

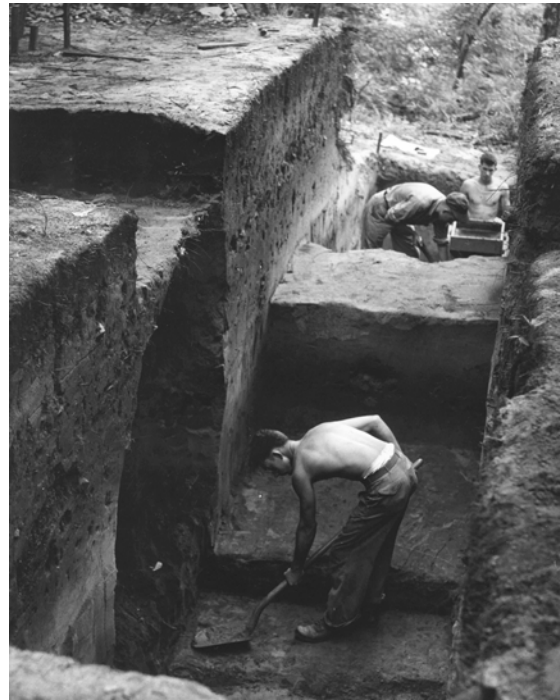


Common Ground

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Looters Threaten Famous Archaeological Site: CFAR Partners With ALCOA and OSA To Preserve National Register Site

In the remote countryside along the Yadkin River in Montgomery County, North Carolina, an ancient American archaeological site lies damaged and looking much like a pock-marked battleground where numerous bomb craters have displaced the soil and left large empty holes in the otherwise flat landscape that borders the river. Indeed, a secret attack has been waged at this location by unknown forces, thieves of time, trespassers who plundered the site for greed or profit. The nationally important archaeological remains at this site have been forever damaged, and, in some instances, completely destroyed by ignorant, unscrupulous diggers seeking arrowheads, spear points, and other ancient artifacts left by prehistoric Native Americans. The site is privately-owned by the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) and officially identified by the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology as 31MG22, the Doerschuk Site.



Joffre Lanning Coe

Excavations conducted at the Doerschuk Site in 1948-49 revealed stratified deposits that spanned an 8000 year history. Under Coe's direction archaeological students excavated a deep trench that would forever change archaeological approaches to floodplain sites.



Joffre Lanning Coe

Savannah River Stemmed projectile points recovered from 1948-1949 excavations at the Doerschuk Site in Montgomery Co., NC.

Ironically, the site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, but its national importance was not sufficient to protect it from indiscriminant digging.

The Doerschuk Site was first recorded in 1948 by H. M. Doerschuk, an Alcoa engineer and founding member of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina. Mr. Doerschuk was a dedicated amateur archaeologist who possessed an insatiable curiosity about the distant past. He frequently scoured the countryside surrounding the Yadkin River near Badin, NC, collecting artifacts, and recording the locations of

(Continued on page 2)

(Looters Continued from page 1)

his discoveries. Hundreds of site locations were diligently reported to Joffre Lanning Coe, then director of the Laboratories of Archaeology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Among these were the Hardaway site, later designated a National Historic Landmark, and the Doerschuk site. These sites form a unique stratigraphic and chronological sequence spanning more than 12,000 years. Evidence of this sequence revolutionized perspectives concerning the age of human activity during the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. Without knowledge obtained from archaeological excavations at these sites, our understanding of the distant past would be far less clear.

These sites, and several others indelibly linked to Joffre Coe, represent an American legacy that should be preserved for future generations. CFAR is committed to this effort, both to protect the sites and enhance the legacy of the foundation's namesake and long-time advisor, Joffre Lanning Coe. For these reasons CFAR recently partnered with Alcoa Power Generating, Incorporated (APGI) and the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology (OSA) to implement a unique reclamation of the Doerschuk site.

Reclaiming The Past For The Future

The Doerschuk site located in Montgomery County, NC is generally recognized as one of the most important archaeological sites discovered in the Eastern United States. This ancient site has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is uniquely tied to the historical development of American archaeology through the work of CFAR's namesake, Joffre Lanning Coe. Archaeological deposits found at the site are deeply stratified and superimposed. In fact, it was the second location in which Coe first discovered deeply buried stratigraphy in a flood plain context. Some view the alternating bands of differently colored soil as resembling a layer cake. Situated in a remote vicinity along the Yadkin River, the site has been sheltered for thousands of years, but recently has become prey for unscrupulous relic collectors commonly identified by the term "pothunter."

In an effort to more effectively protect the site and preserve its important archaeological remains, CFAR partnered with APGI and the NC Office of State Archaeology to determine the effects of looting and to re-landscape the surface of the site. CFAR members collected surface artifacts from potholes, and then mapped ninety-four areas of disturbance. Some potholes measured more than ten feet in width and



Billy L. Oliver

(Above) CFAR members assist Office of State Archaeology in documenting disturbances resulting from illegal excavations.



William Hunt Terrell

(Above) Clearing site vegetation and scrub growth revealed an undulating surface of looter's holes, spoil piles, and scattered artifacts. Each area of disturbance was marked with flagging, measured and plotted on a comprehensive survey map.

twenty feet in length; many were as much as four feet deep in places. Although unscrupulous digging had irreparably damaged the site, portions of the site remained intact and preserved for future study.

Under the direction of Dr. Billy Oliver, CFAR members Bill Terrell, Terry Mills, Mike Murrow, John Arsenault, and student interns Kathryn Haddock (Peace College) and Andi Shelton (UNCG) conducted excavations to evaluate the nature and depth of several disturbances. The results of this work at the Doerschuk Site not only guided reclamation efforts, but confirmed the presence of substantially undisturbed archaeological deposits at the site. Artifacts, including projectile points, hammerstones,

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued from page 2)

and lithic debitage were abundant and totaled more than 2500 pounds in weight. Given the abundance of artifacts and the remote location of the site, a pontoon boat was utilized to remove artifacts to a safe storage location. CFAR gratefully appreciates assistance with the pontoon boat provided by Joe Bean and R.A. Jackson of Rob-Co Landcare, Inc., and owner Robert A. Cole. Additional assistance throughout the project was provided by APCI/Yadkin, Inc. employees Norm Pierson and Pat Shaver. Without the commitment of APCI/Yadkin to preserve the past for the future, the reclamation of the Doerschuk Site could not have been accomplished and looters would soon have destroyed its ancient legacy....now...and forever.



Billy L. Oliver

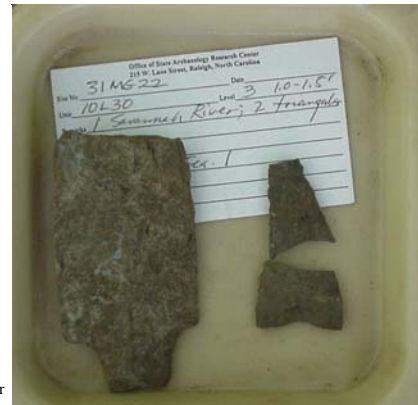
(Above) Terry Mills, a long-time CFAR member and employee of United Parcel Service (UPS) in Greensboro, NC volunteered his services to learn more about the ancient past and help in the preservation effort. UPS has supported Terry's contributions with educational leave and generous financial contributions to The Coe Foundation.



