

BULLETIN  
OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF  
NORTH CAROLINA



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Dues, \$1.00 a year. Extra copies of Bulletin, 25¢ for members,  
50¢ for non-members.

PARTICIPATION IN THIS IMPORTANT WORK IS OPEN TO ALL WHO WOULD LIKE  
TO HAVE A PART IN UNRAVELLING AND RECORDING FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS  
THE TRUE FACTS ABOUT THE INDIANS WHO OCCUPIED NORTH CAROLINA BE-  
FORE OUR FOREFATHERS.

## AN EDITORIAL

A NEW GOAL . . . A report of the excavation of an Indian village site in Randolph County during the summer of 1936 was a prominent feature of the program at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina, held in Chapel Hill last October. The Randolph County expedition was the first attempt of any North Carolina group to carry out a scientific excavation project. Although the work in this area was not completed, members of the society were gratified with the progress made.

At the annual meeting, the society listed several projects for the year ahead. Among these was the proposed excavation of a mound on Little River, Montgomery County.

Some time later, news came to officials of the society that the owner of the mound was planning to level it for more convenient cotton planting. Interested in this report, the president and secretary of the society visited the owner, L. D. Frutchey, and proposed to him that he give the mound site to the state for a public park, which he generously agreed to do. Our officers then took the matter up with the Department of Conservation and Development and met a favorable response. Thus there has come through the efforts of our society and the fine public spirit of Mr. Frutchey the first public archaeological reservation in the state. Plans for excavation as a W.P.A. project were approved, with financial assistance from the State Museum and the Archaeological Society. Work has already begun under direction of Joffre L. Coe, field director. The Frutchey Mound Committee, appointed by the president of the society, is composed of H. M. Doerschuk, chairman, Dr. J. B. Bullitt, Harry T. Davis, Thurmond Chatham and Joffre L. Coe. It is expected that the excavation will continue for months, and there will be abundant opportunity for citizens of the state to witness archaeological field work on an important site.

D.L.R.

## UNRAVELING TENNESSEE'S PREHISTORY

T. M. B. Lewis  
Department of American Archaeology  
University of Tennessee

The available amount of scientific data concerning the prehistory of the Southeast is almost negligible. Our great museums of the North, East, and West have been sending staffs of investigators into their own fields for some years and much has been accomplished. The educational institutions of the Southeast and the public in general appear to be just as much interested in the revelation of the past, but funds for research have been lacking.

The emergency relief program which was instituted in 1933 opened up splendid possibilities for archaeological investigation in this part of the country. The fact that relatively no material and very little equipment is required for this type of work makes possible a low man-year expenditure, a very desirable condition and one which has prompted the W.P.A. to cooperate to the fullest extent.



Investigations began in Tennessee early in January 1934, the scene of operations being the Norris Dam reservoir. The work extended over a period of six months and was sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The pay roll of the supervisors and laborers was carried by the C.W.A. All sites of any importance including caves and some sites bordering on the reservoir area were investigated. One village site was completely excavated with the work of about 75 men. At the peak of operations six sites were under investigation simultaneously in three counties. At the completion of the Norris Basin work in July 1934 the University of Tennessee assumed the sponsorship and the work has continued without interruption throughout the state. At present about 125 men are employed in the investigation of two sites located in the Chickamauga Dam reservoir, and about 40 men on a site 20 miles west of Nashville.

During the past three years we have recovered much interesting evidence and our collection is probably unique insofar as museum collections go, in that we have full and complete data, photographic and otherwise, concerning the circumstances of the finding of every specimen in the entire collection. We have encountered a number of diverse cultures and a disturbing overlapping of cultural traits, as indicated by modes of burial, artifacts, potsherds, architectural remains, etc. We hope, of course, to be able to group these cultural traits eventually, but we have a rough and rugged road to travel before that goal is reached.

Findings have made it necessary to set aside many conclusions of former investigators who have worked in Tennessee. The large pyramidal mounds, which reach 80 feet in height in some instances, were thought at one time to be sterile of evidence, but we have discovered that they are not quite so resistant to interpretation as formerly supposed. They have resulted from a successive accumulation of superimposed floor levels, on which were constructed the main ceremonial houses of the villages. Each floor bears the evidence of a post mold pattern, fire place, altar and other features. Occasionally many burials are found beneath these ceremonial house floors.

The so-called hut rings or house circles of middle and west Tennessee have been reported by previous investigators to contain the remains of circular dwelling houses. We have made a thorough investigation of many of these and in all instance have discovered rectangular post mold patterns. Very interesting artifacts have been found upon the floors of these dwelling houses.

Previous investigators have accepted the material remains which have been recovered from the little Tennessee river sites as of Cherokee origin, in the knowledge that these sites were occupied by the Over Hill Cherokee during early historic times. These people, however, informed the early traders that the earthworks were present when their ancestors reached that area. In the fields adjacent to these mounds are many burials. The mortuary objects associated with them indicate definitely that these burials which are not contained in the mounds are of Cherokee origin. Those included in the mounds, however, have with them artifacts which are not at all comparable in design and probably represent the original occupants of the sites prior to the advent of the Cherokee.

