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AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SOUTHEASTERN COASTAL NORTH CAROLINA

by Stanley South

PREFACE

The archeological survey reported in this issue of the Notebook was carried out in 1960 for the North Carolina Department of Archives and History during the time that I was archeologist at Brunswick Town State Historic Site in Brunswick County, North Carolina. The survey was carried out in four days and covered parts of New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, North Carolina and Horry County, South Carolina.

Brunswick Town State Historic Site in Brunswick County, a few miles below Wilmington, is the site of a colonial town dating from 1726 to 1776. Since 1958, archeology had been under way to uncover the ruins of the homes and stores in the town in order to obtain information about colonial life in the eighteenth century. During the excavation of certain foundations in Brunswick Town, Indian pottery was found associated with mid-eighteenth century English china. As a result of this discovery, a survey was made in the southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina coastal areas in order to examine other Indian pottery types and attempt to determine their relationships with one another and with the colonial occupation at Brunswick Town.

This survey is being published here (with slight revisions of the original manuscript--primarily updating of bibliographic references) for the first time. In the sixteen years since the survey reported on was done, this manuscript has proven useful in the interpretation of Indian ceramics in the coastal zone of South Carolina. Its utility continues today as recent research reveals the soundness of the 1960 interpretations as well as the typological descriptions of ceramics.

As a result of recent excavations at Fort Johnson, South Carolina (South and Widmer 1976) the sherd tempered Hanover Series with fabric impressed surface finish, which was originally described in the 1960 manuscript, has been radiocarbon dated at from 280 to 90 B.C. using two dates obtained from oyster shell. These dates clearly reveal that the suggestion made in this 1960 survey--that Hanover Series pottery was earlier than the Cape Fear Series and temporally related to Deptford--was valid. In a taxonomy chart published recently (South 1973) I reversed the positions of Wilmington and Cape Fear pottery based on radiocarbon dates available to me at that time. The new dates for Wilmington reveal that I was more correct in 1960, without radiocarbon dates than I was in 1973, and that Hanover Series pottery in the Cape Fear area south to Charleston was a phenomenon contemporary with the Deptford Series, followed by the sand tempered Cape Fear Series (see Fig. 12). The 1973 taxonomy placed the Hanover Series along with Wilmington Cordmarked pottery into what I have called the Wilmington Ware-Group. The Hanover Series represents the earlier, with the Wilmington Series the later component of this ware-

group. Hanover Fabric Impressed pottery extends south to the Charleston area, decreasing rapidly south of there as Deptford pottery increases. Only the cordmarked sherd tempered ware extends to the Savannah River area and it is known there through the Wilmington Series.

The summary of the ceramic sequence as seen at this time is that the steatite tempered plain found in this survey represents the southernmost extension of this early northern tradition. The fiber tempered plain pottery found in this survey in minor amounts was thought in 1960 to be the northernmost extension of this ware up the coast from the south coastal area. However, since that time fiber tempered pottery has been found by David Phelps as far north as the Tar River (personal communication). This early ceramic period was followed by and was clearly contemporary with to some degree the Thom's Creek Ware-Group (Griffin 1945; Phelps 1968; South 1973), which, in the survey area, was a non-tempered ware. During the Deptford Series time frame Hanover Fabric Impressed pottery was dominant in the Cape Fear and northern coastal South Carolina area, with Deptford pottery reaching this area only to a minor degree. The Hanover Cordmarked pottery may well have outlasted the emphasis on fabric impressing in the Cape Fear area, and continued on down the coast to the Savannah River and beyond, and is known there as the Wilmington Series. The sand tempered cordmarked Cape Fear pottery also extends to the Savannah River at a later time, and is known there as Savannah Fine Cordmarked, a type within the Cape Fear Ware-Group (Caldwell and Waring 1939; South 1973).

The complicated stamped tradition represented by the Chicora Ware-Group (South 1973) pottery is hardly present in the Cape Fear area of this survey, and this suggests that during this time period cord and fabric impressed Cape Fear ceramics may still have dominated the coastal area of the survey. At the contact period shell tempering with plain surface treatment of the Oak Island Series had come into use, with fabric impressing all but disappearing. The latest ware known to have been made in the area was that described in the survey as Brunswick Burnished. This ware, along with those from Virginia and elsewhere was seen in 1960 to result from Indian-European contact on a broad scope, and this has been verified through subsequent research. In 1962 Ivor Noël Hume suggested the name Colono-Indian for this broadly dispersed ware (Noël Hume 1962), and this name is now used to refer to the many subsumed types such as Brunswick Burnished, Pamunkey Ware, etc. This ware is repeatedly found in midden deposits on historic sites of European colonial occupation from earliest contact to the nineteenth century. Often it is found in contexts dating long after the last historical reference to Indians in the area.

This broad outline summary is being tested through present survey and excavation along the South Carolina coastal area. As details are worked out and new information added these ideas will be replaced by newer concepts. However, the 1960 survey is thought to be a basic document for continuing research in man's adaptation to the environment in the coastal area of South Carolina.

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January 6, 1976

INTRODUCTION

The Problem

William Haag in The Archeology of Coastal North Carolina (Haag 1958) says in his opening sentence, "It may be stated categorically that very little specific knowledge is available about the cultural succession of aborigines in the whole of coastal Carolina." Haag's study is a step toward reducing this lacuna in our knowledge, however, although he investigated some sites in the extreme southeastern section of North Carolina, he did not include these in his report. When the State Department of Archives and History began work on establishing a State Historic Site at the ruins of the colonial town of Brunswick, located just south of Wilmington, I was assigned to the project as archeologist. Although my primary interest since that time has been in the field of colonial archeology I have maintained my interest in Indian prehistory. My location in the southeastern North Carolina area was seen as affording an opportunity to make a site survey of the area with the view of comparing the material located with that reported by Haag for the central coastal area.

There was reason to believe that the cultural materials of these two areas might show some interesting contrast. One of these reasons was geographical. Travel along the coastal area in aboriginal times to the northeast from the Brunswick County area may have proven quite difficult. The Cape Fear River, the New River, the Neuse, and their tributary swamps may have acted as natural barriers to free travel in this direction, while the Pee Dee and its tributaries would be the nearest primary water barrier to the west. This factor, plus geographical proximity, might lead one to suspect a closer relationship between the Indian groups of southeastern North Carolina with those living to the southwest, than to the groups in the area of northeastern North Carolina studied by Haag.

The second reason for expecting a difference in the cultural assemblages from the two areas is based on the knowledge of the Indian groups in the areas during historic times. Whereas the area covered by Haag was known during historic times to be occupied by Algonquian Indians (Haag 1958: 13), the southeastern North Carolina groups are thought to have been Siouan (Swanton 1946: 1, Map 1). Perhaps a difference in cultural assemblages during the historic period would reflect the cultural differences between the Algonquian and the Siouan groups in the two areas.

Within the survey area itself there was reason to suspect that a difference in cultural materials might be found. This was due to a change in the geographical situation in Horry County, South Carolina. At Cherry Grove Beach the sound area gives out and from there to the mouth of the Pee Dee River the high ground extends to the beach, with

no sound intervening. This would mean a reduction in the availability of many types of food for the Indians living in this area during aboriginal times. What effect would this different geographical setting have on the location of sites? Would the shell mantle disappear from the high terrace ridge? Would the changed environment change the economy of the Indians in the area to the extent that different artifact assemblages would be represented in the area than those found associated with the sound-oriented sites where oyster and clam gathering evidently played an important part? Would the cultural remains of Indian groups be as plentiful as further north, or would they become difficult to find? Perhaps the sites would be found closer to the beach in the area where no sound barrier stood in the way. These were some of the questions that a site survey of the southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina area might help answer. During four days in May 1960 such a survey was made, covering the area of New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, and as far into South Carolina as Windy Hill Beach in Horry County. This report is the result of this survey.

Method

In such a short time a complete examination of the possible aboriginal sites throughout the large area chosen for the survey could not be made, so the intent was to gain a sample of the artifacts, with no attempt to locate all the sites. Only sites accessible by car were located. The method employed was to drive south on U.S. Highway 17 or other highway most closely paralleling the shoreline of the ocean and turn left onto each road leading toward the sound. As these roads were traveled the banks and side ditches were observed from the car. When the road cut through an oyster and clam shell midden, a stop was made and pottery fragments were collected and the site recorded. The maps used were the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Maps No. 834 and 835 which proved to be more detailed than the State County Highway Maps. By this method 81 Indian sites were located during the four day survey.

Also included in the report are Indian sherds found associated with mid-eighteenth century English china at the Public House-Tailor Shop ruin (S25) in Brunswick, and the basement ruins of the home thought to have belonged to Michael Coutanche in Bath. Although these two collections were not found during the course of the survey, they are thought to be of sufficient relationship and significance to be included for purposes of comparison with the survey materials.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

The geographical area involved in this survey can be understood in terms of four primary features. These are: (1) the high sand banks on which the beaches are located, (2) the shallow sound containing oyster and clam beds that are alternately covered and uncovered by the

tides, (3) the dredged ditch of the Intracoastal Waterway that usually closely parallels the mainland side of the sound, and (4) the 20 to 40 foot high terrace ridge on the mainland just back of the sound, and on which are located the aboriginal occupation sites as well as the homes of present occupants of the property. Oyster and clam shells from Indian meals are found as a layer on the high ridge just back of the sound throughout the survey area. The thickness of the shell layer varies from a thin scattering to concentrations or "mounds" of over a foot in depth. The shell mantle can be seen wherever a road cuts into the bank at a right angle to the sound. When farmers use the crest of this high bank for fields, the fields are seen to be heavily loaded with shell. When newly opened roads parallel the sound and extend down the crest of the ridge, there is need for little surfacing of the road since the shell acts as an ideal surfacing material. When houses are built on the crest of the bank, the yards are full of shell spilling out into the side ditches of the road.

The methodology somewhat limited the geographical area where the sites would be found by concentrating on this high ground just back of the sound. It is here that all but a few of the sites located in the survey were found. This fact, however, is not entirely a result of methodology, since many promising looking areas on the high ground just behind the beaches were checked, but with no success in locating aboriginal artifacts. The shifting dunes and hurricane erosion have reduced considerably the chances of locating Indian occupation sites on the beach side of the sounds. To locate sites here would take considerable walking, time, and patience, more than was available in this survey.

At Cherry Grove Beach in Horry County, South Carolina the sound area gives out, and the high ground extends to the beaches. This high ground was searched between Cherry Grove Beach and Windy Hill Beach in an attempt to locate sites of Indian occupation, but none were found. When the sound gave out, the shell mantle gave out, and the Indian pottery fragments also decreased. The correlation between the sound and the shell mantle of midden was, as might have been expected, high. Just south of Windy Hill Beach a marsh extends at a right angle to the beach for some distance inland and crosses U.S. Highway 17 at this point. On the high bank beside this marsh the shell mantle could again be seen, and several sites were found beside this marsh. This fact emphasizes the close association between the aboriginal inhabitants of the area and the sound or marsh areas.

DOCUMENTARY NOTES

Traditionally the Indians associated with the coastal area of the survey are the Cape Fear Indians and the Waccamaw. Swanton in The Indians of the Southeastern United States (Swanton 1946: 103) reviews the known information about the Cape Fear Indians.

A body of Indians whose affiliations were probably with the Siouan peoples to the south of them. They may have

been a part of the Waccamaw tribe, as no native name for them has been preserved, merely the name of a village, Necoos, and a chief, Wat Coosa. In 1661 a colony from New England settled near them, but soon provoked their enmity by seizing and sending away their children under the pretense of having them educated. In consequence, the colonists were soon driven off. In 1663 a party from Barbadoes repeated the attempt at settlement and was equally unfortunate. In 1665 a third colony settled at the mouth of Oldtown Creek, in Brunswick County on the south side of the river, but, though the Indians were friendly, the whites soon left. In 1696 these Indians rescued 52 passengers from a New England vessel wrecked on their coast, who later formed the nucleus of Christ Church Parish north of Cooper River. After the Yamasee War they were removed to South Carolina and settled inland from Charleston--as Milling thinks, somewhere in the present Williamsburg County. In 1749 the South Carolina Council made a proclamation to protect them against their white neighbors. South Carolina documents dated 1808 state that within the memory of men then living there were 30 Indians of the Pedee and Cape Fear tribes in the parishes of St. Stephens and St. Johns, under "King Johnny." There they probably died out, though some may have joined the Indians of Lumber River or the Catawba.

In regard to the Waccamaw, Swanton has this to say (Swanton 1946: 203).

The name of this tribe possibly occurs in a list of "provinces" furnished by Francisco of Chicora in 1521 in the form "Guacaya." When the English established themselves in South Carolina in 1670, the Waccamaw were living along the river which bears their name and on the lower course of the Pee Dee, in close association with the Winyaw and Pedee tribes. They were somewhat remote from the white settlements, and did not play much of a part in the history of the province until the Yamasee War broke out. They joined the hostiles, but during the same year, as we learn from the South Carolina archives, "the Waccamaws and other nations bordering on the sea...made peace with us fearing the Cherakees." In 1717 this tribe had moved south of Black River and an alliance was feared between them and the Cheraw, who were the trouble-making tribe at the time. In fact, when they made peace in 1715, the Waccamaw admitted that the Cheraw had been supplying them with ammunition.

This information indicates the close association between the Indians in the area of the survey and the Siouan groups to the south and west. From these two accounts it would seem that most of the Cape Fear Indians and the Waccamaw had moved from the southeastern North Carolina area into South Carolina shortly after the Yamasee War. S.A. Ashe in History of North Carolina (Ashe 1908: 213) refers to a tradition

on the Cape Fear that the last Indian battle in the area was fought in 1725 between Roger Moore and his slaves and some Indians located on "Sugar Loaf" opposite the town of Brunswick. He mentions that Governor William Tryon forty years later says the Indians were defeated in 1725.

Another interesting reference indicating the Indians were gone from the survey area by 1730 is found in An Account of the Cape Fear Country 1731 (Meredith 1731: 27-28). Hugh Meredith had been in partnership with Benjamin Franklin, but Franklin had bought him out. Meredith later visited the Cape Fear area and wrote two letters to Franklin who published them in the Pennsylvania Gazette May 6 and 13, 1731. Meredith speaks of Brunswick.

They have now at Brunswick Quarterly courts of Common Pleas, and Officers of the Peace, and begin to fall into something like a regular Commonweal: The Inhabitants are mostly such as were born or have lived in the neighboring Colonies; and This would be soon filled with them and others, were the Country less barren, and but tolerably healthful, (which it is far from): for one great Discouragement to settling this Place is now quite removed, to wit the Indians, who drove away or cut off those who attempted the settling it here several times, first the New England Men, then the Barbadians, and last my Countryman Thomas James, whose Settlement they plundered and burnt, and murdered him and his Family. But now there is not an Indian to be seen in this Place; the Senekas (who have always liv'd in Amity with the English) with their Tributaries the Susquehannah and Tuskarora Indians having almost totally destroy'd those called Cape Fear Indians, and the small Remains of them abide among the thickest of the South Carolina Inhabitants, who daring to appear near the out Settlements, for the very name of a Seneka is terrible to them, as indeed it is to most of these southern Indians: So that I cannot but think both the Carolinas as safe as any of the English Colonies on the Main from any future Indian War.

An interesting fact in regard to historic references to Indians in a particular area is that once the Indian danger was reduced, there was frequently little further mention of the friendly Indians who continued to live in the area. This was apparently the case in the area of southeastern North Carolina where, by most accounts, the Indians had moved away to the south by 1730. However, we find that neither all the Cape Fear Indians nor the Waccamaw had completely gone by 1734. A young gentleman giving an account of a trip to South Carolina and part of North Carolina in 1734 says in his description of Lake Waccamaw (Sprunt 1916: 43):

There is an old Indian field to be seen, which shows it was formerly inhabited by them, but I believe not within these fifty years, for there is scarce one of the Cape Fear

Indians, or the Waccamaws, that can give any account of it.

The fact that mention is made of the Cape Fear and Waccamaw Indians in regard to Lake Waccamaw indicates that representatives of both groups must still have been in the area at that time. Later in this report it will be shown that archeological evidence indicates that some Indians may have been in the Southeastern North Carolina area as late as the 1760s.

THE SURVEY

As was mentioned in the description of the area, the sites were located whenever a road cut into the shell mantle that extended along the high ridge just back of the sound. When there were few roads approaching the sound, there were few sites found. When a new development cut into the shell layer with streets and roads there were numerous "sites." These "sites" do not represent any natural or cultural differences, but are only conveniently separated areas where Indian artifacts were found. In the case of bulldozed areas where streets were being opened, the street intersections were used as convenient labels for separating the materials collected near the intersection. In case a cultural difference is later determined between certain artifacts, smaller collections spaced over a wide area might have more meaning. The material was collected at any disturbance of the shell mantle and kept separate as a "site." These sites were assigned the letters Bw for Brunswick County sites, Nh for New Hanover, and Ho for Horry County, South Carolina sites, followed by the site number.

The maps, traced from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey maps number 834 and 835 showing the location of the sites, are shown in Figures 1-5. A larger scale sketch map of each site is on file in the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at Chapel Hill, as well as all the material collected during the course of the survey.

The following sections, Sites in New Hanover County, Sites in Brunswick County and Sites in Horry County are presented here in abbreviated form, without specific locations of sites noted. Site locations are on file at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Sites in New Hanover County, North Carolina (Fig. 1)

CP Nh1 through Nh6 - These six sites are located on the high terrace ridge on the mainland side of the sound. Sites Nh4 and Nh6 are situated immediately adjacent to the marsh of the sound. Each of these sites was characterized by the presence of shell midden.