Billy L. Oliver

(Above) Numerous diagnostic artifacts, including stone projectile points, knives, and drills were recovered, identified, and carefully labeled before being boxed and transported by pontoon boat from the site.

(Right) Artifacts recovered from the test excavations included many projectile points such as the fragments of Late Archaic Savannah River Stemmed and Woodland triangular projectile points shown in the photo to the right.



Billy L. Oliver

(Below) The landscaping of the site was guided by Joffre Coe's original 1948 topographic map and a desire to increase visibility at site for security purposes. The end result is a park-like setting that can be better protected from looters.

Billy L. Oliver



(Above) Mike Murrow stands in a deep test unit that shows stratified deposits in the profile behind him and the effects of indiscriminant digging. An extensive pothole can be observed in the south wall (left), including a styrofoam cup (lower left corner).

Billy L. Oliver



What Is The State Of Archaeology In NC?

Past, Present, and Future

Have you wondered how the study of archaeology first began in North Carolina?

Have you asked yourself *where* the first excavations were conducted or *when* archaeology based in scientific principals began?

What is the difference between archaeology and relic collecting?

Who were the major historical figures in North Carolina archaeology? Or *why* archaeology does not receive greater support from the North Carolina legislature? Given the deepening state budget crisis, the loss of the late Joffre Coe as its leading authority, and a lack of public awareness about the nature and history of archaeology, CFAR has serious concerns for the future of archaeology in North Carolina. Without increased private support and public involvement future advances in archaeological knowledge will be extremely limited.

A Legacy From The Earth

Initial concerns for North Carolina's archaeological past began nearly seventy years ago with a small group of interested business men, ministers, educators, civic leaders, and students. The initiative they began led to the establishment of the state's first archaeological society in 1933, creation of college and university sponsored research programs at nearly all of North Carolina's academic institutions, and establishment of a state agency charged with developing a continuing program of archaeological research to include surveys, excavations, salvage, preservation, scientific recording, interpretation, and publication of the state's archaeological resources. The legacy for each has been largely obscured by passage of time and a lack of public awareness. The Archaeological Society of North Carolina (ASNC) was closely identified with Dr. Joffre Lanning Coe for more than fifty years. After Coe's retirement, new leadership merged the ASNC with the Friends of North Carolina, a non-profit support group for the state archaeology program, to form a new organization called the North Carolina Archaeology Society.

Legendary archaeologist Dr. James Bennett Griffin once remarked, "In the



Joffre Lanning Coe meticulously recording elements of the rich archaeological legacy he preserved for future generations of North Carolinians.

*history of American archaeology, seldom has the development of knowledge about the prehistory of one of the states been so intimately connected with an individual as is that of North Carolina and Joffre Lanning Coe" (Griffin 1985:287). As discussed in **Common Ground** Volume 13, Number 1, Coe's accomplishments shaped and dominated the study of archaeology in North Carolina, but knowledge of these events, and others associated with the development of archaeology in North Carolina are not widely known. The formative years of archaeology in North Carolina were influenced most by one individual, Joffre Lanning Coe (1916-2000).*

With Coe's passing several years ago, and the current state budget crisis threatening funding for state agencies and academic institutions, ask yourself what is the state of archaeology in North Carolina? Who are the leaders in North Carolina archaeology? Will the future of archaeology continue to advance or will the state's archaeological programs decline? For those members seriously concerned about North Carolina's archaeological past, addressing these questions meaningfully requires exploration of the historical development of archaeology in North Carolina. This period begins in a time not so long ago when archaeology was not a profession and museums sought relics more than a meaningful understanding of the ancient past.



Dr. James Bennett Griffin

Archaeology Rises From Public Concern

In the late 19th century several major museums seeking to enhance their collections explored areas of western North Carolina. Although representatives of the Valentine Museum of Richmond, Virginia, and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, DC explored numerous prehistoric sites and collected many remarkable artifacts, little interest was demonstrated by North Carolinians in their prehistoric past until the 1930's. During this post-depression era, interest in the distant past led to the formation of the nation's first archaeological organization, the Society of American Archaeology, as well as numerous state societies. Coinciding with these events was the creation of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina in 1933. Among the founding members were UNC professors James B. Bullitt, Wallace E. Caldwell, and Guy B. Johnson; Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) engineer

(Continued on page 5)

(*Archaeology* Continued from page 4)

Herbert M. Doerschuk; Harry T. Davis, director of the NC State Museum; Reverend Douglas L. Rights, a Moravian minister; William B. Colburn, a banker from Asheville; and 16-year old Joffre L. Coe. Coe, who began correspondence with several of the nation's most prominent anthropologists and archaeologists when he was only thirteen years old, was instrumental in arranging speakers for the first formal gathering of the organization. The first meeting of the newly created society was held in Asheville, and included nationally prominent speakers Dr. John R. Swanton of the Bureau of American Ethnology and Dr. Neil M. Judd of the United States National Museum. Interestingly, Dr. Judd articulated issues that are still relevant today. Specifically discussed were "*financial difficulty, the difficulty of getting attendance at meetings, the difficulty of coordinating the numerous activities in the field...*" In spite of tremendous growth in the field of archaeology these difficulties remain unresolved for many archaeological organizations. Statewide North Carolina still lacks a visible and well-organized public constituency that can effectively influence public policy.

Archaeology Becomes Academic

Early initiatives to establish a statewide archaeology program arose from public concerns, but leadership often came from university faculty. The first academic program specifically focused on North Carolina archaeology resulted primarily from the efforts of Dr. Guy B. Johnson, a pioneer in the development of anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Johnson, who was motivated by the enthusiasm of Joffre Coe, worked diligently to create an archaeology program within the University. This program was organized in 1940 under the name *Laboratories of Anthropology and Archaeology* and would later give rise to the noted Research Laboratories of Anthropology which were directed by Joffre Coe for thirty-six years (1946-1982). Coe's early association with the UNC archaeology program began as a student and evolved into being the architect of the program's future development. Coe's work was always problem oriented. Sites were not selected at random or because they were conveniently close to home.

The initial research focus was on investigation of the Piedmont Siouan tribes through application of the *direct historical approach*. Joffre and his associates from the University began excavation of the Keyauwee site in Randolph County in 1936. Members of the fledgling archaeological society provided labor, the State Museum furnished field equipment, and the University provided laboratory space and a vehicle. The total cost of the field work was \$143.50, and was paid for by funds donated primarily by Burnham Colburn. While pursuing this work Coe maintained his academic standing and received University scholarships from 1936 through 1939. In 1937 he began a Works Projects Administration project at Town Creek Indian Mound. Additional episodes of work were conducted in 1938 on the Roanoke River near Clarksville, Virginia and the Eno River near Hillsborough, North Carolina. Both focused on the activities of the historic Occaneechi Indians.

