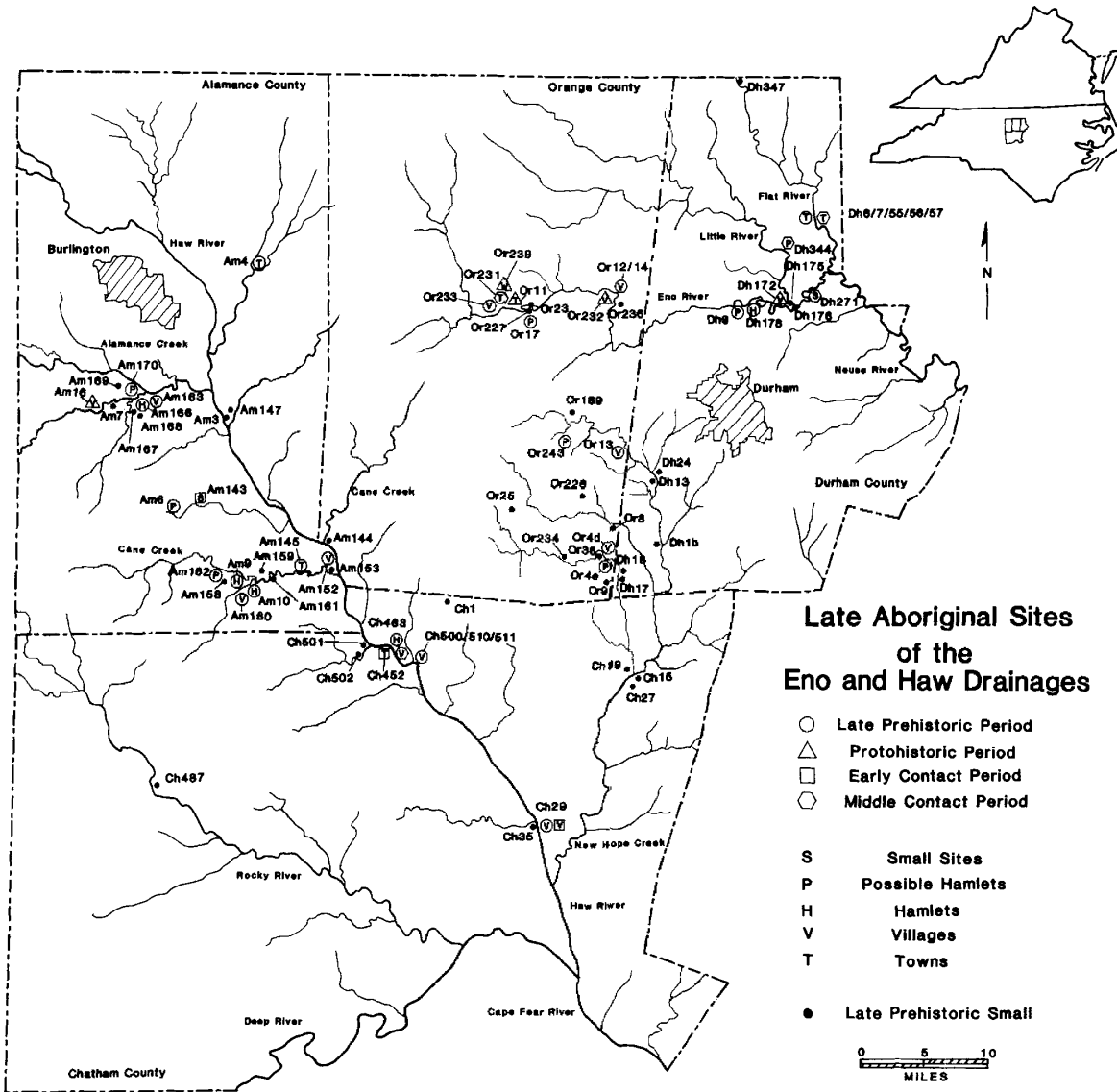


Figure 8.

levees. It is also noteworthy that sites at the hamlet level of the hierarchy seem to be absent from the Haw main channel. In contrast, hierarchical agglomerations are relatively pronounced on the Haw River tributaries at major confluences.

Hierarchical agglomeration provides an important clue to interpreting settlement systems. If members of the agglomeration were strictly contemporaneous, a pattern characterized by settlements of different functions could be proposed. Conversely, nearly contemporaneous agglomeration could indicate favored locations within shifting settlement patterns. Greater chronological control and a clearer indication of whether smaller sites represent settlements or special activity loci are needed to evaluate these possibilities.

In the Dan River drainage, clustered components (multi-component sites without superposition) are located at major confluences, which suggests that these were favored loci throughout the later aboriginal periods. In the Eno drainage, clustered components are found primarily at trail fords. And, natural levees are the primary focus of clustered components along the Haw channel. Thus far, no clustered components have been identified on the Haw tributaries, although one is suspected at the confluence of Cane Creek in Alamance County.

The distinction between hierarchical agglomeration and component clustering is worth further discussion. Hierarchical agglomeration refers to the strictly synchronic clustering of functionally discrete settlements. The phenomenon may be indicative of social stratification, or at least some form of economic or subsistence differentiation between such entities as central villages and agricultural hamlets. Component clustering and multi-componentcy refer to the clustering through time of components at geographical loci assumed to be favorable to aboriginal

subsistence techniques. The phenomenon can elucidate territorial boundaries and provide information about aboriginal adaptation to such European-induced stresses as depopulation. A premise of the component clustering argument is that "old fields" would have been favored for resettlement by groups with reduced populations because smaller amounts of energy would be needed to prepare such locations for agriculture and because game probably would be plentiful in such areas. Better chronological control may come from a closer study of component clustering since resettlement should have occurred prior to forest succession. Thus, component clusters may represent sets of sites that fall within limited chronological intervals.

Thus far, the site assemblage of the Dan River drainage is dominated by Late Prehistoric and Middle Contact period sites. No Protohistoric sites and only one Early Contact site (Sk1) have been identified. Protohistoric sites eventually may be recognized at the late end of the Dan River phase if radiocarbon dates can be obtained from sites that, at present, cannot be differentiated from their earlier counterparts. So far, the possibility that the Early and Middle Contact period sites represent site unit intrusions of Xuallan/Joaran peoples from the southwest as discussed above does not seem to be substantiated by the archaeological record in that the Old Town ceramic series (Wilson 1983) appears to be a logical outgrowth of the Dan River ceramic series. Perhaps further work in the presumed Xuallan homeland will clarify this seeming inconsistency between the archaeological and ethnohistoric records. The probability that Late Contact period sites eventually will be identified in the Dan River drainage appears quite good. Hazel (1984:2) has located "a land grant to one William Mayo on the south side of the Dan River, and dated 1728. Oral tradition from related families

says that this William Mayo was an Indian." Also, in 1755 a Sapony settlement of 28 men and women may have been established in Granville County, and two groups in Person County claim descent from this group (Hazel, personal communication). Presently, people who claim descent from the local native populations are located around the juncture of Caswell, Orange, and Alamance counties (Hazel 1984). Interestingly, this area is at the divide between the Eno, Haw, and Dan River drainages.

The Eno River drainage has three possible Protohistoric sites but, as yet, no Early Contact period sites. Several possible Middle Contact period sites have been discussed. Although no Late Contact period sites have been identified thus far, Hazel (1984) proposes that such sites will be found in the vicinity of Hillsborough.

The Haw River drainage contains one small site that may date to the Protohistoric period and two Early Contact period sites. Ch463 has been preliminarily classified as Middle Contact, even though it, as well as the possible site near Brickhaven, may also date to the Late Contact period. Another possible Late Contact period site (discussed above) may be present on a tributary of Pine Branch in Alamance County. Pine Branch is a tributary of Cane Creek, which has a strong oral tradition of very late Indian occupation. The Cane Creek area also has several families of probable Indian descent.

TENTATIVE MODELS OF SETTLEMENT SYSTEM CHANGE

Although models of settlement system change and expected archaeological correlates of that change can only be outlined in the crudest form at this time, some possibilities are suggested. Thus far, five factors that would have affected archaeological settlement systems

have been identified through examination of historic and ethnohistoric literature. These processes are depopulation, sociopolitical consolidation, increased trade with Europeans, intermittent warfare with Iroquoian groups, and miscegenation. These factors do not, in themselves, require corroboration by archaeological data. However, the manner in which native populations adjusted to these factors is not well understood and is open to different interpretations.