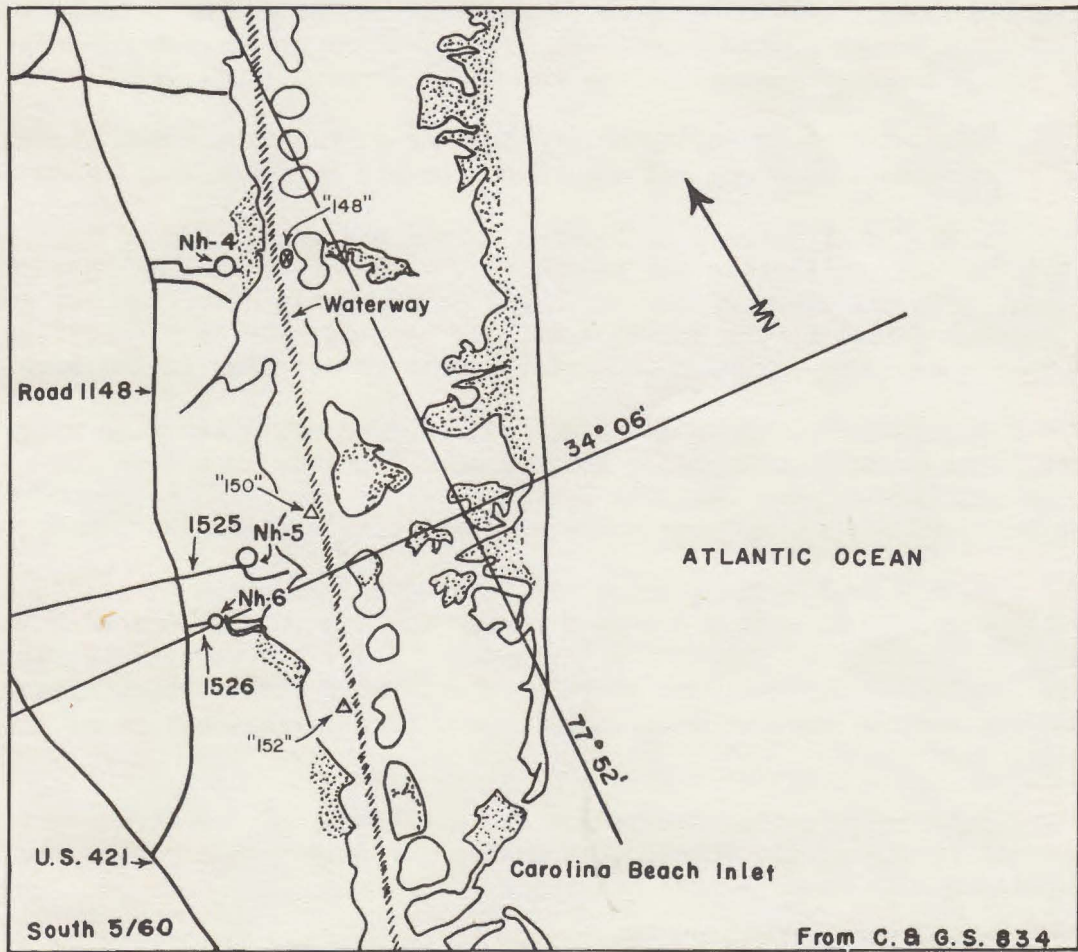
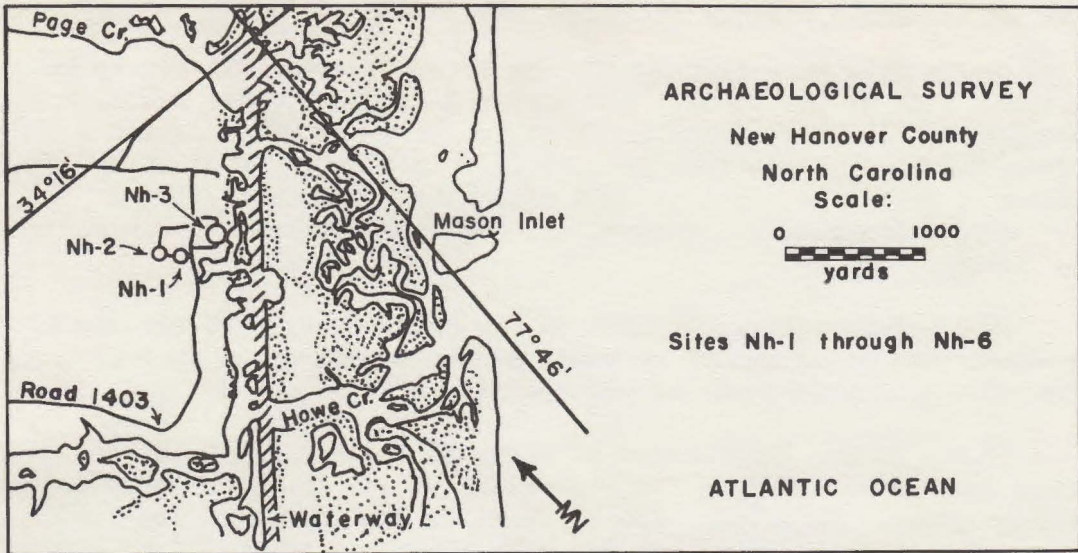


FIGURE 1.

Sites in Brunswick County, North Carolina (Figs. 2-4)

Bw1 - This site is the only one located during the survey on the beach side of the sound. The shifting of beach dunes had revealed a series of postmolds with charred posts. The postmolds formed a 30 foot diameter, semi-circular feature, the other half of which was covered by sand dune. The pottery associated with this site, a thin, red, plain punctuated type, was not found by Haag in his survey area (1958).

Bw2 - This site is located on the mainland side of the sound. The sherds and small amount of shell midden were located on both sides of a road which cut through the midden.

CF Bw3 - Bw38 - This series of sites is located in the Tranquil Harbor development area on the high ridge behind the sound paralleling the Intracoastal Waterway. The Waterway is located in an area which was once part of the Elizabeth River drainage and the mainland side of the ridge was evidently used by the Indians collecting shellfish from the river marsh. The thin mantle of shell parallels the Waterway for miles at the crest of the high ground beside the Waterway and marsh of Elizabeth River. Bw3 is located on Florence and Middleton Streets in the development. Bw4 - Bw32 are located along Burlington Street, and Bw33 - Bw38 are located along the Ocean Highway (U.S. 17).

CF Bw39 - Bw41 - These sites are located on the high ridge along the Intracoastal Waterway and are characterized by thick shell midden.

CF Bw42 - Shell midden is located on the off sound side of the ridge, perhaps indicating the desire of the gatherers of shellfish to be away from the winds of the beach and sound. This situation was noted at several points in the survey area, and may indicate that shellfish gathering was done during cool winter months rather than in the summer.

Bw43 - Bw51 - These sites are all located along the high ridge behind the sound. Bw50, being located some distance back from the ridge behind the sound had very little shell on it. Bw45 is one of the two sites in the survey area on which a projectile point was found.

Bw52 - Bw60 - These sites are located in the Ocean Haven development. Bw52 - Bw55 are on a second high terrace separated from the ridge beside the sound by a low swamp. These second terrace sites have less shell on them than those on the first terrace. Sites Bw56 - Bw60 are heavily covered with shell. Bw60 is a large shell mound area over a foot thick.

Bw61 - This site, located on the north side of the Intracoastal Waterway is one of the few located during the survey that had no shell associated with the cultural material.

Bw62 - Bw65 - All of these sites are located on the edge of a

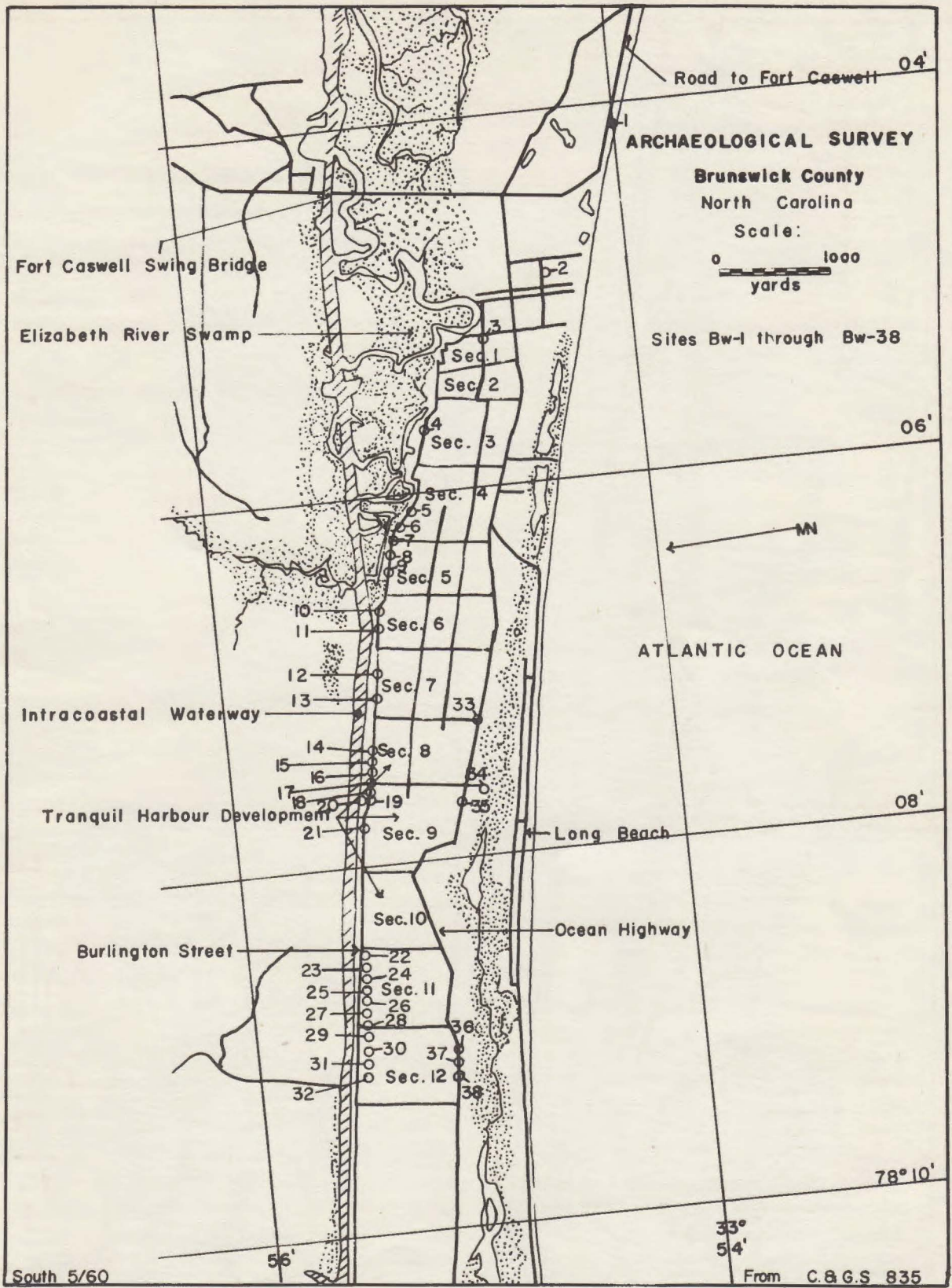


FIGURE 2.

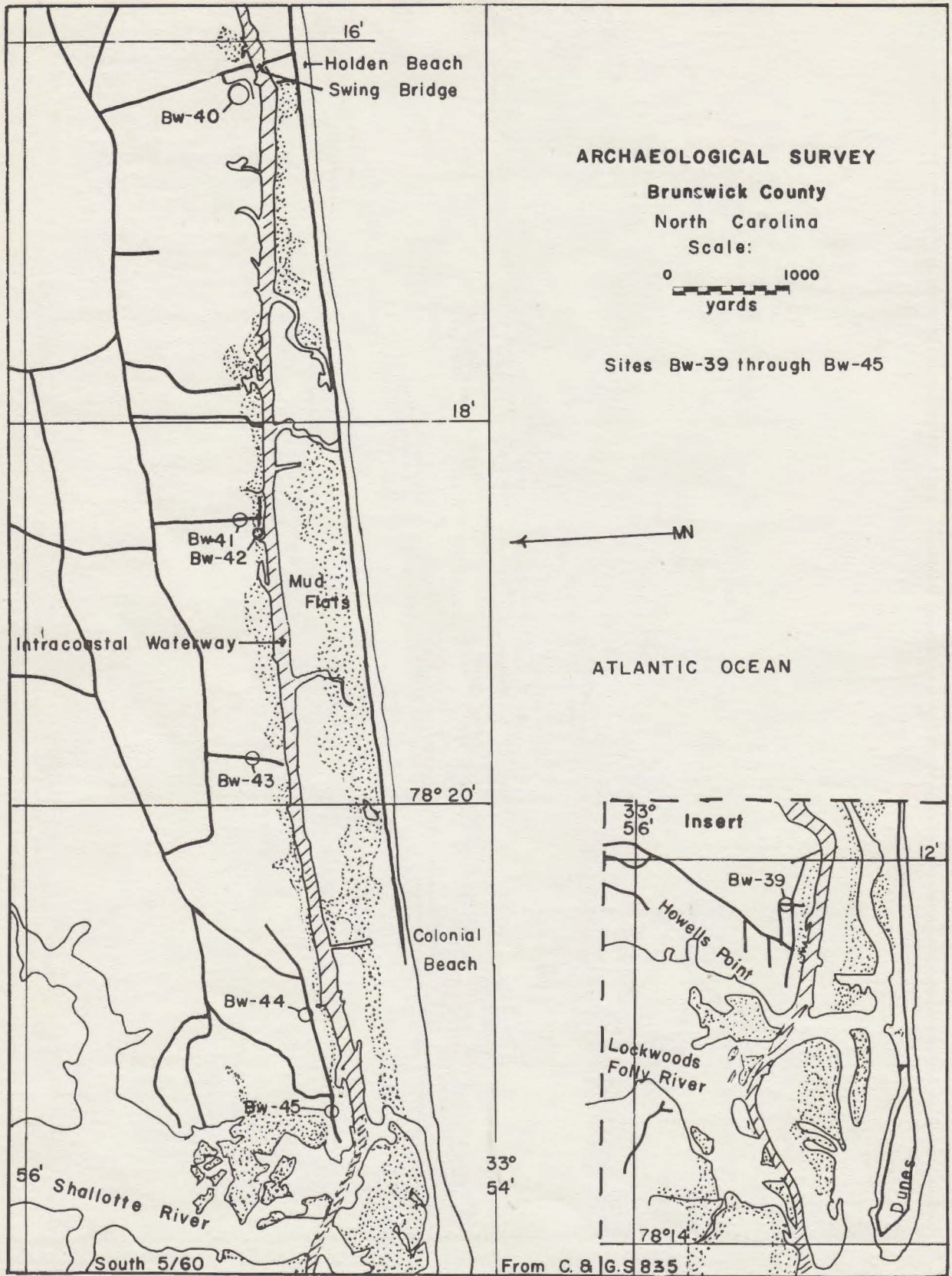


FIGURE 3.

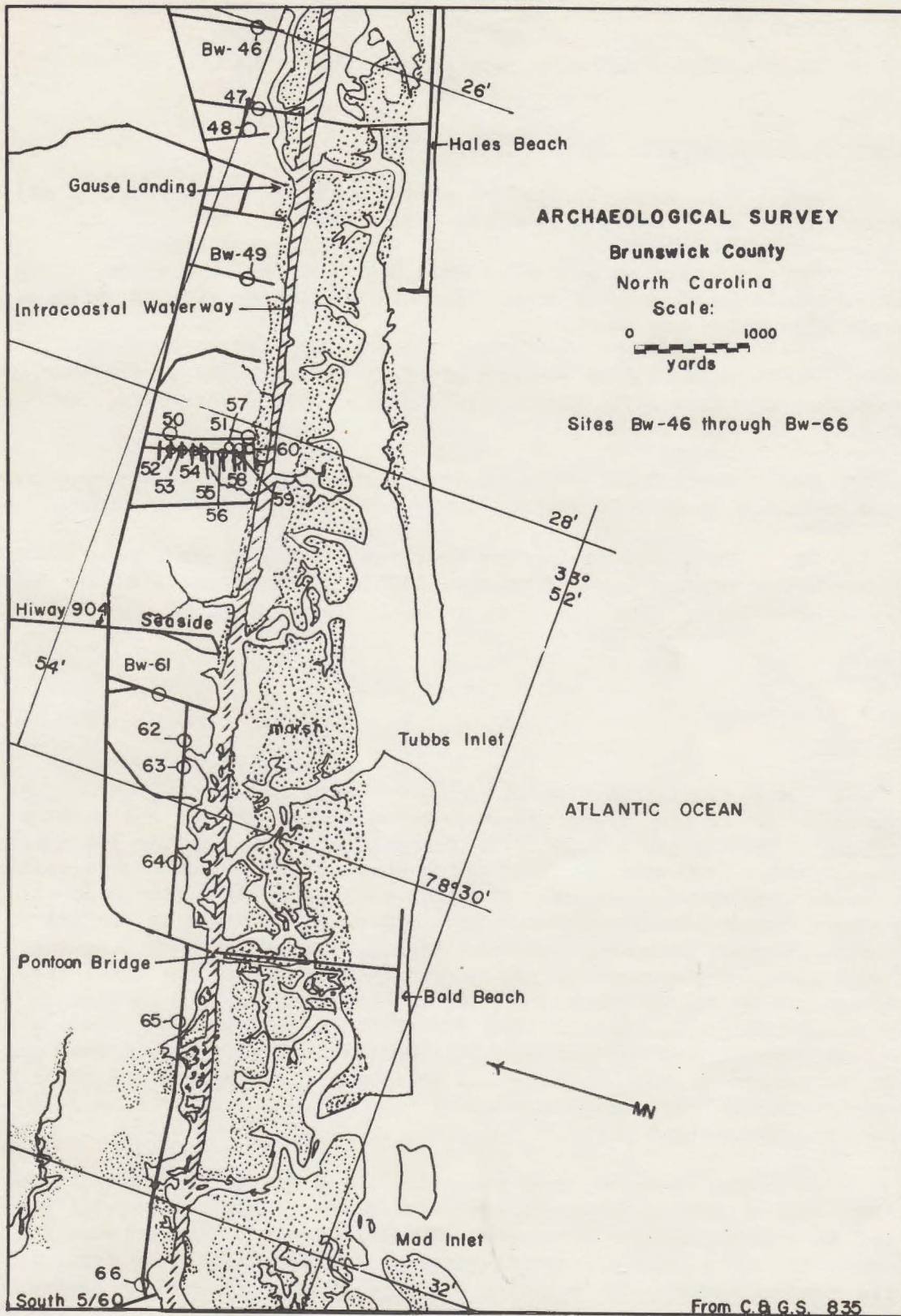


FIGURE 4.

swamp and each is characterized by considerable shell midden.