Over the next several decades the UNC archaeology program grew in reputation and flourished. In 1964 with the publication of Coe's "*Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont*" a new era dawned on North Carolina archaeology. The discovery of deeply buried, stratified deposits on the Yadkin River focused national attention on Coe's work in North Carolina. According to the late John Witthoft, an eminent archaeologist and anthropologist, these discoveries *revolutionized* perceptions of the Archaic period in the eastern United States. This work demonstrated two important facts: 1) stratified sites of depth and antiquity existed in the alluvial plains of the Piedmont; 2) that when an occupation of limited duration can be identified "*the usual hodgepodge*" of projectile point types are not found—only variations of one specific theme. This latter discovery clearly showed the diagnostic value of projectile point types, and has led to many important cultural and chronological interpretations throughout the Eastern United States. Famed author and amateur archaeologist Louis Brennan referred to this observation as "*The Coe Axiom*," and remarked in a 1980's visit to Chapel Hill that it was as close to a scientific law as you could get in archaeology.

Coe's research focus for the developing UNC program soon turned to the prehistoric origins of the modern Cherokee, and in the late 1960's other North Carolina colleges and universities began to establish archaeological programs. Among these were Wake Forest University and East Carolina University, soon followed by others throughout the state. Today, most major North Carolina colleges and universities, except Duke University in Durham and North Carolina State University in Raleigh, have archaeological programs that focus on prehistoric and historic activities in North Carolina. These programs include Appalachian State University, Western Carolina University, Warren Wilson College, UNC-Charlotte, UNC-Chapel Hill, East Carolina University, Wake Forest University, UNC-Greensboro, and UNC-Wilmington. All have contributed to a growing understanding of North Carolina's past and contributed to development of regionally important research questions. Indeed, the establishment of additional academic programs led archaeology into a new era.

Archaeology Awakens To A New Era

In 1969 Dr. J. Ned Woodall who had just received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Southern Methodist University was hired by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Wake Forest University to develop a program in archaeology. Prior to Woodall's arrival, Dr. Penn Banks, a cultural anthropologist, had conducted several small archaeological investigations in the northern Piedmont, including the Bottoms Rock Shelter which was published in *Southern Indian Studies*, then the principal publication of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina. During the next thirty years the Laboratories of Archeology prospered, graduated many students, and became the focal point of archaeological research in the Piedmont and the upper Yadkin River valley. Working primarily at the Donnah and Parker sites, the Wake Forest archaeology program developed significant insights into the late prehistoric

(Continued on page 6)

(Archaeology Continued from page 5)

cultures of the North Carolina piedmont.

Occurring almost contemporaneously with the creation of the archaeology program at Wake Forest was the development of another program at East Carolina University headed by Coe's former graduate student, Dr. David Sutton Phelps. While at UNC Phelps had worked at Town Creek Indian Mound and the renowned Hardaway site in Stanly County, but completed his doctoral studies at Tulane University. In 1970 he was hired by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology to teach archaeology courses and conduct research into the prehistoric and historic peoples of the North Carolina coastal plain. Over the next thirty years the ECU program expanded greatly, including many students, and unveiling unique information about the early historic and prehistoric inhabitants of the northern coastal plain.

During the 1970's and 1980's nearly all of North Carolina's major colleges and universities established archaeological programs. These included Appalachian State University, UNC-Greensboro, UNC-Wilmington, St. Andrews College, Catawba College, UNC-Charlotte, and Western Carolina College. A few institutions hired archaeologists to teach courses in archaeology, but did not develop research programs. These institutions included Duke University and North Carolina State University. However, the most far-reaching program creation arose from the North Carolina legislature when it created a state-sponsored archaeology program.

State Archaeology Program Created By North Carolina General Assembly

Although the official establishment of a state archaeology program began May 18, 1973, in reality the origins of archaeology in state government began much earlier with passage of the Indian Antiquities Law in 1935. This act was largely promoted by the influence and persistence of two founding members of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina, Wallace Caldwell and Guy Johnson.

Concurrently with the development of university archaeological programs, the State of North Carolina began to lay the foundation for the protection of the state's archaeological resources. The 1950s saw the creation of the Historic Sites Commission and The Department of Archives and History, whose duties included the acquisition, preservation and administration of properties of archaeological significance, as well as promoting knowledge and appreciation of North Carolina history. At that time Dr. Joffre L. Coe held the title of State Archaeologist, a position based at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. The title "State Archaeologist" was uniquely identified with Coe because of his imminent stature. In later years as Coe retired and the state program developed, the title State Archaeologist faded from use.

In 1966 the federal government passed the National Historic Preservation Act. This act provided support and assistance to public and private efforts to identify, evaluate and preserve our historic and archaeological resources. In

response to the passage of this legislation, the North Carolina General Assembly created the Historic Sites Commission and established the position of Chief Archaeologist, Archaeology Branch, North Carolina Division of Archives and History. This position was first held by Dr. Stephen Gluckman. He was followed in office by Jacqueline Fehon, Dr. Thomas Burke and, from 1985 to the present, Chief Archaeologist Stephen Claggett who resumed use of the title "State Archaeologist" when the Archaeology Branch was renamed the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology in the year 2000.

Legislative initiatives, such as the National Historic Preservation Act, brought changes to the procedures used in reviewing land development. As a result, many private companies employ archaeologists to evaluate the archaeological potential of lands they own. The NC Department of Transportation has a staff of archaeologists who conduct surveys, evaluate highway projects and collect artifacts before new roads are built. There are also nearly three dozen private archaeological contract companies that



State Archaeologist Stephen R. Claggett (right) and Dr. Joffre Lanning Coe (left) confer at a purported Paleo Indian period site in 1984.

Billy L. Oliver

work within the state as "archaeologists for hire."

The Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh includes administrative offices located on North Blount Street, an Underwater Branch located at Fort Fisher near Wilmington, the *Queen Anne's Revenge* Project located in Morehead City, the Western Office located in Asheville, and the newly operational Office of State Archaeology Research Center located on West Lane Street in Raleigh. The Research Center is a repository for artifact collections owned by the State of North Carolina, federal agencies, consultants, and the public.

The OSA operates with a staff that has been as large as twenty-one, but because of budgetary cuts has dwindled to just over a dozen. These professionals work hard to identify and preserve our rich archeological heritage, but can do little research and are unable to make our treasures available to the general public on any large scale. While much progress has been made, there is far to go in developing a state-wide program of awareness, education and research. Long range goals of the Department of Cultural Resources includes creating online access to the collections so that they will be

(Continued on page 16)

CFAR ACTIVITIES

Volunteers Visit Queen Anne's Revenge Shipwreck Project

As a gesture of appreciation, the volunteers at the Archaeology Research Center were invited to participate in a day long excursion to the *Queen Anne's Revenge* Project to see first hand how the operation is progressing. Staff from the *Queen Anne's Revenge* Project, the Office of State Archaeology, and the Underwater Archaeological Branch joined us. The QAR is believed to have been legendary pirate Blackboard's flagship. It has received world wide recognition, and been featured on BBC, the Discovery channel, and NPR.



Lynn Flora

OSA staff and visitors enjoy coastal cuisine at the Crab's Claw in Atlantic Beach, NC. A good time was had by all.

