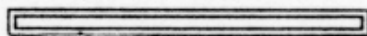


BULLETIN
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OF
NORTH CAROLINA



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A FOREWORD

By Wallace E. Caldwell

(Editor's Note: This paper is the concluding portion of an address entitled "Archaeology and the Historian" delivered by President Caldwell at the meeting of the Society in Raleigh on April 28, 1934.)

American archaeology has its own story. It might be said to begin with the first visitors to America who recorded what they saw of the Indians. It became active when Thomas Jefferson explored and described the small mounds of Virginia and such pioneers in the newly opened Ohio region as General Rufus Putnam reported on the mounds and fortification works of the Mound-Builders in that region. It passed through a period of romanticism as men evolved theories to explain these amazing structures. It began to be scientific with Squier and Davis's Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, published in 1848, and became definitely so with such men as Professor Putnam of Harvard and Wm. C. Mills of Ohio of the last generation.

While popular attention today would seem to be focused on the intriguing problems of Maya, Aztec and Inca cultures, a large group of fine scholars is today engaged in pursuing the study of the ancient remains of the American Indian in the United States. Among them should be mentioned W. K. Morehead of Andover Academy, Prof. Carl Guthe of Michigan and Prof. Fay-Cooper Cole of Chicago. It is with this group that we are seeking to align ourselves. If we would do so we must pledge ourselves to the scientific methods developed and proved in Europe and America.

May I venture to remind you briefly of what these are? Archaeology has been defined as the art that deals scientifically with the remains of ancient human activity, that excavates these from the earth where they have been buried, conserves and restores them and publishes for the information of ourselves and posterity. We may thus divide our task into three, excavation, collection, and publication.

The excavator has sometimes been accused of being a grave robber. At other times he seems like a grown-up small boy digging for treasure buried by pirates. As a boy on Long Island, I too dug up our back yard in the hope of finding Captain Kidd's pieces of eight, but in vain. When the excavator is merely looking for pieces to sell he belongs in the first category. When he searches for pieces for his own collection, he belongs to the second. The scientific investigator is searching for information. He will recognize the importance of careful digging which destroys nothing, which records stratification, which "notes everything, even the most insignificant matters lest anything be ignored that present or future generations might consider important." In North Carolina we have mounds, burial grounds, village sites, and particularly in the East those piles of shells, broken pots and other refuse known as kitchen-middens, to be investigated. Far too many have been explored by the amateur, his enthusiasm greater than his scientific knowledge, and valuable pieces of information have been irretrievably lost. We have pledged ourselves as a group to see that this shall not happen in the future.

It is with some trepidation that I approach the second phase of activity - collection. Collectors are a curious race albeit they are legion, and there is no accounting for their tastes in what they collect, or for their attitudes towards their collections. Since Colonial times boys and girls have been attracted by the Indian arrowheads and axes, have carried this boyhood hobby into manhood, and have developed magnificent displays. I imagine that most of us belong in this class. Our aim here is simply to see that our own collections are properly made and that the growing generation will be trained in proper scientific method - the careful recording of time, place, and condition of finding and the proper classification of the piece. As in excavation, so in surface collecting, it is well to remember that the rejected, the unfinished or crude piece may have as important a lesson for the scientist as the fine museum piece which you treasure and boastfully display to your friends and rivals.

May I venture a brief digression on the subject of pottery, chief aid to many an archaeologist? One of the most amazing attributes of clay is the tenacity with which it retains its form when it has been baked. I like to picture the scene around the fire of some primitive family. The mother has learned to line her basket with clay so that it will not leak. Her son, teased by his sister to a temper, picks it up and throws it across the fire at the offender. His intentions are better than his aim and it falls in the fire. He, of course, is spanked. But when the fire dies down there in the center is the first pot. How greatly it is admired and treasured until at last it is broken and thrown away. But if there be any truth in that story the pieces are still there waiting for an archaeologist to pick them up and stick them together again. Nothing is so distinctive of a people as the form and decoration of its pottery. Its stratification is sure since the piece first broken will be at the bottom of the pile. Some European villages find their whole racial history recorded in the refuse heaps by the types of pottery which succeed each other therein. Some has been done but much remains to be done in the study of the pottery of the Indians of North Carolina. Despise not the little broken piece of baked clay which you find in the field as you search for the fine spear-head which you always hope to find.

Finally, a word about the third phase -- publication. Perhaps a few of our members have the time, training, and incentive to publish articles or books of a scholarly and distinctive nature. Certainly there is no lack of materials in North Carolina for the production of such works. Most of us, however, must remain in the amateur class, and it is in this group that the Society must grow and acquire strength. Let me urge you to get into the habit of reading and thinking upon the phases of Indian life which interest you most, making notes of your thoughts and observations, and submitting your findings to the editor of the Bulletin for publication. The Bulletin is yours, and its success depends upon you. As our membership grows and our friends become more plentiful, the Bulletin will increase in size and will be more handsomely printed.

THE LOST COLONY LEGEND

By Douglas L. Rights

(Editor's Note: This paper was delivered at the meeting of the Society in Raleigh, April 28, 1934).