A basic set of interrelated questions revolve around whether the Late Prehistoric period settlement pattern for the core area is consistent with traditional anthropological models of tribes. Tribes should exhibit multiple synchronic villages within loosely defined territories. There should be no evidence of intrasite or intersite social stratification, and village exogamy should predominate over village endogamy between clans or moieties. Villages probably would have been moved periodically, and the economy would have been based upon mixed hunting-gathering and gardening (cf. Sahlins 1968; Service 1971; Adams and Kasakoff 1975).

The primary archaeological manifestation of such a tribal organization would be approximately equivalent catchments of the various contemporaneous villages forming the tribal network. Although it may not be possible to demonstrate site contemporaneity with great precision, the components of a tribal network should, through time, exhibit an approximation of catchments. Such catchments could be roughly measured with a limited number of critical variables such as soil types, floodplain areas, and stream discharge rates. At present, a catchment model cannot be applied with certainty because the data are not refined enough to determine whether the residences of a tribe were agglomerated into a set of villages, dispersed in hamlets or individual

farmsteads, or some combination of the above. Some resolution of this question is a major goal of the present archaeological survey and will require evaluation of small, ceramic-bearing sites.

The study of multi-componentcy of archaeological sites within the region can be one of the most informative aspects of the survey project, if methodological difficulties can be resolved. Multi-componentcy resulting from closely-spaced discontinuous occupations renders difficult to establish chronologies using seriation techniques until a set of well-defined assemblages has been identified. Preliminary efforts, however, are underway (cf. Davis 1985; Wilson 1983). Moreover, it must be determined whether the multi-componentcy is a result of intra-ethnic functional variability or multiple occupations by different ethnic groups. These questions can best be resolved through intensive excavation at single-component sites (well stratified multi-component Woodland sites are not expected in the Piedmont except under exceptional circumstances) and analysis of collections from such sites. Once chronological and ethnic controls are more secure, it will be possible to study multi-componentcy through time. Obviously, individual loci have an increasing chance over time to become multi-component simply from stochastic factors. Nevertheless, it appears that there was a real tendency for previously occupied sites to continue to be attractive to subsequent populations. As long as populations were growing, some new areas would have continued to be settled. However, during the Contact period, when populations persistently declined, there may have been an increasing tendency for reoccupation of old sites so that, by the end of the period, virtually all settlements were on or near previously occupied sites. If this suspected tendency can be demonstrated, it will allow greater

predictability of Contact period site locations since they can be expected in the vicinity of earlier but more apparent (due to larger populations and perhaps longer occupations) sites. The primary archaeological correlate of such a trend would be proportionately fewer single-component sites through time. However, it is important to recognize that multi-componentcy will have to be defined in terms of agglomeration over limited areas rather than as strict superposition.

In the past, the uncritical association of archaeological components with towns identified in historic records has resulted in very misleading interpretations (e.g., Griffin 1945; Lewis 1951). This has come about because Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Contact components often occur in situations where it is difficult to isolate them stratigraphically or horizontally. Horizontally, separate components in the research area sometimes cluster within restricted geographical areas or they partially overlap. In the latter cases, the results are multi-component sites. However, such multi-component sites rarely have distinct vertical stratigraphy given the short spans of occupation and the homogenization of any superimposed cultural levels through modern agriculture and erosion. This recognition of the multi-component nature of such a site may be possible only when a relatively large area has been excavated and a number of features examined. Thus, documentary evidence that appears to pinpoint a spot as the location of a Contact period Indian village often delineates an area where several chronologically proximate, yet distinct, archaeological components are present. Once any one of these components has been identified, there may be a tendency to equate it with the historically named site. Any presence of historic artifacts might also be extrapolated to all aboriginal materials within the clustered complex,

even though the time span separating the components could be considerable. These factors would be especially problematic in cases where brief and/or small-scale Contact period occupations are proximate to more substantial, and consequently more apparent, prehistoric settlements.

It is assumed that the Piedmont Indian groups, who were at least partly dependent on agriculture, moved their villages periodically in response to such factors as soil exhaustion, vermin or weed infestation, firewood depletion, pressure from neighbors, or scarcity of game. Particular geographical settings may have been especially favorable to recurrent settlement. River bends, stream confluences, and areas of expansive, well-drained alluvial soils come readily to mind. Moreover, anthropogenic effects such as soil enrichment through midden deposition and disclimax vegetation also would have induced people to resettle previously occupied ground. Resettlement could be accomplished by the same or different societies. Of the two possibilities, it seems more likely that there were territorial claims to a particular set of loci within a shifting settlement system during prehistoric times. Also, the distance moved at any particular time probably would not have been great. During the Contact period, resettlement by different societies may have become more common.

If ethnic groups did lay claim to particular territories, then their contemporaneous settlement patterns should exhibit clustering at a larger scale, with sets of villages of one group being separated from the territories of other groups by discernable buffer zones and discontinuities in artifact types. Although some recognition of such site clusters has already begun, greater chronological and spatial precision are needed.

Component Clusters With Contact Occupations

Although archaeological components appear to cluster in several places within the research area, there are at least two reasons why such apparent clustering may be deceptive. For instance, differential site preservation conditions could lead to an incorrect impression that archaeological components are clustered. In most cases, this does not appear to be an important factor within the study area except where stream erosion or modern disturbances have differentially destroyed sites. For the moment, this possibility will be ignored, although research specifically aimed at this problem would be useful.

It is also possible that archaeologists themselves create a false impression of clustering by concentrating their work in particular areas (such as long-term work at specific sites), where they are apt to find additional sites simply because of their greater activity in and familiarity with those environs. Similarly, there may be a tendency for archaeological surveyors to spend more time in areas where they have already found sites than to move into new areas. This potential problem cannot be fully addressed without better records on areas that have been surveyed without finding sites. Nevertheless, it is assumed for the purposes of the present discussion that most areas have been examined to a sufficient extent by amateur or professional archaeologists to provide adequate information for a preliminary assessment of settlement patterns.

Two examples of loci where archaeological components appear to be clustered are at the confluence of the Dan River and Town Fork Creek in Stokes County, North Carolina, and in the large bend of the Eno River just southeast of Hillsborough in Orange County, North Carolina. In Stokes County, Sk1, 1a, 6, 8, 9 and 12-16 are all located within a

stretch of 2.5 miles along the west bank of the Dan River. Sk1, Sk1a, Sk6, and Sk16 all have Contact components and appear to represent at least three consolidated villages or towns. Sk6 and Sk16 may represent a single site, although Keel (1972 site form) considered them to be separate. At present, it is difficult to determine whether any of the four sites were occupied contemporaneously, although it has often been suggested, from limited information on potted European trade goods from the sites, that Sk6 and Sk16 are later than Sk1a and that all of them are later than Sk1. The remaining sites in the cluster are Late Prehistoric. Two of these (Sk8 and Sk12) appear to be consolidated and compact, and four (Sk9, Sk13, Sk14, and Sk15) appear to be smaller or dispersed sites.

Minimally, the Dan River-Town Fork Creek area contains at least three chronologically distinct occupations, and there probably are more. An examination of the distribution of other sites in the Stokes, Rockingham, and Henry (Virginia) county area seems to bear out the impression that the aforementioned locale was especially favored. Traditionally, this locus is referred to as Upper Sara Town, but it is uncertain whether all or just some of the historic components represent that named site.

At Hillsborough, the Wall Site (Or11), Fredricks Site (Or231), Or233, and Or239 all lie within 300 yards of one another. Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Contact components are all represented.

Other loci indicate examples of overlapping sites or multi-componentcy between distinct occupations. For instance, at 44Hr6 (the Koehler Site in Henry County, Virginia), R. P. Gravely (site data form) suspected that a pre-contact village was intruded in the northwest section by an historic aboriginal house and refuse pit. Other

locations, such as Dh6/7/55/56/57, Ch463, and Ch29, have both Late Prehistoric and Contact period components.

Recently, the component clustering model indicated its predictive value at 44Hr4 (the Philpott Site) in Henry County, Virginia. Bulldozing exposed several pits and a burial at a distance of about fifty-five yards from the previously recorded prehistoric village (H. Trawick Ward and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., personal communication). Grave goods associated with the burial consisted of ten to twelve tubular copper hair pipes containing twisted cordage and a plain brass gorget about four inches in diameter with a central hole about five millimeters in diameter. Faintly impressed check-stamped pottery similar to that from the Occaneechi site (Or231) in both paste and thickness was present although rare. Coarse cord-impressed and net-impressed pottery also was part of the historic component. Glass trade beads included a larger variety of blue glass beads, small white beads, and small white beads with red stripes.