On a dreary December 17th morning, we assembled at the Center and piled into a big white van for the drive to Morehead City. (Those who were still asleep were asked to sit over the rear axle!). We arrived some two and a half hours later eagerly anticipating what we would see. First we were given a brief tour of the main building, where the Chief Conservator Wayne Lusardi offered a short talk about the history of the QAR, and Blackbeard, its' captain and some of the work that has been done so far. Then we trudged (in spite of the drizzle) over to a very large Quonset hut about a block away which houses work materials, equipment and machinery, but most interesting to us, several tubs filled with larger artifacts

in various stages of treatment. Several of the six cannons, an anchor and portions of the ships were "bathing" in the tubs along the wall. We noticed several wires running through the water in some of the tubs; the wires provide a charge of electricity that helps release some of the matter that has encrusted these objects, which have been lying at the bottom of the ocean for over 300 years. We learned that archaeologists working on the project have actually recovered pieces of paper and cloth that were buried so far under the bottom of the ocean that no oxygen could get to them, and they did not disintegrate for all that time. Remarkably, they have also found small concentrations of gold dust in the sediments that cover the ship wreck. When we finally ran out of questions, we headed back to the main building and were treated to more fascinating sights. For example, there is a mass about the size and shape of a large bowling ball out of which is protruding a pipe stem, a bit of pottery and half a cannon ball. The archaeologists refer to concretions of this sort as "Baby Ruth"- like, for obvious reasons.

Who knows what else will be revealed when the encrustation that makes up most of the "ball" is dissolved?. In addition, we were shown some very large pewter serving plates, completely restored and stamped with the maker's own "logo" and year of manufacture. We were shown utensils, coins and other restored pieces that can be traced to their land of origin, thus filling in some of the historical data surrounding the life of the ship as well as of the trade routes, and other valuable information about the period of the legendary Blackbeard.



Lynn Flora

A cannon from Blackbeard's flagship is electrolyzed to remove the rust. The process will take almost five years.

(Volunteers Continued from page 7)

After our grand tour, we all set out for lunch at the Crab's Claw Restaurant at Atlantic Beach. Not only did it open especially and only for our group, but they served a great lunch as well. And to cap it all off, it was a very stimulating and educational experience. State Archaeologist Steve Claggett, presented each volunteer who had at least one year's service with a very attractive Certificate of Appreciation. Included in this group of recipients were CFAR members Bob Schwager (17 years), Patti Rose (11 years), Judy Ambrose (11 years), Nancy Zartarian (2 years), and Judy Davis (1 year). We climbed back into our van, for the trip back to Raleigh and even the increasing drizzle could not begin to dampen our enthusiasm.

What a great day!

Judy Davis

CFAR Awards Grant To Historic Jamestown Society, Inc.

Hidden from casual view and ignored by the steady stream of traffic that passes by each day, Mendenhall Plantation stands quietly as a reminder of 19th century Quaker life. The land was originally owned by Richard Mendenhall, a tanner by trade and a Quaker by choice. He and his family were anti-slavery pacifists. Mendenhall Plantation once served as a safe haven and way station for escaping slaves. Located in



Bill Terrell

CFAR Board member William Haworth (fourth from right) presents check to William Harris (fourth from left) and John Hamil (center) of the Historic Jamestown Society. CFAR members Mike Hill, Mike Murrow (left) and Board member Terry Mills (third from right) look on. Representatives from the Audubon Society and the Boy Scouts of America also attended.

Jamestown, NC along High Point Road, Mendenhall Plantation is an historic site that appeals to every member of the family. Soon this appeal will be even greater, and CFAR is contributing to its enhancement in several ways!

There are exciting plans in the works for the future of this interesting historic site. A group of supporters, assisted by CFAR members David Michael



The Historic Jamestown Society plans to construct an authentic reproduction of a Piedmont Indian village that will add another attraction to the historic buildings at the circa 1811 Mendenhall Plantation.

Hill and John Arsenault, plans to build an Indian village that accurately represents the Piedmont tribes that hunted, fished, and lived in the central Piedmont region. When completed, the village reconstruction project will become part of the Deep River Walking Trail and will provide a unique educational venue for school children and scout troops seeking to master Native American arts, crafts, and other skills. Local residents are very excited by this project and CFAR is pleased to have been asked to provide technical assistance.

According to group organizer John Hamil the group plans to spend less than \$100,000, but is interested in creating an authentic reproduction based upon accurate archaeological information. Hamil indicated that he did not know how long it would take to complete the project, but the group would welcome assistance, money, and resource materials to help with the project. Recognizing this need the Coe Foundation Board of Directors unanimously approved the award of a \$250 grant to support the project. Additionally, CFAR member Ed Listerman of Culp Lumber, a well-known forester and businessman, generously offered two trailer loads of Atlantic white cedar to help with the village construction. CFAR members interested in this project, or in making donations, should contact the Historic Jamestown Society at 910/454-3819 for additional information.

Deep River Indian Village Reconstruction Project Designed by CFAR Member

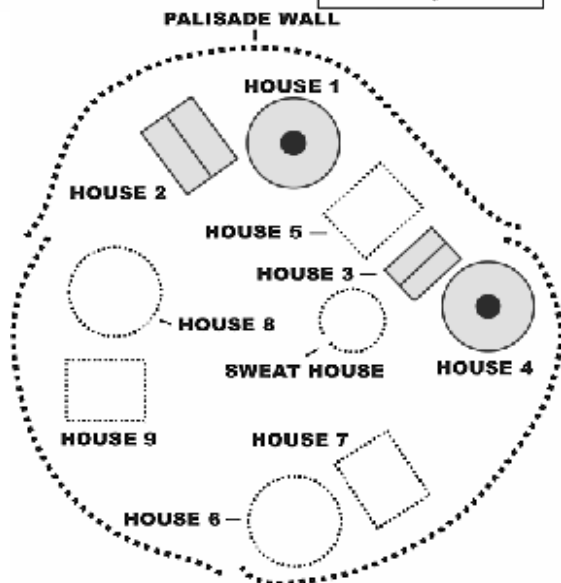
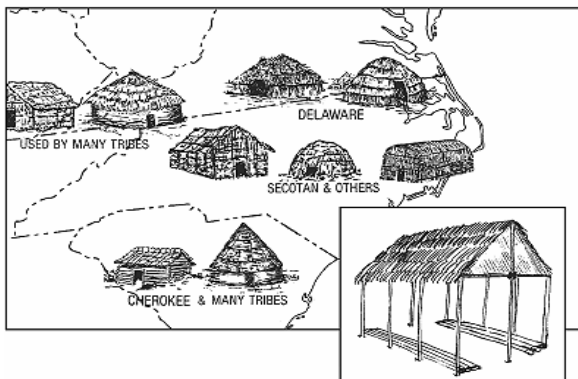
Since Joffre Coe's initial investigation of the Keyauwee site in Randolph County in 1936, archaeological research has sought to learn more about the activities of the Siouan-speaking groups that once occupied significant portions of the North Carolina Piedmont. Subsequent studies undertaken by Coe along the Yadkin, Eno, and Dan Rivers; J. Ned Woodall of Wake Forest University along the Yadkin

DEEP RIVER INDIAN VILLAGE

A Woodland Period Siouan Indian village replication of the North Carolina Central Piedmont

Project Outline and Guide

11/5/2001



Deep River Village plan drawing showing house locations.