Bw66 - This site had no shell associated with it.

Sites in Horry County, South Carolina (Fig. 5)

Ho1 - This site, located between the Intracoastal Waterway and marsh of the sound had little shell associated with it.

Ho2 - Located at a considerable distance from the sound, there was no shell found at this site. This is the second site at which a projectile point was found.

Ho3 - This site is located adjacent to the swamp at the southernmost extension of the sound. Considerable shell covered this site, but little cultural material was noted.

Ho4 - Ho8 - These sites cluster around the edge of a swampy area just south of Windy Hill Beach. There was no shell seen at Ho7.

Ho9 - This site is located southwest of the other Horry County sites on the edge of a small marsh. Little cultural material was seen in the shell.

THE ARTIFACT TYPES

Pottery

The primary indicator of culture change studied by the archeologist is the ceramic remains found in the area of his investigation. Pottery variations reflect changing styles in time and space, and afford a framework upon which the student can reconstruct spatial-temporal interpretations of aboriginal cultures. In order to do this, pottery fragments are separated into types on the basis of surface finish, temper, hardness, texture, firing, decoration, rim form and body shape. These types do not necessarily represent the same types recognized by the aboriginal makers of the pots, but if, through stratigraphic analysis or a real distribution the types so established can be demonstrated to have spatial-temporal stability, then they can be recognized as valid types--that is, types that represent certain techniques and formulas practiced by the makers of the pottery at a particular time and place.

Although pottery types are established by the archeologist on the basis of several physical characteristics, sometimes several types can be combined into a series on the basis of one or two outstanding characteristics such as temper, interior surface finish, or form. In the present survey, the majority of the 2700 sherds could be separated into five basic series of types. Three were based primarily on temper, and the fourth on the absence of temper plus punctations as a decoration

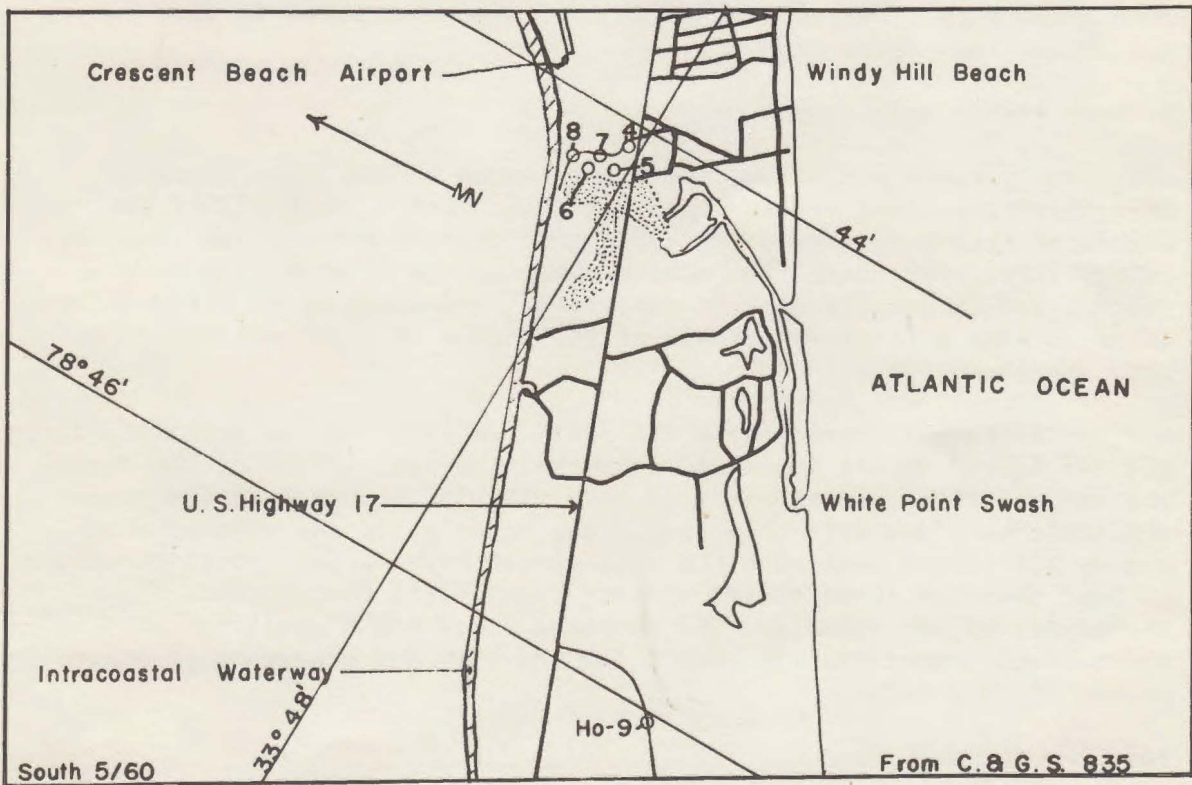
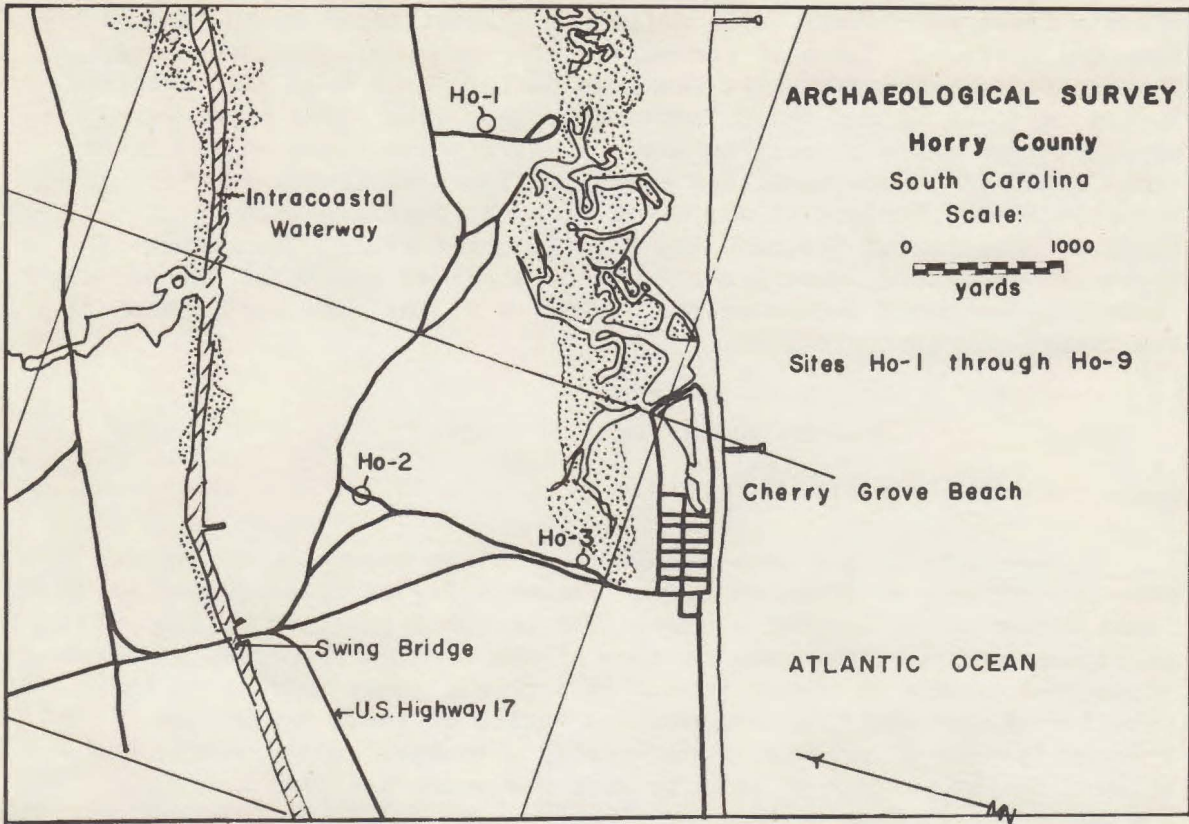


FIGURE 5.

(Thom's Creek punctated). The fifth was characterized by tooling of the interior surface. Three of the series of types were assigned names. These three are Hanover Sherd Tempered Series, Cape Fear Sand Tempered Series, and Oak Island Shell Tempered Series. The other types were assigned type names already in use, or descriptive names only. Other types found in minor quantities are Fiber Tempered Plain, Steatite Tempered Plain, Depford Linear Check Stamped, Deptford Bold Check Stamped, Complicated Stamped, and Sand Tempered Plain. Two other types are described, though not found as a direct result of the survey. These are Brunswick Burnished and Brunswick Plain. The description of the twenty-one types follows.

Hanover Sherd Tempered Series

Paste

Over 1000 of the sherds collected in the survey were tempered with large lumps of aplastic clay. The majority of these tempering lumps appear to be crushed sherds. The smoothed interior of the original sherd can be frequently seen on some of the crushed tempering fragments. These large lumps of temper result in a rough, lumpy surface on the interior of the sherd, around which a series of small cracks are frequently seen (Fig. 6C). Occasionally a rounded quartz pebble can be seen in the paste, but this is more the exception than the rule. The color varies from red-orange to buff, with interiors frequently black. The hardness is 2 1/2 to 3. The thickness varies from .7 cm. to 1.2 cm. with an average of .9 cm for fabric impressed surface finish and .8 cm. for cordmarked.

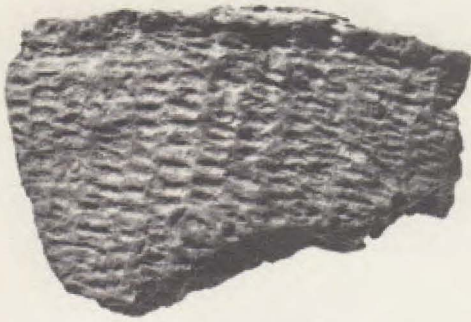
Surface Finish and Decoration

Only two types of surface finish occur on the sherd tempered ware, cordmarked and fabric impressed (Fig. 6A-B). Only 15% of the sherds of this ware showed the cordmarked surface finish, the remainder being fabric impressed. The cord marking varies in size from fine to coarse, and is usually clearly impressed. Overstamping is frequent, with often as many as three stampings of the paddle at different angles on the same sherd.

The fabric impressed on the sherd tempered type is usually a large plaited fabric or mat impressed onto the exterior surface of the vessel. The warp is rigid and the weft is more pliable, though in a few cases a pliable warp was evidently used. The interior of the rims of some sherds has been struck with the edge of the paddle. The interior surface is hand smoothed, some sherds showing clearly the fingerprints of the makers of the vessels. One atypical sherd had a small row of punctations around the rim just below the lip, but otherwise no decoration occurs on this ware.

Form

Most of the rim sherds show a straight profile and appear to

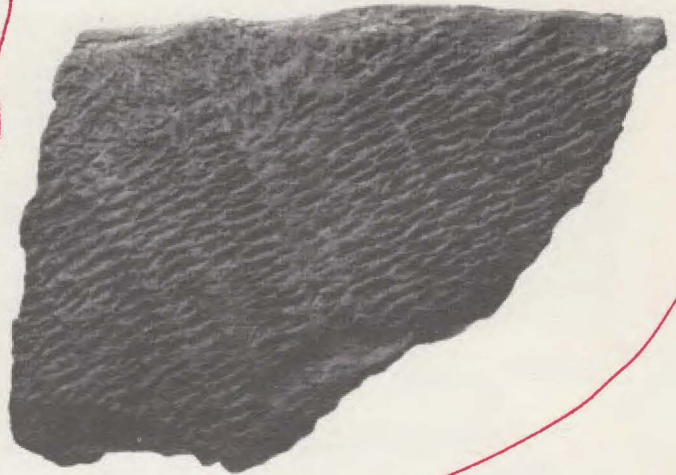


A

Hanover fabric



*Hanover
cord marked*



B



C

interior



Cm.



0

5

FIGURE 6. A & B Right - Hanover Fabric; B Left - Hanover Cordmarked; C - Interior of Hanover Ware.

have come from large jars. The lips are usually flat from being pressed with the flat edge of the paddle. Coil fractures occur, but the high percentage of the aplastic tempering results in an uneven fracture in most cases.

Cape Fear Sand Tempered Series

Paste

A total of 752 sherds located in the survey were tempered with sand, or at least the paste contained a high percentage of sand. An eroded sherd of this ware has a rough sandy feel due to the grains standing in relief on the surface of the sherd. A few sherds have an occasional large particle of quartz sand, but not enough to indicate intentional tempering with large temper. These may occur as accidental inclusions in the clay.

Coil fractures are frequent on sherds of this ware, compared to their infrequent occurrence on the Hanover Series. The texture of the paste of this ware is finer and more compact than the Hanover ware paste which is loose and coarse textured. The hardness varies from 2 1/2 to 3, and the color is from red-brown to brown-black for a few sherds, but the majority are red-brown to buff. The thickness varies from .4 to 1.2 cm., with the average of .7 cm.

Surface Finish and Decoration

Three surface finishes are found on this ware. These are cordmarked, fabric impressed, and net impressed (Fig. 7). Of these, fifty-eight percent were cordmarked, with only thirty-six percent fabric impressed. This is a reversal of the relationship between these two surface finishes in the sherd tempered Hanover ware. The cord size of the cordmarked type varies from large, loose twisted cord, to a small, tightly twisted variety. The same pattern follows in the fabric impressed sherds. Some fabric is a large mat-like plaited weave with rigid warp and loose pliable weave, others have a fine weave, though still with a rigid type warp. This finer fabric appears on thinner sherds as a rule. The flat side of the paddle was frequently used to give a cord or fabric impression to the lip of the vessel, and in some cases the paddling extended onto the interior of the vessel for an inch or two below the lip. The net impressed sherds were impressed with a knotted net. No rim sherds of the net impressed type were found.

Form

Most sherds appear to have come from jars, but one appears to be from a large bowl. The rim just below the lip on the jar rim fragments turns outward slightly on many sherds. This trait does not appear as frequently on the Hanover Series.

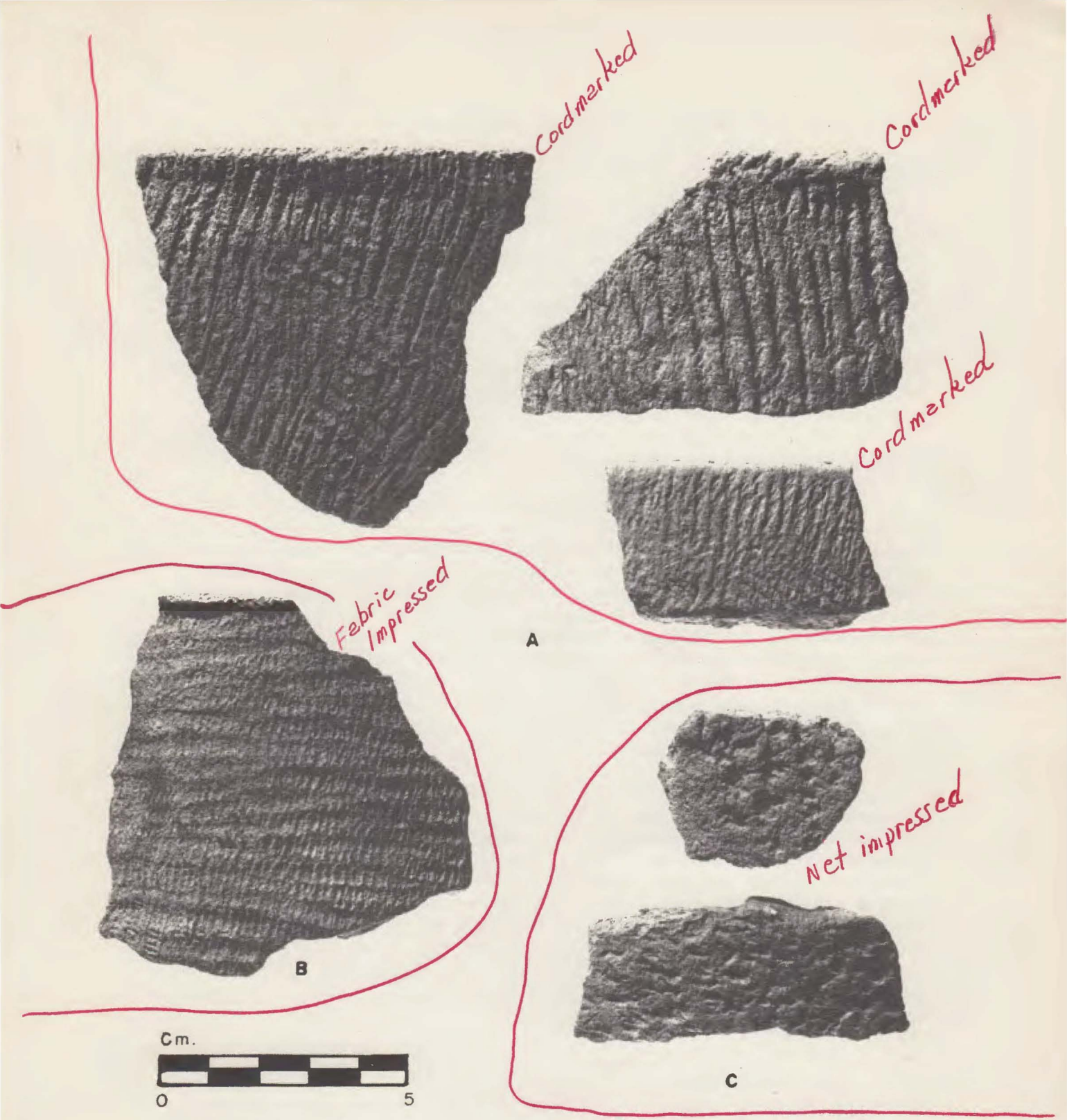


FIGURE 7. A - Cape Fear Cordmarked; B - Cape Fear Fabric Impressed; C - Cape Fear Net Impressed.