When sites contain both prehistoric and contact components, it is often difficult to determine whether the occupations were continuous. This is especially true when European artifacts are so sparsely represented that only a small proportion of the archaeological features contain such materials. For example, at the Poole Site (Rd1), which may represent the site of Lawson's Keyauwee, none of the eight burials excavated by Coe (1937) contained historic materials. However, Feature 4, a shallow refuse-filled basin located about fifteen feet from the nearest burial contained glass beads, charred human bone, and the stem of a European trade pipe. Thus, it is unclear whether two components are represented or whether there is only a Contact component with few European items.

Multi-componentcy and component clustering, therefore, should alert archaeologists to the need for caution in utilizing the direct historical method. Where vertical stratification is lacking and relatively short amounts of time separate the Late Prehistoric and Contact periods, the precise chronological provenience of later aboriginal sites can be difficult to determine. In a shifting settlement pattern, it is likely that a cultural group would return to the same locus (or approximate locus) at intervals. This might be especially true during the Contact period, when aboriginal populations decreased and there was less pressure to clear primary forests for agriculture or improved hunting. In fact, we might expect that Contact period villages often were established on previously cleared ground associated with former villages. If so, attempts to utilize the direct historic approach with Piedmont Siouan groups would benefit from examination of archaeological assemblages from particular features containing European trade goods before attempting to develop typologies utilizing assemblages from entire sites containing historic elements. The value of this procedure has already been demonstrated by Wilson (1983) and Davis (1985), who have begun to rectify earlier interpretations of the Hillsboro, Dan River, and probably the Gaston pottery as belonging to the Contact period (Coe 1952, 1964; Coe and Lewis 1952; Griffin 1945). This pottery now appears to date to the Late Prehistoric or Protohistoric periods.

Spatial Implosion and Spatial Evaporation

Whereas many components may cluster in space, individual components should exhibit increasing diversities of artifact (especially ceramic) styles at sites of equal population and function because of ethnic amalgamation resulting from depopulation. It is also predicted that

such consolidation would have taken place in the following order:

1. between villages within tribes as the number of villages decreased;
2. between tribes as entire tribes were reduced to single villages;
3. between ethnic or major linguistic groups--such as between non-Confederacy Iroquois and Siouan speakers; and finally
4. across racial boundaries--such as between Indians, European traders, runaway indentured servants, and free blacks.

It appears that consolidation of the third type occurred first at two primary nodes--the Catawba and Fort Christanna areas--by what might be called "spatial implosion," which left much of the surrounding countryside devoid of native populations. The exception may have been a few aborigines who remained near their former places of residence but who essentially disappeared from the historical record. These scattered, diffuse populations survived, according to a "spatial evaporation" model, through miscegenation, and eventually increased in population to emerge in later historic times as "triracial isolates" (cf. Pollitzer 1964; Pollitzer et al. 1966). Miscegenation also occurred, perhaps at a later date at the nodes of spatial implosion as native populations continued to decline, often as a result of continuing exposure to European disease and other debilitating factors (e.g., alcohol).

The locations where consolidation took place probably were not random. Rather, movement could be expected toward European settlements and trade paths, not only to take advantage of increased trade opportunities but also for defense against raids of northern Indians. Although the factors involved are multiple and complex, one would expect movement toward either nodes (fords and towns) or lines (paths and/or roads) of European activity. Interaction was not unidirectional, however, because Europeans could be expected to have first settled cleared and anthropogenically enriched floodplain lands recently

abandoned by Indians. The connection of permanent European settlements would have served to fix paths that had formerly meandered between shifting Indian villages. Once the fords and paths were fixed, the Indians probably would have been less prone to move their villages. Further, the fixed nature of European towns would have served to stabilize the territorial range, if not the precise settlement loci, of Indians who were becoming dependent upon Europeans. The implication is that a correlation between expanding European settlement patterns and contracting Indian settlement patterns should be observable in the archaeological record, and that it should be possible to link rates of change to rates of Indian abandonment of and European population growth or movement into the Piedmont.

Changes in settlement patterns as a consequence of increased trade for European goods also should be observable archaeologically. One difficulty in assessing the effect of this factor is an uncertainty about the Indians' motives for participating in the trade system. Did they participate primarily to maintain traditional lifeways, or to enter new ones, or perhaps both at alternate times? Whatever the motive(s), one consequence of trade was intensified hunting of deer and fur-bearing animals. A second consequence was that those Indians in the best locations to participate directly in the trade were also probably in the worst locations to procure indigenous raw materials with which to trade. This may well have resulted in a shift from an egalitarian settlement pattern characterized by equivalent catchments to an incipient mercantile settlement pattern characterized by differing catchments. Moreover, there may have been a marked tendency for change from interaction that was equal in many directions to interaction that was increasingly focused in a single direction, i.e. toward trade centers.

Archaeological correlates of this last factor may, however, be extremely difficult to define and measure.

These models of spatial implosion and evaporation as they affected Indian groups can be profitably compared with France's (1985) discussion of a paradox facing the early colonists. Europeans participating in the fur trade needed Indian neighbors as trade partners. Conversely, European farmers needed ever increasing amounts of land often occupied by the same Indians useful to the trade entrepreneurs. The former set of models views the situation from the perspective of Indians and the latter model views the situation from the perspective of Europeans. Some amount of spatial implosion probably would have been economically favorable to European traders, but to European farmers it was useful only to the extent that it provided some protection from other, potentially hostile Indians. The inherent conflict between European traders and farmers regarding the desirability of Indian neighbors was probably one of the primary causes underlying Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.

A final outcome that could be expected from a combination of all the above constants might be a relaxation of any tribal territories that had existed prior to European disruption. Whereas villages may have shifted within relatively well circumscribed territories prehistorically, historic depopulation may have expanded the areal extent and overlapping of territories because defenses of borders became less important as well as less possible. As a consequence, ethnic boundaries of the Late Prehistoric period should have become more diffuse especially in Protohistoric and Early Contact times when depopulation was still uneven. Such uneven European impact upon Indian groups could have led to a type of movement that can be described by a "domino" model. The model suggests that as European expansion

increased, one group after another may have been impacted and displaced. In the southern Virginia area, the Shocorrees may have been displaced inland, to be followed in succession by the Weanoc and Occaneechi. There seems to have been a slight tendency for each group to maintain their relative positions and to stay close to former neighbors. There may have been a similar tendency among the Saponi and Tutelo if their apparent move to the southwest is not merely a reflection of gaps in the regional coverage of the ethnohistoric record.

As depopulation became pandemic, population consolidation appears to have been in areas where multiple ethnic boundaries converged. For instance, the Fort Christanna node was proximate to the boundaries separating Siouan Piedmont groups from the Iroquois Meherrin, Nottoway, Susquehanna, and Tuscarora as well as coastal Algonquians. The Catawba node was close to a boundary between Siouan, Muskogean, and Iroquois (Cherokee) speakers. Cooperation in the form of multi-ethnic aboriginal resistance to European domination may have been possible only where previously unfriendly Indian groups could each maintain some degree of independence and territorial integrity. Boundary areas may have been best suited to fulfill these divergent needs.

The following tentative hypotheses are drawn from the preceding discussion:

1. Late Prehistoric settlement patterns exhibited many characteristics of egalitarian structure commensurate with the level of sociocultural integration, i.e., tribe. Among these characteristics were: a) settlements of similar size and function within ethnic groups; b) site catchments of comparable size for functionally similar sites within ethnic groups; c) loosely defined tribal territories perhaps

conforming to physiographic features; and d) shifting settlements.

2. During the Protohistoric period, aboriginal depopulation was unequally distributed. This resulted in the relaxation of tribal boundaries and increased ranges of undecimated groups.
3. As depopulation became pandemic during the Contact period, previously discrete populations consolidated in order to maintain viable breeding populations, traditional subsistence modes, and defensive capabilities. Consolidation occurred in the following order: a) between villages within tribes; b) between tribes as entire tribes were reduced to single villages; c) between ethnic or major linguistic groups; and d) across racial boundaries.
4. As depopulation proceeded there was an increasing tendency for reoccupation of previous site loci so that: a) the later the period, the more likely an aboriginal site would occupy previous loci; and, conversely, b) the earlier the period, the more likely European sites would occupy abandoned Indian settlements.
5. As trade for European goods increased, there was a tendency for aboriginal traders to move their settlements toward established European trails (especially at fords) and, perhaps, also near concentrations of European settlements. Conversely, there may have been a tendency for Indian producers of indigenous trade items to disperse away from areas of European development. A combination of these factors could have led to variation in settlement sizes and catchments.