River, and UNC's Research Laboratory of Archaeology along the Dan, Eno, and Haw Rivers revealed much about the nature of these ancient sites. Joffre Coe's early work that began in 1936 and continued through 1987 provided a unique foundation on which these later archaeological investigations could be conducted. The Historic Jamestown Society, Inc. which operates Mendenhall Plantation near High Point, plans to employ aspects of this archaeological knowledge to build an authentically reconstructed Indian village along the banks of the Deep River.

CFAR member, artist, and primitive technologist D. Michael Hill has been contracted to design and build the Deep River Indian Village Project. Hill is nationally renowned for his expertise in primitive technology, including flint knapping and dugout canoe manufacture. Historical research revealed the Piedmont Siouans used several different types of housing, including summer and winter houses, sweathouses, and granaries. Many villages were surrounded by a palisade, a wooden stockade that encircled the village for defensive purposes.

The planned Deep River Village will incorporate a palisade, several circular winter houses, open-sided rectangular summer structures, and a sweat house. All structures will be constructed as authentically as possible to allow visitors to truly take a step backwards in time.

The village reconstruction project has created great interest in the Jamestown-High Point vicinity, including enthusiastic support from Town of Jamestown officials, county planners, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Audubon Society. Consistent with its mission to enhance public knowledge and awareness of archaeology, history and prehistory in North Carolina, CFAR has recommended the project to funding agencies, provided technical assistance for its design, and made a financial grant to assist the project's development. When completed, the project will present a unique historical and educational attraction for all those interested in North Carolina's past. CFAR members who are interested in contributing to the project should contact John Hamil, Historic Jamestown Society, Inc., PO Box 512, Jamestown NC 27282.



Artist's illustration of Deep River Village

CFAR Members Volunteer Time At State Archaeological Research Center



Billy L. Oliver

CFAR members and OSA volunteers learn aboriginal pottery making skills at the Office of State Archaeology Research Center in Raleigh.

CFAR members and volunteers at the Office of State Archaeology Research Center perform many valuable services such as washing, sorting, and cataloging prehistoric and historic artifacts from the State's archaeological collections. Occasionally, educational programs are scheduled for volunteers to explore manufacturing stone tools or shaping clay into pottery vessels. On a recent Wednesday night pottery instructor Robert Stone of the North Carolina Museum of History demonstrated pottery-making techniques to twenty-three volunteers, many of whom were CFAR members. Stone is a well known professional potter who has taught classes at Duke, North Carolina State University, and the Sertoma Center. The assembled students praised Stone's ability to methodically shape the clay from coils into exquisite pottery vessels. As a part of the instruction each volunteer was allowed to make a vessel that was later fired and returned to the maker. Although some vessels exhibited unusual shapes, many were surprisingly well done.



Billy L. Oliver

OSA staff archaeologist Dolores Hall (far left) CFAR Chairwoman Judith Ambrose (center left), CFAR member Cynthia Kirkhart (center right), and CFAR Treasurer Nancy Zartarian (far right) manipulate coils of clay into pottery vessels.

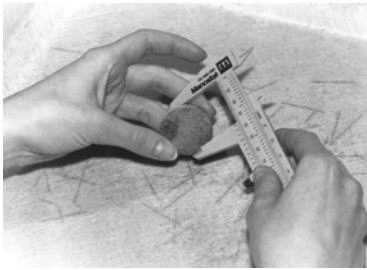


Billy L. Oliver

Acclaimed pottery instructor Robert Stone demonstrates the building of a clay pot by successively adding coils one to another to increase the size of the vessel. Each coil must be carefully shaped and blended into the expansion one coil at a time. When the pot has reached the desired size, it is then repeatedly struck with a wooden paddle, sometimes covered by woven textile or twined cordage.

Student Interns Gain Hands-On Experience At Office of State Archaeology Research Center

College interns at the Office of State Archaeology Research Center in Raleigh gain valuable practical experience washing, sorting, cataloging, and analyzing prehistoric and historic artifacts.



Kathryn Haddock, a student intern from Peace College carefully measures human bone from an unmarked burial in Bladen County, NC.

Under the direction of Dr. Billy Oliver, students perform many sophisticated tasks ranging from lithic analysis to advanced human osteology. Interns for 2002 include UNCG graduates Audra Slaymaker and Chris Musto both of whom are preparing for graduate school; Ellie Haywood, a UNC-Chapel Hill undergraduate student who will graduate in December and plans to pursue graduate school at Northwestern or Stanford; and Annie Way, a Duke undergraduate who has participated in a paleoanthropology field school in South Africa. Each intern sought an opportunity to increase their knowledge of archaeological laboratory methods while gaining hands-on experience. Their comments reflect positively on the state archaeology program.

Audra Slaymaker, UNCG 2001 graduate



"When I came to the research center I was looking for real experience and an opportunity to gain knowledge of the field of archaeology to see if it was a possible career choice for me. I have definitely increased my knowledge of NC archaeology and applied procedures in archaeology."



Apex High School students **Roxanna Pourdeyhemi** (left) and **Hannah Bishop** (right) enjoy learning about the distant past while washing artifacts in the wet lab.

Ellie Haywood, UNC-CH



UNC-Chapel Hill undergraduate student Ellie Haywood from Morganton, NC studies an ancient artifact assemblage recovered from a multi-component site located in Hertford County, NC.

"My time with the research center has exceeded all my expectations...I sometimes feel as if I'm trying to stay afloat in a sea of new information, but I've learned more in the way of practical, useful knowledge than I thought my brain could take on in the space of a few months. The people here are entertaining and easy to get to know; more importantly, they know what they're doing and they're willing to pass on what they know. I always look forward to coming out and I know I'm going to miss the place and the people."

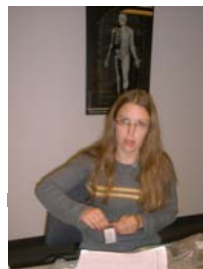
Ellie Haywood

Chris Musto, UNCG 2001 graduate

Chris Musto (right) seeks to better understand those who lived in the past by studying archaeology. He holds degrees from UNCG and UNCP.



"Life is but a dream on the way to death...my main purpose of working here is to interpret the dreams of the ancestors so that we may understand their lives and benefit from the experience... both past and present and use it in the future."



(Below) Athens Drive High School history teacher **John McDade** enjoys archaeology so much he decided to apply to graduate school. Skills learned at OSARC helped him make a decision to change careers.

(Above) Duke student **Annie Way** catalogs pottery from Permuda Island in Onslow Co., NC and plans to pursue graduate school.





Dr. J Ned Woodall, Wake Forest University



Interview with
Dr. J. Ned Woodall regarding the
history and development of the
archaeology program at Wake
Forest University

As part of a continuing series on the history, development, and current status of archaeology in North Carolina, CFAR plans to present a series of articles highlighting the archaeology programs at universities and colleges across North Carolina. Our objective is to recognize the contributions of those who have labored long in pursuit of meaningful explanations for a distant past often shrouded from view by the passage of time so that future generations might see the past more clearly. As in all archaeology, a good beginning is established by asking the right questions.

