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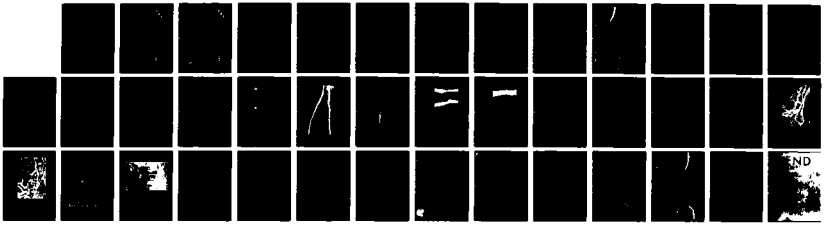

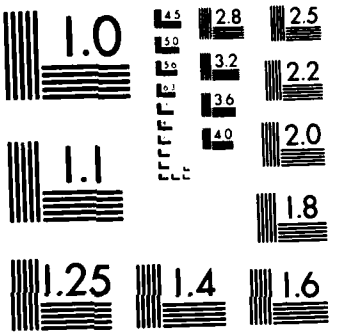

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

ARC

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EXCAVATIONS AT REAVES POINT, MILITARY OCEAN TERMINAL AT SUNNY POINT (MOTSU), BRUNSWICK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Thomas H. Hargrove

Report prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District,
by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc.
under Contract Number DACW54-83-C-0022, Work Order Number DACW54-84-F-2159.

US Army Corps of Engineers
Wilmington District

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US Army Corps of Engineers
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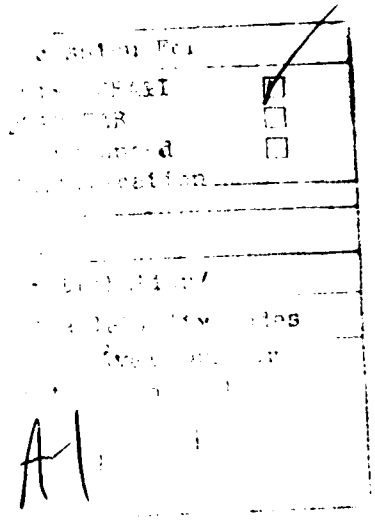

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Management Summary

Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc., spent the week of April 9-13, 1984 in conducting test excavations at Reaves Point, Brunswick County, N.C. Historical sources (Sprunt 1896) had named Reaves Point as the site of the Robert Howe plantation and described earthen mounds on the point as the remnants of a Revolutionary War battle fought between British soldiers under Cornwallis and local defenders of the Howe plantation. Harbor improvement plans for the Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point (MOTSU) call for the removal of Reaves Point, so archaeological and archival investigations became necessary to determine the presence or absence of significant remains in the project area. Tests of the mounds showed no signs that they were built or used as fortifications. Tests of the two older ramps at the Point showed a buried level of burned coal and wood, possibly traces of a steamboat refueling stop. Archival research failed either to prove or disprove Howe's ownership of Reaves Point, but demonstrated that Howe owned Kendall plantation at the time of the Revolution.

We do not recommend additional archaeological work within the Reaves Point project area.

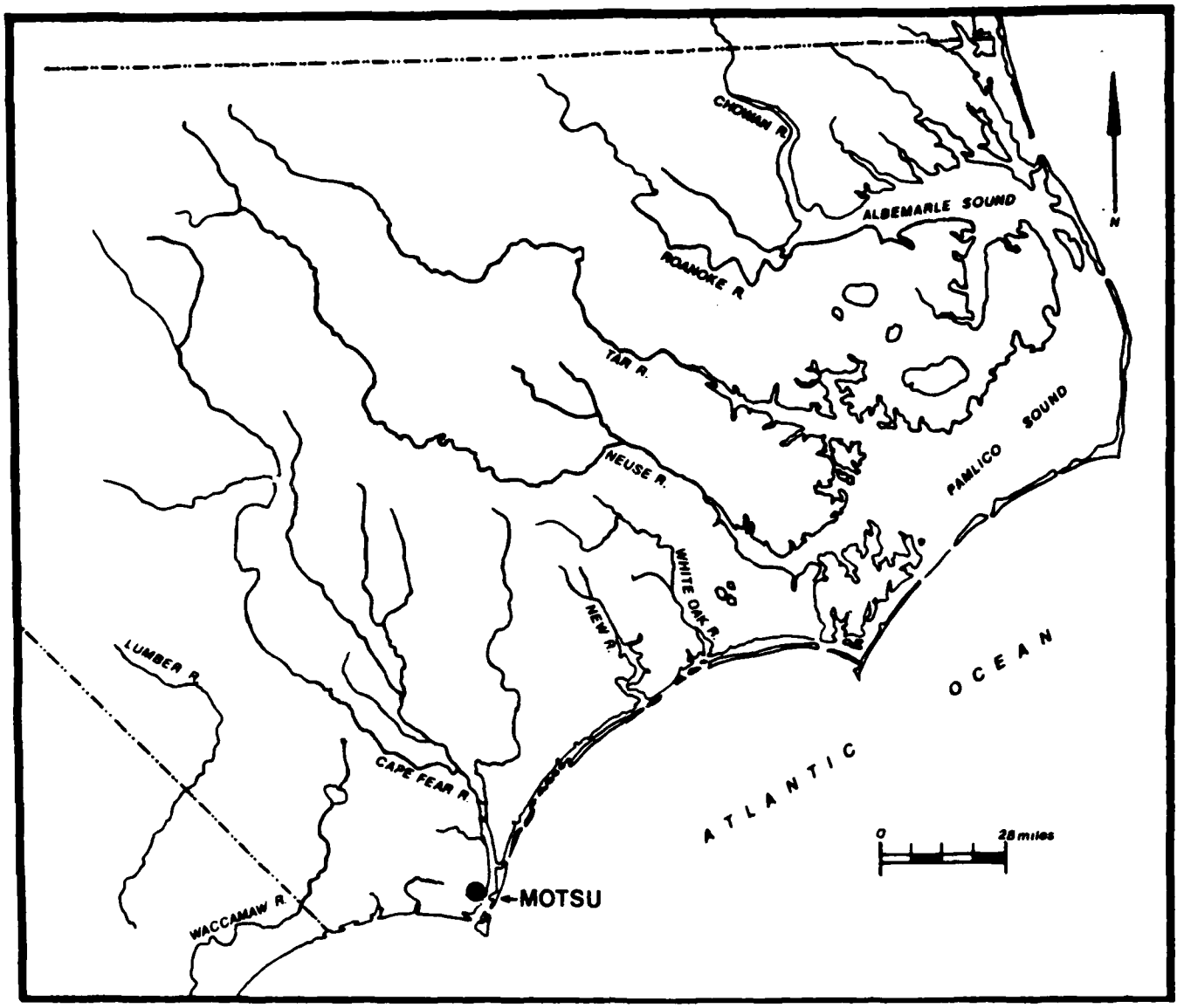

Figure 1: Eastern North Carolina and the location of the Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point (MOTSU).

INTRODUCTION

The Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point (MOTSU) lies on the east bank of the Cape Fear River in Brunswick County, North Carolina. Plans for improving the harbor facilities at MOTSU call for removing a prominent point of land called Reaves Point, located between the central and southern Wharves of the terminal (see Figure 3). In January and February of 1983, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Incorporated, conducted an archaeological survey of Reaves Point and other areas at MOTSU. One of the sites discovered near Reaves Point was a house site with artifacts dating from the early nineteenth century to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The collection consisted of 36% "Kitchen Group" artifacts to 59% "Architectural Group" artifacts, a ratio that loosely corresponds to South's "Carolina Artifact Pattern" (1977:119). Among the artifacts classified and dated by CHRS were sherds of stenciled pearlware (1810-1825), yellow ware (1825-1925), pearlglazed ironstone (1850-1900), blue transfer plate (1900-1925+), porcelain overglaze decal (1900-1925+), white ware (1835-1900+), and a ceramic pipe bowl with fluted decoration (1820-1900), (Payne and Brown 1983). In the vicinity of Reaves Point, CHRS reported (Payne and Brown 1983:60) four earthen ramps cutting down through the high bluffs and leading to the water's edge, several scatters of historic artifacts (one tentatively identified as the site of the Robins plantation) and ..."an area of connected mounds above the Cape