6. As depopulation continued, there was a tendency for aboriginal ethnic consolidation to occur in areas of multiple ethnic boundaries. This would have been especially true of "trader" Indians. Conversely, "producer" Indians would have relied upon miscegenation with renegade whites and free blacks to maintain breeding populations. Traders would be more prominent in the ethnohistoric literature than producers because of their closer interaction with Europeans.
7. Traders were more sedentary than producers.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

In the next phase of work, testing of the initial models presented above can begin. The first task will be to formulate a "scale of tribalism" that can be correlated with measurements of settlement patterns in each of the three drainages. This scale also will be applied to information inferred about social organization, settlement density and functional differentiation, and ethnic interaction. Briefly stated, it can be hypothesized that for the Late Prehistoric period, group size, settlement density, and social complexity can be closely correlated with such easily measured factors as stream discharge, acreage of bottomland floodplain, total length of streams within site catchments of equal area, and other factors. Exceptions to these general trends might be found at major ecotones.

Sampling strategies necessitating equal coverage of quadrats or transects are impractical in the survey region because of heavy ground cover. It should be possible, however, to determine the total number of stream confluences on equally ranked streams within each drainage and to locate a sizeable sample of such confluences where ground visibility is

adequate. The scale of ground visibility developed during the current project could be used to ensure general comparability between confluences. A comparison of the proportional numbers and sizes of sites at such confluences in different drainages should be possible. These could then be compared to the scale of tribalism. It should be possible to include data from previous surveys as well as the presently reported survey in such comparisons. In addition to confluences, other environmental features such as floodplains of certain sizes, shoal areas, river bends, etc. might be included in the same scheme.

It would have to be assumed that a representative proportion of such confluences were available for examination in each drainage. Such an assumption could be tested through an examination of the distribution of such other variables as soil types, local relief, and total floodplain area. It would also be interesting to devise tests to measure whether river bends were favored because of their large floodplain areas, because of defensive qualities, because they provided loci where normally linear riverine resources were concentrated without increasing the amount of travel time to procure them, or a combination of these factors.

Additional factors could be examined in order to assess settlement pattern change through time. For instance, the component clustering model could be further assessed in areas such as the Or12/14/232, Rk1 or Ch463 site vicinities. The search for early roads and fords should also continue in an attempt to determine whether such areas became more favored during the Contact period.

In short, survey in the following year is planned to build upon the current year's work by incorporating more explicit measurement and quantification of those environmental factors suggested by the current

year's work to have been important to site location, and to add new factors where feasible. This focus on natural environmental factors will be accompanied by the development of a "scale of tribalism" to assess assumed intra-ethnic social complexity, site density, and site size within the different drainage systems.

During the forthcoming year ceramic analyses will continue and will be augmented by analysis of other data categories such as pipes and European trade goods. Thus, analysis will move from the examination of the distribution of assemblages of sites to the examination of archaeological phases.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SITE NUMBER SYNONYMY

<u>State No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>
31Am1 - 31Am140	Am1 - Am140	31Am171	Am166
31Am141 - 31Am146	None	31Am172	Am167
31Am147	Am144	31Am173	Am168
31Am148	Am145	31Am174	Am169
31Am149	Am146	31Am175	Am170
31Am150	Am147	31Ch1 - 31Ch43	Ch1 - Ch43
31Am151	Am149	31Ch44?	Ch484?
31Am152	Am150	31Ch45 - 31Ch483	Ch45 - Ch483?
31Am153	Am151	31Ch484?	Ch484?
31Am154	Am152	31Ch485	?
31Am155	Am153	31Ch486	Ch486
31Am156	Am154	31Ch487 - 31Ch579	?
31Am157	Am155	31Ch580	Ch497
31Am158	Am156	31Ch581	Ch498
31Am159	Am157	31Ch582	Ch499
31Am160	Am158	31Ch583	Ch500
31Am161	Am159	31Ch584	Ch501
31Am162 - 31Am164	?	31Ch585	Ch502
31Am165	Am160	31Ch586	Ch503
31Am166	Am161	31Ch587	Ch504
31Am167	Am162	31Ch588	Ch505
31Am168	Am163	31Ch589	Ch506
31Am169	Am164	31Ch590	Ch507
31Am170	Am165	31Ch591	Ch508

<u>State No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>
31Ch592	Ch509
31Ch593	Ch510
31Ch594	Ch511
31Ch595	Ch490
31Dh1 - 31Dh343	Dh1 - Dh343
31Dh344 - 31Dh351	None
31Dh352	Dh347
31Dh353	Dh348
31-Dh354	Dh349
31Dh355 - 31Dh368	None
31Dh369	Dh344
31Dh370	Dh345
31Dh371	Dh346
31Gf1 - 31Gf199	Gf1 - Gf199
31Or1 - 31Or220	Or1 - Or220
31or221	None
31Or222 - 31Or244	Or222 - Or244
31Or245	Or221 (formerly Or266?)
31Rk1 - 31Rk65	Rk1 - Rk65
31Sk1 - 31Sk158	Sk1 - Sk158

APPENDIX B

ALL ABORIGINAL CERAMIC SITES: EVALUATION

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Am3	31Am3	R	C		Late Prehistoric (L.P.) Small	
Am4	31Am4	R			L.P. Town	Destroyed
Am5	31Am5			X		
Am6	31Am6				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Am7	31Am7		C		L.P. Small	
Am8	31Am8		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Am9	31Am9		C		L.P. Hamlet	
Am10	31Am10	R	C		L.P. Hamlet	
Am14	31Am14			X		Destroyed
Am16	31Am16	R	C		Protohistoric Village	
Am17	31Am17			X		
Am19	31Am19			X		
Am87	31Am87			X		
Am98	31Am98			X		
Am115	31Am115			X		
Am130	31Am130			X		
Am131	31Am131			X		
Am133	31Am133			X		
Am135	31Am135			X		
Am76	31Am76			X		
Am143	31Am164				Early Contact Small	
Am144	31Am147	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am145	31Am148	N	C, L		L.P. Town	

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Am147	31Am150	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am149	31Am151	N	C		Unknown	
Am151	31Am153	N	C		Unknown	
Am152	31Am154	N	C		L.P. Village	
Am153	31Am155	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am158	31Am160	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am159	31Am161	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am160	31Am165	N	C		L.P. Village	
Am161	31Am166	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am162	31Am167	N	C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Am163	31Am168	N	C		L.P. Village	
Am166	31Am171	N	C		L.P. Hamlet	
Am167	31Am172	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am168	31Am173	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am169	31Am174	N	C		L.P. Small	
Am170	31Am175	N	C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Ch1	31Ch1		C		L.P. Small	
Ch5	31Ch5			X		
Ch6	31Ch6			X		
Ch8	31Ch8		C		Early Ceramic Hamlet	Destroyed
Ch15	31Ch15		C		L.P. Small	Destroyed
Ch16	31Ch16		C		Unknown	Destroyed
Ch18	31Ch18			X		Destroyed?
Ch19	31Ch19		C		L.P. Small	Destroyed

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Ch27	31Ch27		C		L.P. Small	
Ch28	31Ch28			X		Destroyed
Ch29	31Ch29				L.P. Village/ Early Contact Village	Destroyed
Ch32	31Ch32			X		Destroyed
Ch33	31Ch33			X		Destroyed
Ch34	31Ch34			X		Destroyed
Ch35	31Ch35				L.P. Small	Destroyed
Ch39	31Ch39			X		Destroyed
Ch44	31Ch44			X		Destroyed
Ch46	31Ch46			X		Destroyed
Ch50	31Ch50			X		Destroyed?
Ch55	31Ch55			X		Destroyed
Ch57	31Ch57			X		Destroyed
Ch64	31Ch64			X		Destroyed?
Ch72	31Ch72			X		Destroyed
Ch85	31Ch85			X		Destroyed
Ch87	31Ch87			X		
Ch88	31Ch88			X		Destroyed
Ch95	31Ch95			X		Destroyed
Ch96	31Ch96			X		Destroyed
Ch98	31Ch98			X		Destroyed
Ch100	31Ch100			X		Destroyed?
Ch102	31Ch102			X		Destroyed