Oak Island Shell Tempered Series

Paste

The shell tempered ware is represented by 244 sherds, 168 of which have a plain surface finish. The ware was originally tempered with a considerable quantity of crushed shell, all of which has leached out producing "hole tempered" sherds. Due to the high percentage of holes to paste the sherds can be easily broken, though the paste appears compact.

The color is usually buff, though some show red firing clouds. Hardness is 2 1/2. The thickness varies from .6 to .9 cm. for the cord, fabric impressed and net; .4 cm. for plain.

Surface Finish and Decoration

The plain type is sometimes tooled on the exterior and interior with a smooth object, probably a stone. The tooling is almost a burnish on some sherds. Some are hand smoothed, and others show scraping on the interior with a serrated tool. The net impressed, cordmarked and fabric impressed types also show this technique of smoothing or scraping of the interior (Fig. 8D). The cordmarked type is marked with a cordwrapped paddle with little overstepping. The cord impressions are softened, perhaps by the high shell content of the paste. The size of the cord is .2 cm. in diameter. Some of the cordmarkings appear possibly to be something besides cord, perhaps sinew, in which case they might be called simple stamped, but there is very little of this indistinct type cord impression represented.

Net impressions occur on 265 sherds in the collection. The knotted net appears to have been impressed by taking a handful of the net and pressing it against the exterior of the clay vessel. Only three fabric impressed sherds were found of this type ware. The holes are not so numerous, and the size of the hole is larger, indicating that a larger shell temper was acceptable than for the cordmarked, net or plain types. However, more of a sample would be necessary to make a more definite statement in this regard. The fabric is a large mat type with rigid warp and pliable weave. The warp width is .7 cm.; the weave .2 cm. One of the plain type sherds had an incised line decoration.

Form

The sherds seem to be from large jars or bowls, though no basal sherds were found to indicate more than could be determined by the rims, which are straight. The net impressed rims are thickened at the lip, due perhaps to the technique of pressing the net onto the lip as well as on the exterior. The plain rims and lips are thinned to .3 cm. in thickness, and some of these appear to be from bowls. The coil fractures show clearly on several sherds.

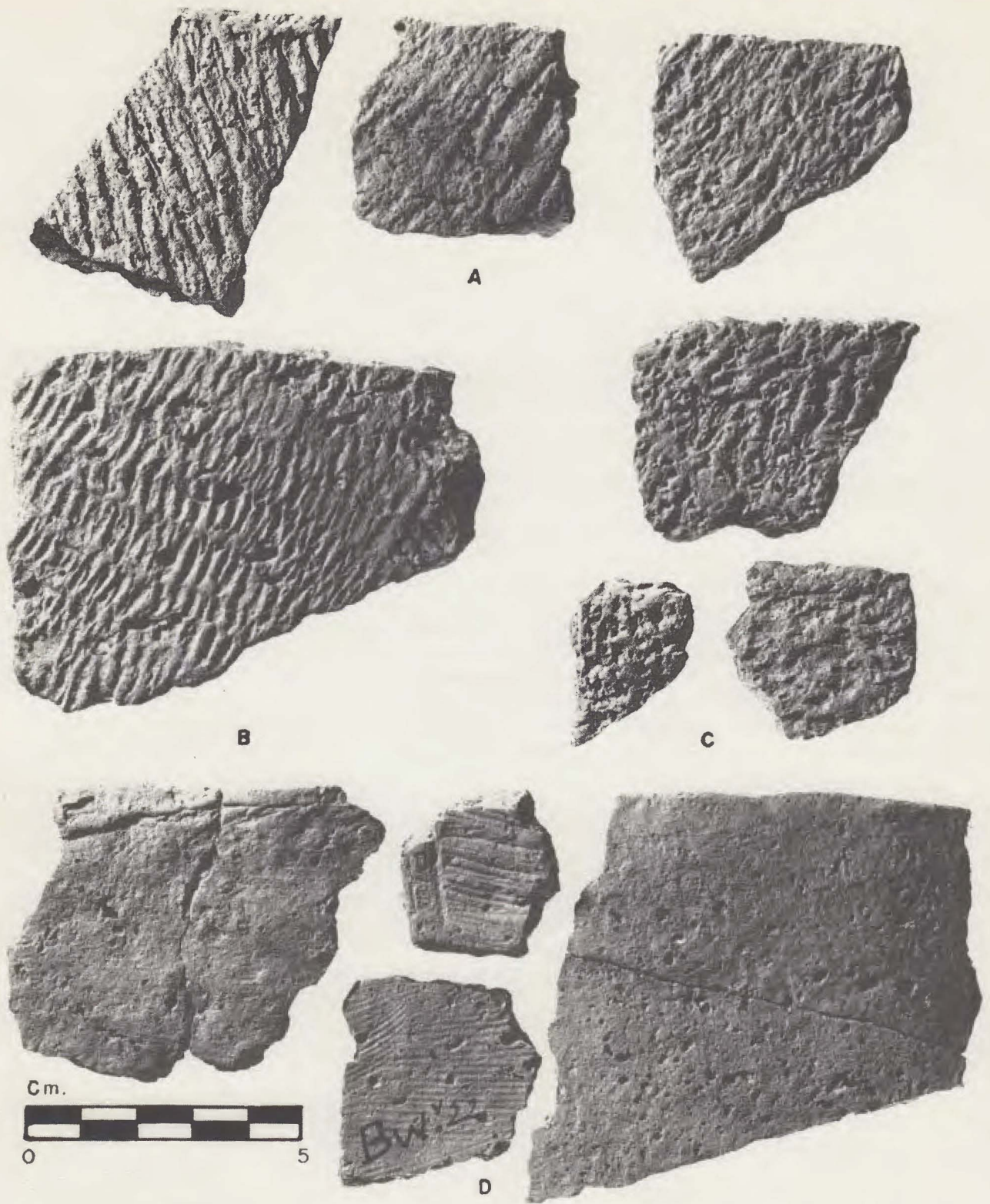


FIGURE 8. A - Oak Island Cordmarked; B - Oak Island Fabric Impressed; C - Oak Island Net Impressed; D - Center, Oak Island Interior Tooled.

Tooled Interior Series

Paste

Only 234 sherds of this type were found in the survey. The scraped and tool-smoothed interiors set them apart from the other wares (Fig. 9D). The paste is very compact, and in most sherds there appears to be little or no temper. There is occasionally some sand, but little intentional tempering is observable in most sherds. The coil fractures are very prominent and well defined. The hardness is from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. The thickness of the sherds varies from .4 to .6 cm. The color is red-brown to buff with black interiors on some.

Surface Finish and Decoration

Most of the ware has been smoothed on the interior with a smooth object, probably a stone used as a polishing tool. A minor number are scraped with a serrated tool, probably a shell. This treatment of the interior, plus the fact that the sherds are generally harder, thinner and lack noticeable temper resulted in their being typed as a separate ware. Three surface finishes occur on this ware: fabric impressed, cordmarked, and net impressed (Fig. 9). The cord-marking is clearly defined with cord averaging .2 cm. in diameter. Overstamping is the rule. The fabric impressed surfaces of the sherds indicate that a fabric with both a soft warp and weft was used to make the impression. The size of the fabric is medium to fine, with an average warp width of .3 cm. The net impressed sherds are impressed with a knotted net. The knots are close together, and the strings between the knots seldom show up on the sherd, resulting in a pitted surface finish to these sherds. One net impressed rim sherd has a finger smoothed area just below the lip on the exterior, and the lip has been struck at .5 cm. intervals with the edge of a smooth paddle .5 cm. in width. This is also true of a rim sherd with a cordmarked surface finish, except the corner of a sharp edged paddle was used instead of the edge of a rounded paddle. The surface finish on the exterior of some sherds has been smoothed or smeared over.

Form

The majority of the sherds appear to have come from jars, but the small sample prevents many conclusions in this respect.

The Thom's Creek Punctated Type (Griffin 1945)

Paste

Slightly over 200 sherds in the survey collection were characterized by various punctations appearing in zones or rows on the exterior. They are characterized also by the fact that they have



FIGURE 9. A - Tooled Interior Cordmarked; B - Tooled Interior Fabric Impressed; C - Tooled Interior Net Impressed; D - Tooled Interior.

no aplastic tempering. Obviously the makers of these vessels were intent on obtaining the pure clay for manufacture of their ware. The paste is very compact, with a hardness of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2. The color is usually red to buff, with red predominant. The core of the sherds are frequently black with red surfaces on exterior and interior. The thickness varies from .3 cm. to .6 cm., with an average of .4 cm. This is the thinnest type found except for the shell tempered Oak Island Plain. A few are sand tempered.

Surface Finish and Decoration

The outstanding characteristic of this type, of course, is its decoration which takes the form of rows and zones of punctations. The punctations are made with round sticks, flat sticks, pointed sticks, sharp angled sticks, and hollow reeds. Some resemble fingernail punctations, but appear to have been made with a portion of a hollow reed (Fig. 10). The punctations are deep, and frequently leave bumps on the interior surface. A few sherds are hand smoothed, but the majority are tool smooth or scraped on the interior and exterior. One sherd showing the same paste characteristics was incised with parallel lines, a few others were plain. These do not fit the punctated description, but the paste characteristics are the same. They probably represent an incised variety of the Punctated Type.

Form

The majority of these sherds seem to be from bowls. The rims are thinned, and frequently tooled.

The Sand Tempered Plain Type

The paste of this type is tempered with sand. The particles are evenly distributed through the paste, and when a sherd is broken it has a tendency to crumble easily. The hardness is 2 1/2, and the color is brown to black on the interior with a red to buff-brown exterior. The thickness averages .6 cm.

Surface Finish and Decoration

The surface finish is plain, usually tooled on the exterior and interior. Some sherds show burnishing (Fig. 11B, right), others are hand smoothed, but tooling is the finish for most sherds. Two sherds from Bw-66 were incised with three parallel lines crossed by shorter lines forming a ladder type decoration (Fig. 11D). This twin ladder incised decoration also is found on the interior of the sherd. Another type of decoration is found on the interior and exterior surfaces of cazuela bowls. This is a series of circular punctations 1.5 cm. in diameter (Fig. 11C). These appear to have been made with an object having small sharp teeth, leaving punctated slots around the punctated circle.

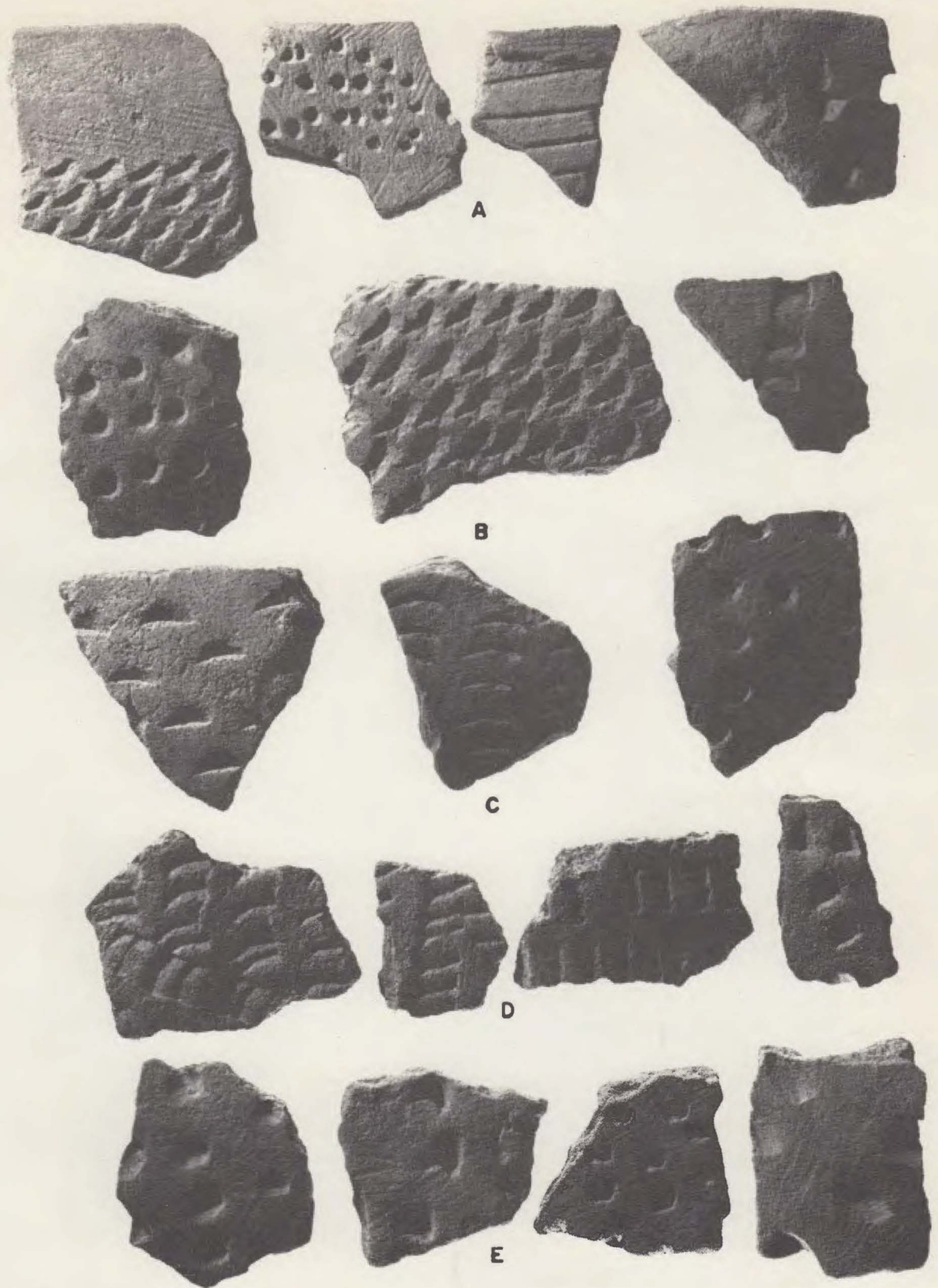


FIGURE 10. Thom's Creek Punctated.



FIGURE 11. A - Sand tempered Plain; B - Center, Occasional Punctate; B - Right, Occasional Burnished; C - Circle Punctate on Exterior and Interior of Rim; D - Incised on Interior and Exterior.

Form

The sherds appear to be from bowls. The fragment with the circle punctations had a constricted mouth opening and wide shoulder area--the cazuela type jar or bowl (Fig. 13).

Deptford Check Stamped Types

Only twenty check stamped sherds were found during the survey, and these were of the Deptford type (Caldwell 1952: 315). One was a Deptford linear check stamped sherd (Fig. 14C, right). One was a grid with offset lands that had crushed quartz tempered paste. Another was sherd tempered with an indistinct stamp. Others were a small check with a paste almost lacking in temper, similar to the Tooled Interior ware. The majority were similar in paste to the sand tempered ware. Several of these Deptford check stamped sherds are shown in Figure 14.

Complicated Stamped Types

Eight sherds were of a complicated stamped type, though most were either eroded, mutilated, indistinctly stamped, or otherwise difficult to determine other than they were complicated stamped. One large rim was evidently from a globular jar with a constricted, flaring rim. One strongly resembled a Pee Dee sherd (Coe 1952: 308). Three of the most distinct of this type are shown in Figure 15A.

Fiber Tempered Type

Seven fiber tempered plain sherds were found in the survey. The average thickness was .8 cm. The color was red to buff. The hardness was 3 to 3 1/2. One had a drilled patching hole in the edge (Fig. 15B).

Steatite Tempered Type

One sherd found at Nh-4 was tempered with a high percentage of steatite fragments. The sherd was small, but appeared to be steatite tempered plain (Fig. 15C).

Brunswick Burnished Type

At Brunswick Town in the corner of lot 27, a large garbage pit was excavated in the spring of 1960. The pit contained a large quantity of eighteenth century English china fragments, of which three types were predominant. These types were Delft, Oriental Porcelain and White Salt-glazed Stoneware, all early to mid-eighteenth century types.