The Settlement of Roanoke Island

For the purpose of discovery, Sir Walter Raleigh sent from England on April 27, 1584, two small ships, the Tyger and the Admirall, commanded by the captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe. Early in July the exploring party landed. They examined the country in the region of Roanoke Island and made friendly acquaintance with the natives. After a sojourn of two months in the land that yielded many delights to the explorers, they set sail for England accompanied by two Indians, Manteo and Wanchese.

Sir Richard Grenville commanded the fleet that sailed from England on April 9, 1585, carrying 108 colonists who were to make the first settlement. After their arrival Governor Ralph Lane and his men made several scouting expeditions. Their attempt to establish the colony, however, was unsuccessful. Unfriendly relations with the native tribes resulted in a conspiracy against the English. After a bloody conflict in which the Indians were the losers, the colonists embarked for England on June 19 with the fleet of Sir Francis Drake.

Another colony was sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh on April 26, 1587, under charge of John White, who was appointed governor. Of the names of these colonists 121 were recorded, including 17 listed as women and 9 as boys and children. Two Indians, Manteo and Towaye, returned with them.

On July 22 they arrived at Hatteras. They had planned to make their settlement on Chesapeake Bay, and paused at Roanoke Island only for the purpose of finding fifteen men who had been left there the year before, but the treacherous commander of the fleet, Simon Fernandez, forced them to remain where they landed.

They found on the island the bones of one of the fifteen men, whom the Indians had slain. Later they learned from the friendly Croatoan that the party had been attacked by thirty hostile Indians of other neighboring tribes, and that after several of the Englishmen had been killed or wounded, the survivors escaped by boat to a small island near Hatteras, whence they departed and were never seen again.

On the north end of Roanoke Island the colonists found the ruins of Lane's fort. Orders were given that every man should be employed in repairing the houses found standing or in building new ones.

Five days later, one of their number, George Howe, while in the water catching crabs was attacked by Indians and killed. On July 30 a score of men led by Captain Stafford went with Manteo by water to the island of the Croatoan. When the party landed, the Indians showed hostility, but Manteo's presence

brought reassurance, and cordial entertainment was offered the visitors. A feast was prepared and a council held. A proposal was made that the Croatoan convey a message of forgiveness to the unfriendly tribes in order to effect a reconciliation. To this the Indians gladly consented, saying that within seven days they would bring the chiefs of the hostile tribes to Roanoke for conference.

When the time allowed had expired and no word had been received from the Indians, Governor White decided to wait no longer and set out to seek revenge for the mistreatment of Lane's men and for the death of George Howe. He passed over to the mainland and made a night attack on an Indian camp. Unfortunately, the governor blundered, for the Indians were Manteo's people who had come to gather the corn, tobacco and pumpkins left in the field by the hostile warriors. Manteo was grieved at this unhappy encounter, but laid no blame on the colonists. Several of the Indians accompanied the settlers to Roanoke.

By the commandment of Sir Walter Raleigh, Manteo was christened at Roanoke on August 13 and given the title Lord of Roanoke and Dasamunguepouk in reward for his faithful service. This is the earliest record of a Protestant service and of the conferring of an English title of nobility on American soil.

On August 18 the first white child was born in America. A daughter was born to Ananias Dare and his wife Eleanor, the governor's daughter. On the following Sunday the little girl was baptized and given the name Virginia Dare. This scant record is all the definite knowledge we have of this famous baby.

Governor White returned to England on August 27 in order to obtain necessary supplies. Due to delay incident to the Spanish invasion, he did not land upon American soil again until August 15, 1590. He found Roanoke Island deserted. On a tree near the shore were carved the letters C R O. The inscription signified to the governor where he should find the colony as he had secretly agreed with them that if they departed, they should not fail to write or carve on the trees or posts of the doors the name of the place to which they went, for at the time of his departure the colony contemplated removal fifty miles from Roanoke Island. In case of distress they were to carve a cross above the letters or name--but no such sign was found.

The houses had been torn down and the place enclosed with a strong palisade of trees. On one of the main trees or posts at the right side of the entrance the bark had been removed and five feet from the ground in fair capital letters was engraved CROATOAN without any cross or sign of distress. The governor was grieved at the loss of his personal possessions, but rejoiced to have found what seemed to him a certain token of the colonists being safe at Croatoan, which he stated "is the place where Manteo was born, and the savages of the island our friends."

Dangers of the coast deterred the seamen from making further navigation in those parts. The ships returned to England leaving the Lost Colony to its fate.

The Hatteras Indians

The Hatteras Indians have long been considered no other than Manteo's people, the friendly Croatoan, and there is good evidence that they afforded a

refuge for the Lost Colony and that survivors of the colony were incorporated into their tribe. Smith and Strachey of Virginia, about 1607, heard vague reports which indicated that the colonists of 1587 might still be alive. John Lawson's History, published in 1709, said of the Hatteras Indians: "These tell us that several of their ancestors were white People, and could talk in a Book, as we do; the truth of which is confirmed by grey Eyes being found frequently amongst these Indians, and no others. They value themselves extremely for their Affinity to the English, and are ready to do them all friendly offices. It is probable that this settlement miscarried for want of timely supplies from England, or thro' the treachery of the Natives, for we may reasonably suppose that the English were forced to co-habit with them for relief and conversation, and that in process of Time, they conformed themselves to the Manners of their Indian Relations. And thus we see how apt Human Nature is to degenerate."