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Ch103	31Ch103			X		
Ch105	31Ch105			X		Destroyed
Ch124	31Ch124			X		
Ch142	31Ch142			X		Destroyed
Ch145	31Ch145			X		
Ch208	31Ch208			X		
Ch209	31Ch209			X		
Ch226	31Ch226			X		Destroyed
Ch230	31Ch230			X		Destroyed
Ch254	31Ch254			X		Destroyed
Ch265	31Ch265			X		Destroyed?
Ch267	31Ch267			X		Destroyed
Ch273	31Ch273			X		Destroyed?
Ch278	31Ch278			X		Destroyed?
Ch301	31Ch301			X		Destroyed
Ch302	31Ch302			X		Destroyed
Ch307	31Ch307			X		Destroyed
Ch392	31Ch392			X		Destroyed
Ch399	31Ch399			X		Destroyed
Ch400	31Ch400			X		Destroyed
Ch401	31Ch401			X		Destroyed
Ch402	31Ch402			X		
Ch404	31Ch404			X		Destroyed
Ch411	31Ch411			X		Destroyed

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Ch444	31Ch444			X		Destroyed
Ch452	31Ch452		C, L		Early Contact Town	
Ch458	31Ch458			X		
Ch461	31Ch461			X		Destroyed?
Ch462	31Ch462			X		Destroyed?
Ch463	31Ch463		C		L.P. Hamlet/Middle Contact Village	
Ch470	31Ch470			X		Destroyed
Ch485	31Ch596			X		Destroyed
Ch487	?		C		L.P. Small	
Ch497	31Ch580	N	C, L		Early Ceramic Hamlet	
Ch498	31Ch581	N	C, L		Early Ceramic Small	
Ch500	31Ch583	N	C		L.P. Village (with Ch510/ Ch511 and adjacent island)	
Ch501	31Ch584	N	C		L.P. Small	
Ch502	31Ch585	N	C		L.P. Small	
Ch504	31Ch587	N	C		Unknown	
Ch509	31Ch592	N	C		Early Ceramic Small	
Ch510	31Ch593	N	C		L.P. Village (with Ch510/ Ch511 and adjacent island)	
Ch511	31Ch594	N	C		" " "	
Dh1a	31Dh1a		C		Unknown	
Dh1b	31Dh16		C		L.P. Small	
Dh6	31Dh6				L.P. Town/Middle Contact Town (with Dh7/55/56/57)	

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Dh7	31Dh7				Middle Contact Town (with Dh7/55/56/57)	
Dh9	31Dh9		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	Destroyed
Dh13	31Dh13		C		L.P. Small	
Dh16	31Dh16		C		L.P. Small	
Dh17	31Dh17		C		L.P. Small	
Dh18	31Dh18			X		
Dh24	31Dh24		C		L.P. Small	
Dh27	31Dh27		C		Unknown	
Dh31	31Dh31			X		
Dh33	31Dh33			X		Destroyed
Dh35	31Dh35			X		
Dh55	31Dh55				See Dh6	
Dh56	31Dh56				See Dh6	
Dh57	31Dh57				See Dh6	
Dh149	31Dh149			X		
Dh151	31Dh151			X		
Dh172	31Dh172	R	C, L		Prehistoric Village	
Dh173	31Dh173			X		Falls Lake
Dh174	31Dh174		C, L		Unknown	Falls Lake
Dh175	31Dh175		C, L		L.P. Small	Falls Lake
Dh176	31Dh176		C, L		L.P. Small	Falls Lake
Dh178	31Dh178	R	C		L.P. Hamlet	
Dh212	31Dh212			X		

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Dh267	31Dh267			X		Falls Lake
Dh271	31Dh271				Middle Contact (?) Small	Falls Lake
Dh322	31Dh322			X		
Dh344	31Dh369	R	C		Middle Contact Poss. Hamlet	
Dh345	31Dh370	R	C		Unknown	
Dh347	31Dh352	N	C		L.P. Small	
Dh348	31Dh353	N	C		Unknown	
Gf2	31Gf2				Unknown: Site form says "Quite a bit of pottery"	
Gf4	31Gf4				Unknown: Site form says "village"	
Gf5	31Gf5			X		
Gf24	31Gf24			X		
Gf28	31Gf28		C		L.P. Hamlet	
Gf29	31Gf29		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Gf31	31Gf31			X		
Gf32	31Gf32				L.P. Small	
Gf128	31Gf128			X		
Gf152	31Gf152			X		Destroyed
Gf153	31Gf153				L.P. Small	Destroyed
Gf155	31Gf155			X		Destroyed
Gf157	31Gf157			X		Destroyed

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Gf183	31Gf183			X		
Or4d	31Or4d		C		L.P. Village	Destroyed
Or4e	31Or4e		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	Destroyed
Or8	31Or8		C		L.P. Small	Destroyed
Or9	31Or9		C		L.P. Small	
Or10	31Or10		C		Unknown	
Or11	31Or11		C		Protohistoric Town	
Or12	31Or12		C		L.P. Village (with Or14)	
Or13	31Or13		C		L.P. Village	
Or14	31Or14		C		L.P. Village (with Or12)	
Or17	31Or17		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Or23	31Or23		C		L.P. Small	Destroyed
Or25	31Or25		C		L.P. Small	
Or27	31Or27			X		
Or28	31Or28			X		
Or30	31Or30			X		Destroyed
Or36	31Or36		C		L.P. Small	
Or54	31Or54		C		L.P. Small	
Or92	31Or92		C		L.P. Small	
Or98	31Or98		C		L.P. Small	
Or144	31Or144		C		Unknown	
Or151	31Or151		C		L.P. Small	
Or189	31Or189				L.P. Small	

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Or226	31Or226		C		L.P. Small	Destroyed
Or227	31Or227	R	C, L		L.P. Small	Mostly destroyed
Or229	31Or229		C		Unknown	
Or231	31Or231	R	C		Middle Contact Town	
Or232	31Or232	R	C		Protohistoric Village	
Or233	31Or233	R	C, L		L.P. Village	
Or234	31Or234	N	C		L.P. Small	
Or236	31Or236	N	C		L.P. Small	
Or239	31Or239	N	C		Protohistoric Village	
Or243	31Or243	N	C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Rk1	31Rk1				L.P. Town	
Rk2	31Rk2			X		
Rk3	31Rk3			X		
Rk4	31Rk4			X		
Rk5	31Rk5			X		
Rk6	31Rk6				Middle Contact Town	
Rk7	31Rk7				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Rk8	31Rk8				L.P. Village	
Rk10	31Rk10				L.P. Small	
Rk11	31Rk11				L.P. Hamlet	
Rk12	31Rk12				L.P. Village	
Rk18	31Rk18				L.P. Hamlet	
Rk19	31Rk19			X		

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Rk21	31Rk21			X		
Rk24	31Rk24				L.P. Small	
Rk25	31Rk25			X		
Rk26	31Rk26			X		
Rk28	31Rk28			X		
Rk31	31Rk31			X		
Rk33	31Rk33			X		
Rk41	31Rk41				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Rk44	31Rk44			X		
Rk45	31Rk45			X		
Rk46	31Rk46			X		
Rk49	31Rk49			X		
Sk1	31Sk1		C		Early Contact Town	
Sk1a	31Sk1a				Middle Contact Town	
Sk6	31Sk6				Middle Contact Town	
Sk7	31Sk7				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk8	31Sk8				L.P. Village	
Sk9	31Sk9		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk10	31Sk10			X		
Sk11	31Sk11			X		
Sk12	31Sk12				L.P. Village	
Sk13	31Sk13				L.P. Village	
Sk14	31Sk14		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sk15	31Sk15		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk16	31Sk16		C		Middle Contact Town	
Sk17	31Sk17			X		
Sk18	31Sk18				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk19	31Sk19				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk20	31Sk20				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk21	31Sk21				L.P. Village	
Sk22	31Sk22		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk23	31Sk23				Early Ceramic Small	
Sk24	31Sk24		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk25	31Sk25				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk26	31Sk26				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk27	31Sk27				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk28	31Sk28			X		
Sk29	31Sk29				L.P. Small	
Sk30	31Sk30				L.P. Small	
Sk31	31Sk31			X		
Sk32	31Sk32		C		L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
Sk33	31Sk33			X		
Sk34	31Sk34				Early Ceramic Small	
Sk77	31Sk77				L.P. Hamlet	
Sk88	31Sk88				L.P. Small	
Sk89	31Sk89				L.P. Small	
Sk93	31Sk93			X		Destroyed