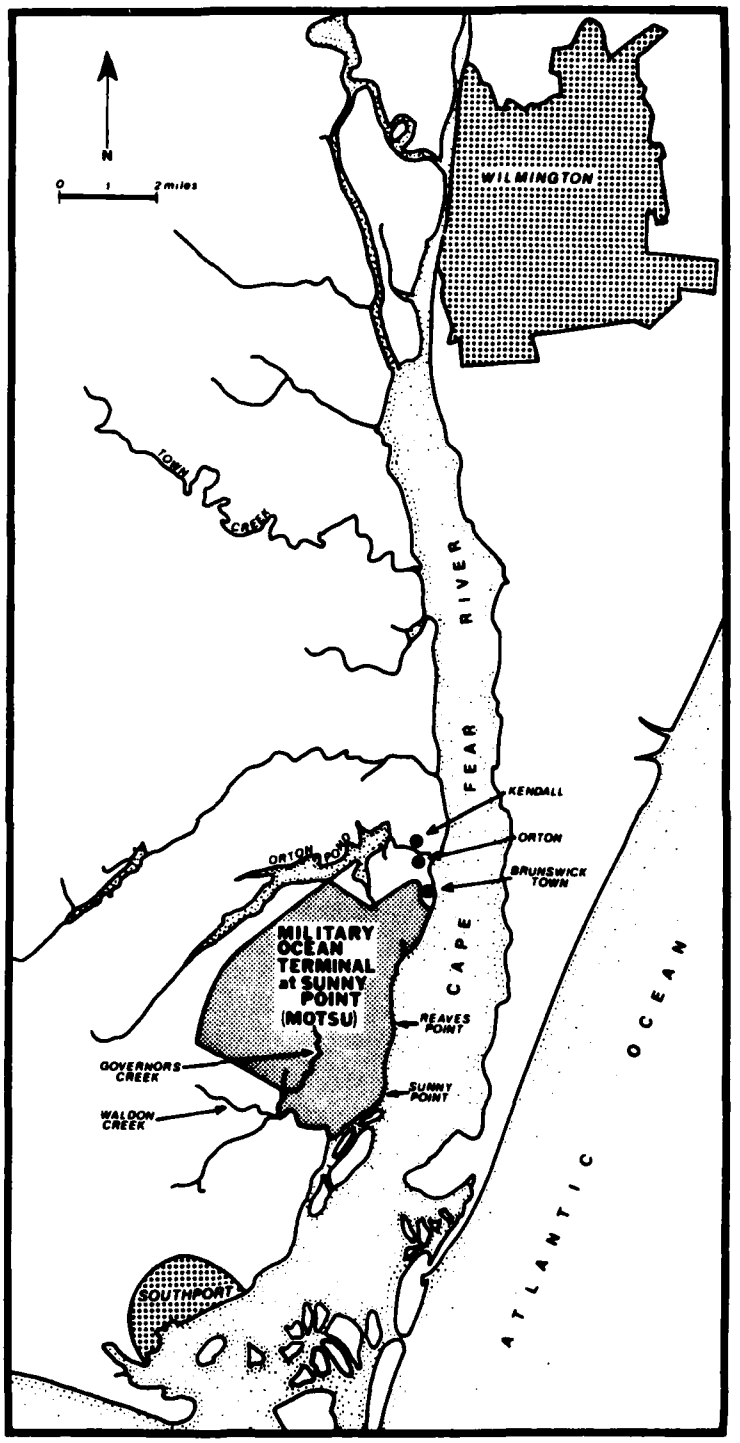

Figure 2: The lower Cape Fear River and the Reaves Point vicinity at the Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point (MOTSU).

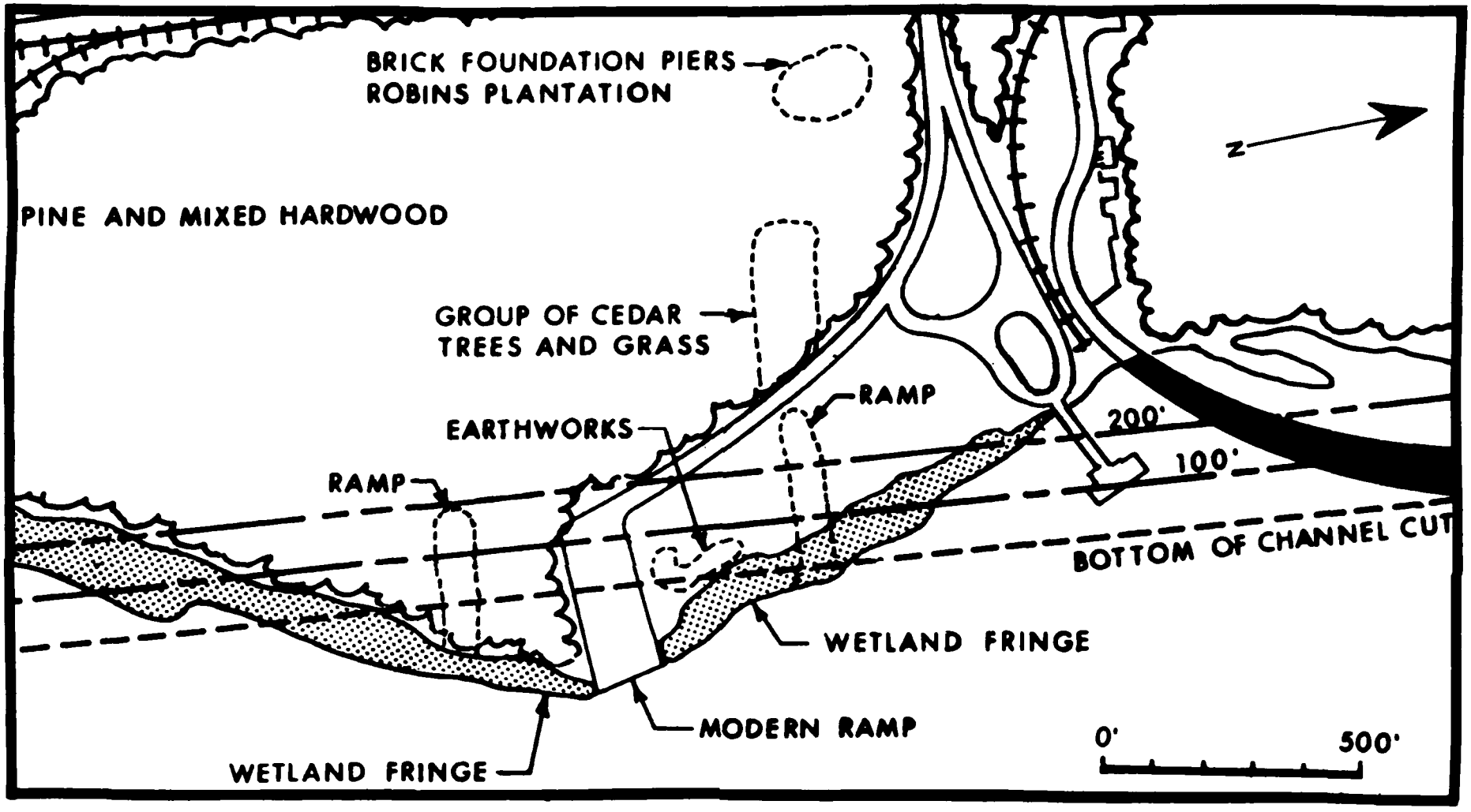

Figure 3: Enlargement of a C.O.E. project map for Reaves Point. The area of construction impact is east of the 200 foot line (see also Appendix 2 for the entire map).

Fear River which were suggestive of military fortifications." (Ibid.) To investigate the mounds, CHRS interviewed local Civil War historians about their possible use as fortifications (their opinions were inclined toward the negative) and placed four shovel tests in and around the mounds (also with negative results). CHRS's description of the site concluded with the following:

> The man-made earthenworks feature is located on the crest of the terrace overlooking the river. It is an anomalous formation. Within the project area, no similar earthen forms were found. The archaeological examinations, surface and subsurface, failed to identify any cultural materials explaining the nature of the earthen formation. Gehrig Spencer [Fort Fisher State Historical Site] and Chris Fonville [a local Civil War historian] offered opinions that the formation was not recognizable as being military in origin. There is insufficient data available to offer an interpretation as to the formation's origin, history, or nature. (Payne and Brown 1983: 129).

Later research by Wilson Angley (1983) turned up references in at least two histories of the lower Cape Fear River indicating that this area was called "Howe's Point," that it was the site of a plantation owned by Robert Howe (North Carolina's most prominent Revolutionary military leader), and the site of a Revolutionary War skirmish fought between local defenders of the Howe plantation and British troops landing from the river for the express purpose of punishing Howe by sacking his plantation. In the first of these histories, James Sprunt (1896:80) quoted local tradition to the effect that a then-ruined house at Howe's Point (now called Reaves Point) was the birthplace of Robert Howe and the site of the Revolutionary battle fought around his house. Another tradition reported by Sprunt was that the earthworks in

front of the house site were originally fortifications built as as defense against the pirates who infested the area in the early eighteenth century. Waddell (1909:40-41) later quoted Sprunt's description and interpretation of the site as the Howe plantation and its earthworks, but later writers (e.g. Lennon 1976:footnote 8) expressed doubts about the accuracy of the tradition.

On February 1, 1984, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer issued comments on the archaeological survey at MOTSU and stated that "we feel additional testing is necessary to determine the nature of the earthworks" (se Appendix 1). On March 7, 1984, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Wilmington District) issued to ARC, Inc. a work order (Appendix 2) for archaeological testing of the mounds and ramps within the proposed construction area at Reaves Point. After conducting extensive documentary research in the North Carolina State Archives and in the North Carolina Collection at U.N.C. Chapel Hill, corresponding with local historical societies, and consulting with Dr. Wilson Angley of the N.C. Division of Archives and History, an ARC field crew spent the week of April 9-13, 1984 in Brunswick County testing and researching the earthworks and ramps at Reaves Point.