That the Lost Colony legend in Lawson's time stirred the imagination with the lure of mystery appears from his further comment: "I cannot forbear inserting here a pleasant story that passes for an uncontested Truth amongst the Inhabitants of this Place; which is that the Ship which brought the first Colonies, does often appear amongst them under sail, in a gallant Posture, which they call Sir Walter Raleigh's Ship; and the truth of this has been affirmed to me, by men of the best Credit in the Country."

When this was written, shortly after 1700, the Hatteras had only one town, Sand Banks, and numbered but 16 fighting men, indicating a population of about 80. These Indians occupied the sand banks in the neighborhood of Cape Lookout. True to their affinity, they were allied with the English during the Tuscarora War, and in response to their appeal for "Some Small reliefe from ye Country for their services being reduced to great poverty," they were allowed for their needs sixteen bushels of corn to be supplied out of the public store. In 1731, Governor Burrington listed them among the six tribes at that time in the province, none of which contained more than 20 families except the Tuscarora. In 1761, the Rev. Alexander Stewart, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, wrote of his visit to Hyde County, including this mention: "I likewise with pleasure inform the Society, that the few remains of the Altamuskeet Mattamuskeet, Hatteras & Roanoke Indians appeared mostly at the chapel & seemed fond of hearing the Word of the true God & of being admitted into the church of our Lord Jesus Christ...." Two years later the same clergyman wrote that these same Indians "live mostly along the coast, mixed with the white inhabitants, many of these attended at the Place of Public Worship...."

The Croatan of Robeson County

The fate of the Lost Colony of Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition has remained a mystery. In the latter part of the nineteenth century the belief was expressed by several interested citizens that the Indians residing in Robeson County were descendants of the ancient people among whom the lost colonists found refuge. Mr. Hamilton McMillan, a resident of the county, who manifested great interest in the welfare of these people, expressed this belief in 1885 in his appeal for State legislation in their behalf and published a booklet setting forth his views. Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, eminent historian, made an extensive study of the subject and presented strong arguments in favor of the theory. Considerable interest was aroused. Dr. William T. Harris, when Commissioner of Education, expressed his belief that it was "the greatest historical discovery of the nineteenth century."

A petition signed by fifty-four Indians of Robeson County was presented to Congress in 1888, asking for federal recognition, stating, "Your petitioners are a remnant of White's Lost colony and during the long years that have passed since the disappearance of said colony have been struggling unaided and alone to fit themselves and their children for the exalted privileges and duties of American freeman, and now for the first time ask your honorable body to come to their assistance."

A resolution of the United States Senate dated June 30, 1914, reads as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, directed to cause an investigation to be made of the condition and tribal rights of the Indians of Robeson and adjoining counties of North Carolina, recently declared by the Legislature of North Carolina to be Cherokees, and formerly known as Croatans, and report to Congress what tribal rights, if any, they have with any band or tribe, etc."

As indicated in the resolution, there was a difference of opinion in regard to the origin of the Robeson Indians, and there were dissenters from the Lost Colony theory. Mr. A. W. McLean, a citizen of Robeson County, inclined to the belief that they were descendants of the Cherokee, in part if not entirely. The Indians themselves were very much at sea over the matter, and seem to have made little assertion if any as to their claims of Lost Colony connection until suggestion of interested citizens opened up the question, although their investigators found traditions among the older folk that might be interpreted to support the theory.

It was the opinion of Mr. Samuel A. Ashe, historian, that the Lost Colony legend was improbable. The most noted authority on the subject of the North Carolina Indians, James Mooney of the United States Bureau of American Ethnology, asserted: "The theory of descent from the lost colony may be regarded as baseless."

Pursuant to the resolution of the United States Senate, Special Indian Agent O.M. McPherson was assigned to the investigation. The compilation of his report was made with careful study of the problem. The views of supporters and of dissenters were recorded, also much historical material dealing with the Carolina tribes. The Indians were described in complimentary terms, but the question of their origin was still left open.

It may be in place here to state the principal claims for and arguments against the theory. In support of the affirmative, numerous traditions have been recorded by supporters of the theory tending to show that the Indians regarded themselves as descendants of the lost colonists. Against this it may be said that traditions among people who possess no written records are subject to much modification and lack reliability.

It has been advanced that a large percentage of the English names of the colony are found among these Indians. Against this it may be said that the names have been long familiar in Carolina and intermarriage with white settlers would be expected to extend such names among the mixed-bloods; a goodly percentage of the same English names have survived among the Catawba.

Survival of pronunciations and idioms of early English has been noted, but this has been found also in other isolated regions of the State, in the mountains and along the coast, and would be expected in this community long sequestered.