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sk96	31Sk96			X		
Sk97	31Sk97			X		Destroyed
Sk98	31Sk98			X		
Sk100	31Sk100			X		
Sk106	31Sk106			X		
Sk107	31Sk107			X		
Sk108	31Sk108			X		
Sk109	31Sk109			X		
Sk112	31Sk112			X		
Sk114	31Sk114			X		
Sk121	31Sk121			X		
Sk125	31Sk125			X		
Sk127	31Sk127			X		
Sk128	31Sk128			X		
Sk147	31Sk147			X		
Sk157	31Sk157				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
<u>VIR St. No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>					
44Ha22	44Ha22				L.P. Town	
44Ha23	44Ha23				L.P. Town	

<u>VIR State Library No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
44Hr1	VIR196				L.P. Town	
44Hr2	VIR197				L.P. Town	
44Hr3	VIR198				L.P. Town	
44Hr4	VIR199				L.P. Town/Middle Contact Village	
44Hr6	VIR201				" "	
44Hr7	VIR202				L.P. Village	
44Hr9	VIR204				L.P. Hamlet	
44Hr10	VIR205				L.P. Small	
44Hr16	VIR211				L.P. Small	
44Hr17	VIR212				L.P. Hamlet	
44Hr18	VIR213				L.P. Town/Middle Contact Town	
44Hr20	VIR216				L.P. Town	
44Hr21	VIR217				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
44Hr24	VIR220				L.P. Small	
44Hr29	VIR225				L.P. Hamlet	
44Hr31	VIR227				L.P. Small	
44Hr35	VIR231				L.P. Hamlet	
44Hr39	VIR235				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
44Hr40	VIR236				L.P. Village	
44Hr41	VIR237				L.P. Small	
44Hr42	VIR238				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
44Hr44	VIR240				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
44Hr45	VIR241				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	

<u>VIR State Library No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>New (N) or Revisited (R)</u>	<u>Ceramics (C) and/or Lithics (L) Analyzed</u>	<u>Not Evaluated</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Comments</u>
44Hr46	VIR242				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
44Hr47	VIR243				L.P. Small	
44Hr48	VIR244				Early Ceramic Small	
441ir52	VIR248				L.P. Poss. Hamlet	
44Hr76	VIR272				L.P. Hamlet	

APPENDIX C

SITES LISTED AS WOODLAND IN STATE FILES
WHICH ARE NOT LISTED BY SURVEY

<u>State Site No.</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Reporting Institution^a</u>	<u>Relevant Periods^b</u>	<u>Topo Quad</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Am41	Haw	WFU	Early Woodland	Burlington 1969	Too early
Am48	Haw	WFU	Woodland	"	WFU sites not yet checked
Am70	Haw	WFU	Late Woodland	Ossipee 1970	" "
Am80	Haw	WFU	Woodland	Gibsonville 1970	" "
Am85	Haw	WFU	Ceramic	"	Great Alamance Cr. Res.
Am90	Haw	WFU	Ceramic	"	" "
Am92	Haw	WFU	Early Woodland	"	Great Alamance Cr. Res./ Too early
Am100	Haw	WFU	Early Woodland	"	" "
Am106	Haw	WFU	Ceramic	"	Gr. Al. Creek Res.
Am111	Haw	WFU	Woodland	"	" "
Am123	Haw	WFU	Late Woodland	"	" "
Am126	Haw	WFU	Woodland	"	WFU sites not yet checked
Ch2	Haw	UNC	Ceramic	Farrington 1978	Collections not yet located
Ch3	Haw	UNC	Ceramic	Green Level 1973	" "
Ch9	Rocky	UNC	Ceramic	Colon 1970	Outside Survey Area
Ch48	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	New Hope Dam 1969	Jordan Lake
Ch68	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	Farrington 1978	Jordan Lake
Ch70	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	Farrington 1978	Jordan Lake
Ch75	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	Farrington 1978	Jordan Lake
Ch143	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	Green Level 1973	Jordan Lake

<u>State Site No.</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Reporting Institution</u>	<u>Relevant Periods</u>	<u>Topo Quad</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Ch165	New Hope	UNC	Early Woodland	New Hope Dan 1969	Jordan Lake/Too Early
Ch172	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	New Hope Dam 1969	Jordan Lake
Ch173	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch174	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch175	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch178	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch179	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch187	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch193	New Hope	UNC	Late Woodland	" "	"
Ch196	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch197	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch199	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch200	"	UNC	Late Woodland	" "	"
Ch202	"	UNC	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch205	"	UNC	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch206	"	UNC	Woodland	" "	"
Ch211	"	UNC	Early Woodland	" "	Jordan Lake/Too Early
Ch221	"	UNC	Late Woodland	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch225	"	UNC	Middle Woodland	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch228	"	UNC	Early Woodland	" "	Jordan Lake/Too Early
Ch231	"	UNC	Early Woodland	" "	"
Ch240	"	UNC	Middle Woodland	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch251	"	UNC	Ceramic	Farrington 1978	Jordan Lake
Ch281	"	UNC	Middle Woodland	" "	Jordan Lake
Ch292	"	UNC	Ceramic	" "	Jordan Lake

<u>State Site No.</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Reporting Institution</u>	<u>Relevant Periods</u>	<u>Topo Quad</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Ch294	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	Farrington 1978	Jordan Lake
Ch295	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	Farrington 1978	Jordan Lake
Ch296	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic/Middle Woodland	Farrington 1978	Jordan Lake
Ch297	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch298	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch304	New Hope	UNC	Woodland	Green Level 1973	"
Ch330	New Hope	UNC	Woodland	Farrington 1978	"
Ch333	Cape Fear	UNC	Middle Woodland	Cokesbury 1974	Outside Survey Area
Ch340	Cape Fear	UNC	Ceramic	Cokesbury 1974	" "
Ch348	Cape Fear	UNC	Woodland	" "	" "
Ch393	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic/Late Woodland	New Hope Dam 1969	Jordan Lake
Ch395	New Hope	UNC	Ceramic	New Hope Dam 1969	Jordan Lake
Ch423	Rocky	Archaeology Branch	Early Woodland	Siler City 1969	Outside Survey Area/ Too Early
Ch437	Rocky	Archaeology Branch	Early Woodland	Liberty 1974	" "
Ch448	New Hope	UNC	Late Woodland	New Hope Dam 1969	Jordan Lake
Ch465	New Hope	Soil Systems, Inc.	Ceramic	" "	"
Ch476	New Hope	Soil Systems, Inc.	Early Woodland	" "	Jordan Lake/Too Early
Ch478	Haw	WFU	Historic Amerind/ Late Woodland	Bynum 1968	Incorrect UTM? RLA Ch452?
Ch482	Rocky	WFU	Early Woodland	Siler City 1969	Outside Survey Area/ Too Early

<u>State Site No.</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Reporting Institution</u>	<u>Relevant Periods</u>	<u>Topo Quad</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Dh2a & b	New Hope	UNC	Woodland	SW Durham 1973	Jordan Lake
Dh22	New Hope	UNC	Woodland	SW Durham 1973	Jordan Lake
Dh26	Neuse	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh30	New Hope	UNC	Woodland	SW Durham 1973	Jordan Lake
Dh42	Neuse	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh45	Eno	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Falls Lake
Dh46	Eno	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Falls Lake
Dh51	Flat	UNC	Woodland	Lake Michie 1977	Not evaluated yet
Dh53	Flat	UNC	Woodland	" "	Not evaluated yet
Dh67	Neuse	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh70	Neuse	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh90	Neuse	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh91	Lower Flat	UNC	Woodland	Lake Michie 1977	
Dh100	Eno	UNC	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Not evaluated yet
Dh101	Ellerbe Creek	UNC	"	NE Durham 1973	Not evaluated yet
Dh105	Lower Flat	UNC	"	NE Durham 1973	Not evaluated yet
Dh107	Lower Flat	UNC	"	Lake Michie 1977	Not evaluated yet
Dh119	Ellerbe Creek	"0"	"	NE Durham 1973	Not evaluated yet
Dh128	Neuse	"0"	Early Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area/ Too Early
Dh136	Neuse	Commonwealth	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh143	Neuse	"0"	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh152	Neuse	Commonwealth	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh202	Neuse	"	Woodland	Creedmoor 1974	" "
Dh206	Haw	Archaeology Branch	Middle Woodland	SW Durham 1973	Jordan Lake?