We know of no mounds in the Over Hill Cherokee territory which are still intact; all appear to have been opened by Smithsonian investigators in the 90's or by relic hunters. The village sites adjacent to the mound contain



potsherds from the mounds and from Cherokee occupation. The whole has been churned by the plow for many years, with the result that the evidence can no longer be segregated with respect to the two cultures which occupied these sites.

There appears to be nothing distinctive about the mortuary objects associated with the Cherokee burials on these sites. The presence of silver ornaments of European design establishes them definitely as Cherokee burials, and none of these trade objects have been found associated with burials in the mounds. The pottery and other objects of both stone and shell which accompany the Cherokee burials would hardly provide the investigator with culture determinants by which to identify Cherokee culture, due to an apparent amalgamation of traits borrowed here and there as contacts were made during the migration of these people from their earlier habitat in the Northeast.

The major portions of the Southeast's prehistory have already been destroyed by the unscientific investigator, cultivation, and erosion. Within a few more decades practically every iota of the remaining evidence will have been obliterated. If the record of aboriginal times is to be interpreted, extensive scientific investigation must be carried on during the next quarter century. There is some likelihood that the Federal Government in cooperation with the states will hereafter continue some sort of an employment administration in order to curb depressions. The Archaeological Society of North Carolina is capable of exerting sufficient influence to secure a reasonable amount of labor to be carried on the pay rolls of such an administration and a trained supervisor to be employed by the University of North Carolina.

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#### DATES FOR THE MOUND BUILDERS

Florence M. Hawley  
Department of Anthropology  
University of New Mexico

Archaeology in the mound builder area of the Middle West and of the Southeast was well under way before investigation had started in the Pueblo area of the Southwest; both studies struggled along with their difficult problems of reconstructing the past, and both found themselves stumped on the problem of chronologies, the time element. How old were the Basket Makers and the Pueblos of the Southwest? Did the Mound Builders live 500 or 5,000 years ago? And was this site older than the next one or younger?

Such problems worried the Southwest and brought forth various estimates which diverged from each other by hundreds and sometimes by thousands of years. Then, in 1927, Dr. A. E. Douglass of the University of Arizona brought out the first accurate dates for prehistoric pueblos, and these dates gave not only the year in which the timbers were cut for the roofs of a dwelling but also the season of the year in which they were cut. The method was dendrochronology, the study of the rings of the trees as seen in a cross cut of the ancient timbers and in the rings of growing trees. In a study which began as a branch

from astronomy and climatology, he discovered that trees grow large rings in wet years and small rings in dry years. The pattern of these rings is consistent over a considerable area of ground and may be traced from tree to tree, within one species. Trees growing on high ground show all of their rings smaller than those growing on low ground, but the relative proportions of the rings for certain years are the same.

By matching together the records of many trees from one area, he obtained a generalized record or master chart for that period in that area. Then, by matching the outer ring records of trees cut some time before onto the inner ring records of trees cut recently, he was able to extend his chart into the past. By using the old beams of modern pueblo roofs, and then those from pueblos of the historic period, he was finally able to carry his chart back far enough into the past so that the records of the unknown period represented by the prehistoric period could be matched onto the inner end of his master chart and those prehistoric logs dated. That dating provided the actual dates for the pueblos, and that work, after its long and arduous years of experiment and toil, set Southwestern archaeology on its feet in the line of periods and developments.

Only a comparatively few types of trees could be used for this work, because only a few gave good records in this area, but of those trees, large pieces of logs or small pieces of charcoal which still carried the pattern of the rings could be used equally well for dating. More and earlier ruins are being dated annually, pottery and masonry types are being dated, and the history of pueblo developments and migrations is being written.

In the meantime the archaeologists of the Mound Builder area have wondered what they were going to do about their chronologies, for it was thought that the area was so damp that annual variations in precipitation would not show in the tree ring records. In 1934 the University of Chicago decided to send the writer into the field to investigate possibilities for tree ring dating, and to the surprise of all it was found that pines, oaks, and cedars could be used for dating here, even though it would be necessary to construct new master charts for the area or areas in which these trees grow before any actual dating could be attempted. Consequently a call was sent out to all the archaeologists and to the institutions and societies working in the field to save all good or even partly decayed wood and all charcoal from mounds, and a program of collecting specimens from modern trees, which must form the basis for the master charts, was worked out. The fine feeling of cooperation in retrieving and saving the ancient specimens and in preserving the fragile pieces, by soaking them in a saturated solution of paraffin dissolved in gasoline, was highly gratifying, and reports of collections of old specimens continue to come into the main laboratory at the University of Chicago.

Field work in eastern Tennessee and in western Kentucky was carried on in 1934 and 1935, and the specimens were studied carefully. There were not enough, however, to make the master charts certain. The University of Chicago is now launching upon a three year program of tree ring work for the Mound Builder area, field work to be commenced in June of this year, and after that three year period is completed we hope to be able to furnish the archaeologists with at least a few dates from several areas. Save your charcoal! Save your old wood, and if you know of the existence of any unusually large oaks, pines, or cedars growing far enough from water or from low spots so that their unusual size may probably be attributed to great age, let some member of your organizations send word of it to the Chicago laboratory and thereby you will have made the actual dates and histories for the mounds of your area that much nearer realization.



## ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Joffre L. Coe  
University of North Carolina

Archaeology in North Carolina is now on the rising crest of a second wave of interest and exploration. The first wave rose under the influence and enthusiasm of Dr. J. M. Spainhour and Dr. J. A. Holmes in the 1880's, but receded soon after the death of these two men. It has been only since 1934 that this new rise of interest has been noticed. This has come about because of the impulse of the newly formed Archaeological Society. Since then, however, the rise in interest has been rapid, and if the interest and support continue to increase in the future as rapidly as they have since 1934, the citizens of North Carolina may expect, ten years from now, to know as much about their state's prehistory as most of the other states already know about theirs.

In spite of the fact that the state abounds in archaeological resources, we know very little about its prehistory. The efforts of Dr. Spainhour were mainly in vain. He kept few records of his explorations, and not being a trained archaeologist he dug mounds chiefly for the "relics" they contained. While one may perhaps criticise Dr. Spainhour for his careless and unscientific procedure, one must also remember that he was a pioneer in the field, and it was upon his invitation that the Bureau of American Ethnology sent a trained man into North Carolina. In 1882 Mr. J. P. Rogan, representing the Bureau and aided by Dr. Spainhour, began the exploration of several mounds in Caldwell and Wilkes Counties. This represents the first scientific archaeological investigation to be made in North Carolina.

While Dr. Spainhour was working in the western part of the state, Dr. Holmes conducted some excavations of his own in Duplin, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, and Wake Counties. Dr. Holmes was a geologist by profession and carried his scientific attitude with him in his mound exploration. He, like Dr. Spainhour, was not a trained archaeologist, and his records fall far short of the information that is needed today. What few records he did leave, however, are precise and written with scientific accuracy.

The activities of these men ceased soon after these explorations, and upon their death the information and specimens that they had collected during their lifetimes were scattered. Today only a few fragmentary records are left of their work.

Since the decline of interest following the death of Dr. Spainhour and Dr. Holmes, there have been four other attempts at scientific exploration in the state. The first of these was conducted by Charles Peabody in 1910. While visiting in Fayetteville, accompanied by his daughter, he took the time to explore several mounds about ten miles from that city. The results of his work were published as a nine page article in the July-September, 1910, issue of the American Anthropologist. The second exploration was conducted by George G. Heye in Haywood County during the spring of 1915. The report of this work appeared as a Contribution from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. V, No. 3, 1919. The third excavation was a C. W. A. project conducted by Mr. William Colburg and Mr. J. D. Jennings during 1933 and 1934. This project was the excavation of a large mound near Murphy in Cherokee County. The final



report of this work has not been published. The last archaeological exploration in North Carolina was conducted by the North Carolina Archaeological Society in the spring of 1936. This was the partial excavation of an historic Indian village site in Randolph County. The final report of this excavation is now in preparation. Thus it is easy to see after summarizing the history of archaeological research in North Carolina why we know so little about the prehistoric population of the state.

The four excavations described above represent the total scientific exploration in North Carolina over a period of fifty-three years, and of the four only one was sponsored by an intrastate organization. Why North Carolina has allowed its "archaeological research" to be conducted by school boys with their shoe box collections cannot be explained. Perhaps the reason is that the various institutions in the state have not in the past distinguished between the amateur relic hunter and scientific archaeological research. They have been able to see in archaeology merely the accumulation of relics and not the studying of material culture and prehistory. It is to be hoped that in the future constructive research will be able to change this erroneous opinion and show that Indian relics are important chiefly as items of information. One must learn to think of a museum as a place where information is stored, and use it to study the life and history of preliterate people in the same way that a history student would use a library in studying historical problems. A person seldom goes to a library just to look at the pretty covers on a book; he wants the information that is inside of them. The same should be true of an archaeological museum. It should offer, visually, the same opportunities that a library offers in print.

The opportunity for archaeological work in North Carolina is great. There are very few fields that do not have some trace of Indian occupation in them. These opportunities, however, are growing less every year. The continual plowing, accompanied by erosion and spring floods, is rapidly destroying the sites that still exist. The amateur collector who digs in an Indian site, knowing little, if anything, about the scientific procedure and seeking only for relics, destroys an unknown number of sites every year. Along the coast where shell mounds were once numerous, we find that a great many have been destroyed by the steam shovel and used as road material. The fact that North Carolina was rich in archaeological resources is shown by the many large private collections, and the fact that numerous undestroyed sites still exist is evident from the frequent reports of new finds made during the seasonal plowing or found following the spring freshets. In spite of what North Carolina may have had to offer in the past and what it has to offer now, the disturbing fact remains that the indifferent and unscientific attitude of the citizens and institutions of North Carolina has allowed the majority of the archaeological resources to be squandered and exploited. Unless a more active and constructive attitude is taken during the next fifty years, than was true of the last half century, the destructive agencies will have destroyed nearly all of the archaeological resources in the state and the prehistoric history of North Carolina will be largely lost to the world.