These people had early adopted the manners and customs of the English settlers; they built houses, cultivated crops, etc. In this matter, however, they did not differ from the mixed-blood Cherokee and Catawba, and as from early times they have been known as a mixed-blooded people, the adoption of such manners and customs is not surprising.

North Carolinians generally would like to hold to this belief and to see it established beyond question, but the thread of evidence of a connection between these Indians and the Lost Colony is so slender that it is difficult for it to hold together. It is still, however, a theory not yet disproved.

Possible Solution

The question seems to hinge upon whether or not the friendly Indians of Manteo's tribe, usually identified as the Hatteras, in some way migrated from Algonkin territory on the sand banks of the Atlantic to the swamp regions of upper Little Peedee River in the present county of Robeson.

As has already been noted, the Hatteras dwindled away in the coastal region along with neighbor tribes, and there is no record that any passed over into the territory occupied by the Siouan people. For a long time there were surviving members of the scattered Siouan tribes of eastern Carolinas lingering about the settlements. There were the Waccamaw, Cape Fear, Peedee, Winyaw and other small tribal remnants. Their warriors served as allies with Col. Barnwell on his expedition against the Tuscarora. Although some of these united with their stronger Catawba kinsmen, there are references which show that a considerable number continued to linger near the white settlements. This position was not advantageous, and a natural retreat for protection would be to the headwaters of some of the small streams of the area. The swamp lands of upper Little Peedee River would afford such a retreat. The Saxapahaw and the Saura-Cheraw Indians had migrated shortly after 1700 to nearby territory and it is possible that these, too, may have been part of the refugees.

Unfortunately, the former language of the people has disappeared. If in any way their ancient speech can be resurrected, there will be a clue to tribal identity. If it should be Algonkin, a point will be in favor of the Croatan legend; if Siouan, or other language, the count will be against. Perhaps there are still some place names, traditional terms, designations of plants, animals, etc., or other linguistic evidence that will help to clear the mystery.

At any rate, the survivors are there, 5,000 or more, in Robeson and adjacent counties, and scattered in small groups in other parts of the country. They, too, as well as the rest of us, would be glad to have a decisive answer to the mystery.

EXPLORATION AND EXCAVATION

By Fay-Cooper Cole

(Editor's Note: We take pleasure in reprinting for our readers this paper which Dr. Cole read at the Conference on Southern Pre-History at Birmingham in December, 1932. The conference was held under the auspices of the National Research Council's Division of Anthropology and Psychology. A report of the conference was published in multigraph form by the Council, Dr. Cole's remarks being found on pp. 74 to 78. We are indebted to Dr. Cole and to the National Research Council for permission to use this article. Dr. Cole is Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago.)

What is the purpose of archaeology? Perhaps the simplest answer is "To make the past live again," as Dr. Guthe has phrased it in one of his reports.

We are no longer satisfied with the mere possession of collections, in learning the development of ceramic art, or of stone chipping. We are not content with a mere classification of cultures or in knowing the successive occupations of an aboriginal site. Interesting as these topics may be, they are, as Goldenweiser says, only scientific gossip, and as valuable as gossip in general.

We now seek to know the total culture of each group we study--not isolated facts. When we know our cultures and plot them on the map we see that they tend to take on geography. As we excavate we can learn the sequence of cultures and thus can view our subject in time and in space.

With such materials at hand we are in a position to study the dynamics of cultural growth. We can see to what extent a culture is dependent on its environment; to what extent its accommodation to local conditions is governed by its prior history. We can see what happens to objects and crafts which diffuse into an area, and we can see the effects of contacts on people through trade and migration.

But such a study requires the gathering of all the evidence. It means that every possible technique must be employed. Nothing may be discarded as useless until its meaning is fully considered.

The first step in securing such evidence should be the survey. Proceeding from township to township, from county to county, we should place on the map every known aboriginal site of whatever character. Its present condition, owner, and other pertinent information should appear on a survey sheet. All objects in the hands of local collectors should be studied and the frequency of their occurrence noted.

In this manner we can secure an idea of our problems in advance. We can have some idea of the probable cultures we may encounter. We find desirable sites for excavation, and often we learn the exact place from which many objects have been taken.

The survey party should also make careful notes concerning the geology and geography of the region for such information may often lead to significant

results. As an example: A party, working under the direction of Dr. Arthur Kelly of the University of Illinois, recently uncovered the historic Indian settlement of Kaskaskia located on Plum Island. A survey of the adjacent region showed that, in the not distant past, the island had been a part of the mainland and at different times had been subjected to overflow. Excavation of the village site revealed the life of the historic Indians and also of a long period of occupancy antedating the arrival of the French. Not content with this information the party cut below until it came upon an old land surface. There far below the present level were found camp fires evidently built by man. Geologists by studying soil profiles and successive layers of deposits above the fires were able to assign an approximate date of 4000 years to the time when man first occupied the site.

