NEWSLETTER

Archaeological Society of North Carolina

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Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, Inc.

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Quaker Meadows Archaeology

This past June archaeologists from the Office of State Archaeology and the Division of Archives and History's Historic Sites Section returned to the Quaker Meadows Plantation to complete excavations begun in 1989. Quaker Meadows was built around 1820 by Charles McDowell, Jr., and the Federal style home is the earliest-built extant brick structure in western North Carolina. Last year's excavations revealed the original detached kitchen and root cellar as well as clues to the original porches and a forgotten fence.

This year the archaeologists spent two weeks to complete the excavation of the kitchen cellar and to further examine the front and rear porches. The kitchen cellar was completely excavated; it is about twenty feet square and turned out to be nearly six feet deep. Although most of the deposits dated to between 1890 and 1940, the lowest level revealed an intact refuse deposit dating to between 1840 and 1860.

The refuse deposit was entirely removed and processed by waterscreening to reveal abundant artifacts and food remains. Food remains included numerous animal bones including pig, cow, turkey, and chicken, as well as some charred corn cobs. Hundreds of fragments of stoneware and porcelain were found representing (continued on next page)



Preparing the cellar floor at Quaker Meadows for a photograph.

several dozen different patterns. In addition, pins, marbles, clothing hooks, and buttons were very common. The buttons in particular are interesting: shell, bone, wood, and copper samples are all present. The excavation report will be completed by the end of the year.

The Quaker Meadows excavations were conducted with assistance from the Historic Burke Foundation, which is developing the house as a Regional History Site. And, once again, the project was accomplished with the help of wonderful volunteers. More than 60 volunteers contributed almost 600 hours to the project. Without the help of these folks we would not have been able to complete this important project. Many thanks to all who participated.

David Moore

A Report on the Office of State Archaeology

[Excerpted from the 1990 biennial (1988-1989) report prepared for the Division of Archives and History, the following article illustrates a sample of the programs the Office of State Archaeology conducts; additional details are compiled in monthly OSA staff reports and semiannual reports to the division and Department of Cultural Resources. For more information on OSA projects, contact Steve Claggett, State Archaeologist, at 919/733-7342.]

Public education - Archaeology Month 1989 included lectures and workshops at regional museums, a legislative reception sponsored by Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, and a premiere of the public television video "Archaeology in North Carolina." Over 25,000 people viewed annual State Fair exhibits; the 1988 effort won a Governor's award. OSA staff provided 193 talks or lectures to over 7,600 students and other citizens on topics ranging from Indian village excavations to Civil War shipwrecks and historic Moravian garden archaeology. Other efforts included a photographic display on underwater archaeology, and a law enforcement seminar on protection of human burial sites.

The new Underwater Archaeology display at Ft. Fisher has attracted over 93,000 visitors since it opened in November, 1988. The UAU participated in the Twentieth Annual Conference on Underwater Archaeology (Baltimore), Marine Expo '89, SEAS 90, and

the Smithsonian-sponsored "Community Classroom", a teacher's trade fair in southeastern North Carolina.

Field projects - Major field archaeology projects were the new NC Museum of History site in Raleigh and Quaker Meadows in McDowell County. Other work included the nineteenth century black freedmen's community at James City (Craven County), and cooperative ventures with the Operation Raleigh program. Field site inspections and excavations totalled 304.

Technical Assistance - Over 900 technical assistance requests were honored by OSA in 1988-89 for firms and agencies like Duke Power Company, Carolina Power and Light, Alcoa, the City of Fayetteville, Outer Banks History Center, NC Veteran's Memorial Commission, Historic Sites Section, USS North Carolina Battleship Commission, and the governor's working group on Mobil Oil's offshore drilling plan. Work with the National Park Service included a National Historic Landmark study for the 12,000 year old Hardaway site in Stanly County (approved in June 1990), a public meeting in Beaufort on the 1987 Abandoned Shipwreck Protection Act, and the De Soto Trail study in western North Carolina. OSA staff served as officers and committee members of organizations like the National Association of State Archaeologists, the Government Affairs Committee of the Society for American Archaeology, Sierra Club, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, and state Maritime History Council.

Compliance Review - A dramatic increase in environmental review responsibilities developed from the 1989 state highway funding act. More normal review duties involved the Army Corps of Engineers, US Forest Service, National Park Service, and Department of the Army, along with state agencies like Parks and Recreation, Land Quality, and Coastal Management, and various local organizations and municipalities. Federal and state review projects totalled 3,624 during the biennium, and resulted in the identification and study of 1,579 prehistoric, historic, and maritime archaeological sites.

Legislation - House Bill 153 was introduced in the 1989 session of the NC General Assembly. It was designed to enhance protection of archaeological resources on state lands and in state waters, and would reconstitute a citizens' advisory body for the state archaeology program. Considerable effort was devoted

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to redrafting portions of the bill, communicating with supporters (and opponents), and with appearances by the state archaeologist before House committees, and in conferences with legislators. Despite strong support from FNCA, ASNC, and the Commission of Indian Affairs, HB153 failed to pass out of a House judiciary committee.