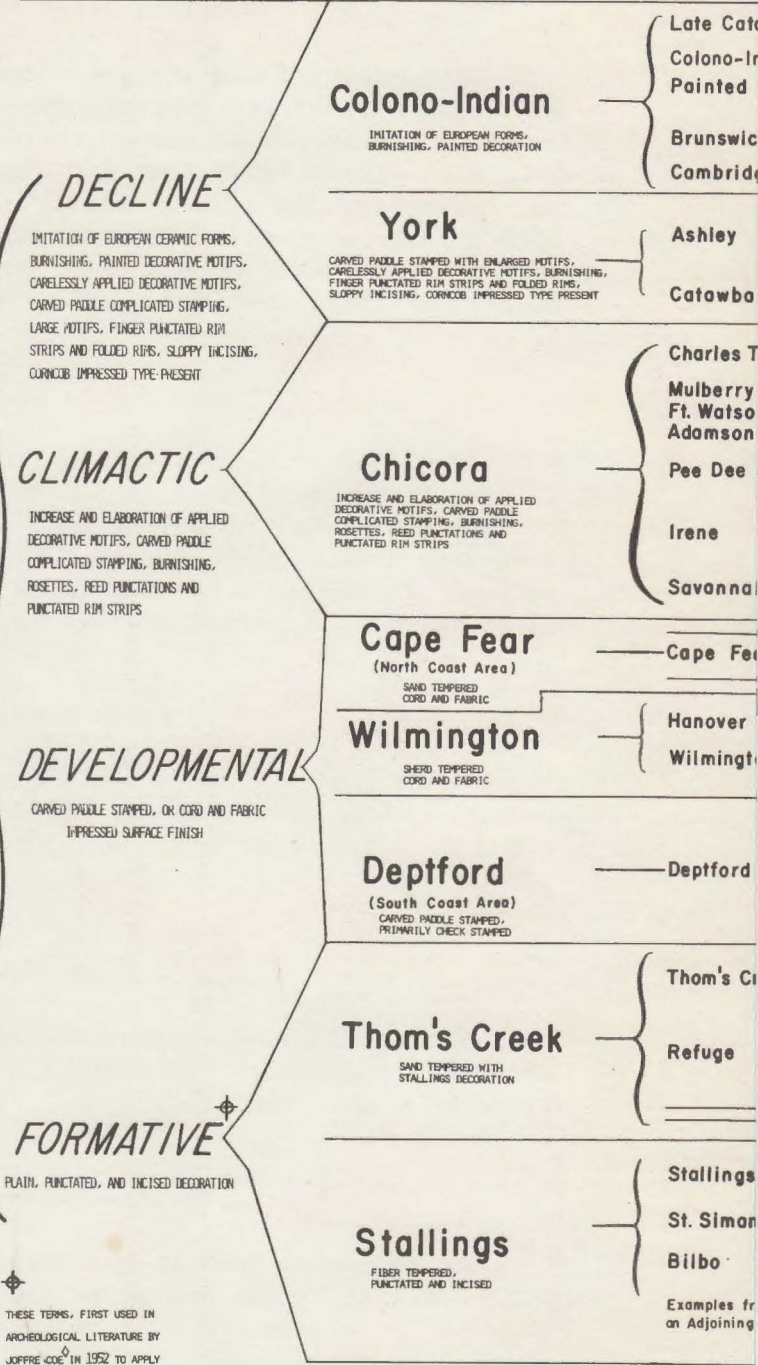
Indian Pottery Taxonomy South Carolina

Creative Imagination in the Use of Such Taxonomies in Archeological Analysis Allows for Explanation of the Cultural Process Reflected in the Patterning of the Archeological Data, Leading to Hypothesis Formation Toward Further Inquiry.

WARE-GROUP EVOLUTION

WARE-GROUP

WARE



THESE TERMS, FIRST USED IN ARCHEOLOGICAL LITERATURE BY JOFFRE COE IN 1952 TO APPLY TO CULTURAL PHASES, LEND THEMSELVES TO USE HERE ON A TAXONOMIC LEVEL.

Archeologist: Stanley South
The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina

COE, JOFFRE L. 1952. THE CULTURAL SEQUENCE OF THE CAROLINA PIEDMONT. IN JAMES B. GRIFFIN (ED.) 1952, PP. 301-309. * MILANICH, JERALD T. 1972. THE DEPTFORD PHASE: AN ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONSTRUCTION. UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

onomy for the Coast



A General Chronology* and Radiocarbon Dates from the Charles Towne Site

TYPE

- LATE CATAMBA (19TH AND 20TH CENTURY) (HOLMES 1903; HARRINGTON 1908; FEMES 1944)
- PAHLUNKEY (STERN 1951; NOEL HUME 1952)
- MISSION RED FILMED (SMITH 1948)
- KASITA RED FILMED (JENNINGS AND FAIRBANKS 1940)
- NEWINGTON RED PAINTED (SOUTH N.D.)
- FORT MOORE RED PAINTED (SOUTH N.D.)
- BRUNSWICK BURNISHED (SOUTH 1960)
- CAMBRIDGE (BAKER 1972)
- ASHLEY COMPLICATED STAMPED (SOUTH N.D.)
- ASHLEY SIMPLE STAMPED (SOUTH N.D.)
- ASHLEY BURNISHED PLAIN (SOUTH N.D.)
- ASHLEY CORNCOB IMPRESSED (SOUTH N.D.)
- CATAMBA COMPLICATED STAMPED (SOUTH N.D.)
- CATAMBA PLAIN (SOUTH N.D.)
- CATAMBA CORNCOB IMPRESSED (SOUTH N.D.)
- CHARLES TOWNE COMPLICATED STAMPED (SOUTH N.D.)
- CHARLES TOWNE CHECK STAMPED (SOUTH N.D.)
- CHARLES TOWNE BURNISHED PLAIN (SOUTH N.D.)
- MULBERRY TYPES (CALDWELL 1974)
- FORT WATSON TYPES (CALDWELL 1974)
- ADAMSON TYPES (STUART 1927)
- PEE DEE COMPLICATED STAMP (COE 1952; REID 1957)
- PEE DEE CHECK STAMP (COE 1952; REID 1957)
- PEE DEE TEXTILE WRAPPED (COE 1952; REID 1957)
- PEE DEE PLAIN (COE 1952; REID 1957)
- IRENE FILET STAMPED (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939)
- IRENE INCISED (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939)
- IRENE PLAIN (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939)
- SAVANNAH COMPLICATED STAMPED (CALDWELL AND McCANN 1941; WILLIAMS 1968)
- SAVANNAH CHECK STAMPED (CALDWELL AND McCANN 1941; WILLIAMS 1968)
- SAVANNAH BURNISHED PLAIN (CALDWELL AND McCANN 1941; WILLIAMS 1968)
- SAVANNAH FINE CORDMARKED (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939)
- CAPE FEAR CORDMARKED (SOUTH 1960)
- CAPE FEAR FABRIC IMPRESSED (SOUTH 1960)
- CAPE FEAR NET IMPRESSED (SOUTH 1960)
- DEPTFORD CORDMARKED (GOOGGIN 1952)
- HANOVER CORDMARKED (SOUTH 1960)
- HANOVER FABRIC IMPRESSED (SOUTH 1960)
- WILMINGTON HEAVY CORDMARKED (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939)
- WILMINGTON COMPLICATED STAMPED (CALDWELL 1952)
- WILMINGTON SIMPLE STAMPED (CALDWELL 1952)
- WILMINGTON CHECK STAMPED (CALDWELL 1952)
- WILMINGTON NET IMPRESSED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939; SEARS AND GRIFFIN 1950)
- DEPTFORD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939; SEARS AND GRIFFIN 1950)
- DEPTFORD DENTATE STAMPED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- DEPTFORD GEOMETRIC STAMPED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- DEPTFORD COMPLICATED STAMPED (CALDWELL AND McCANN 1941)
- DEPTFORD CROSS-STAMPED (PHELPS 1968)
- DEPTFORD SIMPLE STAMPED (CALDWELL AND WARING 1939; SEARS AND GRIFFIN 1950)
- DEPTFORD SHERDS WITH INCISED AND PUNCTATED INTERIORS (WILLIAMS 1968)
- BRENTON HILL ZONED PUNCTATED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- BRENTON HILL ZONED STAMPED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- THOM'S CREEK PLAIN (PHELPS 1968)
- THOM'S CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED (PHELPS 1968)
- THOM'S CREEK INCISED (PHELPS 1968)
- THOM'S CREEK PUNCTATED (GRIFFIN 1945; WADDELL 1963; PHELPS 1968)
- REFUGE PLAIN (WILLIAMS 1968)
- REFUGE PUNCTATE (WILLIAMS 1968)
- REFUGE INCISED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- REFUGE SIMPLE STAMPED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- REFUGE DENTATE STAMPED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- HORSE ISLAND PUNCTATE (CALDWELL 1952; WILLIAMS 1968; HEMMINGS 1971)
- AWDENAY PUNCTATE (WITH SAND TEMPER) (WADDELL 1965)
- STALLINGS PLAIN (GRIFFIN 1945; SEARS AND GRIFFIN 1950)
- STALLINGS SIMPLE STAMPED (STOLTMAN 1972)
- STALLINGS INCISED (STOLTMAN 1972)
- STALLINGS PUNCTATED (GRIFFIN 1945; SEARS AND GRIFFIN 1950)
- ST. SIMONS PLAIN (CALDWELL AND McCANN 1941; WILLEY 1949)
- ST. SIMONS INCISED AND PUNCTATED (CALDWELL AND McCANN 1941)
- BILBO PLAIN (WILLIAMS 1968)
- BILBO DECORATED (WILLIAMS 1968)
- ORANGE TYPES (SEARS AND GRIFFIN 1950)
- NORWOOD TYPES (PHELPS 1965)
- WHEELER TYPES (SEARS AND GRIFFIN 1950)

Shell,
Sand,
Fiber



Non-Tempered

Sand
Tempered

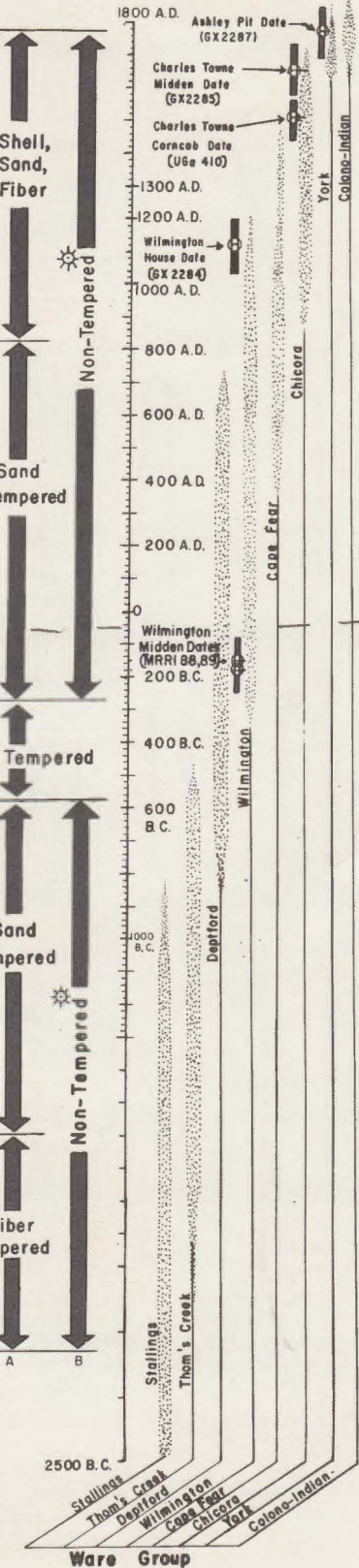
Sherd
Tempered

Sand
Tempered



Non-Tempered

Fiber
Tempered



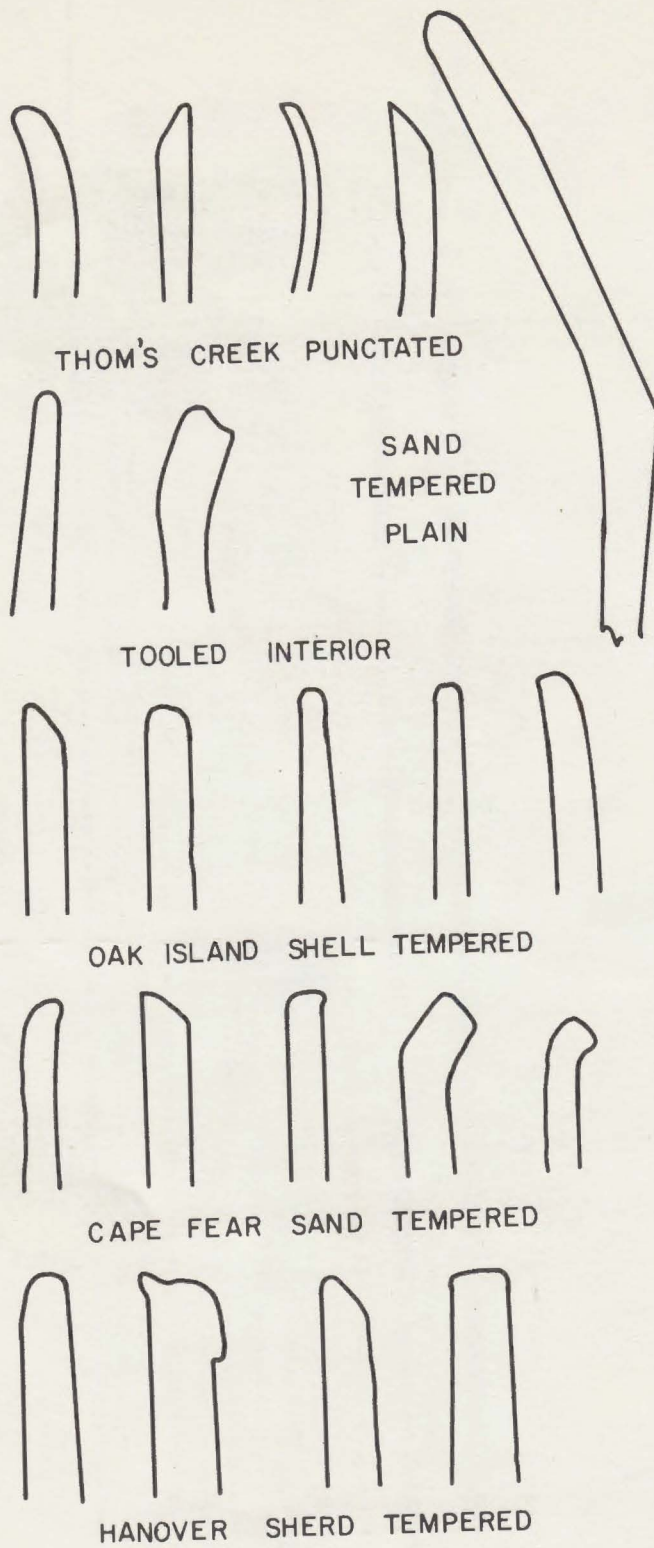
Mississippian
Woodland



THE PRACTICE OF IGNORING THE NON-TEMPERED VARIANT WITHIN THESE WARES, AND EMPHASIZING THE SURFACE FINISH OR DECORATION AS THE PRIMARY TYPOLOGICAL CRITERION, HAS OVERLOOKED THIS ATTRIBUTE AS A POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANT VARIABLE.

SINCE THE INTENTIONAL ADDITION OF TEMPERING TO A CLAY BODY REQUIRES A TASK SET NOT PRESENT WHEN CLAY IS MERELY GATHERED AND MADE INTO POTS, IT BEHOVES US TO CONSIDER THIS VARIABLE SPECIFICALLY IF OUR TENDENCIES ARE TO YIELD THE MOST DATA TOWARD CULTURAL INTERPRETATIONS.

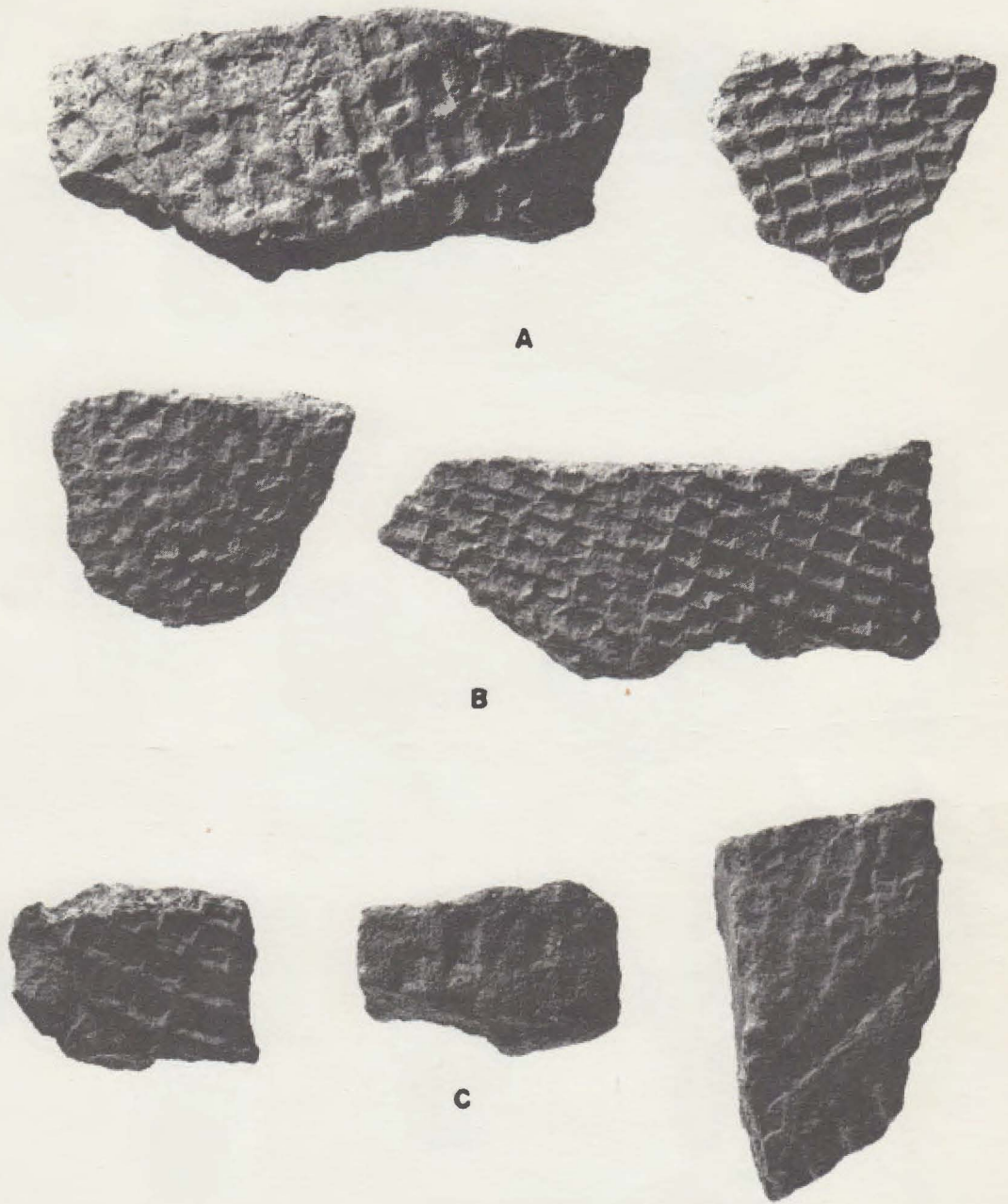
DEPTFORD, STALLINGS, AND OTHER WARES SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO VARIANT "A" (CONTAINING TEMPER), AND VARIANT "B" (NON-TEMPERED), FOR MORE SOPHISTICATED CERAMIC ANALYSIS TOWARD EXPLANATION ON THE CULTURAL LEVEL.