What is the current state of archaeology in North Carolina?

How has knowledge of archaeology in North Carolina developed?

These are the basic questions addressed by this series of articles. The articles are intended to reflect the development and contributions of archaeology programs across the state, and of those individuals who have led the development archaeology through their research and the teaching of others. By highlighting different programs, we intend to show that archaeology has come a long way in North Carolina, and that our search for knowledge of the past is an ongoing process. The need continues for additional archaeological research and for the preservation and protection of archaeological sites against destruction, whether threatened by natural forces such as erosion, or by artificial forces, including most notably the alteration of landscapes due to increasing modern urbanization, commercial development, and unscrupulous excavation.

The following questions were posed to Dr. Woodall by Board of Directors member William Hunt Terrell. Mr. Terrell completed his Master of Arts degree in Anthropology at Wake Forest University and resides in Trinity, North Carolina.

Questions

Q: Where did you receive your Ph.D. in Archaeology, and what year?

A: In 1969, from Southern Methodist University. And the degree is in anthropology, not archeology.

Q: Before you came to Wake Forest University, what types of archaeological research were you involved in, and where? As applicable, list the names any particular projects that you led, or in which you were involved.

A: Well, I was involved in the excavation of several Caddoan Mississippian sites in western Louisiana and eastern Texas, and one major Marksville site (middle Woodland). That work was in advance of dam construction for Toledo Bend reservoir, an NPS project. Also I was director of the field crew for the Wichita Project, where SMU secured a NSF grant to investigate the historic Wichita in the Red River Valley. I worked

two summers as a field supervisor on an historic site (Signal Hill) in Newfoundland, funded by Parks Canada. And I spent one summer in Guatemala, working with Bill Sanders on a big NSF project investigating the highland Mayan site of Kaminaljuyu. I served as the field director for the SMU field school, which was excavating a PIII site near Taos, New Mexico. All of this work was done between 1965 and 1969. Also various smaller projects, mostly in east Texas.

Q: When did you come to Wake Forest University? Was there already an archaeology program at WFU, or did it begin with your arrival?

A: Pen Banks had done some small-scale work, including the Bottoms Rock Shelter which was published in Southern Indian Studies (now North Carolina Archaeology). He had recorded a few sites in the region, and surface collected some of them. But Pen was a cultural anthropologist and heavily involved in cultural projects. The archeology collections were in a tiny darkroom, and there was no field equipment. So we had to start from scratch in that regard, but there was a lot of support in the department (combined with sociology at that time).

Q: How has the archaeology program at WFU grown and changed over the years?

A: Well, compared to its beginning it certainly has grown a lot. We now have a rather spacious lab, lots of equipment, a dedicated vehicle, and our own budget and full-time staff.

Q: What do you feel are the positive contributions made by the WFU archaeology program? To archaeological research? To the University? To the public? Please include your research in the upper Yadkin River area (sites excavated, general questions addressed, etc.), contributions of the program in public archaeology, historic archaeology (Old Salem, etc.), and whatever else should be mentioned here that I have not listed. Regarding the Donnaha site (and any others), please discuss the efforts that were made for the protection and preservation of this valuable archaeological resource, and the outcome of these efforts.

A: The major contribution has been to the department's mission to provide our students with learning and research opportunities. We have had a field school almost every summer for the past 30 years, and a lot of people—some now professionals of standing—have cycled through it. Our contract program also gives training but also employment for students and ex-students, as well as offering a service to Federal and state agencies that are involved in compliance issues. My North Carolina research has focused on the Yadkin Valley, and I feel we've made some progress in understanding the Late Woodland cultures of that region (less progress on understanding the Archaic, but then we're not alone in that failing!) Our excavations at some sites have led to long-term preservation action too. The Wright Court House and the Old Richmond Site, both historic sites dating to the Revolutionary War period, have been purchased by the county and are protected. The Donnaha Site was purchased by the state of North Carolina and now is protected as well, and several other sites we excavated have been placed on the National Register.

Q: How do you view the future of archaeology at WFU and/or in North Carolina? What advice would you give for the future (for students, for the University, for the public)?

A: I think North Carolina archeology has a bright future. There are a lot of very capable and dedicated people involved these days. I remember when the North Carolina Archeological Council was formed and there were only a handful, maybe a dozen, professionals active in the state. I guess there are three times that many now. A lot more can be done to get the public involved, and I think publications like this one are valuable in doing that.

Q: Looking back and reflecting over the years, what do you feel are the good things in your experiences at WFU? Are there any things you might have changed or done differently if you could do it all over again?

A: No, I think we've done about as well as possible considering the demands on time. At Wake Forest I am expected to teach a full load each semester, and the administration still has not funded a permanent research position. All our staff is on wages and salaries generated by grants and contracts, and I regret that the support for more problem-directed research is not available. I doubt that more skillful lobbying would have changed that, but it might. I'm probably not the most diplomatic person when it comes to dealing with the administration.



Interview with
Dr. David Weaver
regarding the history and
development of the
physical anthropology
program at Wake Forest
University



The following questions were posed to Dr. David Weaver (right) by Board of Directors member William Hunt Terrell. Mr. Terrell completed his Master of Arts degree in Anthropology at Wake Forest University and resides in Trinity, North Carolina.

In the early days of North Carolina archaeology there was a great deal of speculation concerning the historical origins of prehistoric peoples in America. Throughout the following years archaeologists have frequently turned to physical anthropologists for insights into the physical differences, gender, and racial origins of ancient peoples represented through skeletal remains. In the 1930's Joffre Coe turned to Ales' Hrlicka and Georg K. Neuman. Since 1977 North Carolina archaeologists have benefited from the intelligence and professional knowledge of David Weaver, recently retired from the Department of Anthropology at Wake Forest University (1977-2002). Dr. Weaver's long interest in human osteology has contributed much to our knowledge of Coastal, Piedmont, and Mountain populations. His presence will be missed, but his legacy will continue through the work of his students and those he has influenced. CFAR wishes Dr. Weaver, his lovely wife, Fran, and his family the best for the future.

Educational Background

B.A. (1968) and M.A. (1975) in Anthropology from University of Arizona, Tucson
Ph.D. (1977) in Physical Anthropology from University of New Mexico, Albuquerque

Questions

Q: Before you came to Wake Forest University, what types of research were you involved in, and where (emphasis on physical anthropology and archaeology, but include any other research as well)? As applicable, list the names any particular projects that you led, or in which you were involved.

A: While a Ph.D. student at New Mexico, I worked as a project osteologist on a number of small projects (less than 10 human burials each). I was the project osteologist/bioarchaeologist on the Tijeras Pueblo project outside Albuquerque, New Mexico for two years (about 50 burials). I also worked on large samples of infant and child skeletons from various archaeological sites in Arizona and New Mexico for my dissertation project.