The annual meeting of the Archeological Society of North Carolina.  
Chapel Hill, N. C. October 2-3, 1936

The opening session convened in Graham Memorial Hall at 8:30 P.M. (Oct. 2). President Wallace E. Caldwell called the meeting to order and spoke briefly on the "state" of the Society. Dr. Caldwell then presented the speaker of the evening, Dr. T. M. N. Lewis, in charge of the Archeological Explorations for the T.V.A. areas in Tennessee, and head of the Department of American Archeology at the University of Tennessee. Dr. Lewis spoke on "Unraveling Tennessee's Prehistory." The speaker stated that he had been working in this area since 1934, and had spent some \$200,000 in the excavation of numerous mounds and village sites. He gave an interesting and informative account of the work, illustrating this with good pictures. Pictures of his previous work in Wisconsin were also shown. Interesting discussion followed until 11 P.M., when the meeting was adjourned until the next morning.

The second session was called to order by the President at 9:30 A.M. (Oct. 3). For the benefit of those not present for the evening session, Dr. Lewis gave a summary of his previous talk and there was interested discussion thereof.

Announcement was made that Dr. Foght was unable to come to the meeting, and Dr. J. B. Bullit, Chairman, was called upon to make a report of the Keyauwee expedition. His report included monies received and expended, and how expended, on the project. He paid tribute to Joffre L. Coe for his productive planning and supervision of the work.

Mr. Coe then gave a preliminary report on the Keyauwee excavations, illustrating with charts, artifacts and pictures. There were questions and discussion during which Dr. Lewis noted that much of the Tennessee Pottery was tempered with shell while that from North Carolina was tempered with sand.

The Treasurer's report was read and approved, and a summary was given by Dr. Bullit, and approved, for the Keyauwee Fund. Douglas Rights made a motion, duly approved, that the Keyauwee excavation be continued subject to Executive Board action, and Harry T. Davis made a motion, duly approved, to formally extend a vote of thanks to Joseph Poole, for having granted excavation privileges and a similar motion thanked Dr. Bullit for his services as Chairman. A motion by Dr. Bullit, duly carried, accepted for the Society the tender of storage and working space by the University.

Sanford Winston for the Nominating Committee recommended the following officers who were unanimously elected:

President - Douglas L. Rights, Winston-Salem  
Vice President - Harry T. Davis, Raleigh  
Permanent Secretary - Guy B. Johnson, Chapel Hill  
Acting Sect.-Treas. - Herbert M. Doerschuk, Badin  
Executive Committee - Mrs. Margaret Siler, Franklin  
J. B. Bullit, Chapel Hill

Sanford Winston, Raleigh, was re-elected as Editor.



KEYAUWEE -- A PRELIMINARY STATEMENT<sup>1</sup>

Joffre L. Coe  
Field Director.

The Archeological Society of North Carolina

Explorations conducted by the Archeological Society  
of North Carolina from June 14 to 28, 1936

GENERAL DESCRIPTION. The site of this Keyawee Indian Village<sup>2</sup> is the valley of Caraway Creek in Randolph County, North Carolina, approximately seven miles west of Asheboro. This creek and small tributaries has its origin in the foothills of the Uwharrie Mountains, within a few miles to the north. Thus a rapid runoff has cut deep in the red clay soil. A series of irregular terraces are left on the eastern side of the creek and a level flood plain on the west. The village site is atop the second eastern terrace. In a hollow just south of the village was the "Old Indian Spring" and altogether it would appear that this wheat field was once an ideal habitation.

IDENTIFICATION. Cultivation and erosion and several generations of relic hunters, have almost completed the destruction of this once rich and strategic site. With these ravages for more than a century and a half very few undisturbed deposits exist today. These occur only as pits that were dug into the clay sub-soil, which pits were used for burials or for village refuse. The burials seem to have been concentrated in the eastern portion (Area A, Plates I and II) of the site while most of the village refuse

<sup>1</sup>The complete report of the archeological investigation of the Keyauwee Indian Village site in Randolph County will be published as soon as funds are available for that purpose. Editor.

<sup>2</sup>The identification of this site as being the former place of residence of the Keyauwee Indians was suggested by Rev. Douglas L. Rights after a study of the historical records and after a survey of the region around the Caraway Creek valley. (Rights, Douglas L. "The Trading Path to the Indians," North Carolina Historical Review, Vol. VIII, No. 4, October, 1931.)



and indications of habitation were on the southern and western slopes of the terrace (Area B, Plates I and III) closer to the creek.

EXCAVATION TECHNIQUE. Excavations were conducted simultaneously in two parts of the site - Areas A (Pl. II) and B (Pl. III). The relationship between these two areas is shown in Plate I. A small cedar tree located on the south slope of the terrace outside of the cultivated area was chosen as a bench mark and all measurements originated from it. A base line was established running due north across the site from the bench mark. Stakes were driven at five-foot intervals along this line and marked in the following order: 5, 10, 15, etc. Each stake was marked with the actual number of feet that it was from the bench mark. At the one hundred foot stake an area was selected for excavation and staked out in five-foot squares. The first stake to the right of the hundred foot stake in the base line was numbered 100R5, the second 100R10, etc. The first stake to the left was marked 100L5, the second 100L10, etc. Thus each stake was marked with the actual number of feet that it was north of the bench mark and the number of feet that it was to the right or to the left of the base line. With this system any area in the field might have been staked out in the same grid system by simply measuring the number of feet to the north, and to the right or to the left of the bench mark.