FULL SCALE
 INTERIORS LEFT

RIM PROFILES FOR VARIOUS WARES

FIGURE 13



A

B

C

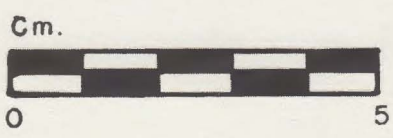
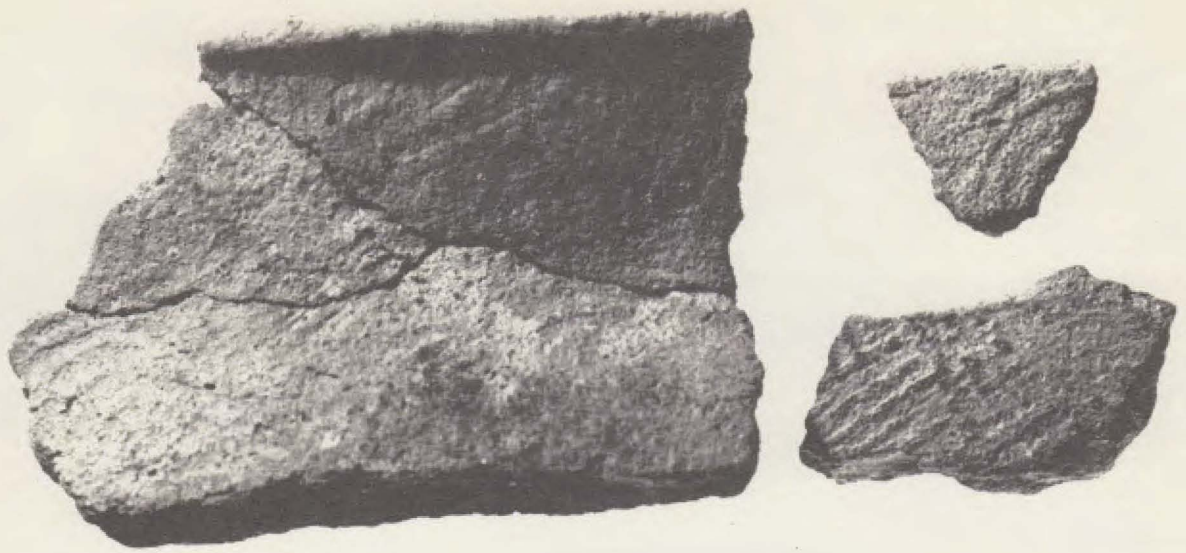


FIGURE 14. Check Stamped Types



A

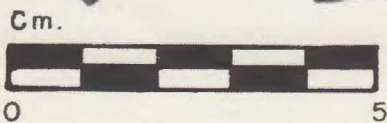


B

C



Ho 2



D

FIGURE 15. A - Complicated Stamped Sherds; B - Fiber Tempered Sherds; C - Steatite Tempered Plain; D - Projectile Point Types.

Also in the pit in small amounts were Creamware and Mottled Glazed Creamware, both of which would date the pit in the 1760s. Also in this pit were 54 sherds of Indian manufacture. Forty-seven of these, representing twelve vessels, were of the type described here as Brunswick Burnished. The others were of the type Brunswick Plain.

Paste

The paste is a very compact clay with no tempering aplastic added. The color is grey to black with a buff colored outer film resembling a slip occurring on some sherds resulting from the burnishing process. Black firing clouds on buff are frequent. The hardness is 3 1/2 to 4. The thickness averages .6 cm.

Surface Finish and Decoration

The high gloss burnish on the exterior and interior of these sherds is one of the outstanding characteristics of this type. The exterior is usually slightly more burnished than the interior. The burnishing is so glossy it resembles a glaze on some sherds. The burnishing tool may have been an English trade item since a steel knife appears to have been used to carve the shape of the rim and lip area of some sherds. The type is typically without decoration, however, three sherds from two bowls were etched after the burnishing was completed. The etching is on the interior of the bowl just below the lip, and consists of two lines etched in a scalloped decoration correlating with the scalloped shape of the lip (Fig. 16C). One sherd from a cazuela type bowl has a row of etched punctations around the shoulder area (Fig. 17A, right).

Form

Various types of bowls appear to be the major type vessel form represented. One sherd is from a globular bowl with a constricted rim area, but the others are from flat or round bottomed bowls with orifices varying from 3 to 9 1/2 inches, and from 2 to 3 inches deep. One sherd is from a cazuela type bowl, and has a row of etched punctations around the wide shoulder area. One very highly burnished loop handle fragment indicates that some of the bowls had loop handles, perhaps in imitation of the English Delft or Stoneware bowls with handles (Fig. 18).

A variety of rim forms are found on this type. The larger percentage of bowls have a slightly thinned rim and lip area with the lip cut flat, apparently by the use of a steel knife, but a few have rounded lips. Some rims turn out at an angle to the bowl at the angle typical of the eighteenth century White Salt-glazed Stoneware forms (Fig. 19). The etched bowl rims are of this type, and have the lip cut in a scallop similar to certain English types. One bowl rim has the carved lip shaped in a long scallop culminating in a notched peak (Fig. 16A, left).

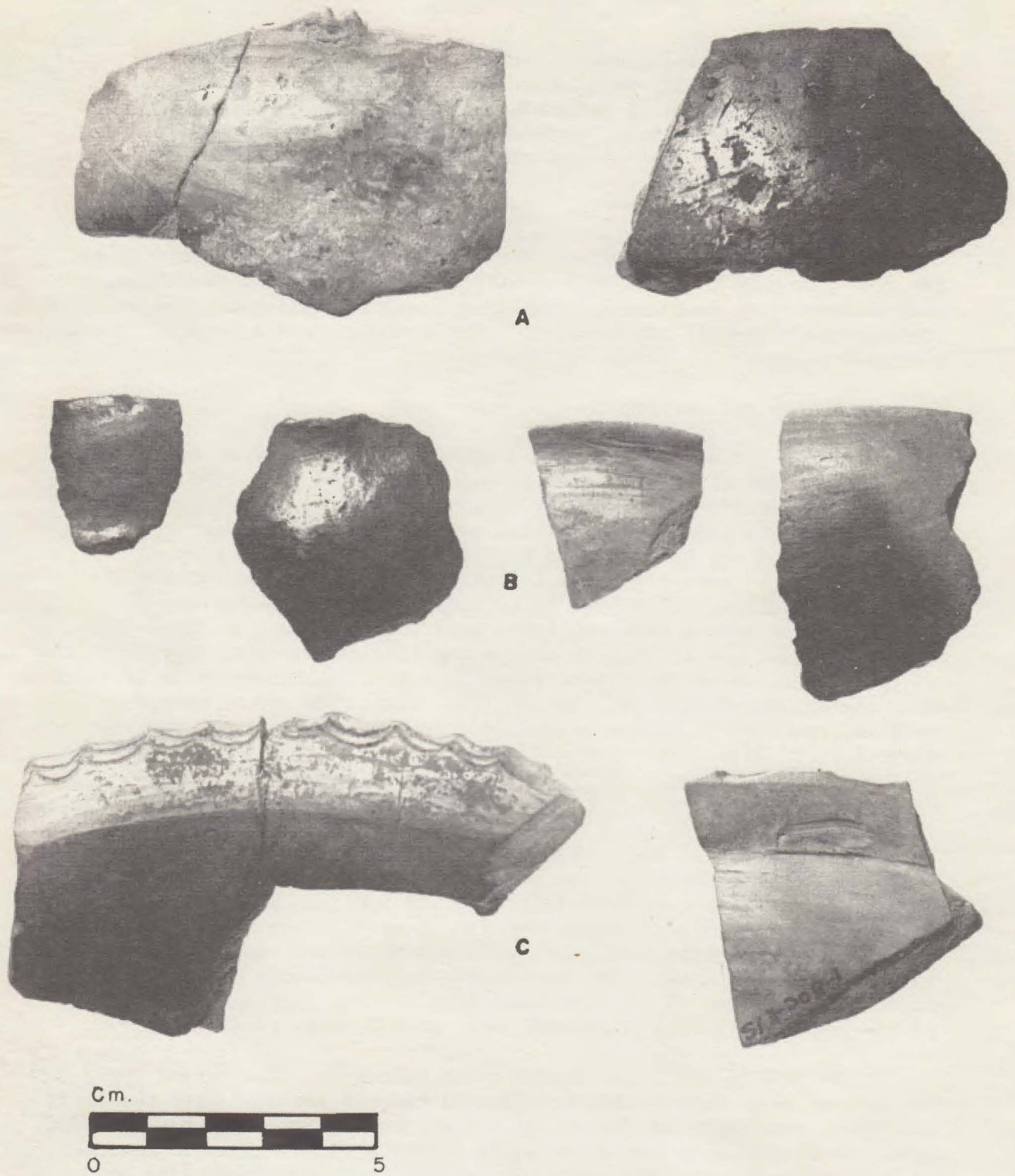


FIGURE 16. Brunswick Burnished Sherds From Brunswick Town.

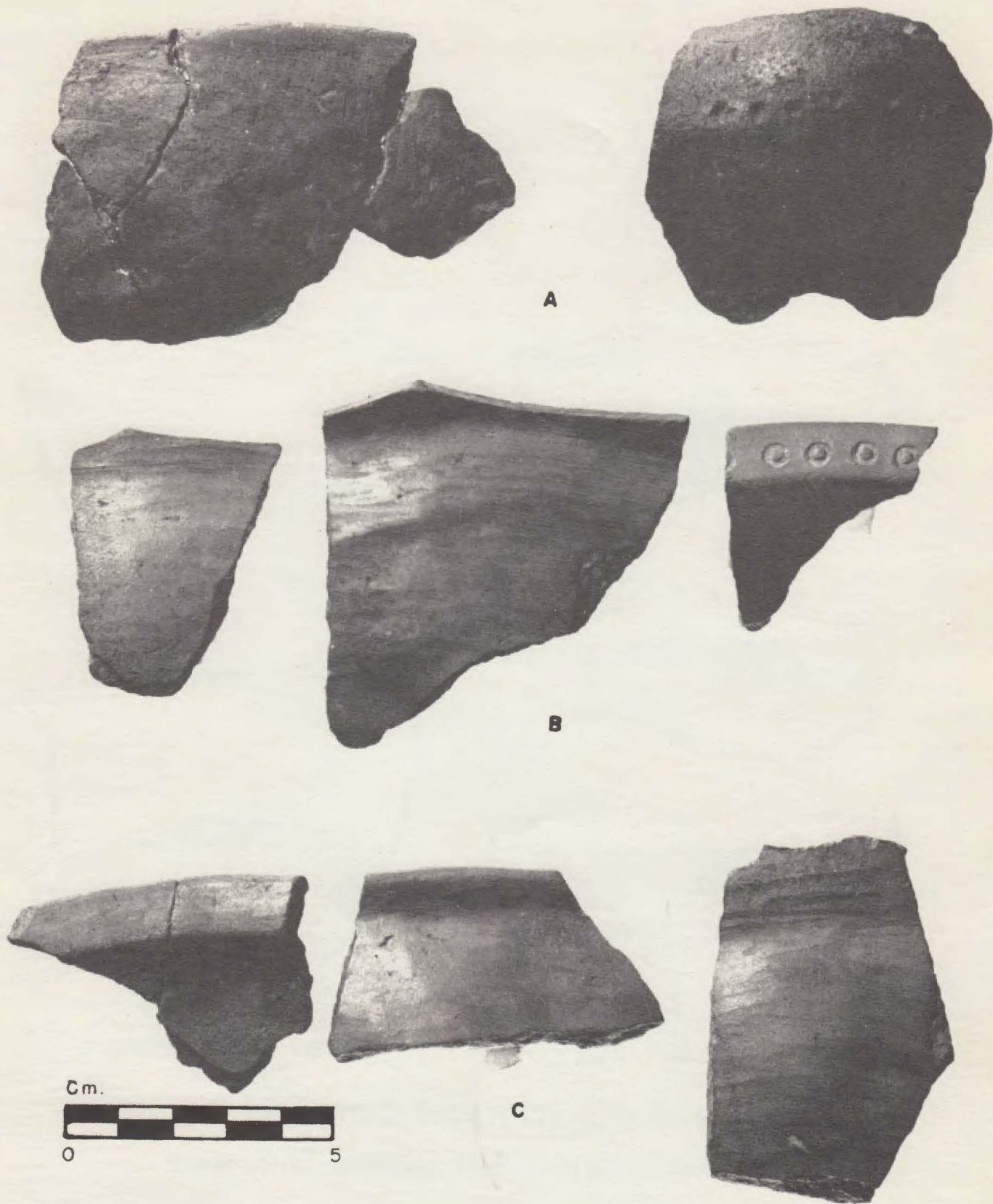
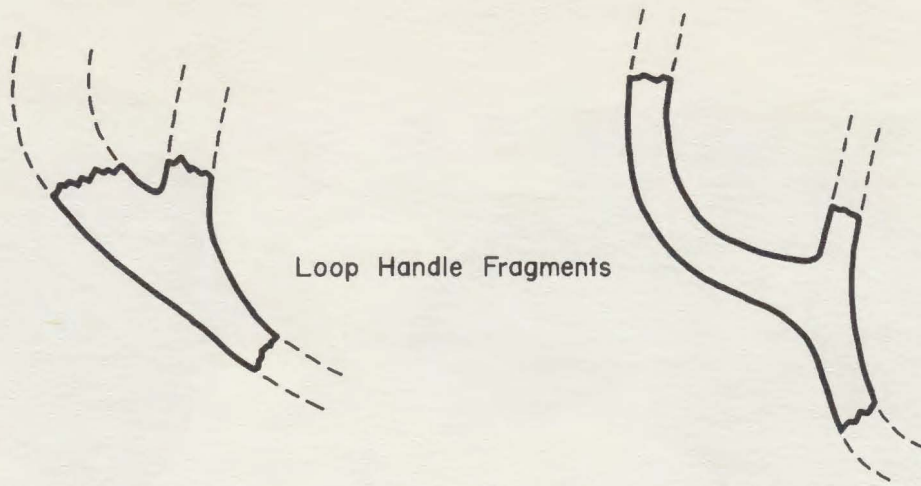
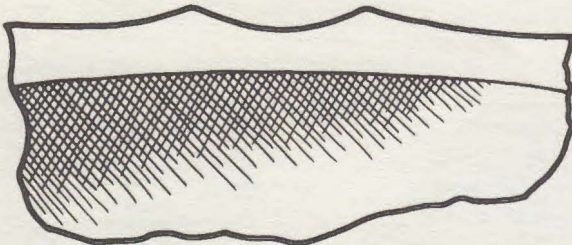
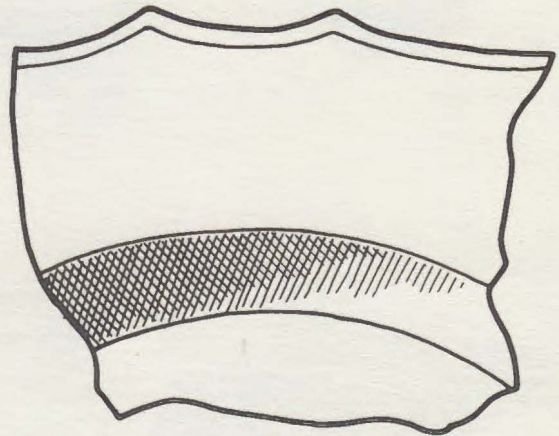
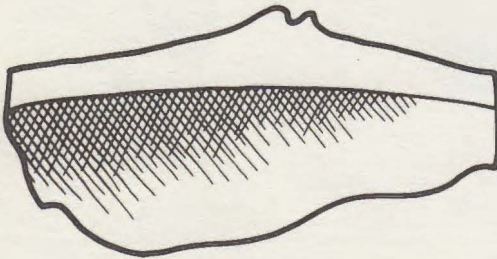
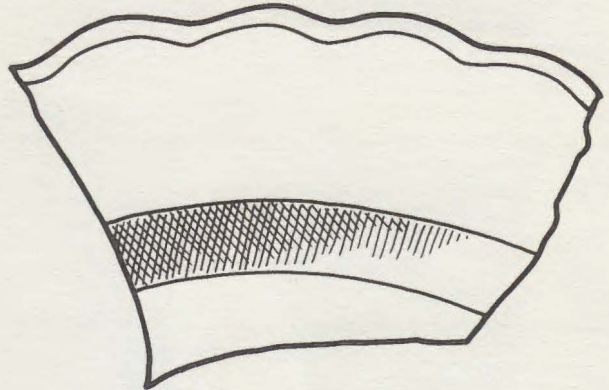
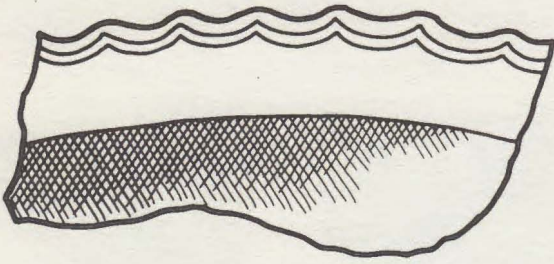


FIGURE 17. A - Left, Brunswick Plain; A - Right, Brunswick Burnished Cazuela Type with Etched Punctations from Brunswick; B & C Brunswick Burnished from Bath.