Q: When did you come to Wake Forest University? Was there already a physical anthropology program at WFU (if so, when did it begin?), or did it begin with your arrival?

A: I started at WFU in August 1977. I came to fill the vacancy left by M. Cassandra Hill, who was here on a temporary appointment following the departure of Richard McWilliams, who had been the osteologist at WFU for three years. Dr. McWilliams was the first physical anthropologist hired at WFU.

Q: How has the physical anthropology program at WFU grown and changed over the years?

A: The Physical Anthropology laboratory has grown from approximately 200 sq ft to about 2200 sq ft. The scope of our research has grown from osteology and forensic anthropology to include those subjects, plus bioarchaeology, comparative primate anatomy, biomedical models of human bone disease, and

paleoanthropology. We have trained about 15 Physical Anthropology M.A. recipients, and I have participated in the training of about 20 archaeology and cultural anthropology M.A. recipients. We have participated in over 30 archaeological projects, usually doing human skeletal analysis and bioarchaeological interpretation. We work on 3 – 5 forensic anthropology cases per year. So, from a beginning of only offering classes to support the undergraduate programs here, we have become a functioning research and teaching program.

Q: What do you feel are the positive contributions made by the WFU physical anthropology program? To archaeological/anthropological research? To the University? To the public? Please include your research on osteoporosis, the contributions to archaeological research through skeletal analyses, any involvement in forensic medicine, and whatever else should be mentioned here.

A:

1. Bioarchaeological analysis of human skeletal material for projects in the US Southeast, Mexico, and Costa Rica.

2. Twenty years of research on osteoporosis and osteoarthritis, using non-human primates and rodents as models for modern human bone conditions. We created a now widely used non-human primate model system. We also were able to test novel proposed treatments, resulting in the (limited) approval of two of those treatments and the disapproval of a potentially dangerous treatment.

3. Our forensic anthropological work has been useful to local and regional law enforcement.

4. Recently, we have begun to contribute to work in human paleontology in Ethiopia and Oman, and there are plans to join work in Eritrea and Chad. We also have done some bone histology on the famous Tyrolean “Iceman” and on the Le Moustier Neandertal child.

Q: Our readers would be much interested to know that because of your research in osteoporosis, you were a strong candidate for a NASA space shuttle mission, even though that particular mission did not materialize. Would you please elaborate on this briefly?

A: Because of the experience working with bone loss in nonhuman primates, I was a candidate to serve as a Mission Specialist on a Space Shuttle mission that was to use rhesus monkeys to examine the skeletal and bone physiological effects of space flight in non-human primates (and by extension of the model – human beings). The mission was to involve about 40 monkeys in a specially designed module in the Shuttle bay, and was to have lasted about three weeks. Total training and after-flight research time was to have involved about three years. The particular Shuttle mission was cancelled, though, in order to redistribute funds within NASA, so I did not go to training or flight.

Q: How do you view the future of physical anthropology at WFU and/or in North Carolina? What advice would you give for the future (for students, for the University, for the public)?

A: It seems likely that WFU will continue to have about the same presence and make the same sorts of contributions to physical anthropology, both here and around North Carolina. The Department is planning to fill the vacancy left by my impending retirement (I will retire this summer (2002)) with someone of similar interests, I think.

Q: Looking back and reflecting over the years, what do you feel are the good things in your experiences at WFU? Are there any things you might have changed or done differently if you could do it all over again?

A: I have been honored to work with many talented, intelligent, hard-working students. It has been my pleasure to work with a number of highly competent, committed professional people here in North Carolina, around the country, and internationally.

(State Archaeology Continued from page 6)

available to researchers, educators and to students throughout the state. The future of North Carolina's archaeological program lies with the creation of a strong public advocacy for increased growth, stable funding, and public awareness. CFAR is committed to this objective, and will work to insure realization of this goal. We encourage members to become active, vocal proponents for support of archaeology in your regional area. Members who share this interest and would



(Above) Newly renovated Office of State Archaeology building in Raleigh contains archaeological collections from throughout the state. It is a valuable resource for students, teachers, consultants, archaeologists, and museums.

Billy L. Oliver

like to help increase awareness of North Carolina's archaeological resources can contact CFAR at PO Box 25311, Raleigh NC 27611, by email to jambrose1@nc.rr.com, or by telephone at 919/715-5496. Your comments, questions, and assistance are always welcomed.



William Hunt Terrell

(Above) CFAR members gathered at the new Office of State Archaeology Research Center in Raleigh to discuss ways in which the organization could more effectively serve as an advocate for archaeology throughout the state.

Coe Foundation Receives Grant From ALCOA Foundation

The Coe Foundation has a long history of cooperation with Alcoa Power Generating, Inc., its subsidiary, Yadkin, Inc., and the Alcoa Foundation. From the early collections of engineer H.M. Doerschuk in the 1930's that were reported to, and shared with, Joffre Lanning Coe, to the recent reclamation of the Hardaway and Doerschuk sites, preservation and investigation of archaeological sites as well as support and development for public education projects have been mutual goals for both The Coe Foundation (CFAR) and ALCOA. Through the decades a unique cooperative spirit has evolved for the preservation of, and education about, America's archaeological



(Above) Alcoa Badin Works officials present grant check to CFAR board members William Haworth, Nancy Zartarian, Robert Schwager, and CEO Judy Ambrose.

treasures. Within North Carolina ALCOA, and its subsidiary Yadkin, Inc. are now corporately identified as Alcoa Power Generating, Inc. (APGI). APGI owns or controls more than 1,000 archaeological sites in the Badin Lake area alone. Many of these sites were first investigated by Joffre Coe and reflect a unique historical relationship between Alcoa, Joffre Coe, and CFAR. This partnership was recently reinforced by a \$17,100 grant from the ALCOA Foundation to purchase technical and scientific equipment as well as further develop the North Carolina Archaeology Discovery Kit, a supplement resource for teachers and students. Through the years Alcoa has demonstrated a remarkable willingness to protect and preserve cultural and historical resources under their control.

CFAR Donates Funds To Support State Archaeology Program

Faced with steep budget cuts in state government spending the Office of State Archaeology Research requested donations from archaeology support groups to purchase equipment for the new research facility. When North Carolina first felt the effects of the current fiscal crisis, the Research Center building had been completely renovated, but little scientific equipment and furniture had been acquired. The budgetary restrictions made it unlikely that such equipment could be acquired in the near future. CFAR enthusiastically responded to the Office State Archaeology's need with a donation of \$1100 to purchase six laboratory tables and a custom-built bookcase. The tables were then specially built for use at the Research Center (see below).



(Above, below) Artifacts, boxes, and paperwork cover the laboratory tables donated by CFAR to the Office of State Archaeology Research Center.