The survey then is an important preliminary to more intensive study. The second step is excavation. Here a great responsibility rests on the archaeologist, for as he excavates he destroys a page of history which can never be rewritten. Whatever part of its story he fails to decipher is gone forever. It thus becomes his duty to secure all the record. He has no justification to record and preserve only those things which interest him. The next investigator may need just those facts which he has passed by. Unless one is willing to make a complete study he has no right to open an aboriginal site. An object which at the moment seems to be trite and trivial may prove to be the key to important problems.

Before any work is started test pits should be sunk on all sides of the site. The depth of the upper humus layer should be noted and the extent of surface leeching tested by acid. Careful study of soil conditions should be made and special attention given to evidences of underlying humus layers or other signs of geological changes.

Once the nature of the surrounding territory is known it is time to begin work on the site. If it is a mound it is staked out in squares, (five foot squares are usually most convenient). A trench is started at right angles to the axis of the mound and is carried down at least two feet below the base. The face of the trench is now carried forward into the mound itself by cutting thin strips from top to bottom. At the same time the top is cut back horizontally for the distance of a foot or more. If this procedure is followed it is possible to see successive humus layers as well as to note all evidences of intrusions.

An excellent example of the value of this method is afforded by the work of Mr. George Langford in his excavations near Channahon, Illinois. Here a low mound was built over several bodies. For years it stood undisturbed and a layer of humus matter gathered on its surface. Later a second group of Indians added greatly to this mound and buried their dead. Again the mound stood undisturbed until a humus layer formed on its surface. This occurred three times before the historic Indians cut in from the top and interred their dead. As Mr. Langford cut into this mound the successive humus layers stood out as clearly as natural stratification. Intrusive burials broke through these lines and indicated clearly the period to which they belonged.

Every object encountered should be carefully noted and its location and relationships recorded. Especially should all indications of intrusions be watched for. While opening a mound near Lowistown, Illinois, the University of Chicago Field Party encountered, about two feet below the base of the mound,

the bones of a fossil musk ox. Close to it and at the same level lay a human skeleton. The ox belonged to the late glacial period. Here apparently was an authentic case of Pleistocene man. But the technique just described--of cutting both horizontally and vertically--revealed a dim line of disturbance which started well up in the mound and extended below the human skeleton. It was evident that the burial belonged to the period of the mound, not to glacial times. Thus a fine newspaper story was utterly ruined but the truth of the situation was revealed.

Shells encountered in the excavation may tell of wet, humid times; plant and animal life may likewise give evidence of climatic conditions. Even the burial mound may tell us something of the food supply of the builders. Potsherds may reveal the art of weaving, while their temper, shape, and decoration may tell of the movement and contacts of cultures.

Skeletons may likewise reveal movements of people, while examples of pathology may give us hints of what happened to the earlier settlers in the land. Hundreds of skeletons have been thoughtlessly destroyed by excavators. Yet it is a queer idea that an investigator may be interested in objects and not in the man who made them.

Once a skeleton is encountered it should be carefully cleaned by means of brush and orange wood stick. No bone should be moved until the whole body is revealed and until its relationship to all neighboring objects is carefully noted. It should then be fully recorded, photographed, and the bones numbered before it is disturbed. Many skeletons are so fragile that they cannot be moved until treated. If damp they should be protected from sunlight and allowed to dry for a few hours. They should then be treated with successive applications of acetone until the bone is thoroughly penetrated, after which ambroid should be applied until the bone is solid.

In opening mounds, we should keep full records and see that they are written up each night. The difference between looting and scientific work depends to a large extent on the completeness of the record.

While not as spectacular as mounds, village sites and refuse heaps often contain the most important data. Objects here are usually broken but in them the former occupants have often left us an unintentional yet very complete record of their daily life. For example, the lake front park at Chicago is really a great city dump. Just imagine what a fertile field this will be for the archaeologist of a thousand years hence. What is going into the dump today?--automobiles, incandescent lights, radios and other objects of our culture. What went in thirty years ago?--oil lamps, horseshoes, wagon wheels, corsets. If we go far enough back we may come to the days of Fort Dearborn and back of that to the Indian.

A village site is best uncovered by a series of trenches much like those used in mound work. A cut is made down to undisturbed soil and the earth is thrown backward as excavation proceeds. Horizontal and vertical cutting should be employed in hopes of revealing successive periods of occupancy. The worker should never come in from the top. He should never be on top of his trench, otherwise lines of stratification will almost certainly be lost.

A village site or refuse heap of considerable depth may indicate a long period of occupancy and afford an opportunity to study cultural change within a given group. In such an excavation we obtain the best and most complete record of food supply, of house types and the like. Cave sites occur in many regions and if properly excavated may reveal a story far more complete than the settlements in the open.

Always we should be on the watch for evidences of early man. In the glaciated districts, in old fills and in ancient lake beds we may hope to find traces of human occupancy. Today we have many hints that men may have reached America in Pleistocene times. Careful study of all commercial excavations and river cuttings may reveal positive proof of this early invasion.

We should always keep our aims in mind. We should gather all the evidence and we should keep a full record. Finally we should have frequent conferences of the workers in adjacent fields, for in this manner we widen our horizon and perfect our methods.