Loop Handle Fragments



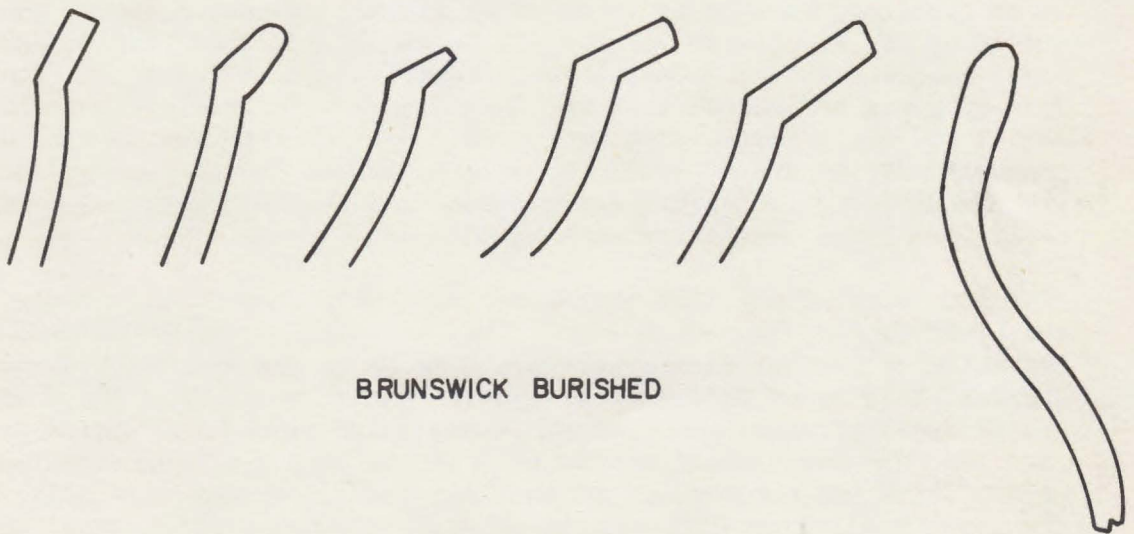
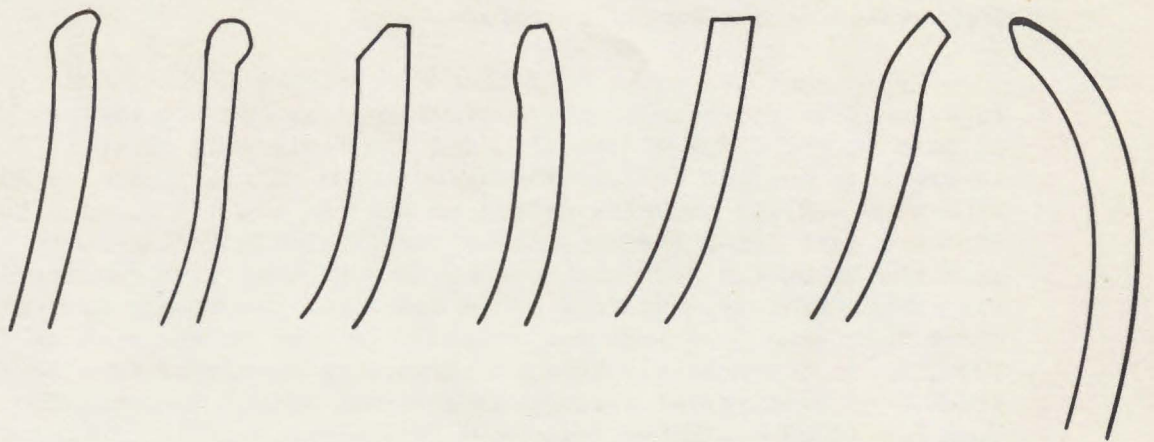
Rim Sherds

BRUNSWICK BURNISHED

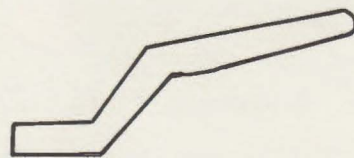
ENGLISH WHITE STONEWARE

Brunswick Burnished Compared with
English White Salt-glazed Stoneware

FIGURE 18.



BRUNSWICK BURNISHED



ENGLISH WHITE STONEWARE

BRUNSWICK BURNISHED RIM SECTIONS COMPARED
WITH ENGLISH WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE

FIGURE 19.

Similar scallops without the notch are typical of certain eighteenth century English forms (Fig. 18). One body sherd has a cross 1.5 cm. long etched on the exterior surface.

In summary it can be said that the Brunswick Burnished type obviously represents an attempt to copy various English ceramic styles. This is seen in the shape of the rim, and the scalloping of the lip, and in the loop handled bowls. The association of the Brunswick Burnished type with English ceramics dating as late as the 1760s and a bottle seal with the date 1766, indicates that some friendly Indians were trading with the Brunswick Town citizens as late as the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Since a reference cited previously indicates that there were some Cape Fear and Waccamaw Indians in the area as late as 1734, it is not unlikely that the Brunswick Burnished type may be the product of remnants of these groups around 1766. However, Ivor Noël Hume has found a similar type at Williamsburg, and attributes the ware to the Pamunkey Indians, who may have been trading the ware to the colonists there (Ivor Noël Hume, personal communication).

In June of 1960 while excavating a basement of a building in Bath, North Carolina, thought to be owned by Michael Coutanche around the middle of the eighteenth century, 27 Indian sherds from five vessels were found associated with mid-eighteenth century English ceramics. The primary types associated with the Indian ware were Oriental Porcelain, Delft, and White Salt-glazed Stoneware. A minor type was Mottled Glazed Creamware dating around 1760. Typologically the Indian pottery would fit the Brunswick Burnished description, and the same English ceramic types were found associated with it.

The color of the Bath sherds was more buff than black as were those sherds from Brunswick Town. The hardness, paste, burnish, rim form in imitation of English forms, were the same as on the Brunswick Burnished sherds. Only minor differences appear. One of these is a sherd with a row of small circular punctations .4 cm. apart around the inside face of the rim. The small notch at the peak of the long scalloped rim found at Brunswick was not present on the long scalloped rims from Bath, but the basic scalloping in imitation of English forms was present. Figure 17 B-C illustrates the Brunswick Burnished forms from Bath.

Brunswick Plain

A few sherds found associated with the Brunswick Burnished type along with the mid-eighteenth century English ceramics were not burnished. The paste characteristics are much the same as Brunswick Burnished, the primary difference being in the presence of an occasional particle of sand. The surface finish is hand smoothed, the fingerprints of the maker of the vessel showing clearly on some sherds. No etched or angled rims occur, the simple rounded bowl bottom being the primary type. The presence of this type with Brunswick Burnished seems to indicate a temporal relationship in the mid-eighteenth century. Figure 17A, left, illustrates a sherd of the Brunswick Plain type.

Projectile Points

No shell
at Ho-2

Only four projectile points were found during the survey. One of these, a small shallow side-notched type, was found at Bw-45. The other three were all found at the South Carolina site Ho-2. The largest of these, the Guilford Point (Coe 1952: 304) dates approximately six thousand years ago (South 1959a: 377). The small stemmed point shown in Figure 15D is the type described by Coe (1952) and termed Morrow Mountain II (Coe, personal communication). The small triangle point is the only one found that can be associated with ceramic materials. The triangle point has repeatedly been found to be associated with ceramic materials during the past fifteen hundred years.

Since no native stone suitable for working of projectile points is found in the area of the survey, it is not surprising that few points are found. Haag (1958: 114) mentions the scarcity of stone artifacts in the northeastern North Carolina area of his survey. The stone material that is found, therefore, is that which had been brought in from other areas. Although only four projectile points were found in the present survey, they were sufficiently identifiable to indicate that Indian groups have utilized the resources of the southeastern North Carolina area for a period of at least six thousand years.

AN INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MATERIAL CULTURE

The earliest evidence of Indian occupation in the survey area is the Morrow Mountain II projectile point. This type was found by Coe to pre-date the Guilford type, one of which was also found in the survey area (Coe, personal communication). It is thought that it dates around seven thousand years ago. The Guilford point, found above the Morrow Mountain type has been fairly well established at a date of at least six thousand years ago by radiocarbon dating of charcoal associated with the Halifax point (South 1959b) which was stratigraphically above the Guilford. This charcoal dated 5540 years ago \pm 350 (Crane and Griffin 1958: 1122-1123). These points are placed in the early Archaic culture period (Griffin 1952).

The steatite and fiber-tempered types are the earliest ceramic material found in the survey. Griffin says in regard to these types:

Along the coastal Piedmont area from New York into the Carolinas the earliest pottery has steatite particles incorporated as tempering, suggesting a gradual shift from stone bowls to ceramic forms. In the far southeast the earliest pottery is tempered with fiber and the shapes are those of the earliest stone containers (Griffin 1952: 357).

The steatite tempered sherd would seem to indicate some influence from the northern area during the earliest ceramic period, while the fiber tempered plain sherds would indicate a southern influence, being the northernmost occurrence of fiber tempered pottery so far reported (A. S. Waring, Jr., personal communication). Also indicative of a southern influence, are the Thom's Creek punctated sherds. This type is abundant along the lower Pee Dee and its coastal distribution is from Port Royal Sound north as far as Horry County. Its temporal position is pre-Deptford (A. J. Waring, Jr., personal communication). This punctated type was found in Brunswick and New Hanover Counties in this survey, thus extending further north the range of the distribution than was previously known. The type, known as Thom's Creek Punctated was described by Griffin in 1945. Some of the same "drag and jab" techniques found on Stallings Punctate sherds are seen on the punctated sherds from the survey area (Fig. 10D). (Sears and Griffin 1950b).

Another early type is represented by Deptford check stamped pottery (Fig. 14). The fact that one of the Deptford sherds recovered in the survey was sherd tempered suggests a possible relationship to the sherd tempered Hanover Series. From the few sherds of steatite tempered plain, fiber tempered plain, and Deptford linear check stamped pottery, along with Thom's Creek Punctated, it is clear that the Early Woodland period (Griffin 1952: 356) is well represented in the survey area.

Coe states that the fabric impressed surface finish is the earliest type in Piedmont North Carolina (Coe 1952: 306), and Haag points out that it was first in Mississippi and Kentucky (Haag 1958; 108). From the percentage relationship between the cord and fabric surface finishes on the Hanover Sherd Tempered Series, it appears that this type may represent an earlier series than the Cape Fear Sand Tempered Series. Whereas 75% of the Hanover Series is fabric impressed, only 36% of the Cape Fear Series has this surface finish, almost a reverse ratio.

The sherd tempered Hanover Series is similar in paste characteristics to Wilmington Cordmarked which follows closely the Deptford Period in Georgia (Caldwell 1952: 316). Haag mentions sherd and grit tempered sherds in his northeastern coastal survey area (Haag 1958: 69), but does not emphasize the sherd content of the paste, giving the impression that this was not an outstandingly prominent feature of his "Clay-Grit" type. Perhaps in the area of the present survey the grit was replaced entirely by the ground sherd temper. A sherd tempered Deptford sherd suggests a possible relationship to the Hanover Series, placing it earlier than the Cape Fear Series. Dr. A. J. Waring, Jr. (personal communication 1960) has a sherd with both a Deptford Linear Check Stamped and fabric impressed surface finish.

Another consideration tending to place the Cape Fear Sand Tempered Series later than the Hanover Sherd Tempered types is the presence of net impressed surface finish on the former and its absence on the latter. Haag quotes Coe in the belief that this form of surface finish began

about 1200 A.D. in the Uwharrie culture in the Piedmont, and reached its climatic growth by 1500 A.D., and did not persist into the eighteenth century (Haag 1958: 110). This fact would tend to place the sand tempered types later than the sherd tempered types.*

Haag points out that the cordmarking tradition moved from the northeastern area toward the south and west, with the time depth decreasing toward the south (Haag 1958: 109-10).

Oak Island Shell Tempered types present an interesting contrast to the shell tempered ware found by Haag (Haag 1958: 82). To begin with, Haag found no cordmarked shell tempered ware, while 20% of the Oak Island Shell Tempered Series is of the cordmarked type. Another contrast is found in that simple stamped surface finish pottery was found by Haag, while none was found in this survey. Also, among Haag's shell tempered ware, 49% was fabric impressed, while only three sherds, or .01 percent were fabric impressed in the present survey. Forty-four percent of the shell tempered ware found by Haag was plain, while in the present survey 68% was plain. Net impressed shell tempered pottery constituted 10% of all shell tempered types in the present survey, while none was found by Haag (Haag 1958: 68).

From the above comparison it can be seen that the net impressing idea was still being used in the southeastern North Carolina area when shell tempering became popular. This might tend to place net impressing in southeastern North Carolina slightly later than in the northeastern area. From the absence of cordmarked surface finish on shell tempered paste Haag concludes that the cordmarking tradition was gone by the time shell tempering was introduced (Haag 1958: 109). Since 20% of the Oak Island Series was cordmarked, this may indicate that the cordmarking technique continued much later in the southeastern North Carolina area. Another interesting contrast is in the major shell tempered type reported from the two areas. In the southeastern area it is a plain tooled surface finish, while in the northeastern area it is fabric impressed. The fabric impressed surface finish is represented by only 3 sherds in the present survey. Also of interest is the lack of simple stamped surface finish for the southeastern area. In regard to simple stamping, Haag concludes that it came into the northeastern North Carolina area long after plain and fabric marked types, and that it came from the north (Haag 1958: 111-12). Its absence in the southeastern area of North Carolina indicates that the technique did not arrive. The thinner body, the burnishing and the high percentage relationship of the plain shell tempered ware in the southeastern North Carolina

*[Note: 1976] Two radiocarbon dates for a small occupation area at Fort Johnson, S.C. containing only Hanover Fabric Impressed pottery were obtained from oyster shell from the Marine Resources Research Institute at Fort Johnson. These dates are: MRRI 88 2130 \pm 100 y B.P. (180 B.C.) and MRRI 89 2100 \pm 60 y B.P. (150 B.C.) (See South and Widmer 1976). These dates are certainly compatible with my interpretations regarding the temporal position of Hanover pottery made in 1960(S. South).

area, plus the fact that some of the cordmarked shell tempered sherds almost appear to have been made with a smooth, sinew type wrapped paddle, similar to simple stamping, might indicate that the shell tempered Oak Island Series is comparable temporally to Haag's shell tempered ware. Haag concludes that the simple stamped surface finish on shell tempered paste is the latest ware found in his area of investigation, entering there well within the historic period (Haag 1958: 119). The contemporary ware in the southeastern North Carolina area might be the Oak Island Shell Tempered Plain type.

Besides the Deptford sherds mentioned earlier, other check stamped types were found. Some of these may be much later types. Without excavation data with which to correlate these, it is difficult to place them temporally. The complicated stamped sherds indicate that some influence from the south and west of the area was entering southeastern coastal North Carolina, but more detailed analysis is not advisable without further samples through survey or excavation.

The Sand Tempered Plain type with incising and some circular punctations on cazuela type bowls may represent a relationship to the west where the form is also found with incised decoration, and is associated with the Lamar Period. Coe points out that the cazuela or "Lamar type" bowl found in the Hillsboro Focus in 1700 represents influence from the southwestern Piedmont during that period (Coe 1952: 331). The Sand Tempered Plain type may represent a similar influence on the southeastern North Carolina area. Some may also relate to Thom's Creek punctated pottery.

In summary of the ceramic material, it can be said that at the earliest pottery making period some influence from both the southern tradition, and the northern tradition can be seen in the fiber tempered and the steatite tempered sherds. Slightly later the punctated type entered from the south and still later a little Deptford entered. The major influence on ceramic styles, however, entered from the north in the form of fabric and cordmarked surface finishes. Some evidence tends to indicate an earlier priority for the sherd tempered types, perhaps contemporary with the Deptford period, with the sand tempered types later, followed by the shell tempered ware. The shell tempered plain ware may represent the pottery being made by the Siouan Cape Fear and Waccamaw Indians in the area during historic times.