FIELDWORK

After mapping of the locations of the mounds on the bluff overlooking the Cape Fear River (Figure 4), excavations began with a trench measuring one meter by two meters, set perpendicularly to the line of mounds and within the interior of the "earthworks." Test Unit One was excavated primarily in natural

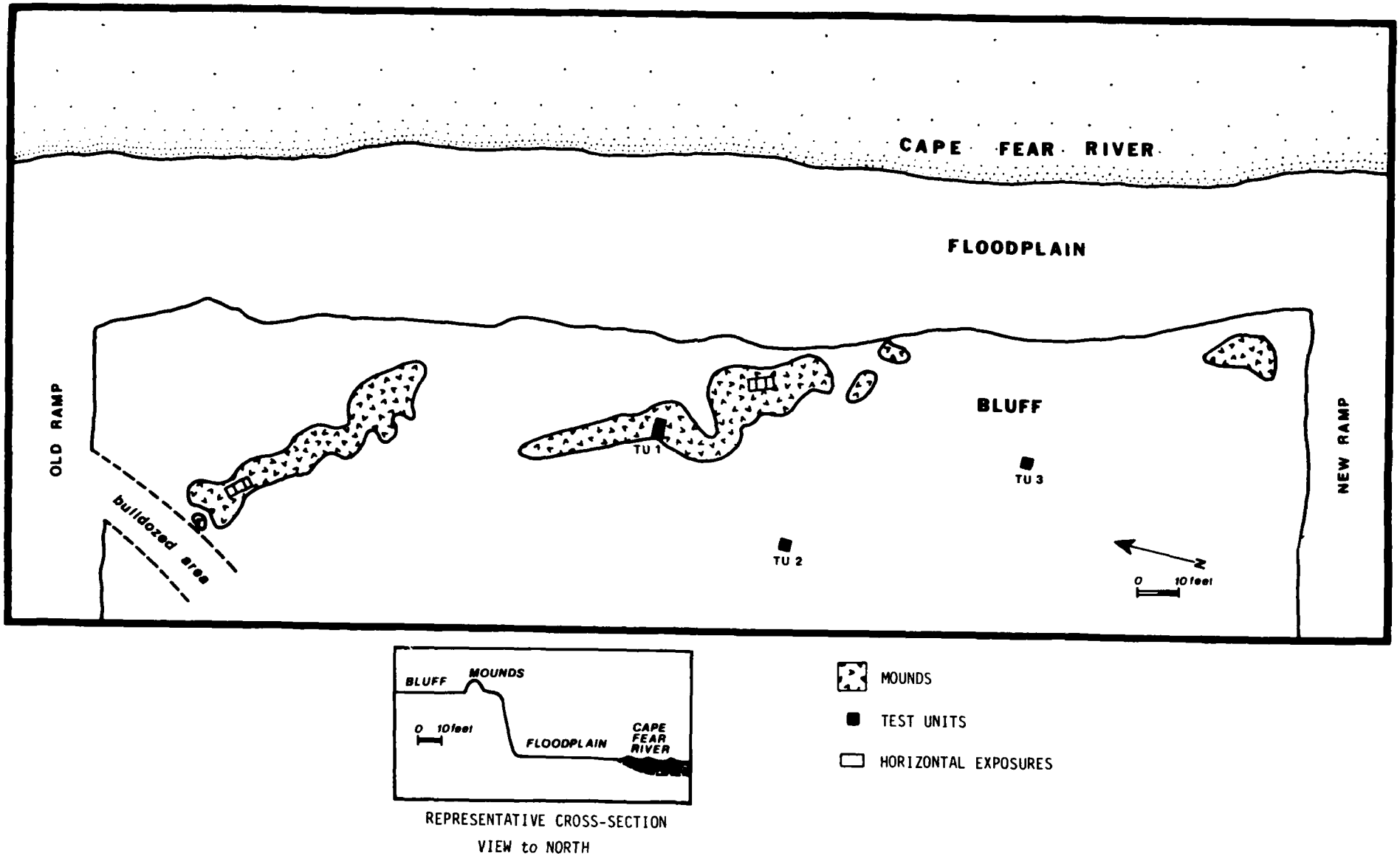

Figure 4: Reaves Point earthworks and locations of associated Test Units.

stratigraphic levels, and by ten centimeter levels within the wider natural levels. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh without recovery of artifacts, with the exception of one rusty steel or tin can found in the south wall of the unit at a depth of about 12 centimeters below the surface. We ended the excavation when the unit reached a light yellow sand layer underlying a dark buried humus level, which was apparently the original forest floor before the formation of the mounds. The soil profiles showed no evidence that the mound was built with individual barrow, bucket, or basket loads of dirt. Figure 5 shows the soil profile of the south wall of Unit One.

We made the assumption that a military site, particularly the site of a skirmish and retreat such as the one that took place around Howe's plantation, should contain metal artifacts such as abandoned or expended ammunition or discarded military gear. To locate promising areas for test excavations, we used a metal detector (Garrett Deep Seeker ADS I) to search for concentrations of metal. As it turned out, metal readings were very infrequent. Two concentrations of metal were found on the landward side of the "earthworks," so one test pit was dug within each concentration.

Test Unit Two was a one meter by one meter square, excavated to a depth of about forty centimeters, ending in a sterile, yellow sand. The uppermost level contained a number of metal fragments, but all appeared to be recent. Most of the fragments were apparently the rusted remains of sheet metal such as food tins. All of the artifacts were in the upper levels of the test unit in a grey sandy loam level. After reaching 20 to 25 centimeters

into the underlying yellow sand, the excavation stopped, having uncovered no features, and no artifacts apart from the fragments of sheet metal (see Figure 6).

Test Unit 3 was very similar to Test Unit 2. Placed in an area of metal concentration, Test Unit Three's stratigraphy was basically the same, and the artifacts were all from Level One or the root mat. Again, the artifacts were apparently recent, including rusted sheet metal, rusted machine parts (nuts and bolts) and a C-ration wrapper. No features were apparent in this test unit.

Where the metal detector indicated isolated metal artifacts, shovel tests were dug, but in every case in which a shovel test produced a metal artifact, it either appeared to be modern or was too small and deteriorated for identification. No excavation uncovered any artifacts that could point to eighteenth or nineteenth century use of the site, or to a military presence there (apart from the C-ration wrapper).

To examine the mounds for a palisade line that might have been part of a defensive earthworks, we selected two areas on the crest of the mounds (see Figure 4). In these two areas, excavators scraped away horizontal planes about two meters in length, until reaching a depth of about 40 to 50 centimeters, approximately half of the mounds' heights at these points. No signs of a palisade wall or its post holes were visible in either area.

To test for remains associated with the two older ramps to the north and south, test units were dug at the food of each ramp. A one meter by one meter test square in the southern ramp revealed

a buried layer, about 10 centimeters thick, of charcoal and coal slag (see Figure 7). The depth of this layer ranged from 50 to 65 centimeters below the surface. The excavation of this test square ended at the water table, about 120 centimeters below the surface. A test unit at the foot of the northern ramp showed no layer of burned material, but otherwise the stratigraphy was similar. From the surface to about 25 centimeters below the surface, the soil consisted of beige sand; from 25 centimeters to about 50 centimeters, the soil was mottled beige sand and clay; from 50 centimeters down to 80 centimeters (the water table), the soil was dark grey sand. The burned layer in the southern ramp is historic in origin, judging from the single fragment of bottle glass found in it. We do not have an explanation for the origin of the burned layer. No building materials were found in it to indicate a structure that might have either produced the burned layer as a by-product (e.g., a turpentine still) or that could have itself burned to produce the layer. One possible explanation is that the ramp was part of a fueling station for the steamboat traffic that once was a prominent feature of life on the Cape Fear River. Frederick Law Olmstead, travelling on the Cape Fear River in the 1850's described a typical refueling stop (see Appendix 3). If the ramp belongs to the steamboat era, it could date from anytime between the early nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries. (see Johnson 1977 for a history of the Cape Fear River steamboats). One problem with the interpretation is that we don't know whether the re-fueling stops involving unloading ashes and clinkers while loading fuel.

The last tests at the Point consisted of profiling the southern walls of each of the two ramps. A representative profile from the northern ramp appears in Figure 8.

In summary, the test excavations at Reaves Point provided no evidence that the earthworks were built as an eighteenth century fortification, nor that the Point was occupied at all during the eighteenth century. One of the two ramps tested showed evidence of some sort of historic period activity producing a 10 centimeter wide layer of charcoal and coal slag, possibly a steamboat re-fueling stop. Neither the mounds nor the ramps seem to have a high potential for providing important historical information. We do not recommend nominating the affected area of Reaves Point to the National Register of Historic Places.