There was no vertical record to be made other than the general surface contour and the depth of the pits. Continual plowing and erosion had removed most of the top-soil and the plow was, in every place, cutting into or along the top of the sub-soil.

Actual digging proceeded from square to square. The plowed soil was removed by shovels with vertical slices from one-half to one inch in thickness. All specimens found in the disturbed soil were catalogued according to the square in which they were found. After the plowed soil had been removed the horizontal floor of the square was scraped clean with shovels and observations were made for indications of pits or post-molds. All features found were cleaned, charted, and photographed, after which any cultural material found in them was removed and catalogued. Each square was numbered by the number of the stake in the lower right-hand corner. Where pits were found the soil in them was carefully screened to recover the smaller artifacts, such as glass beads, that might have been overlooked in the cleaning.

Three of the burials that were encountered were removed en masse -- that is, were taken out as they were found in a block of the original earth. The usual procedure of cleaning, charting and photographing the burials was followed. After this the earth was cut from around the burial leaving it standing on an earthen pedestal. The burial then was covered with a protective layer of bran, newspaper, and burlap over which was applied several layers of burlap strips soaked in plaster of paris. This layer was allowed to extend several inches down the side of pedestal to form a cap over the block. When this cap had hardened the block was undercut and turned on its side while another layer of burlap strips soaked in plaster of paris was applied to the bottom. When this side had hardened the entire block of earth was encased in a rock-like shell and was removed and transported to the laboratory where it was cleaned as time permitted.

BURIALS. Eight burials were found during the course of the excavation, five were single, two were double, and one contained a triple burial, thus making a total of twelve individuals. Two were of children and the remainder were adults. All of the burials were characterized by a fully flexed position with the knees drawn against the chest and the hands resting on or near the face. All were in pits and there was no apparent attempt at orientation.

No. 5. (Pl. IV) An adult male burial placed on its left side with the head toward the east. The arms were folded with the hands placed on and near the skull. All of the leg bones, the pelvis, and the lower part of the spinal column were plowed out except two small fragments of a tibia and a femur. These were found in place and showed that the legs were folded close to the chest. The burial was in a poor state of preservation. The annual plowings by the tractor and team had crushed the bones that were not plowed out.

Three bird-bone beads were found resting on top of the elbow of the left arm. They averaged about two and one-half inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Close to the feet of the burial there was another cluster of fifteen undisturbed beads of the same type which averaged about three inches in length and less than one-half of an inch in diameter. These were accompanied by eight pendants, made by drilling the pelvis bone of some small animal. From the position of these beads and the pendants it appears that the beads were strung in groups of three and interspaced with one of the bone pendants. Since the majority of the beads originally interred with the burial were disturbed by the plow no conclusions could be reached re-



garding their arrangement. A third group of four beads, similar to the others, was found lying on the first and second lumbar vertebra and partly covered by the eleventh and twelfth ribs. Lying on top of the skull were two game stones (discoidals), one was ground and shaped while the other was just a selected water-worn stone. A string of cut shell beads was found around the neck of the skeleton. These averaged about one-half an inch in diameter and length.

No. 6. An infant burial placed with the head to the northeast. The bones existed only as traces in the clay, and the complete orientation of the arms and legs could not be determined. The burial was not accompanied by any mortuary offering.

No. 13. A child burial placed on its left side with the head towards the east. The bones were in a fair state of preservation although the skull was badly crushed. A string of small cut shell beads was deposited near the face. A second string of larger shell beads was placed around the right wrist. This burial was one of the three removed en masse and has not yet been thoroughly cleaned.

No. 14. This burial contained the remains of three adult individuals which are described below as "A", "B", and "C";

"A". A skeleton of an adult male placed on its back with its head towards the northeast. The right arm was folded with the elbow close to the right side and the hand placed at the right shoulder palm upward. In this hand there was found a small string of about twenty disc-shaped shell beads that averaged about one-quarter of an inch in diameter and about one-eighth of

an inch in thickness. The left arm was folded across the chest with the hand resting on the elbow of the right arm. Both knees were drawn up to the right side of the chest assuming the characteristic flexed position. This skeleton was in a poor state of preservation. A large portion of the skull had been plowed away.

"B". This skeleton was represented by only the cranium and a fragment of a lower jaw several inches apart. Whether the rest of the skeleton had been plowed away or whether the skull had been interred by itself could not be determined. The position of the skull with the face up and in apparently undisturbed soil, however, tends to indicate that the skull was buried detached from the body.

"C". A complete skeleton was found a little below and to the south of skull "B". Due to the lack of time this skeleton was not excavated but reburied to await future examination.