<u>State Site No.</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Reporting Institution</u>	<u>Relevant Periods</u>	<u>Topo Quad</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Dh226	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh227	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh228	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Woodland/Middle Woodland	NE Durham 1973	Outside Survey Area
Dh229	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Early Woodland	" "	" "
Dh230	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Late Woodland	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh234	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Early Woodland/ Middle Woodland	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh243	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Middle Woodland	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh244	Lower Flat	Commonwealth	Woodland	" "	" "
Dh245	Lower Flat	"	Late Woodland	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh249	Eno	"	Woodland	" "	Not Evaluated Yet
Dh253	Eno	"	"	NE Durham 1973	Not Evaluated Yet
Dh254	Neuse	"	"	" "	Outside Survey Area
Dh259	Neuse	"	"	" "	" "
Dh264	Eno	"	"	" "	Not Evaluated Yet
Dh269	Eno	"	"	" "	Not Evaluated Yet
Dh274	Neuse	"	"	Creedmoor 1974	Outside Survey Area
Dh276	Neuse	"	"	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh290	Neuse	"	"	NE Durham 1973	" "
Dh296	Neuse	"	Woodland/Late Woodland	" "	" "
Dh300	Neuse	"	Woodland	Creedmoore 1974	" "
Dh301	Neuse	"Other"	Woodland	SE Durham 1973	" "
Dh302	Neuse	Commonwealth	Early Woodland	Creemamor 1974	Outside Survey Area/ Too Early

<u>State Site No.</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Reporting Institution</u>	<u>Relevant Periods</u>	<u>Topo Quad</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Dh311	Eno	"Other"	Early Woodland	Rougemont 1974	Too Early
Dh313	Eno	"Other"	Early Woodland	Rougemnt 1974	Too Early
Dh314	Eno	"Other"	Early Woodland	Rougemont 1974	Too Early
Or4a	Haw	UNC	Woodland	Chapel Hill	Location Uncertain
Or176	Eno	-	Middle Woodland	Hillsborough 1968	Not Evaluated Yet
Or218	Haw	UNC	Early Woodland	Chapel Hill 1946	Too Early

^aWFU = Wake Forest University; UNC = University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

^bAvailable information is often incomplete, inaccurate, or missing

APPENDIX D

ALL AREAS FILED CHECKED WITH SITES

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>Total Area in Acres (Including Site Area)</u>
Burlington 1	Am166	31Am171	1.2
Burlington 2	Am167	31Am172	.4
Burlington 3	Am168	31Am173	1.3
Burlington 4	Am163	31Am168	2.5
Burlington 5	Am169	31Am174	.7
Burlington 6	Am170	31Am175	.8
Bynum 1	Ch501	31Ch584	2.3
Bynum 2a	Ch500	31Ch583	5.9
Bynum 2b	Ch510	31Ch593	5.0
Bynum 2c	Ch511	31Ch594	7.5
Bynum 3	Ch497	31Ch580	.7
Bynum 8	Ch498	31Ch581	.9
Bynum 9	Ch499	31Ch582	.1
Bynum 11	Ch502	31Ch585	3.7
Chapel Hill 1	Or241	31Or241	6.7
Chapel Hill 2	Dh349	31Or354	10.5
Efland 1	Or237	31Or237	1.2
Hillsborough 1	Or232	31Or232	-
Hillsborough 2	Or232	31Or232	.1
Hillsborough 3	Or232	31Or232	.1
Hillsborough 3a	Or232	31Or232	.2
Hillsborough 4	Or235	31Or235	.1
Hillsborough 5	Or236	31Or236	.1

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>Total Area in Acres (Including Site Area)</u>
NE Durham 1	Dh348	31Dh353	.1
NE Durham 2	Dh266	31Dh266	.1
NW Durham 1	Dh178	31Dh178	.3
Rougemont 1	Dh347	31Dh352	2.4
Saxapahaw 1	Am144	31Am147	7.0
Saxapahaw 2	Or240	31Or240	2.1
Saxapahaw 3a	Am152	31Am154	11.0
Saxapahaw 4 (1)	Am145	31Am148	8.9
Saxapahaw 5	Am146	31Am149	2.5
Saxapahaw 6	Am147	31Am150	6.1
Saxapahaw 7	Am3	31Am3	5.3
Saxapahaw 8	Am149	31Am151	5.6
Saxapahaw 10	Am155	31Am157	1.8
Saxapahaw 15	Am156	31Am158	3.0
Saxapahaw 16	Am150	31Am152	2.9
Saxapahaw 18c	Am151	31Am153	3.5
Saxapahaw 19	Am153	31Am153	3.1
Saxapahaw 20	Am153	31Am155	11.6
Saxapahaw 24	Am162	31Am167	.7
Saxapahaw 25	Am158	31Am160	.8
Saxapahaw 27a	Am161	31Am166	3.7
Saxapahaw 32	Am154	31Am156	7.1
Saxapahaw 35	Am160	31Am165	.8

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>Total Area in Acres (Including Site Area)</u>
Silk Hope 1	Am157	31Am159	3.7
Silk Hope 8	Am164	31Am169	11.3
Silk Hope 11	Am165	31Am170	7.5
White Cross 1	Or242	31Or242	12.1

APPENDIX E

ALL AREAS FIELD CHECKED WITHOUT SITES

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Man-Minutes</u>	<u>Shovel Tests</u>
Bynum 46	Haw	6.0	100	100	100	1	30	
Chapel Hill 3	Haw	6.0	-	-	-	-		
Efland 2	Eno	3.1	-	-	-	0		3
Hillsborough 6b	Eno		-	-	-	0		8
" 12	Eno		-	-	-	0		1
" 14	Eno		-	-	-	0		4
Mebane 1	Eno	.5	-	-	-	80	10	
Mebane 2	Eno	3.5	-	-	-	1	20	
Mebane 3	Eno	5.8	-	-	-	10	30	
NW Durham 3	Eno	2.5	-	-	-	5	120	
Saxaphaw 9	Haw	1.1	50	90	100	1	10	
Saxaphaw 11	Haw	2.9	-	-	-	1		
Saxaphaw 12	Haw	3.7	50	80	100	2	40	
Saxaphaw 13	Haw	.9	50	80	100	1	10	
Saxaphaw 14	Haw	1.8	50	50	100	90	20	
Saxaphaw 17	Haw	2.6	80	100	60	60	20	
Saxaphaw 18a	Haw	2.4	40	100	100	30	20	
Saxaphaw 18b	Haw	1.7	40	100	100	30	10	
Saxaphaw 31	Haw	3.9	100	90	100	60	10	
Silk Hope 2	Haw	3.9	50	80	100	30	20	
Silk Hope 10	Haw	1.8	50	50	100	5	30	
Silk Hope 12	Haw	2.6	80	80	100	10	20	
Snow Camp 3	Haw	.7	90	100	100	100	10	

APPENDIX F

ALL NEW AND REVISITED SITES: SURVEY FACTORS

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Revisited</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Man-Minutes</u>	<u>Shovel Tests</u>
Am3	31Am3		X	-	5	100	100	80	
Am4	31Am4		X						
Am10	31Am10		X						
Am16	31Am16		X						
Am143	31Am143		X						
Am144	31Am147	X		-	-	-	90	90	
Am145	31Am148	X		-	-	-	15	100	
Am146	31Am149	X		-	-	-	100	60	
Am147	31Am150	X		-	100	30	70	30	
Am149	31Am151	X		50	90	100	5	60	
Am150	31Am147	X		20	40	100	30	40	
Am151	31Am153	X		40	100	100	30	50	
Am152	31Am154	X		100	80	100	80	260	
Am153	31Am155	X		90	45	100	70	135	
Am154	31Am156	X		100	90	100	60	15	
Am155	31Am157	X		50	80	100	3	40	
Am156	31Am158	X		20	80	50	3	70	
Am157	31Am159	X		0	0	0	0		30
Am158	31Am160	X		100	25	100	100	80	
Am159	31Am161	X		100	60	100	30	105	
Am160	31Am165	X		100	80	100	100	30	
Am161	31Am166	X		100	100	100	10	120	
Am162	31Am167	X		100	100	100	50	180	
Am163	31Am168	X		100	100	100	100	170	Fea. 1 excavated