Key to Soils in Test Unit Profiles


humus, dark gray sandy loam


gray sandy loam


mottled yellow sand


red/yellow clay sand


yellow tan sand


charcoal & coal slag

yellowish gray sand

mottled gray sand

light yellow sand

white sand

mottled tan sand & clay

mottled gray/brown sand

dark gray sand

reddish clay sand

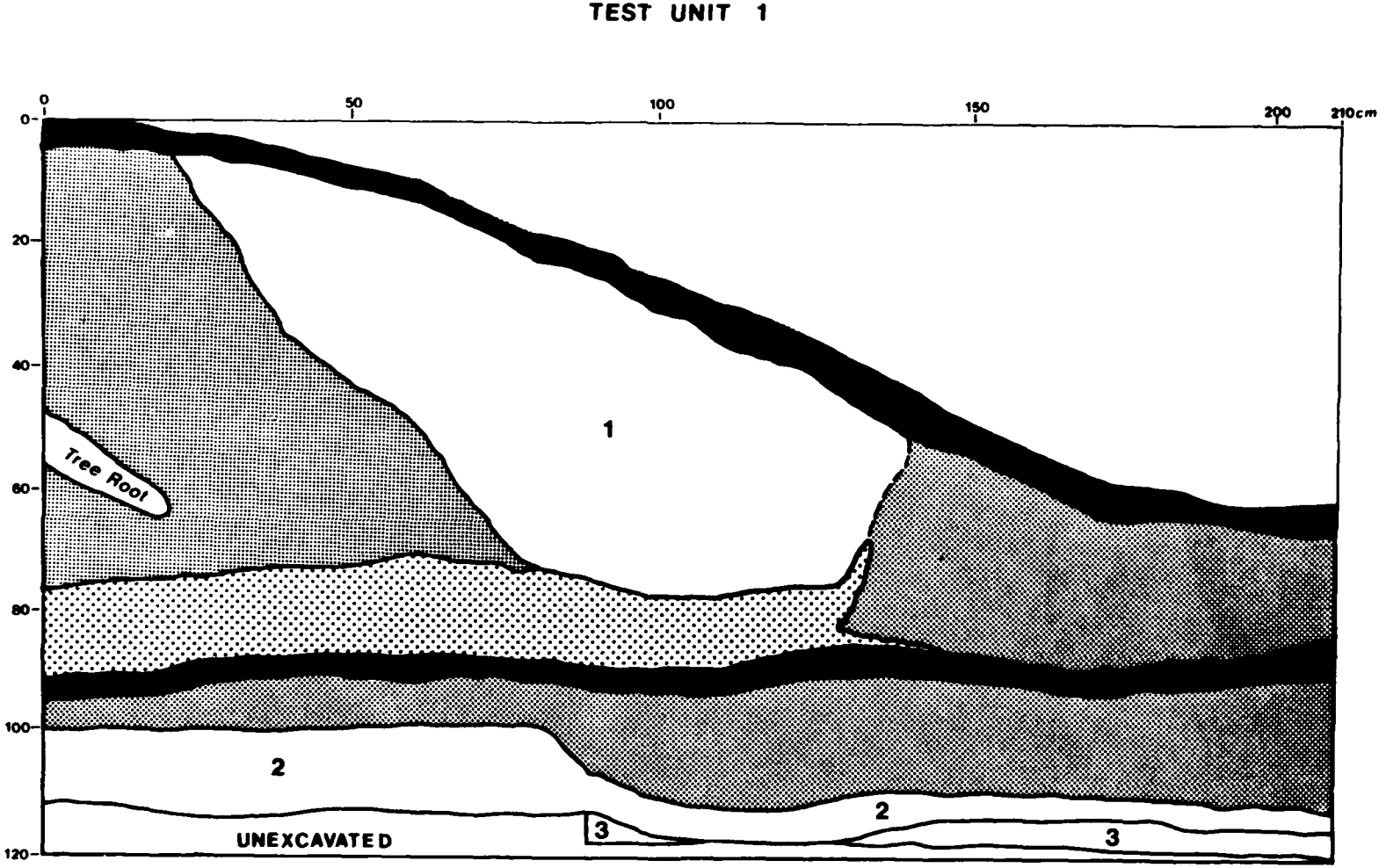

Figure 5: Test Unit 1; south wall of trench in the earthworks.

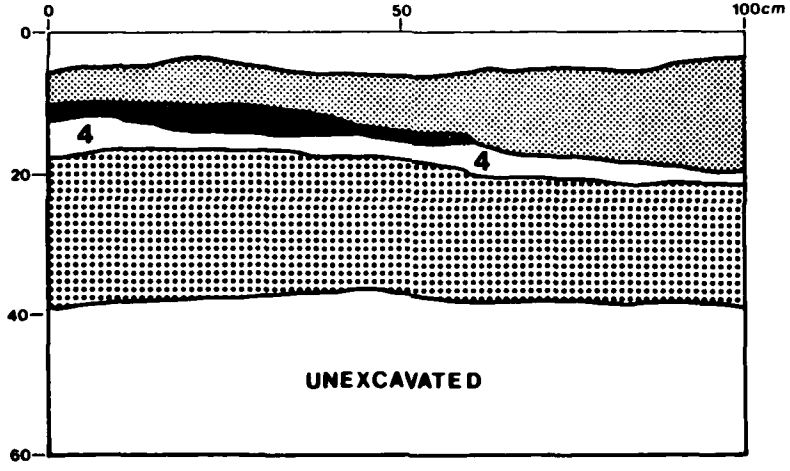

Figure 6: Test Unit 2; excavation within a concentration of metal fragments west of the earthworks.

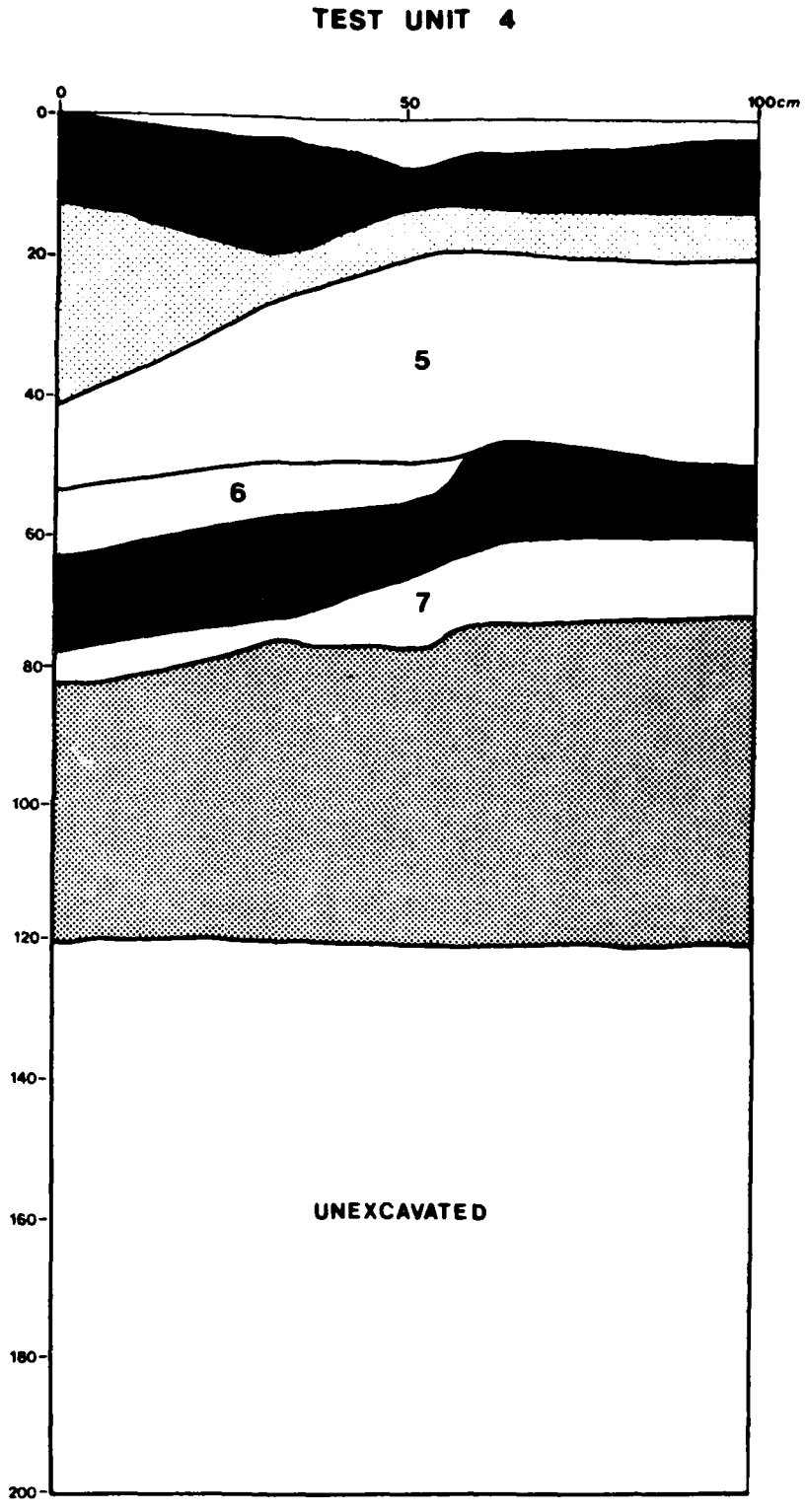

Figure 7: Excavation at the foot of the southern ramp, showing burned layer layer in Test Unit 4.