No. 15. (Pl. V) This burial contained the skeletal remains of two individuals, one adult male (?) and one adult female. They are described below as "A" and "B".

"A". The skeleton of an adult male (?) lying on its back with the head towards the west. This skeleton had been almost completely destroyed, only the lower jaw, a few fragments of skull, several scattered ribs, an occasional vertebra and the crushed remains of the right tibia and femur were left. The position of the femur and tibia indicated that the legs were fully flexed. No artifacts were found with this burial other than a few scattered potsherds and their occurrence may be incidental.

"B". The skeleton of an adult female placed on its left side with the head towards the southwest. This burial

was evidently the first of the two and due to its lower position escaped destruction by the plow. The arms were folded with the hands at the neck, and the legs were in the characteristic flexed position. No artifacts were found associated with this burial.

No. 16. Two skeletons were originally inhumed in the pit. The plow has since destroyed the upper skeleton. Only a few fragments of the skull and a femur were left to mark its place. The lower burial was untouched by the plow and was in a fair, though crushed, condition. It was placed on its right side with the head towards the west. The knees were fully flexed against the chest. The right arm extended under the legs and the hand came in contact with the right foot. The left arm was semi-flexed passing over the chest with the hand near the right shoulder. This burial was also barren of artifacts.

No. 24. This burial had been completely destroyed by the plow and only a few scattered ribs and vertebrae could be found. In the very bottom of the pit there was found the remains of a beautiful steatite pipe, but even it had not escaped the devastating force of the plow.

No. 25. A single burial that had been previously dug into and destroyed. Several triangular arrowpoints and potsherds were found mixed with the disturbed bones.

Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 23. These were burial pits that were located and charted but were not excavated because of the short field season.

REFUSE AND ASH PITS. Scattered throughout the areas excavated, with the exception of the northern end of area "A" (Pl. I) where the burials were concentrated, there were found a number of pits containing ash and charcoal but without any sign of material culture.



Among these were also a number of pits containing cracked and charred animal bones, potsherds, chips, and arrowpoints. A detailed description of the pits is given below:

Nos. 1, 2, and 3. These occurred in the southern end of area "A" (Pl. II) and contained only a large percentage of ash and a few fragments of charcoal.

No. 4. (Pl. II) A broad shallow pit six feet in diameter and ten inches deep located in squares 145, 145L5, 150 and 140L5. The bottom was covered at irregular intervals with fragments of fire cracked rock. The pit was filled with a dark soil composed mainly of ash, charcoal, and organic matter. A large number of potsherds were found scattered in the pit. One fragment of a charred corn stalk and several large fragments of charred wood were found. A glass trade bead, a fragment of a trade pipe stem, a fragment of a native pipe, a lump of burned clay, a lump of graphite, a chip, or an occasional arrowpoint were found throughout the pit. A large quantity of cracked and charred animal bones was mixed with the other refuse. Some of these were human bones. These too were cracked and charred. They occurred under the same conditions as the other food refuse. Trade articles, pipe stems and glass beads, are mixed in through the pit refuse. This suggests that within historic times the people living at this site practiced cannibalism in some form.

No. 27. (Pl. III) A refuse pit three feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep located in Area "B". One large fragment of a pot, several potsherds, a few cracked animal bones, several fresh water clam shells, and an arrowpoint composed the contents of this pit.

No. 29. A pit somewhat smaller than No. 27

being two feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep located in area "B" (Pl. III). It contained a quantity of cracked and charred animal bones, an occasional arrowhead, potsherd, clam shell, and fragment of a pipe stem. With the debris there was also found a fragment of an antler that had been cut, polished, and drilled, and was probably used as a hoaddress.

CONCLUSION. Evidence described under Pit 4 (Page 15) would suggest that the people who lived at this site practiced some form of cannibalism during historic times.

Numerous post moulds were found in Area B and a few were located in Area A. The limited area excavated did not permit the drawing of any conclusions concerning the house patterns of which these post moulds may or may not be a part. It is to be hoped that continued work at this site will yield sufficient data to establish the type of house patterns for these people as well as to locate the wooden palisade described by John Lawson in 1700.

The archeological evidence found during this excavation was not sufficient to prove or disprove the noted (Page 8) suggestion that this was the village of the Keyauwee Indians visited by John Lawson in 1700. The finding of glass trade beads and fragments of trade pipes proves that the site was inhabited during the historic period, and in all probability by one of the Siouan tribes. Since the Keyauwees were known to have lived in that section since 1700 and since the geographic description given by Lawson characterizes this site, it appears safe to conclude, at least tentatively, that this was the location of the Keyauwee Village.