If as has been suggested here, the shell tempered Oak Island Series represents the ceramics being made by groups in the area during historic times, i.e. during the seventeenth century, the question might arise as to the development of the ceramics during the next hundred years. From our historical references we would suspect that all Indians were gone from the area by the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and no archeological evidence found during the course of the survey indicates otherwise. However, in excavating a midden in Brunswick Town dating after 1766, Indian pottery was found in such quantity that it was quite obvious that it was trade material. Also in

excavating a basement in Bath dating at the same time period, the same type Indian pottery was found. This type has been termed Brunswick Burnished.

The Brunswick Burnished type shows the influence of English ceramics on the Indian potters of mid-eighteenth century. The Burnished pottery found at Brunswick Town may represent the work of remnants of Siouan tribes in the Cape Fear area, while the Brunswick Burnished type found at Bath may be the work of Algonquians in that area. In Virginia a similar ware was being made by the Pamunkey Indians (Ivor Noël Hume, personal communication). These data suggest that wherever colonists and Indians came in contact the result was an Indian ware made in imitation of European forms.

SUMMARY

The archeological evidence collected during this survey of the southeastern North Carolina area indicates occupation by Indian groups in the area for a period approaching eight thousand years. The most recent evidence found during the course of the survey dates as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century, but a later type, similar in some respects, was found at Brunswick Town and Bath, and indicates trade with the colonists as late as 1766, as well as considerable influence of English ceramics on the Indian wares. The similarity of this Brunswick Burnished type to the Catawba Burnished pottery made on the reservation at Leslie, South Carolina today is remarkable (Fig. 20). The burnishing technique, the firing clouds producing a black and buff ware, the paste characteristics, and the limitation of contemporary forms of the dominant culture of which they are a part, are characteristics produced by the Indian potters of today that are almost identical to those of the 1760s.

The considerable time depth in the area, both in the preceramic period, and during pottery making times, indicates that further survey work and excavation of sites should produce data of value in demonstrating the similarity and the contrast between the archeological materials in southeastern North Carolina and adjacent areas.

In summary it can be said that from the earliest pottery making times the southeastern North Carolina area was host to ceramic influences, both from the northern cordmarked, fabric impressed tradition, and from the southern fiber temper, plain, punctated, complicated and check stamped tradition. The area was an aboriginal Basin Street where cultural elements from the north and south did meet.

Looking to the problem stated in the introduction, we can compare our findings with the questions asked before the survey began. One of these was the belief that, for geographical reasons, the area of south-

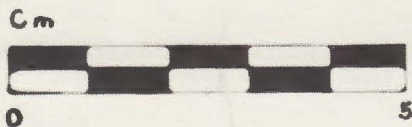


FIGURE 20. Catawba Burnished Vase of Mid-20th Century from Reservation at Leslie, South Carolina.

eastern North Carolina might show an interesting contrast of cultural materials with the area of northeastern North Carolina studied by Haag. A closer relationship with the cultures to the south and west than to the north was postulated for the survey area.

The second question concerned the difference in the cultural assemblages during the historic time period. The area of Haag's survey was known to have been occupied by Algonquian Indians, and the southeastern North Carolina area by Siouan Indians during this period. Would a difference be seen in the artifact collections representing this time period? The evidence indicates that shell tempered pottery was probably the type being used during the historic contact era. Certain differences occur, however, tending to indicate that net impressing and cordmarking lasted longer in the southeastern area than in northeastern North Carolina, and that fabric impressing had virtually disappeared, while in the northeastern area fabric impressing was the major shell tempered type.

While simple stamped shell tempered pottery is thought by Haag to be the historic period pottery type, the shell tempered plain ware is the major shell tempered ware in the southeastern area, and is thought to compare temporally with the simple stamped type in the northeastern area. This difference in pottery surface treatment after European contact between the Siouan and Algonquian coastal areas of coastal North Carolina is a contrast to be closely studied in further work in these areas.

A final question was in regard to the difference in cultural material within the survey area. Would the material culture change with the disappearance of the sound area below Cherry Grove Beach, South Carolina? The shell mantle did disappear, and the sites became more difficult to find. When they were found they were concentrated on the banks of streams and swamps entering the ocean. Only one change in the pottery types below the sound area was noticed. This was the increase on the sites in this area of the Thom's Creek punctated type pottery, tending to indicate a southern origin for this type. This conclusion has been verified by Dr. A. J. Waring, Jr. who pointed out its distribution in South Carolina. The southern increase in the percentage of this type is shown in Table 1, where the sites are arranged from north to south.

The questions asked before the work began have been answered, to some extent at least, as a result of the survey. A longer collecting period would, no doubt, have resulted in the location of many more sites, and a greater quantity of data for analysis. However, this survey is intended only as a peephole into the aboriginal cultures in the area. It is hoped that it might be of some value as a starting point from which future archeological investigation in the area might proceed toward investigation of Indian remains other than those so closely oriented to the utilization of tidal resources. The method used in this four day survey to collect data from 81 locations has emphasized that area on the mainland immediately adjacent to the tidal resources of the Carolina sound. Future work in this area should focus on those areas not so oriented in order to discuss contrasts in cultural material resulting from differing utilization of environmental resources in this area. Such a survey will require far more than four days, and a different approach than was used here in order to locate such occupation areas.

Sites with Distribution of Sherds by Type

Table 1

Sites	HANOVER		CAPE FEAR			OAK	ISLAND				TOOLED		INT.	Thom's Creek Punctated	Sand T. Plain	Fiber Temp.	Deptford Check Stamp	Comp. Stamp	Steatite T.	TOTAL
	CM	FI	CM	FI	NI	CM	FI	NI	P	CM	FI	NI								
Nh-1	3	2	7	18	2	1				3	2	1			19					58
Nh-2	4	18	12	8	1	1							6		2					52
Nh-3			1	5							2		2		1					11
Nh-4		1		8								1							1	11
Nh-5	1	4	2	2		1					2	31								43
Nh-6		13		13						3				4						33
Bw-1														18						18
Bw-2		3	13			1		1	10											28
Bw-3			5				1	1								1				8
Bw-4				1						10			1							12
Bw-5			3			4														7
Bw-6		8	6	8																22
Bw-7	1	4	5	4	1			1	3	1			1	3	1					25
Bw-8	1	3	3	4		3		1	1							2				18
Bw-9			1		1	1			3	1										7
Bw-10	9	35	60	4				1	5	2	6		7							129
Bw-11	3	15	3	8						2			1	2						34
Bw-12	4	13	4	5	1			1	1					5						34
Bw-13	2	2	8			1			5	2			1	1	2					24
Bw-14	19	55	21	13	2	2			11	2										125
Bw-15	6	16	10			1		3	9	1	3	4	2	6						61
Bw-16	10	6	5	3		1		12						1						38
Bw-17	4	12	6	5					4	3	9	2	5							50
Bw-18	8	9	11	1	1	2			1	4		1				4				42
Bw-19	11	25	7	4	1	3				4	2		2							59
Bw-20	5	8	1	2		1			2	6		2			1					28
Bw-21	8	20	12	4		9		1	10	8	5	1	2	1						81
Bw-22	12	27	12	3		1		1	20	2				1						79
Bw-23		2	4	6																12
Bw-24		2	3	2				1												8
Bw-25		2	3	4	5			1												15
Bw-26	2	32	9	17	1	5				4										70
Bw-27	2	8	1	3	3				5											22
Bw-28	5	16				1					12		2							36
Bw-29	1	12	1	5	1															20
Bw-30	10	22	3	1	1	3			3			3								46
Bw-31	2	11	7	4	1	1			7	1	2		1							37
Bw-32		4		5					1											10
Bw-33			1							1	1				2					5
Bw-34	2			2		1			2	7	5				7					26
Bw-35									2	1	2									5
Bw-36	20	23																		43
Bw-37	14	28	9	1	1				7	1	1		3	1						66
Bw-38	1	1	1	1																4
Bw-39		19	2	2	1						7									31
Bw-40		2	1	7							4									14

Sites with Distribution of Sherds by Type

Table 1 (Continued)

Sites	HANOVER		CAPE FEAR			OAK	ISLAND				TOOLED		INT.	Thom's Creek Punctated	Sand T. Plain	Fiber Temp.	Deptford Check Stamp	Comp. Stamp	Steatite T.	TOTAL
	CM	FI	CM	FI	NI	CM	FI	NI	P	CM	FI	NI								
Bw-41		2			5									2						9
Bw-42					2										2					4
Bw-43		2	2		4															8
Bw-44	6	11	5	6		3							2	34						67
Bw-45		9	1																	10
Bw-46		3			2															5
Bw-47		2																		2
Bw-48	8	16	12	17	1					3	3	3		10	15					88
Bw-49	1	29	9	6						1				2	2		1			51
Bw-50	1	10	X	X	X															11
Bw-51	5		4	1	1	2									7					20
Bw-52	6	12	3	2		1		1	2	2										29
Bw-53	9	28	8	6	5				10			1			3					70
Bw-54		15	1	4								1					1			22
Bw-55	19	23	8	1	2	1			6	9					11		3			83
Bw-56	3		3						1	1	2									10
Bw-57		8	3	1			1		1											14
Bw-58	3	10		4					8						7					32
Bw-59	2	7	3						2											14
Bw-60		1	3												2					6
Bw-61	4	9	16				1						5	4	4		3			46
Bw-62	1	8	2	1					4						9					25
Bw-63		16	1							1	5			1	3					27
Bw-64		7	2						1	1	2				2			2		17
Bw-65	2	12	3	1						2	3									23
Bw-66		4	1						3		1			28	2					39
Ho-1	3	20		5					1		2			1	1					33
Ho-2	3	11	1	8						1	1			1	4		2	3		35
Ho-3				1											2					3
Ho-4		6	6	4	1				3					2	12					34
Ho-5	2	2	9	3	2				1					19	18					56
Ho-6	3	17	34	3	2				3	6	1			8	18		3			98
Ho-7			3	2	4					1				27						37
Ho-8			20							2					19		10			51
Ho-9			13	1	1															15
Totals	251	783	439	273	43	51	3	26	168	94	119	25	204	186	7	20	8	1	2701	

Key: CM - Cord Marked
 FI - Fabric Impressed
 NI - Net Impressed
 P - Punctated

the mainland immediately adjacent to the tidal resources of the Carolina sound. Future work in this area should focus on those areas not so oriented in order to discover contrasts in cultural material resulting from differing utilization of environmental resources in this area. Such a survey will require far more than four days, and a different approach than was used here in order to locate such occupation areas.

AN INFERENTIAL SUMMARY OF THE PREHISTORIC CULTURES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN NORTH CAROLINA COASTAL AREA

The Early Hunters

The finding of spear points dating at least seven thousand years ago in the survey area indicates the presence of Indians sometimes referred to as The Early Hunters (South 1959b). Our knowledge of these Indians, based on their non-perishable artifacts, indicates that they were hunters of large game. The spear was their primary weapon, the bow and arrow not being known until centuries later. Along with the spear they often carried a chipped stone ax. (Coe 1952: 304) They traveled in search of game, and occasionally visited the area of southeastern North Carolina. The virtual absence of stone in the area resulted in the importation of stone tools from elsewhere, and no doubt to the invention of alternative materials to remedy this deficiency.

The Gatherers

Several thousand years after the first Early Hunters entered the area, other Indians came and stayed to utilize the natural resources. For fifty miles in the survey area the terrace beside the sound is scattered with a mantle of oyster and clam shells from Indian meals. Among these shells were found the major portion of the pottery fragments located in the survey. The absence of pottery among the shell in many places may indicate that some was collected in pre-pottery times. It might also indicate that much of the shell may have been collected by the Indians during seasonal visits to the sound to collect oysters, during which time they may not have taken pottery vessels with them. The concentration of the shell on the off-sound side of the terrace ridge in many instances may indicate that the shell was collected during winter months when protection from the cold ocean winds was desired. This of course, is the collecting pattern for oysters today due to the poor quality of summer oysters, and may have been so in aboriginal times as well.

These Gatherers were still hunters, and the virtual absence of spear points among the shell may indicate that some use was made of perishable objects or those not easily recognizable as spear points such as shell fragments, garfish teeth, slivers of bone and reeds.

This inference is based also on the fact that there is no stone suitable for the manufacture of stone artifacts in the area. Any stone projectile points found, therefore, were imported from other areas.

Along with their shellfish gathering and game hunting, these people no doubt utilized other resources such as nuts, acorns, berries, roots, and fish. The utilization of the natural resources of the area, centered around the gathering of shellfish, continued for centuries with little significant change in the way of life of The Gatherers.

The Historic Period Indians

At some unknown point, while the Gatherers were filling themselves with oysters and acorns, the idea of farming must have entered the area. We have direct evidence of this in documented accounts of early explorers in the area. The question is, just how much importance did farming play in the economy of people who had always depended so strongly upon the gathering of shellfish and acorns for their livelihood? We can be quite certain that they did not suddenly give up their gathering ways and take up farming, but they did utilize farming along with their gathering.

Historic references can be quite valuable in regard to interpreting something of the economy of an Indian group from statements made by early explorers. For instance, when Hilton explored the coasts of the Carolinas in 1663 and made contact with Indians on the banks of the Cape Fear River they presented him with baskets of shad, mullet and acorns (Milling 1940: 205). Later they chased an Indian who had shot an arrow at them. "We went to his hut, and pulled it down, brake his pots, platters and spoons, tore his deerskins and mats in pieces and took away a basket of Akorns" (Milling 1940: 205). From these references, noticeably lacking in any reference to corn, we might draw the inference that these Indians depended to a great extent upon an acorn gathering economy, along with fishing.

One of the purposes of Hilton's voyage was to locate a herd of cattle thought to have been abandoned by earlier settlers in the area around 1661. "Hilton found that the Indians jealously guarded their cattle, not even permitting other Indians to see them, much less the English. Nevertheless they brought "very good and fat Beef several times which they could afford very reasonable, also fat and very large Swine" (Milling, 1940: 206). This fact indicates that the Indians on the Cape Fear were becoming herdsmen, a fact we might not have suspected at such an early date had it not been for this reference.

When Nicholas Carteret, a settler, arrived and landed just south of our survey area near the mouth of the Waccamaw River, the Indians greeted them in a friendly manner. Milling quotes Carteret,

As we drew to the shore, a good number of Indians appeared, clad with deare skins, having with them bows and arrows, but our

Indian calling out Appada they withdrew and lodged their bows and returning ran up to the middle in mire and water to carry us ashore, where, when we came, they gave us the stroaking complimt of the country and brought deare skins, some raw, some drest, to trade with us, for which we gave them knives, beads and tobacco and glad they were of the Market. By and by came theire women clad in theire Mosse roabs, bringing their pots to boyle a kind of thickening which they pound and make food of, and as they order it being dryed makes a pretty sort of bread. They brought also plenty of Hickery nutts, a wallnut in shape and taste, only differing in the thickness of the shell and smallness of the kernel (Milling 1940: 206-207).

Again we have no mention of corn, and our inference from these refer- ences would be that these Indians along the Carolina coast depended upon fishing, hunting, herding (among one group at least), and gathering of acorns, hickory nuts and roots. Farming, then, would appear to have played a minor role in their economy. However, these same Siouan Sewee Indians were spoken of in a letter from William Owen to Lord Ashley,

When...provision was at the scarcest with us, yet they daylie supplied us y^t we were better stored at (the ship's) return than when she went, having 25 days provision in store besides 3 tunn of Corne more which they promised to procure for us when we pleased to come for itt at Seweh (Milling 1940: 207n, quoted from Shaftsbury Papers, p. 201).

With this reference we learn that some corn was available at the Sewee village, indicating that these Indians, at least, were probably engaging in some agriculture.

From these sources we find, then, that the Indians in our survey area still depended upon the resources of the sound and the river for fish and shellfish, the trees for acorns and nuts, and the ground for roots and corn.

After these early contacts with the coastal Carolina Indians in the 1660s, little more is known of them until the early years of the eighteenth century when they were said to have moved to South Carolina. In 1726 Brunswick Town, the first town to last for many years in the Cape Fear area, was established almost in the center of our survey area. The last mention of Indians in the area was in 1734. Some Indians may not have moved into South Carolina, however, for in the 1760's the Brunswick Burnished type pottery was being made by some Indians in the vicinity and traded to the residents of Brunswick Town. This information introduces a possible Indian occupation in the area at a much later date than had been thought from historical documents. The fact that such trade is not mentioned in the documents is no indication that such did not take place. The small amount of trade by friendly Indians, remnants of once larger tribal groups in

the area, with the colonists was of no particular interest to anyone at the time. The familiar sight of an occasional Indian on the streets of Brunswick Town, perhaps trading furs and a little pottery for a few supplies was no cause for comment. Who these Indians were we are not sure, but we do know that only a few decades previously the Cape Fear and Waccamaw were in the area of Brunswick Town. It is not unlikely that the makers of the Brunswick Burnished pottery were members of one of these groups. How much of their original culture they still possessed at this time is difficult to say, but no doubt they had adopted many of the artifacts and other elements of English colonial culture through their contact with the citizens of the colonial towns. However, when the British burned Brunswick in 1776 no Indian would walk its streets again.

A postscript to the examination of our survey area relates to the Brunswick Burnished pottery found in Bath. This is of interest in that it is in the area of Haag's survey, and that neither in the present survey, nor in Haag's was the Brunswick Burnished type found on an Indian site. This means that neither Haag nor I looked in the places where sites of mid-eighteenth century Indians could be located. These sites would probably be very small and perhaps located in swampy or other isolated, unimpressive areas where archeologists are not inclined to look. This is assuming that the ware was locally made; if it was imported by ship no such sites would be expected to be found. Our greatest hope, therefore, in completing the picture of Indian ceramic development and trade routes during the twilight years of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries may lie in the excavation of more historic site ruins of the period. The information gained through the location of the Brunswick Burnished type at Brunswick Town is an example of the value of this approach.

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