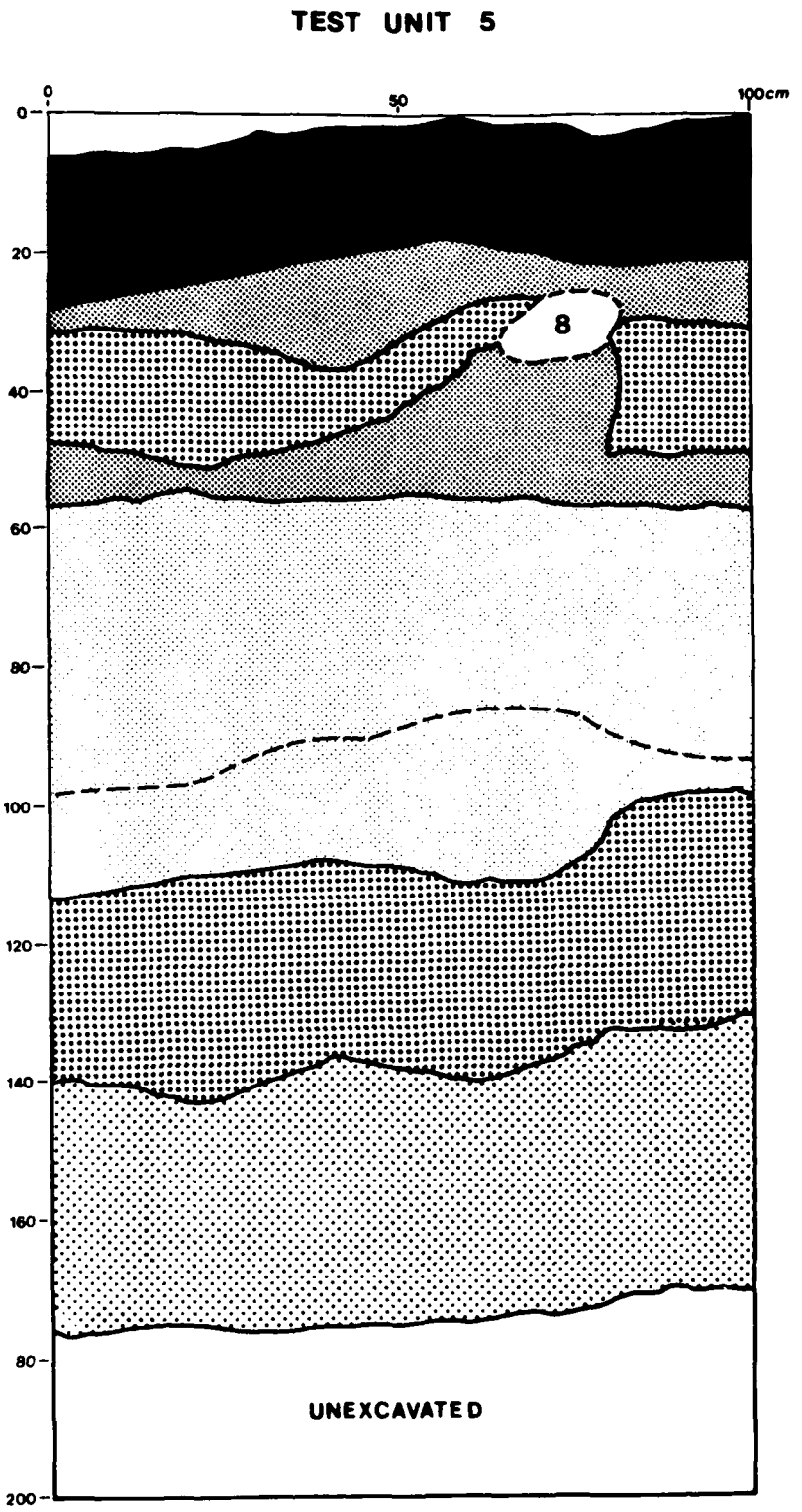

Figure 8: Southern wall of the northern ramp, showing profile of bluff.

Historical Investigations

The major source for the identification of Reaves Point as the site of Robert Howe's plantation and the Revolutionary skirmish fought there is James Sprunt's Tales and Traditions of the Lower Cape Fear, 1661-1896 (Sprunt 1896: 80-82). Because of its bearing on the present problem, Sprunt's description is worth quoting in full:

> A Colonial Fort.
>
> A short distance below Fort Anderson, on a bluff called Howe's Point, are the remains of a Colonial fort, and behind it the ruins of a residence, in which, tradition says, was born in 1730 one of the greatest heroes of the Revolutionary War (General Robert Howe), the trusted and honored Lietenant of Washington. He was the son of Job Howe, an educated and wealthy planter on the Cape Fear, who left, in 1748, a plantation to each of his five sons.
>
> It is said that Robert's estate was on Old Town Creek, and that he resided there. It is also stated that he lived for a time at Kendal, and that on the 12th of May, 1776, the British Generals Cornwallis and Clinton landed with a troop of nine hundred men and ravaged General Howe's plantation. Mr. Reynolds, the present intelligent owner and occupant of the Howe place behind the Colonial fort, who took part in building Fort Anderson, says that his father and his grandfather informed him forty years ago that this fort was erected long before the War of the Revolution as a protection against buccaneers and pirates; that his great-grandfather lived with General Howe on this place during the war and took part in a defence of this fort against the British, who drove the Americans out of it; that the latter retreated to Liberty Pond, about a half mile in the rear, pursued by the British; that a stand was made at this pond, the Americans on the west and the enemy on the east side, and that the blood which flowed stained the margin of the beautiful sheet of water which still bears the name of Liberty Pond; and that the Americans again retreated as far as McKenzie's Mill Dam, behind Kendal, where the British abandoned the pursuit and returned to their ships of war.
>
> Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Reynolds' statement with reference to General Howe's residence has been fully corroborated by the well-known Cape Fear skipper, Captain Sam Price, now eighty-six years old. He remembers distinctly, and has often visited the house known as General Howe's residence, which he says was a large three-story frame building on a stone or brick foundation, on the spot already described just below Old Brunswick, long and still known as Howe's Point.

A later Cape Fear River historian, Alfred Moore Waddell, reprinted most of Sprunt's description in Waddell's A History of New Hanover County and the Lower Cape Fear Region (Waddell 1909:40-41).

A close reading of Sprunt's description seems to reveal some careful ambiguities in his account, which mentions Howe's Old Town Creek plantation and his Kendall plantation as well as the tradition about "Howe's Point" reported by his informant, Mr. Reynolds. A review of the documentary evidence about Robert Howe's land holdings indicates that he did own Kendall plantation at the time of the Revolution, but we still cannot say that he did not own Reaves Point. One line of investigation attempted to trace the chain-of-title for Reaves Point back through the Revolution, but this attempt was unsuccessful within the limits of the project schedule and budget. The major obstacle to this line of research was the poor quality of the grantor and grantee index for Brunswick County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. For the historical period in which we attempted to develop a chain-of-title for Reaves Point, we found that almost a quarter of the county index references to land transactions were incorrect. At this point, Robert Howe's ownership of the land during the Revolution has been neither proven nor disproven.

His ownership of Kendall during the Revolution seems fairly definite, on the other hand (much of the information cited below was provided by the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society of Wilmington). In 1748 the last will and testament of Job Howe left to his son Robert, then about 16 or 18, a thousand acre plantation on the Northwest Cape Fear opposite Mount Misery. Job Howe's plantation and dwelling place on Topsail Sound went to Job Howe Jr. Two other sons, Thomas and Arthur, received land on the Northwest Cape Fear in Bladen County (New Hanover County Deed Book D, page 353). In 1763, the John Davis family sold several tracts on Old Town Creek to "Robert Howes of Bladen County."

Among the tracts were the former William Dry plantation and the former Thomas Hill plantation (New Hanover County Deed Book E, pages 233, 235, 238 and 240). Shortly thereafter, Kendall plantation enters the picture.

Kendall seems to have been one of the oldest plantations on the river. Just north of Orton Plantation (see Figure 2), Kendall was originally part of a land grant acquired by Maurice Moore on June 3, 1725. Moore signed the land over to Roger Moore on March 25, 1726. Roger Moore's will bequeathed the land to George Moore, who in turn sold it to John Davis, Jr. on October 16, 1765, under the name of "Kendal" (New Hanover Deed Book E, page 242). We do not know when Howe acquired Kendall, but in 1769, he sold his Old Town Creek holdings (Lower Cape Fear Historical Society), and by 1775, he was mortgaging Kendall to William Hill (Brunswick County Deed Book B, page 287-288). In 1785, we again see Howe, then Major General Howe and badly injured financially by the war, mortgaging Kendall (Brunswick County Deed Book B, page 287). Howe died in 1786 en route to the state legislature. The Southern Historical Collection at U.N.C.-Chapel Hill contains a manuscript biography, "Memoirs of Major General Robert Howe," written in 1853 by Archibald MacLaine Hooper. Hooper's manuscript relates that he met Howe in Wilmington shortly before the latter's death, when Hooper was about eleven years old. After Howe's unexpected death at Point Repose, a plantation owned by a friend,... "his remains were conveyed to Kendal, his plantation in Brunswick county and interred in the family burying ground." Hooper mentions Robert Howe's will, written in 1768 and still on file in the County Courthouse in 1845. This will might have provided information on Howe's other land holdings, but it does not seem to have remained in either the Brunswick or New Hanover County records, possibly because of its souvenir value. On April 13, 1794, Robert Howe Jr. sold Kendall to James McAlister (Brunswick County Deed Book C, pages 283-284).

At least two recent historians have placed Robert Howe's plantation and its associated skirmish at Kendall. A Howe biographer, Donald Lennon (1976), expressed doubt as to the accuracy of the name "Howe's Point," and Laurence Lee's history of New Hanover County (Lee 1978:74) states that the British punitive expedition directed against Howe landed at Kendall, where they entered his home ahd then proceeded to Orton Mill to attempt to destroy a rebel battery there.

One potential line of investigation would require a visit to the site of Kendall to examine its vicinity for signs of a skirmish or earthworks, although the former would not necessarily leave significant archaeological traces, and the latter may be a tradition associated only with "Howe's Point." On our last day of fieldwork, we interviewed the owner of the site of Kendall, now part of Orton Plantation, and requested permission to visit the site, but the owner politely declined.