Grants - OSA-administered grant projects involved studies of historic pottery kilns; Cherokee, Algonkian and Catawba Indian village sites; aboriginal stone quarries at Morrow Mountain; historic Cherokee farmsteads; and possible sixteenth century Spanish-Indian contact sites. Counties involved included Yadkin, Surry, Gaston, Robeson, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Buncombe, Stanly, Hyde, McDowell, Cherokee and Stanly.

Volunteers - The OSA volunteer program not only led to public involvement in numerous field and laboratory activities, but also resulted in donations of 9,600 hours towards tasks otherwise impossible for staff to accomplish.

Other Major Actions - Cooperation among the OSA, amateur archaeologists, Rowan County sheriff's department, and State Bureau of Investigation led to successful prosecutions of two individuals in June, 1989 for violations of the Unmarked Human Burial and Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (NCGS 70, Article 3). Substantial fines, suspended prison sentences, community service and detailed probationary terms were handed down for illegal sales and public exhibition of the Indian skeletal remains.

Two seasons of excavations at the Cane River Middle School site (Yancey County) yielded invaluable information on ancestral Cherokee village life, and marked the first reinterment of Indian skeletal remains under the "burial law" since its 1981 passage.

Recommendations were made in May, 1990 to designate the 1877 wreck of the *USS Huron* as the state's first public access Shipwreck Preserve, which may open in the spring of 1991.

Artifact collection and records management will be persistent OSA concerns in the 1990's, in concert with a major push among federal agencies like the US Army Corps of Engineers to implement new curation guidelines (36 CFR 79). Other OSA concerns include maintenance of CREP data files on 23,000 archaeological sites, adequate staffing and budgets, and continued abilities to meet public assistance requests.

Stephen R. Claggett State Archaeologist

Mordecai Historic Park

Archaeological excavations were conducted in Mordecai Historic Park from August 23 to 25, 1990 by Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, an archaeologist from the Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The purpose of the project was to 1ocate and identify any archaeological and/or historic structural remains associated with the Mordecai plantation which would be affected by construction of two public restroom buildings. This investigation was initiated by Burnstudio Architects, P.A., of Raleigh, in cooperation with the Mordecai Square Historical Society, Incorporated.

The archaeologist, assisted by two volunteers (Kirk McNaughton and William McCrey), excavated 14 2 ft by 2 ft test units within the proposed construction areas. Excavations produced 497 historical artifacts and revealed three distinct soil strata which represented three separate episodes of deposition and land use. Level III represented the original nineteenth-century soil horizon and showed evidence of plowing and a few postmolds from early fences. Most of the artifacts consisted of domestic and architectural debris dating from the early nineteenth century up until present. Nineteenth century artifacts included creamware, pearlware, salt-glazed stoneware, wine bottle glass, square cut nails, and a few kaolin pipestem fragments. In sum, no architectural remnants or structures were encountered during this investigation, however, evidence of nineteenth-century agricultural activities was observed.

Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton

UNC Archaeology at the Jenrette Site

[Note: This article was also printed in FNCA's recent Special Publication. It is reprinted here for the benefit of ASNC members.]

On May 23, 1990, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at UNC-Chapel Hill resumed archaeological excavations at the Jenrette site near Hillsborough, NC. Research was directed by Trawick Ward, Steve Davis, Vin Steponaitis, and Randy Daniel. This important seventeenth-century Indian site, thought to be (continued on next page)

a village of the Shakori tribe and possibly the town of "Shakor" visited by John Lederer in 1671, was discovered and partially excavated by UNC archaeologists during the Spring and Summer of 1989. These initial excavations uncovered 5,200 sq. ft. of the site and revealed a briefly occupied, palisaded village just less than one acre in size. A single rectangular, wall-trench house was discovered and numerous refuse-filled pits and basins were excavated.

During the 1990 field season, completed on July 3rd, these excavations were expanded to almost 10,000 sq. ft. Two additional structures were exposed: a small, rectangular, single-post house or shed and a much larger sub-rectangular wall-trench house. This latter house is remarkably similar to houses previously observed at the nearby Fredricks site (early eighteenth century "Occaneechi Town"). Approximately 70 ft of the surrounding village palisade also was exposed, including an entrance that would have been concealed by an outer line of posts. Twenty-five features located in and around the two structures, and several other features just outside the palisade, were excavated.

It is anticipated that the results of the 1990 investigations, when coupled with data generated by the previous summer's fieldwork, will go a long way toward helping us understand the critical period in Piedmont Siouan history following initial trade contacts with the English but preceding the massive depopulation brought about by the influx of Old World diseases.

In addition to their research value, these investigations also provided a useful opportunity for educating both UNC anthropology students and the interested public about archaeology. The excavations were conducted as a field school in archaeology for which the 17 students taking the course received six credit hours. Although about half of these students are anthropology majors, most took the course simply to gain a better understanding of archaeological research and to experience it firsthand. Many other students and local residents also worked alongside the field school students as volunteers and contributed to the project's success.