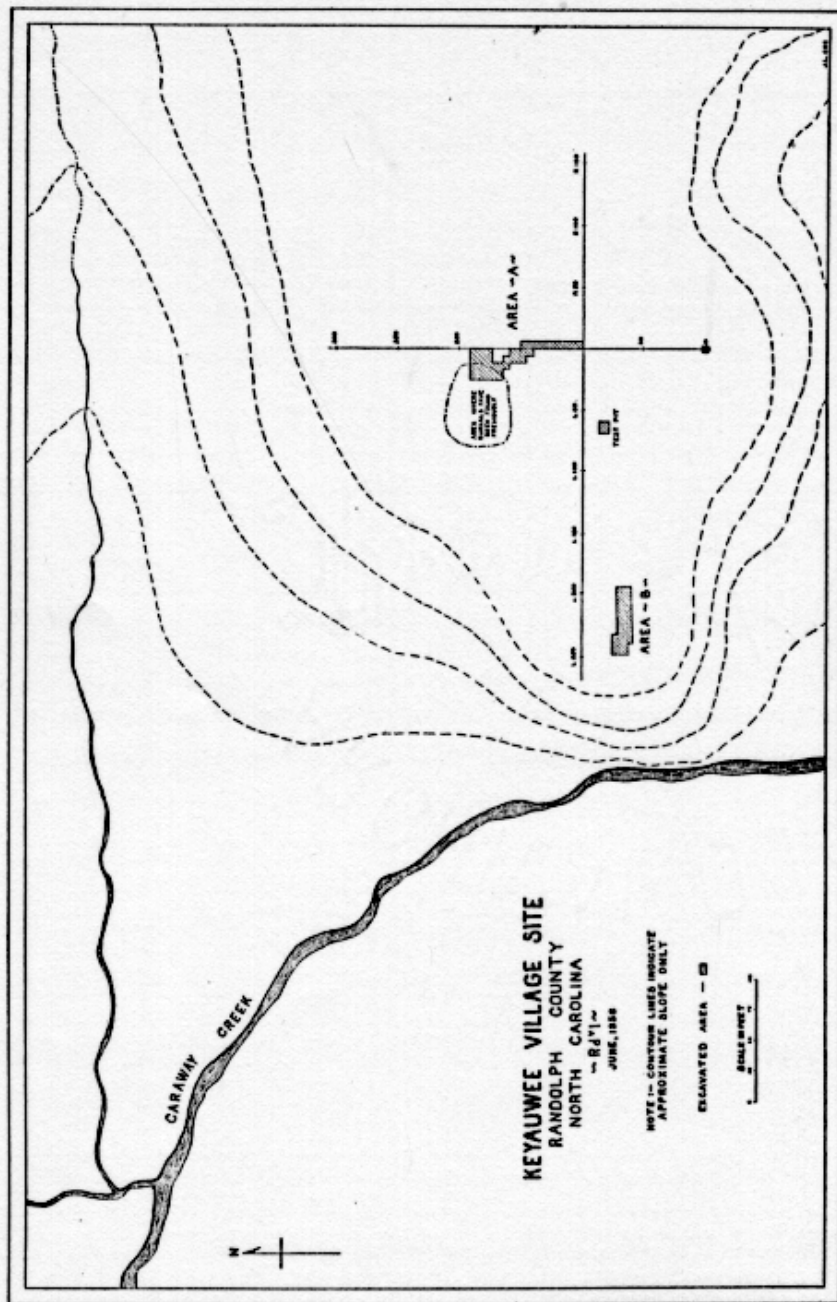


PLATE I  
 By Courtesy of N. C. State Museum



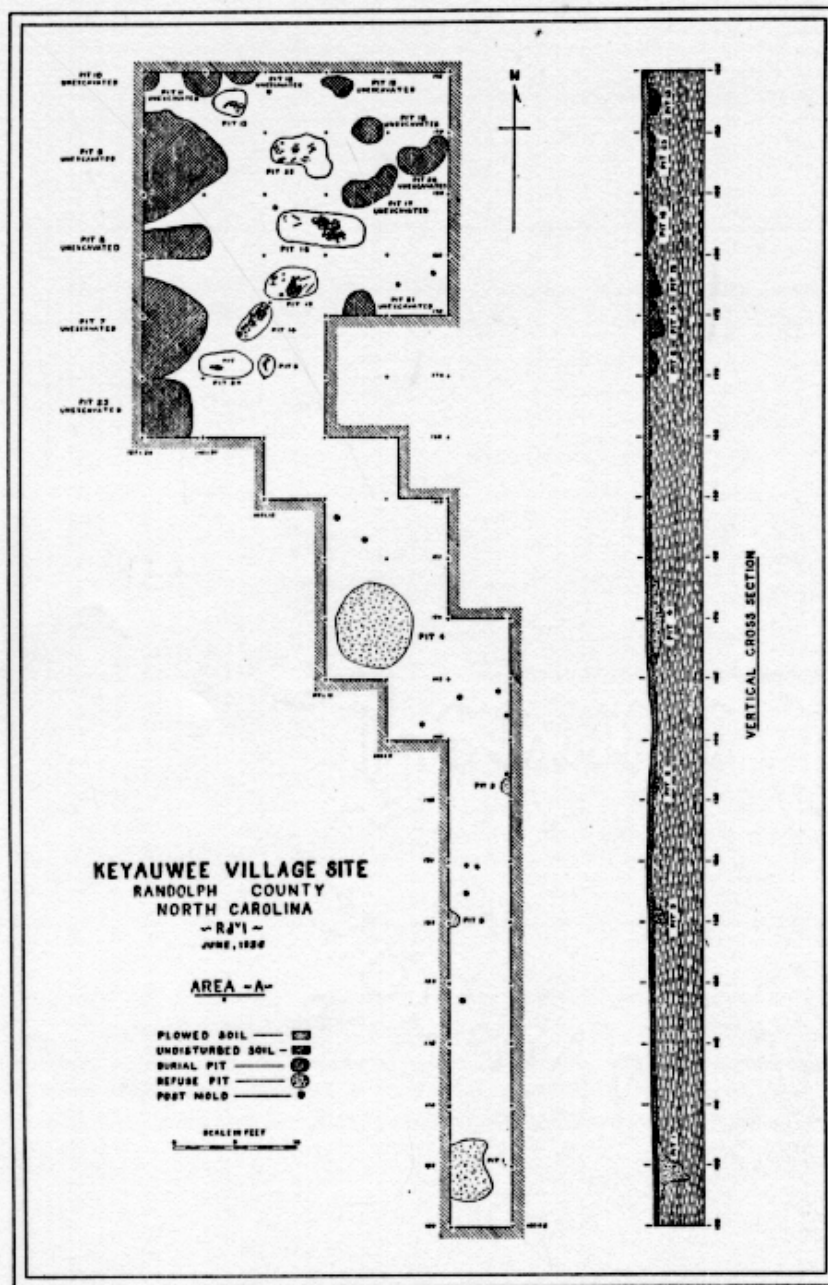