In summary, the documentary evidence compiled so far leans in favor of Kendall plantation as the Robert Howe homesite during the Revolution, although the local tradition reported by James Sprunt in 1896 places the site at Reaves Point. No one has demonstrated that Robert Howe did not also own Reaves Point, and if his father's example is any guide, ownership of multiple plantations was quite possible. Unless documentary evidence surfaces to prove that Howe did own or occupy Reaves Point in the mid-1770's, however, Kendall seems to be the better candidate as his homeplace at the time of the Revolution.

Figure 9: Enlargement of a section of Edward Moseley's map of North Carolina, 1733 Moseley 1733). Reaves Point is approximately in the position of Sturgeon's Point.

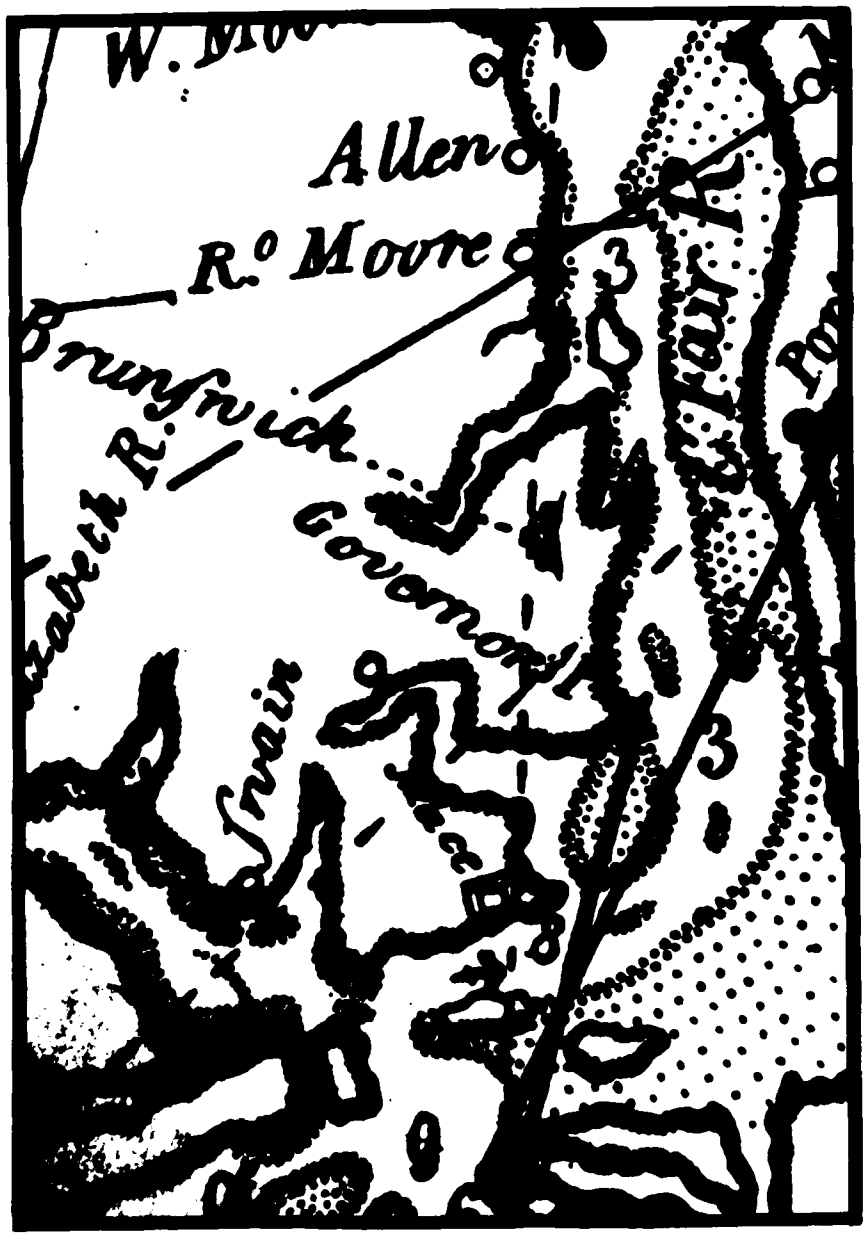

Figure 10: Enlargement of a section of James Wimble's map of North Carolina, 1738 (Wimble 1738). Reaves Point is between Governor's Point and Brunswick.

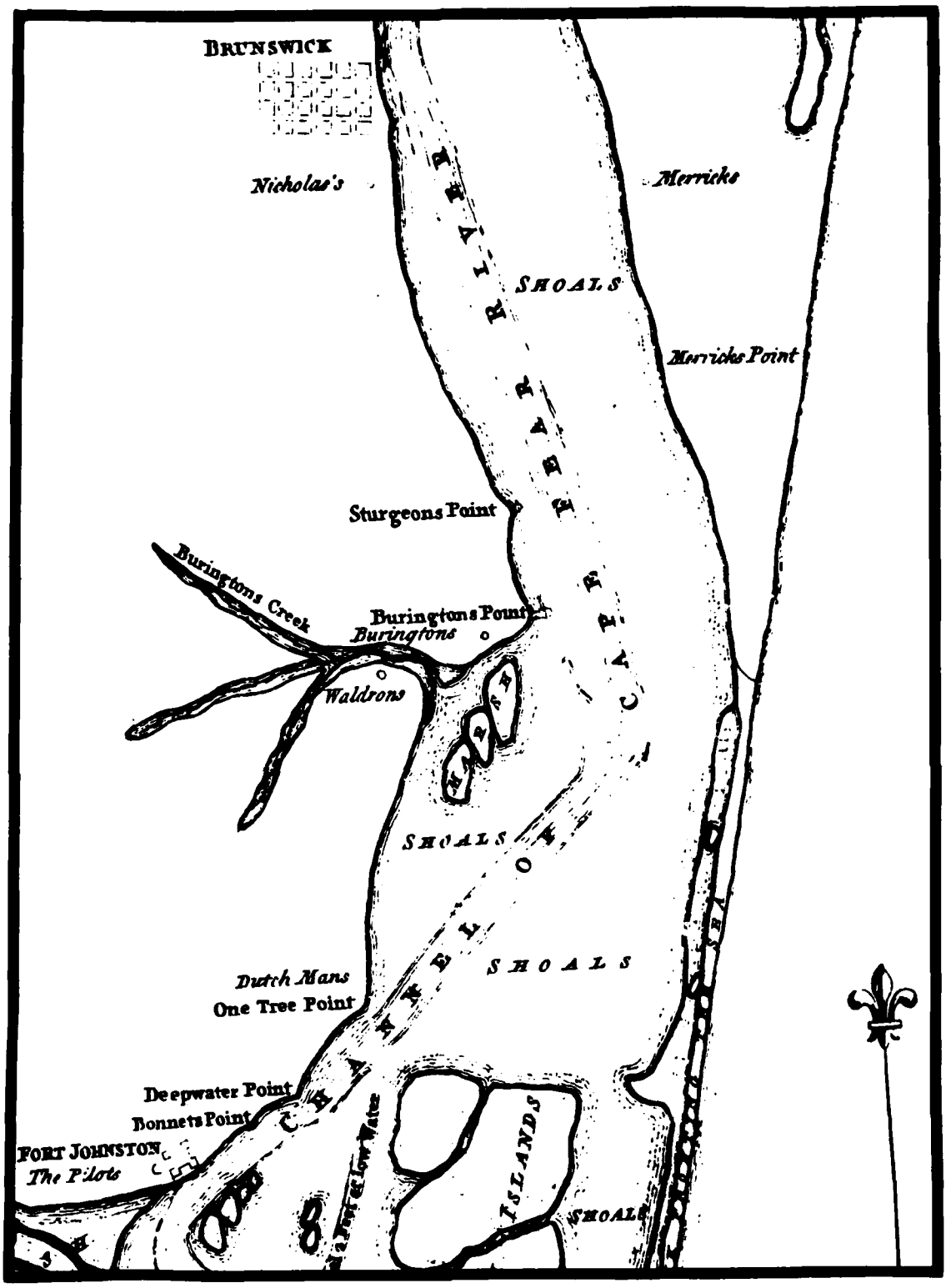

Figure 11: Edward Hyrne's map of the Cape Fear River, 1749 (Hyrne 1749). MOTSU occupies the area from Brunswick to "Buringtons" Creek. Reaves Point is approximately in the position of Sturgeon's Point.