PLANNING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA

By Jeffre L. Coe

(Editor's Note: The author of this paper is a young man from Greensboro who has shown a deep interest in the Society and has devoted most of his spare time to reading, thinking, and exploring during the past year. He is chairman of the Committee on survey, and will have something to say about the survey work at the Charlotte meeting. The following paper was read at the Raleigh meeting of the Society on April 28, 1934.)

The logical first step in a study of the earlier civilization of any region is the archaeological survey. An archaeological survey is the viewing of any region for the purpose of obtaining archaeological facts. It is not only important that archaeologists survey the different regions but it is also very important that they make as complete and technical survey as is possible. Just as a business firm planning to invest funds in a corporation would make a survey of its assets and potentialities, so a research organization expecting to invest time and money in a study of the prehistory of a region should first devote its energies to an inventory of the archaeological assets and potentialities of the area under consideration.

The question often arises whether or not an archaeological survey is of any value to the state. I believe it is for four reasons:

First, archaeology explains the prehistory of the state. The recoveries from ancient sites constitute a visual exhibit of the people who occupied the state before the coming of the European population. Without these ancient monuments the state cannot explain or illustrate its prehistory.

Second, archaeological remains constitute a vast reservoir of valuable knowledge. The aboriginal sites within the state constitute unique and fundamental sources of archaeological facts, highly valued by the scientific world.

Third, archaeological remains are monumental exhibits. The marking of prehistoric Indian sites and protecting them from vandalism would not only attract the attention of the sight-seeing public, but would stimulate the investigation by scientists.

Fourth, archaeological collections are exhibits of lasting worth. Whenever archaeological collections have been made by trained students of prehistory the resulting exhibits and publications describing them have constituted genuine contributions to knowledge. Their value to science and art is recognized even by those who are neither scientist nor artist.

There are several sources from which the data for an archaeological survey may be drawn. Books and manuscripts, private collections, and original field work, are the most important. Libraries give an almost unbelievable amount of information. The personal or scientific reports of journeys made by individuals through North Carolina during the early days of colonization, while the native American, the Indian, still lived on the land, contain information concerning the location of village sites, trails, trading posts, portages, hunting grounds, etc. They also contain valuable information about the customs and habits of the natives, which may have direct bearing upon the interpretation of evidence found in deposits. A large amount of information may be obtained from old county deeds and records. The early land surveyors, trained in accurate observation, often placed on their official maps and in their official records the location and information concerning trails, village sites, and mounds which they encountered.

The next major source of information for use in the survey is the group of private collections within the state. In nearly every county in North Carolina there are one or more individuals who are interested in what they call "Indian Relics". Unfortunately, some of these collectors do not have material which is of value to the survey. The collector, in many cases, trades, sells, and buys material from other parts of the state and country until all records of the original finds are lost and the collection loses any historical value it may have had. Dr. Carl E. Guthe, chairman of the National Research Council's Committee on State Archaeological Surveys states, "To the archaeologist only the specimens actually found by the collector himself can have any historical significance. The owner of such collections, through a life long, intimate acquaintance with the immediate region surrounding their homes, are better equipped than anyone else to study the Indian records of that vicinity. Each of them can render a unique service to the history of our country by gathering and properly recording the data concerning the remains of his neighborhood."

The third source of information for use in the archaeological survey is the field work itself. This is by far the most important, and needs careful consideration and discussion.

A complete archaeological survey cannot be made within a few weeks or months. It takes years and a heavy expense of time and money. The State Historical Society of Iowa spent seven years upon the preliminary survey of that state. The University of Michigan has published, after nine years of investigation, an archaeological atlas of Michigan. It is essential that the plan of procedure of an archaeological survey be considered carefully.

Unfortunately the Archaeological Society of North Carolina does not have sufficient funds at the present to carry on a thorough technical survey of the state. This, however, need not be a serious drawback. If each member of the society will spend a part of his spare time in locating prehistoric sites, gaining new members and arousing public interest in archaeology, the society in a few years will find itself well on the way toward a complete survey of the state.

In the field we are confronted with several problems. First, there is the absence of the Hutchins system of land surveying. The Hutchins system divides the country in townships six miles square. The township is then divided into thirty-six sections which are one mile square, each section is divided into quarters, and each quarter can be sub-divided into quarters. With this system the location of mounds and other sites would be quite simple. For example, a mound location would read: township 22 south, range 27 east, section 12, north west quarter of the south east quarter. This locates the mound within one sixteenth of a mile.

When the old original states were surveyed the Hutchins system had not come into existence. When the government did adopt it as a standard it was too late to apply it to the eastern states. In some of the eastern states however, Florida for example, they are resurveying the ground and laying it out according to the Hutchins system.

Since we are so unfortunate as not to have this system we must look for something that will do in its place. In Texas they locate sites by measuring so many feet or miles from some natural feature as a lake or stream. I suggest that in locating sites we measure so many feet from some natural feature and give the direction, and so many miles to the nearest town and also give the direction. For example, the Rockhill mound, 245 feet northwest of the fork of Coble creek and Deep river, 6 miles southeast of Randleman.