Photos by Christopher J. Musto



Anonymous Donation Initiates Fundraising For CFAR Endowment

For some time CFAR's Board of Directors have discussed creation of an endowment fund to support the long-term growth of the Foundation. The Endowment Fund has now become a reality. A generous CFAR member donated \$2,000 to initiate the endowment fund. Although wishing to remain anonymous, the donor felt a donation of this size might challenge other supporters to donate as well. With that challenge at hand, CFAR members may make general donations, or donate funds specifically ear-marked for the Endowment Fund. Should you, or your employer, wish to make a tax deductible donation of \$10, \$100, \$1000 or more, please mail your contribution to the following address. Whatever the amount, every contribution is significant. Please consider making your contribution today to help CFAR's educational and grant programs continue to grow. Through your generosity we can save the past for the future! Mail your contribution to:

**CFAR
PO Box 25311
Raleigh, NC 27611-5311**

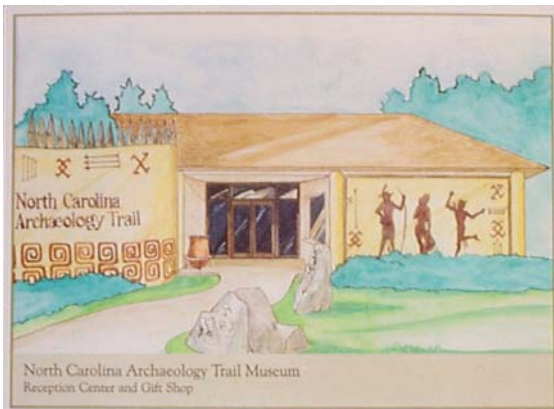
**Support Archaeology
In North Carolina
Save The Past For
The Future Now!**

**Make a tax deductible donation to
The Coe Foundation
today.**

CFAR Board Modifies Plans For Creation Of Archaeological Museum

Two years ago CFAR board members began meeting with staff and supporters of the North Carolina Museum of Art to discuss development of an archaeology museum on portions of property formerly occupied by the Polk Youth Center in West Raleigh. These discussions led to development of a plan for creation of a top-quality museum that would exhibit archaeological objects from throughout the world. CFAR commissioned a professional design and began exploring the concept as well as alternative locations in the Cary, Durham, and Greensboro areas. The innovative plan that was developed included an outdoor trail that featured life-sized dioramas depicting prehistoric and historic activities from around the globe. The museum was to

be constructed in stages, allowing for growth and expansion, while serving as a focal point for visitors seeking to learn more about archaeology as art, cultural history, and scientific research. An initial

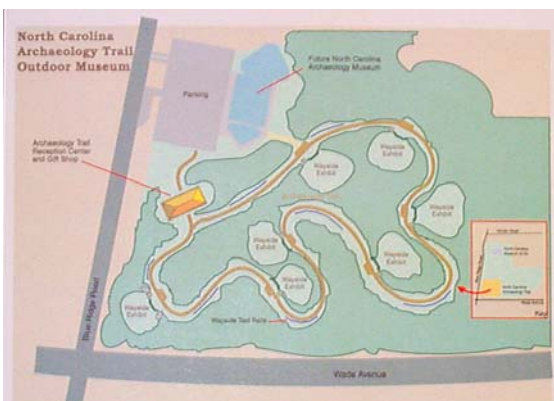


(Above) Initial museum building would feature exhibits of prehistoric and historic artifacts from the Southeast.



(Above) As part of the museum proposal, educational dioramas were planned at points along a unique trail system designed to illustrate aspects of human culture and archaeological discoveries.

museum building was proposed as a first stage to be followed by development of the educational trail, then construction of a much larger permanent structure that would have galleries devoted to exhibit of archaeological objects from each of the seven continents.



(Above) Planned "Journey Through Time" archaeological trail would have been built on Polk Youth Center property in West Raleigh.

Although plans for construction of the museum did not materialize as expected, CFAR has not abandoned the project. Discussions concerning alternative locations in North Carolina are being planned. Thusfar, a great deal of interest has been expressed in the project because of the potential economic benefits that could result from its construction. For communities such as Greensboro and Winston-Salem that have lost significant revenue from the closing of textile plants, a world-class archaeology museum might boost economic activity through increased tourism. Along the East Coast between Washington, D.C. and Florida, a museum of this sort does not yet exist, and CFAR is optimistic concerning its creation. If you are interested in supporting the project, or learning more about its development, please contact CFAR at 919/715-5496.

Cornerstone - *a stone that forms part of the corner of a building; the basic, essential, or most important part; foundation.*

The Coe Foundation relies heavily on the contributions of patrons and volunteers to fund, develop, and implement its programs in support of North Carolina archaeology. Many CFAR members serve as volunteers at the Office of State Archaeology Research Center in Raleigh. The work they perform there is critically important to the success of the state archaeology program. Among these stalwart volunteers is Nancy Jane Rose who has traveled far along the backroads of archaeology. This is her story.

Nancy Jane Rose: Exploring The Past

It has been a long journey! My fascination with prehistoric Native Americans has taken me far and wide. Now that I have settled in North Carolina, I consider myself fortunate to have become a part of the volunteer team at the Office of State Archaeology Research Center in Raleigh. The Research Center is better equipped than other labs in which I have volunteered. The volunteers have become treasured friends to me. We all support each other in the working environment of the lab. There is an attitude of mutual cooperation as we work in teams or alone. Nothing can replace the shared excitement we always feel when one of us identifies an effigy or prehistoric pipe fragment or a 12,000 year old projectile point.

Without the help of my husband, Ed Rose, and Golden Retriever Franklin, who drive me to the lab from my home in Chapel Hill, I would not be able to attend. Ed drives, Franklin just rides along.

My journey in search of early man began in Cleveland, Ohio where I was born and raised. After graduation from Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, I returned home. I taught 12th grade honors English, married and produced two fabulous children. Allison is the Assistant Dean of the School of Arts & Sciences at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Andrew is a stockbroker in Charlotte, N.C. and a stand up comic. (The two are not mutually exclusive!)

I returned to college when my children were in middle school. I audited the entire North American Archaeology curriculum at Case Western Reserve University. My fieldwork was also done there - mostly at the Kerniskey site (33La115) c. 1300 A. D., east of Cleveland.

Then came 10 years of volunteer activity at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History Archaeology Labs. I worked for Dr. David Brose, then head of the museum's archaeology program. He is now the Director of The Schiele Museum in Gastonia, North Carolina. I was assigned to curation and analysis of prehistoric artifacts from the Museum's dig at the Curlee site (8Ja7) c. 1190 A.C., in Northwest Florida. Under the leadership of Dr. Brose, I took great joy in identifying new ceramic subtypes, which took a full ten years to accomplish.

After moving to Phoenix in 1995, the journey continued. I took the Heard Museums' course "Native Americans of the Southwest" and chaired their annual lecture series. At the Pueblo Grande Museum in Phoenix, I was a docent. Outside the Museum's door was the Pueblo Grande site (U:9:7ASM) which featured a prehistoric ball court, a mound and canal remnants. For my volunteer work at the Museum I won the Volunteer 10 Award from Phoenix's Fox Channel 10. I was fortunate to audit classes in archaeology at Arizona State University. The feast of public lectures and symposia on prehistory in the Phoenix area was overwhelming. My journey to North Carolina archaeology has been exciting. There is much to learn. I am only beginning!



Nancy Jane Rose volunteered regularly at the state archaeology research center in Raleigh for nearly two years until declining health prevented her travel from Chapel Hill to Raleigh.



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