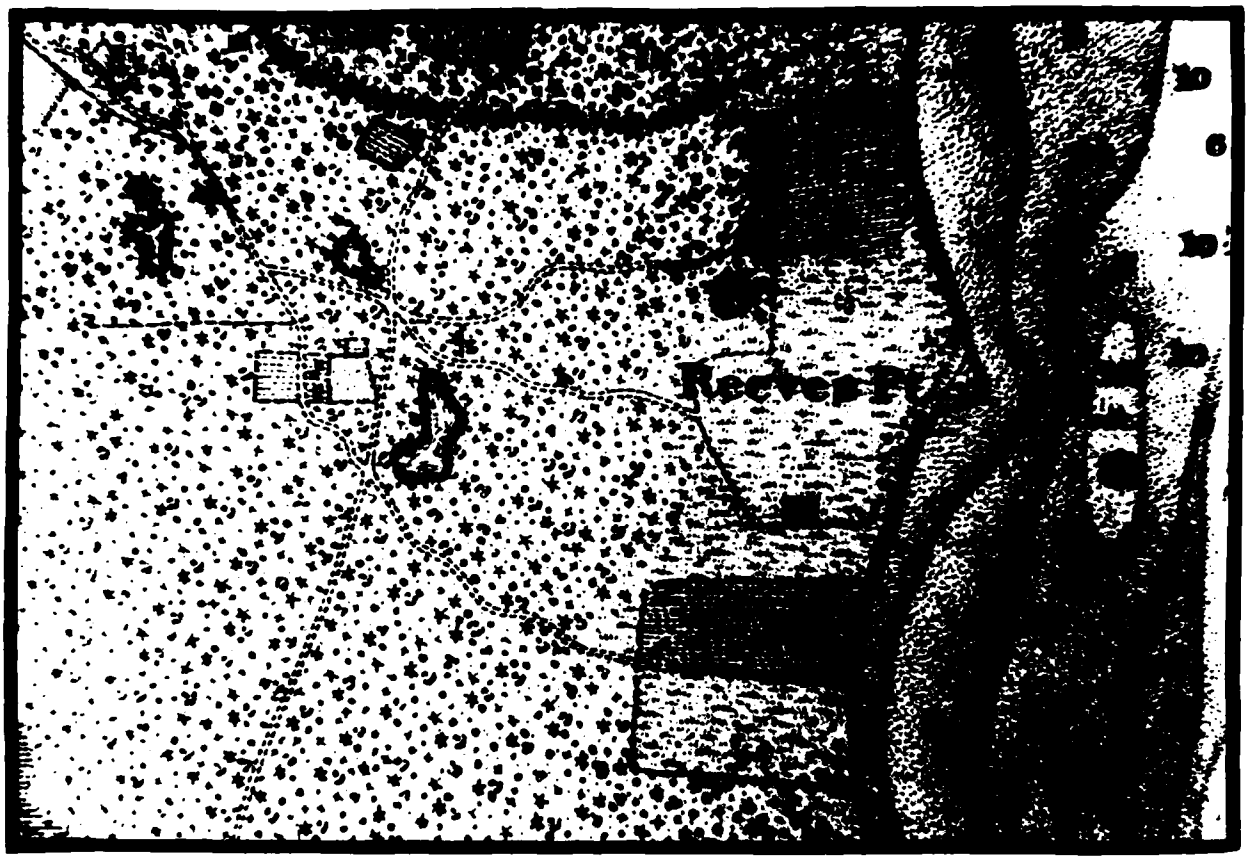

Figure 12: Enlargement of a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey chart of the Cape Fear River in 1899, showing the Reaves Point vicinity (U.S.C.& G.S. 1899).

Summary and Recommendations

Neither archaeological test excavations nor documentary research point to Reaves Point as the site of a Revolutionary War battle for the plantation home of Robert Howe, North Carolina's most prominent military leader during the Revolution. Test excavations in the nearby ramps revealed a historic-period level of burned wood and coal at the foot of the southern ramp, for which we have no definite explanation. One possible source of the burned level could be from use of the ramp as a re-fueling stop for steamboats, similar to a stopping place described by Frederick Law Olmstead in the 1850's.

Given the lack of archaeological remains associated with the mounds and the minimal informational value of the ramp remains, we do not recommend nominating the project area to the National Register of Historic Places, nor do we recommend further archaeological work within the affected area.

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APPENDIX 1

Comments of the State Historic Preservation Officer

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Raleigh
North Carolina
7611

... History
... Director

... A. Hodgkins
Secretary

James B. Hunt Jr
Governor

February 1, 1984

Colonel Wayne A. Hanson
District Engineer
Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District
P. O. Box 1890
Wilmington, N.C. 28402

Re: Comments on final report, "Cultural Resource Survey: Reaves Point, Proposed Disposal Area 5 and Disposal Area 2 Project Areas, Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point, North Carolina," Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc., Brunswick County, ER 84-7536

Dear Colonel Hanson:

We have received the above report concerning evaluation and identification of cultural resources within the proposed project areas of the Military Ocean Terminal, Sunny Point (MOTSU), and would like to comment.

As you are aware, both the Corps of Engineers and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office expressed strong criticisms of the draft final report for this project. A thorough review of the final report indicates that many areas of concern have been satisfactorily addressed. Although the final report is more acceptable, certain deficiencies remain.

Because of this opinion and our concern for archaeological resources that may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places within the proposed project areas, we are pleased to learn of the Corps of Engineers's intention to conduct additional testing in the vicinity of Reaves Point. In this regard, we have several comments.

1. Robbins Plantation House (Site 1). The final report recommends Site 1 for nomination to the National Register. We agree that Site 1 is eligible for nomination; however, we believe more substantial documentary research and testing should be conducted to determine the boundaries of the site and the locations of any associated structures for the nomination. Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent further disturbance of the remains by MOTSU personnel (i.e. fire plowing, brick borrowing).

2. Earthworks. The earthworks identified at Reaves Point are not recorded as an archaeological site. The final report states, "(T)here is insufficient data available to offer an interpretation as to the formation's origin, history, or nature." We feel the inadequacy of the data is directly reflective of the methods employed in the research by the contractor. Angley's (1983) research indicates James Sprunt described the ruins of General Robert Howe's homesite as lying just to the rear of earthworks possibly representing the remains of an early Colonial fortification. Howe's house was described as "a large three-story frame building on a stone or brick foundation." Considering this information and the occurrence of small scatters of brick (Sites 4 and 5) in the vicinity of large oak trees west of these earthworks, we feel additional testing is necessary to determine the nature of the

earthworks, and whether Howe's house site may be located in the vicinity. If Howe's site was located within this area, it would potentially be a site of major historical and archaeological importance.

3. Disposal Area 2. We have no further comment.

4. Disposal Area 5. Four sites are recommended by the contractor as eligible for nomination to the National Register. These sites are Sites 9, 15, 17 and 18. Two sites (9 and 17) are identified as tar kilns, while the other two (15 and 18) represent former residences. In our opinion, none of these sites satisfy eligibility criteria for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places. We do not consider the residence sites nor the tar kilns eligible because sites of this type and age are numerous within the southern coastal area. Little archaeological knowledge is likely to result from the study of sites such as these four.

5. Both the final report by CHRS and previous work by Angley identify the home site of Governor George Burrington within the southern portion of MOTSU near Snows Point. We wish to point out that archaeological remains of this site would predate those of Brunswick and represent the earliest plantation on the Lower Cape Fear. Governor Burrington was a prominent figure in the early history of North Carolina. Archaeological remains of his house site would potentially be eligible for nomination to the National Register should they be found. We intend to notify the Savannah District, Corps of Engineers, of this possibility, and request that the District Engineer conduct or cause to be conducted an investigation for the remains of this site.

We will look forward to receiving the site forms for the archaeological sites thus far discovered. Please send us a report of the additional investigations to be conducted at Reaves Point once they are completed.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106, codified at 36 CFR Part 800, and to Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment."

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comments, please contact Ms. Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,

William S. Price, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

WSP:slw

bc: Richard Kimmel

APPENDIX 2

Description of Work for Archaeological Survey at Reaves Point, MOTSU

STANDARD FORM 36, JULY 1966 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION FED. PROC. REG. (41 CFR) 1-16.101 EXCEPTION TO SF 36 APPROVED BY NARS, MAR 1977	**CONTINUATION SHEET**	REF. NO. OF DOC. BEING CONT'D.	PAGE	OF

NAME OF OFFEROR OR CONTRACTOR Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc., Chapel Hill, NC

ITEM NO.	SUPPLIES/SERVICES	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT

DESCRIPTION OF WORK
FOR
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY
REAVES POINT, MOTSU, NC

1. The Reaves Point project area is described in the previously supplied cultural resources survey report. The attached maps show the area of impact from proposed construction activities. This construction is a realignment of the existing harbor fairway by the excavation of a portion of Reaves Point. On Figure 2 the line marked "200" indicates the maximum extent of anticipated impacts and the maximum extent of this survey.

This area has been surveyed in the past but the results of that survey have been challenged by the N.C. State Historic Preservation Officer. Only limited testing has been conducted in the vicinity of the features identified as ramps and earthworks. The goal of this current survey effort will be to perform more intensive survey on the approximately 4 acres of the point to be affected by construction. The survey will be oriented toward determining whether the earthworks and the ramps can be positively identified as historic resources and whether other features exist within the project area that may be of historic significance.

2. Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, the field director of principal investigator will consult with Dr. Wilson Angley, N.C. Division of Archives and History in order to review project related documentation not presented in the supplied report. Dr. Angley may provide maps which indicate the placement of structures historically located on or near the point. Any such information thus supplied shall be considered in the design of the field work.

3. Field testing shall be limited to the area of impact as noted in item 1 above. The field effort shall not exceed five days unless a longer period is approved in advance by the Contracting Officer's Representative. Test units measuring not less than 1 meter square will be used. A minimum of four such units will be placed within the immediate vicinity of the purported earthwork and three such units will be placed in the immediate vicinity of the two ramp structures. Other test units may be placed elsewhere within the project area as time allows. All test units will be taken to sterile soils and all excavated material will be sifted through ¼ inch or smaller screen.

4. The Contractor will supply a letter report if negative findings result from this survey. Otherwise, the standard report format will be followed as specified in the basic contract document. National Register Nomination-Inventory forms will be completed for all sites and features of sites deemed eligible for the National Register. A North Carolina site form has been filled out for the site but will be modified as necessary by the Contractor to include new information.