PLATE II  
By Courtesy of N. C. State Museum

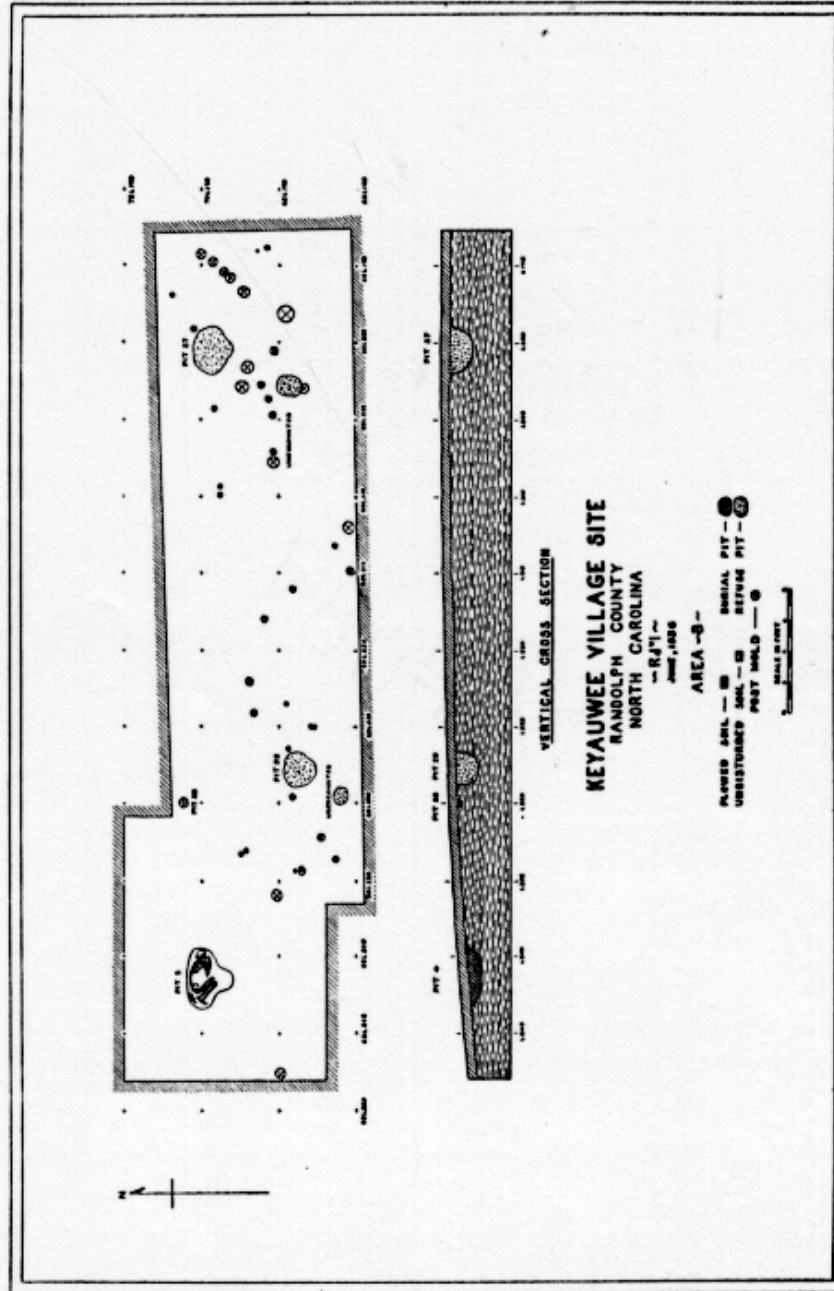


PLATE III

By Courtesy of N. C. State Museum