The most important problem is forming and adopting a standard form for recording data on a field survey. So far there has not been any attempt to standardize a form of this type in North Carolina. Each person in the field has been gathering data in notes that have been composed to suit his personal taste and much of the necessary data has been left to memory only. Unless some fairly accurate and careful methods are adopted for recording data, mistakes are almost sure to happen, no matter how carefully and conscientiously the work is done. If a standard form is adopted, the data obtained from various workers in the field can be filed away for future reference. When the standard form is filled in by the person in the field he is sure that he has most of the necessary data, and he may put any additional data or information in the form of notes.

After studying the forms used in some of the other states, I have worked out a form which might suit our purposes. It is reproduced on the next page. It can be printed on a 5" x 8" card at very little expense. The card should be lined on one side to take care of the written data and unlined on the other side to allow for a sketch or map of the site showing its location in relation to some natural feature such as a creek or river. I believe that we should adopt some kind of form, so that copies may be printed and distributed to members as soon as possible.

(Editor's Note: Below is a copy of the survey card worked out by Mr. Coe and the Committee on Survey. An effort will be made to have a number of these forms ready for distribution at the Charlotte meeting so that members may familiarize themselves with the use of the form. A further field form for recording artifacts collected from particular sites will be discussed at the meeting.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Site No.	Name of Site	Type of Site
Miles from	Township	County
Owner	Address	Date
Attitude toward excavation		Map No.
Mapped by		Date
Size and shape		Date
Present Condition		Date
Excavated by		
Results		
Plowing at present or reported		
Topography: Hill	Cultivated field	Lowland
Surface material found by survey:	Woods	Pasture

Remarks:

Reference:

Date

Reported by

Checked by

A REPORT OF THE RALEIGH MEETING

By Guy B. Johnson.

The regular spring meeting of the Society was held in Raleigh on April 28, 1934, in the Manteo Room of the Sir Raleigh Hotel. After Dr. S. C. Heighway of Murphy had displayed some artifacts of unusual interest from western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee, the meeting was called to order at 10:40 A. M. by President Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell then read a paper, "Archaeology and the Historian," in which he described the achievements of classical archaeology, the beginning of the interest in prehistory, and the development of American archaeology. The final section of his paper, which deals with the work of our Society, is published elsewhere in this Bulletin.

Professor Sanford Winston, of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, next presented a paper on "Indian Slavery in the Carolina Region." This paper dealt with a phase of history which is little known to the average person. Many efforts were made, it seems, to enslave Indians in colonial times. We hope either to publish this paper in full in a later issue or to provide members with reprints from another journal.

Rev. Douglas L. Rights of Winston-Salem read a paper entitled, "The Lost Colony Legend," in which he sketched the history of the lost colony problem and indicated some possible solutions for this long-standing mystery. His paper is published in full in this issue of the Bulletin. Following this paper, there was considerable discussion. Dr. Heighway spoke at some length, illustrating his remarks with blackboard sketches, on a skeletal remain which he discovered some years ago in Ohio. The morning session then adjourned for luncheon. Twenty-five persons were present for the morning session.

At the luncheon session Professor R. D. W. Connor, of the University of North Carolina, read a paper on "The Early Contacts of the Whites and Indians in North Carolina."

The afternoon session began at 2:30. Mr. Joffre L. Coe of Greensboro read a paper entitled, "Planning an Archaeological Survey of North Carolina," and presented an enlarged copy of a survey card which could be used in field work. Afterwards, on motion of Mr. Rights, the Society voted the appointment of a committee on survey which would work further on this important phase of the Society's program.

Mr. Caldwell proposed that the Society attempt to enlist the interest of the Boy Scouts of the state by publicity and by appropriate contests. On motion by Mr. Rights, it was voted to proceed with this plan. Mr. Caldwell announced with regret the resignation of Mr. Ernest Seeman as Editor of the Bulletin, and stated that the Executive Board would fill the vacancy until next election. Mr. Rights reported briefly on the meeting of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation at Philadelphia which he had recently attended as a representative of this Society. He moved that we maintain our relationship with the Federation and cooperate with the effort to coordinate the work of the

several state archaeological societies in the east. The motion was passed. Mr. Winston raised the question of joint memberships for members of the same family, and it was decided that such memberships for husband and wife or two other members of a family should carry a fee of \$1.50 a year. It was pointed out that this might call for an amendment to the constitution. The question of the location of the central museum or depository was discussed, but no decision was reached. The question of the place for the October meeting was brought up. It was pointed out that, since the Society now has very few members in the east, it is better to hold meetings in the west until a stronger representation from the east has been obtained. Charlotte and Winston-Salem were mentioned as good places for the fall meeting. The meeting adjourned at 3:50 p. m.