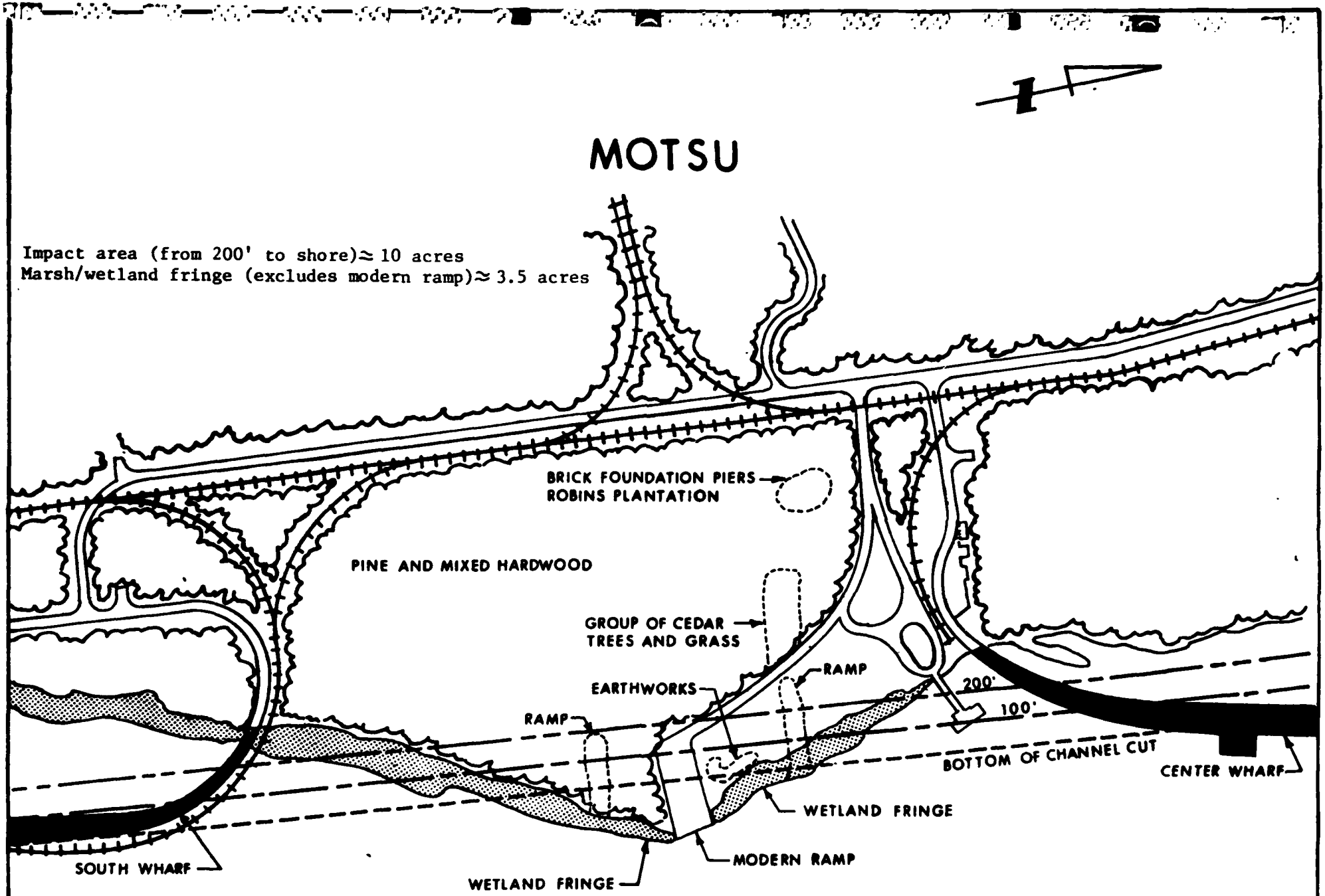


Figure 2. The Reaves Point project area. the bottom of the proposed fairway channel is shown. Assuming a 3H:1V slope, the new water edge is at the indicated 100' line. the maximum impact area should not exceed 200' from the proposed channel bottom.

Appendix 3

Excerpt from Frederick Law Olmstead's recount of a steamboat trip on the Cape Fear River (Olmstead 1856:369-370).

Wooding-Up

Soon after leaving, we passed the Zephyr,* wooding-up: an hour later, our own boat was run to the bank, men jumped from her fore and aft, and fastened head and stern lines to the trees, and we also commenced wooding.

The trees had been cut away so as to leave a clear space to the top of the bank, which was some fifty feet from the boat, and moderately steep. Wood, cut, split, and piled in ranks, stood at the top of it, and a shoot of plank, two feet wide and thirty long, conveyed it nearly to the water. The crew rushed to the wood-piles - master, passengers, and all, but the engineer and chambermaid, deserting the boat - and the wood was first passed down, as many as could, throwing into the shoot, and others forming a line, and tossing it, from one to another, down the bank. From the water's edge it was passed, in the same way, to its place on board, with great rapidity - the crew exciting themselves with yells. They were all blacks, but one.

On a tree, near the top of the bank, a little box was nailed, on which a piece of paper was tacked, with this inscription:

"Notic

"to all persons takin wood from this landin pleas

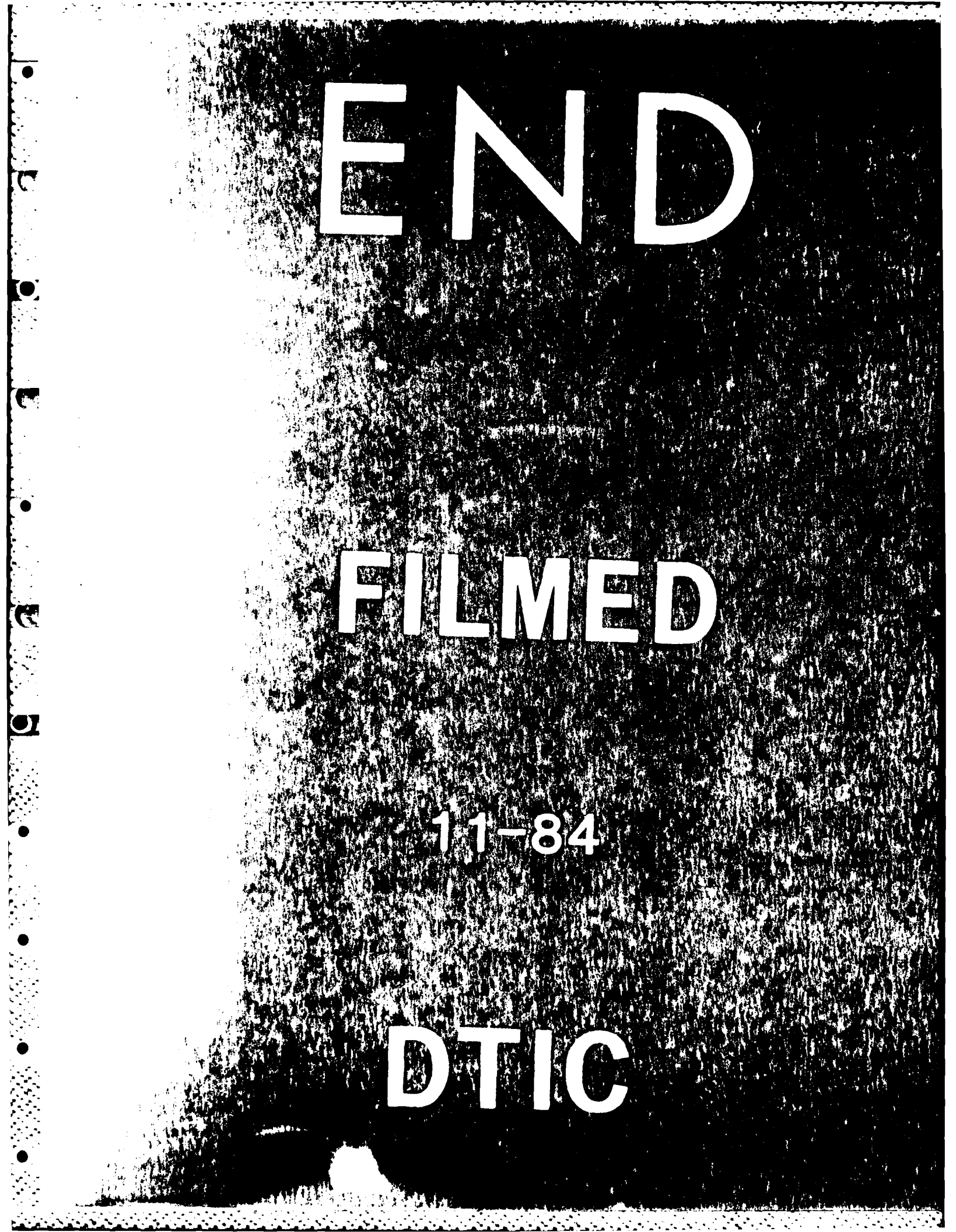
"to leav a ticket payable to the subscriber, at

"$1,75 a cord as heretofore,

"Amos Sikes."

and the master - just before the wood was all on board - hastily filled a blank order (torn from a book, like a check-book, leaving a memorandum of the amount, etc.) on the owner of the boat for payment, to Mr. Sikes, for two cords of pine-wood, at $1 75, and two cords of light-wood, at $2 - and left it in the box. The wood used had been measured in the ranks with a rod, carried for the purpose, by the master, at the moment he reached the bank.

*with which Olmstead's boat was racing to Wilmington.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