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Revisited</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Man-Minutes</u>	<u>Shovel Tests</u>
Am164	31Am169	X		50	50	100	20	120	
Am165	31Am170	X		80	80	100	100	50	
Am166	31Am171	X		100	100	100	100	90	
Am167	31Am172	X		100	90	100	90	40	
Am168	31Am173	X		100	100	100	100	15	
Am169	31Am174	X		100	70	100	60	30	
Am170	31Am175	X		100	20	100	100	60	
Ch497	31Ch580	X		-	-	-	10	60	
Ch498	31Ch581	X		-	-	-	-	0	
Ch499	31Ch582	X		-	-	-	-	0	
Ch500	31Ch583	X		70	100	100	70	60	
Ch501	31Ch584	X		90	70	60	100	60	
Ch502	31Ch585	X		100	100	100	35	60	
Ch503	31Ch586	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Ch504	31Ch587	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Ch505	31Ch588	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Ch506	31Ch589	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Ch507	31Ch590	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Ch508	31Ch591	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Ch509	31Ch592	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Ch510	31Ch593	X		80	100	100	60	30	

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Revisited</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Man-Minutes</u>	<u>Shovel Tests</u>
Ch511	31Ch594	X		100	100	100	80	70	
Dh172	31Dh172		X						Shovel or Auger Tests, every 25'
Dh178	31Dh178								" "
Dh266	31Dh266		X				75		
Dh344-346	31Dh369-31Dh371	X	X						
Dh347	31Dh352	X		50	100	25	50	120	
Dh348	31Dh353	X					75		
Dh349	31Dh354	X		100	100	100	100	40	
Or227	31Or227		X				50		
Or231	31Or231		X						Augered
Or232	31Or232		X						5 Auger Tests
Or233	31Or233		X						Augers and Test Pits, and Fea. 1 excavated
Or234	31Or234	X							Feature 1 excavated
Or235	31Or235	X							8 Auger Tests
Or236	31Or236	X							
Or237	31Or237	X					25		
Or238	31Or238	X							
Or239	31Or239	X							Augering & Test Pits

<u>RLA No.</u>	<u>State No.</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Revisited</u>	<u>Light</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Vegetation</u>	<u>Man-Minutes</u>	<u>Shovel Tests</u>
Or240	31Or240	X					90	10	
Or241	31Or241	X		100	100	100	100	50	
Or242	31Or242	X					65	80	
Or243	31Or243	X		-	-	-	-	-	
Or244	31Or244	X		-	-	-	-	-	

APPENDIX G

ALL AREAS NOT FIELD CHECKED

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>Informant</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Anderson 42*	Dr. Peter Scott and wife	Lester Wright farm in Game Preserve. Fire pit excavated. Pipe fragments (Trade & aboriginal?) shell columella, bones, shell, animal bone, deer antler. Midden seen in road bank.	The Scotts have numerous other sites that are Archaic and many are catalogued by site. Scott's pottery collection and broken points were buried at their home in the yard. All their sites warrant field checking and their collection would be worthwhile for analysis.
Bynum 4a	Jim Smith	Paper Co. land in pine S of Ch452	Worth checking when vicinity better
Bynum 5	J. G. Williams	Arrowheads reported	
Bynum 6	Reeves Brothers	Island with burial reported. Axe, beads, and "bow handle" reported with burials	Present landowner = "Dauks" or "Darles". Worth checking.
Bynum 7	Reeves Brothers	Ch452? Reeves collection. Analyzed, Thought to be Dry Creek area at first	
Bynum 10	RLA	Posted land, overgrown and low	
Efland 3	RLA	Faucette Mill Ford	Mrs. Peter Weirs (732-7814) can be asked for permission to examine
Hillsborough 6c	RLA	Coil Quarry	Probably all disturbed - but high probability
Hillsborough 6c	RLA	Very bad visibility: windshield survey.	High probability but overgrown
Hillsborough 10	RLA	Possible location of Occaneechi Trail	Overgrown and landscaped
Hillsborough 11	RLA	Pasture SE of Hillsborough Arch. Dist. Checked for possible trail location	Overgrown
Hillsborough 13	RLA	Searched by amateurs with metal detectors. Reportedly many artifacts found in past	Dr. Bass gave RLA permission to examine but overgrown

*All names for Scotts are their numbering system with topo name added.

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>Informant</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Lake Burlington 1	Dr. Peter Scott and wife	Scott Farm. Partially flooded by lake. "Lots of pottery and triangular points."	The Scotts have numerous other sites that are Archaic and many are catalogued by site. Scott's pottery collection and broken points were buried at their home in the yard. All their sites warrant field checking and their collection would be worthwhile for analysis.
Lake Burlington 2	" "	Sam McCauley Farm. Small amount of pottery and are triangular point	" " "
Lake Burlington 5	" "	Graham Kernodle Farm. Lots of pottery, shells, evidence of midden. Triangular at Archaic point. Polished celt and ground axe	" " "
Burlington 7	Roy B. Holt	Old colonial road taken by Cornwallis from Guilford Courthouse to Lindley's Mill. Fork and part of road still to be plainly seen.	
Lake Burlington 8	Dr. Peter Scott and wife	Stony Creek Church. Numerous triangular points and probably some pottery.	(See Comment above on Scotts)
Lake Burlington 9	" "	David Barker farm. Owner has many triangular points	" " "
Lake Burlington 18	" "	Sonny Oakley Farm. Log cabin site. European ceramics. Circa 1794 cent piece.	" " "
Lake Burlington 20	" "	Billy Cobb Farm. Triangular points but probably no pottery	" " "
Lake Burlington 32	" "	Wilkins Farm. Large Dan River rimsherd: Fine net impressed and fine crushed quartz temper. Notched rim, punctate at neck and curvilinear brushings. Interior scraping. Shell and charcoal	" " "
Lake Burlington 45	" "	Old Ben McCulluch Farm. Pottery and triangular points	Destroyed by housing development. Flooded portion may still yield material at low water.

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>Informant</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
NE Durham 3	ARC	Falls 411, 2.72 acres	Said to be unplowed Woodland Site
NE Durham 4	ARC	Falls 421, 2.16 acres	" " "
Saxapahaw 20a	John Braxton	Early points	
Saxapahaw 21	John Braxton	Guilford points and nutting bowls	Material in Alamance County Historical Museum
Saxapahaw 22	John Braxton	General area where Palmer points found	
Saxapahaw 23	John Braxton	Never much found although likely looking area	
Saxapahaw 26	John Braxton	5 Guilford axes and small amount of pottery. Downstream at confluence there are hoes and quite a bit of pottery	
Saxapahaw 27	John Braxton	Woody's Ferry where Hillsborough road on Mouzon map of 1770's crossed	
Saxapahaw 28	John Braxton	Hugh Laughlin homestead 1750, Indian "agricultural tools"	
Saxapahaw 29	John Braxton	Henry Holaday homestead 1750, "Doc Holaday" ancestor	
Saxapahaw 30	John Braxton	Thomas Lindley homestead 1750. Founder of Lindley's Mill	Revolutionary Battle area
Saxapahaw 33	RLA	Pasture	
Saxapahaw 34	RLA	Mr. Loyd (owner) said nothing found here when in cultivation 10 years ago	
Saxapahaw 36	John Braxton	Mussel shell, bone, dark soil, possible skeletal material	
Saxapahaw 37	Steve Woods	Yadkin points and cordmarked sherds reported here	

<u>Topo Name/No.</u>	<u>Informant</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Saxapahaw 38	RLA	Mis-assigned Field Number	
Saxapahaw 39	Burton Newlin and Howard Braxton	Possible "Indian burial ground"	
Silk Hope 3	John Braxton	"Early Camp"	
Silk Hope 4 & 5	John Braxton & Woods	May be same as Silk Hope 4. May also be area known in local oral history as "Graveyard Bottoms". Archaic site and possibly Woodland site	
Silk Hope 6	John Braxton	Guilford Point	
Silk Hope 7	Steve Woods	Kirk and small stemmed point	
Silk Hope 9	Burton Newlin	Slave cemetery with 40-50 graves. Field stone markers and head and/or foot and depressions marking grave sites.	
Snow Camp 1	John Braxton	Now in pines. Late Woodland points.	
Snow Camp 2	John Braxton	Possible "hunting camp"	
Snow Camp 4	Wilson Boyd	Herring Property. Archaic points, gorget, and 2 pc. early pottery in barn yard.	