A CORRECTION

In the March issue of The Bulletin there was an omission of a part of an important section of the Constitution of the Society. This error did not come to the attention of the editor until too late to make a correction in that issue. Members are asked to take note of the following correction. Article V, entitled Finances, should have ended at the bottom of page 11. Sections 4 and 5 at the top of page 12 are a part of Article VI, a part of which was omitted and which is given in full below:

Article VI

Meetings

1. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday in October at such place as the Executive Board may designate.
2. There shall be one other regular meeting each year, to be held on the first Saturday in May at such place as the Executive Board may designate.
3. Special meetings shall be called by the President upon the request of six Executive Board members.
4. Notices of meetings shall be sent to all members in due time.
5. Ten members shall constitute a quorum.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE CHARLOTTE MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at Charlotte on Saturday, October 6, at the Hotel Charlotte. The program, subject to some modification, is as follows. The meeting will begin promptly at 10:30 a.m. The morning session will be given over largely to the presentation of papers and discussion of the papers. The following papers will be presented:

"Indian Occupation of the Charlotte Area," by Douglas
L. Rights.

"A Cherokee Story," told in Cherokee and in English,
by Mrs. Margaret R. Siler.

"Indian Sign Talk," by James E. Steere.

"Next Steps in Our Archaeological Survey,"
by Joffre L. Coe.

There will be a luncheon session at 12:30, the speaker to be announced later. The afternoon session will open at 1:30. It will be devoted to the election of officers and the discussion of a number of important matters.

The Hotel Charlotte is headquarters for the meeting. For the information of those who will stay overnight, the rates are as follows: single rooms, \$2.50 and up; double rooms, \$4.50 and up. All rooms have private baths. Mr. James E. Steere of Charlotte is in charge of local arrangements.

Make your plans to attend this meeting, and bring with you others who are interested in the work of the Society. Consult the list of members published in this issue of the Bulletin, and see if you can be of assistance to some other member in your locality in arranging transportation to the meeting.

Remember: Charlotte, October 6, at 10:30 a. m.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Several members have suggested that a list of the members with their addresses be published. We are publishing this information below in the hope that it will be useful to members of the Society. We believe that it will stimulate contacts between members and that it will be useful in arranging transportation to meetings in the most economical way. We suggest that a member who is planning to attend a meeting and who has space in his car might get in touch with other members in his locality or along the route and thus enable some to attend who might have found it impossible otherwise.

Ex-officio Members

Governor J.C.B. Ehringhaus
Raleigh

Mr. Bruce Etheridge
Dept. Conservation & Development
Raleigh

Mr. A. R. Newsome
Sec'y Historical Commission
Raleigh

Honorary Members

Dr. Neil M. Judd
Division of Archaeology
National Museum
Washington, D. C.

Dr. John R. Swanton
Bureau of American Ethnology
Washington, D. C.

Active Members

Mr. Wayne S. Arnold
Railroad Y.M.C.A.
Mechanicville, N.Y.

Mr. John N. Beecher
Ass't Director F.E.R.A.
Wilmington

Dr. W. K. Boyd
Duke University
Durham

Sustaining Members

Dr. James B. Bullitt
Chapel Hill

Active Members, con't'd

Prof. W. E. Caldwell
Chapel Hill

Mr. A. D. Capehart
Oxford

Mr. W. Refford Cato
Mobano

Mr. Joffre L. Coe
Brevard College
Brevard (Home R.F.D., 4 Greensboro)

Mr. Burnham S. Colburn
Biltmore Forest
Biltmore

Mr. William B. Colburn
335 Washington Road
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

Prof. R.D.W. Connor
Chapel Hill

Mr. Harry T. Davis
State Museum
Raleigh

Mrs. J. B. Dorioux
R.F.D. 4
Raleigh

Mr. H. M. Doerschuk
Badin

Mr. J. A. Easley
Wake Forest

Active Members, Cont'd.

Dr. A. K. Faust
Catawba College
Salisbury

Miss Hattie R. Fowler
Indian Normal
Pembroke (Home: Statesville)

Dr. H. W. Frink
Chapel Hill

Prof. A. H. Gilbert
516 Carolina Circle
Durham

Mr. J. Frazier Glenn, Jr.
Longchamps Apartments
Asheville

Mrs. J. Frazier Glenn, Jr.
Longchamps Apartments
Asheville

Mr. Clarence Griffin
Forest City

Dr. S. C. Heighway
Murphy

Prof. Guy B. Johnson
Chapel Hill

Mr. Walton Johnson
Camp Sequoyah
Asheville

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Asheville

Mr. W. J. Morgan
Brevard

Mr. H. W. Peterson
Winston-Salem

Rev. Douglas L. Rights
Salem Station
Winston-Salem

Miss Nellie M. Rowe
Public Library
Greensboro

Prof. Phillips Russell
Chapel Hill

Dr. Ernest Seeman
Duke University
Durham

Mrs. Margaret R. Siler
Franklin

Messrs. Burke & Frank F. Smith
819 Sixth Street
Durham

Mr. James Steere
Charlotte

Mr. Isadore Wallace
Statesville

Dr. Bruce A. Wentz
Catawba College
Salisbury

Prof. Sanford Winston
State College
Raleigh

Mr. Henry Woodman
Asheville School
Asheville

Mrs. Lillian D. Wooten
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