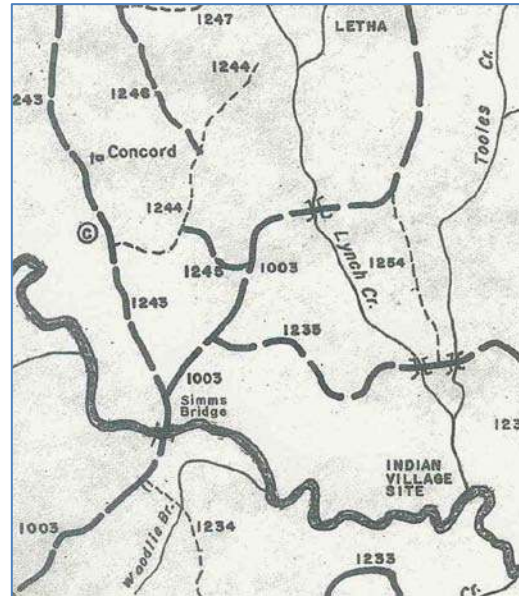




## INDIAN VILLAGE-MOUND - 31FK180

Marked on 1982 G.P. Stout "Historic Research Map of Franklin County"



### LOCATION

Redacted per OSA Request

### ACCESS

Redacted per OSA Request

### REFERENCES

<https://lynchcreek.com/2008-jan-lynch-creek-journal-by-bob-radcliffe/>

### DOCUMENT INDEX

MAPS see PAGE-2

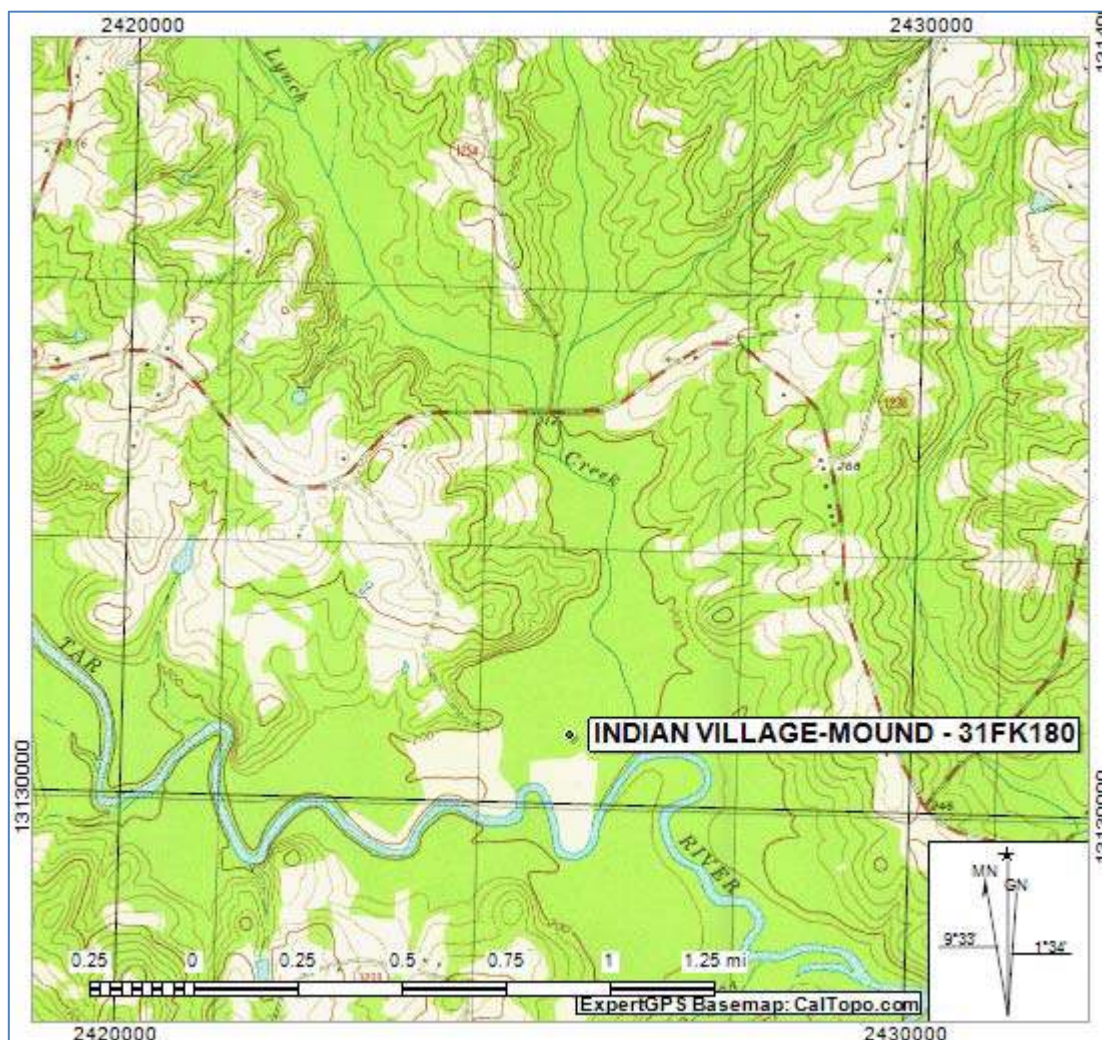
REFERENCE MATERIALS see PAGE-4

**NC OSA SITE: 31FK180 – INDIAN VILLAGE-MOUND**

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===== MAPS =====



[USGS Topo NC Ingleside, 1:24000, 1979]

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Close-up Aerial Photo Image of what is believed to be the remains of an Indian Village-Mound Site. North Carolina Geologic Survey Geologist, Edward F. (Skip) Stoddard, PhD provided this image. In his work, he traversed this flood plain area and made special note that this mound, as indicated by the drainage/erosion shown above, as “not natural”. The pathways shown traverse a reforested area.

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===== REFERENCE MATERIALS =====

INDIAN TRADING PATHS

FROM: <https://lynchcreek.com/2008-jan-lynch-creek-journal-by-bob-radcliffe/>

In September of 1711, John Lawson (see [References](#) – author of “A New Voyage to Carolina”) was tortured and killed by the Tuscarora. The Tuscarora War (1711-1715) contained the tribe, but in a subsequent 1725 uprising, it is written “a large band was killed to the man” at Lynch Creek near the Tar River. According to one account, the knoll on which the battle was fought “was covered with skeletons”. The migration (asylum of fugitives) of Tuscarora from North Carolina to the Iroquois Five Nations land in upper New York State that began in 1716 extended until 1766; however, many still peacefully remained.

A photograph of “Tuscarora Graves” near Louisburg is shown in the William S. Powell book “The WPA Guide to the Old North State”. I believe that this photograph is mislabeled in the book. Efforts to resolve this by Radcliffe with the publisher (UNC Press) were futile.

As late as 1800, it is written that physicians procured bones from there for the teaching of anatomy.

The G.P. Stout “Historical Research Map of Franklin County, NC” (last updated in 1982) shows an Indian Village (see MAPS)

The location 31FK180 is believed to be the “Indian Village-Mound Site” on what today are known as the “Cannady Brothers Land”. Discussions with a descendent, Todd Cannady, revealed that in the past, entrance to the “site” was permitted.

Skip Stoddard, NC Geologic Survey Geologist and NCSU Emeritus Professor, located a “mound” adjacent to the Tar River while surveying rock outcrops in May 2010. The Franklin County GIS/Aerial Photography segment at the time (see MAPS) clearly show the feature that Skip later attested to me (Radcliffe) as “not natural”. It was peculiar enough to Skip at the time, that he made special notes in his work files. Until we spoke in 2011, Skip did not know about the Indian Village. The location coincides with the location shown on the G.P. Stout Map.