Finally, two days were set aside to allow greater participation in and public observation of the fieldwork. An open house was held at the site on June 23rd for members of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina and Friends of North Carolina Archaeology. About 30 ASNC and FNCA members came out and dug (and sifted) plowzone, excavated features, waterscreened feature fill, and talked about archaeology. On July 3rd, another open house sponsored by UNC and the Eno River Association was held for the general public. As part of the popular Festival for the Eno celebration, this

open house brought in over 400 visitors who got to view excavations in progress as well as a display of artifacts recovered from Jenrette and other nearby sites. In addition to the archaeology on display, visitors also had the opportunity to meet and talk with members of the Eno-Occaneechi tribe who reside in Orange and Alamance counties, as well as see Native American regalia and crafts, and an exhibit on local Indian genealogy.

Steve Davis ASNC Editor

Book Notes

Columbian Consequences Volume 2: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands East. edited by David H. Thomas, Smithsonian Institution Press, Dept. 900, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294, 586 pp. (\$60.00 cloth + \$2.25 postage & handling). important contribution to the archaeology and early history of the Southeast is one of three volumes that addresses the human repercussions of Columbus' arrival in the New World in 1492. This particular volume focuses on Spanish exploration and settlement in the Caribbean and American Southeast and the impact these processes had on the Native American population. The 35 articles in this volume range in scope from Spanish town and missionary life, and entradas into the interior Southeast to social and biocultural changes among indigenous Indian tribes and chiefdoms. Of particular interst is an article by Janet Levy, Alan May and David Moore on cultural diversity in the Catawba valley during the late prehistoric period.

The Mississippian Emergence. edited by Bruce D. Smith, Smithsonian Institution Press, Dept. 900, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294, 280 pp. (\$39.95 cloth + \$2.25 postage & handling). This book contains 11 articles on archaeological research conducted over the past two decades to investigate the origins of the cultural florescence in the eastern United States known as Mississippian. These ranked agricultiral societies were responsible for constructing many of the complex mound centers in this region, and represent prehaps the most sophisticated cultural expression of prehistoric North America. With the exception of an introduction by Smith and a concluding chapter that examines Mississippian exchange and trade relations, all articles focus on the (continued on next page)

emergence of Mississippian cultures within specific regions ranging from the Mississippi River valley to East Tennessee and Florida.

Steve Davis ASNC Editor

FNCA T-Shirts

FNCA T-shirts are now available in four colors (black with a white design, ecru with a black design, navy with a white design, and white with a navy design) in all sizes (small, medium, large, x-large). They can be purchased for \$8.00 each (includes postage/handling) from FNCA, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

ASNC T-Shirts

ASNC T-shirts can be purchased for \$6.00 (plus \$1.00 postage & handling) from ASNC, c/o Research Laboratories of Anthropology, 108 Alumni Building, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120. Gray shirts (with black design) are available in small, medium, large, and x-large sizes; blue shirts (with silver design) are available only in the small size.

Dear Friends,

I hope you enjoyed FNCA's "Special Edition" of the newsletter as much as I did. The Publications Committee was very pleased with this special issue and we want to thank all of those who contributed to it. We hope that it will be the first of similar annual publications to emphasize what the Office of State Archaeology and local organizations are doing around the state. We welcome any material or articles that you have and want to send to us.

The Archaeological Society joins us in this issue and we hope that you will find that both of our organizations can keep you informed and interested. You will also be hearing from Kirby Ward, our new President, in this and upcoming issues.

As the weather gets colder, that means that the State

Fair is just around the corner. Please stop by our booth and say hello.

Each issue of our newsletter is a stimulating challenge to the publications committee. We want to know what you want to hear about and what's going on of interest to us all. Please keep us informed.

Janet Foushee FNCA Editor

From The President

A couple of weeks ago I was with Billy Oliver at the Doerschuk Site. While standing in the middle of this forested site, I reflected back on my interest in archaeology over the past forty years. I realized I had come a long way from the eight-year-old kid who loved to "hunt arrowheads" in the plowed fields of eastern North Carolina, to becoming President of Friends of North Carolina Archaeology; and from an interest in collecting to an interest in preservation.

I hope that over the next two years we can build on the ground work that has been done and make Friends a more viable force, create more public awareness for our association and build strength among our membership. I hope that two years from now we can look back and feel that we too have grown.

> J. Kirby Ward FNCA President

ASNC Fall Meeting Held in Chapel Hill

The Fall Meeting of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina was held on Saturday, October 6th on the University of North Carolina campus, and was attended by approximately 75 members and invited guests. Following a morning business meeting (see minutes below), David Moore gave a slide talk about his recent excavations at a late prehistoric Cherokee village site near Burnsville, NC. Dr. Donald Brockington then spoke about his ongoing research into the Formative period in Cochabamba, Bolivia. During an extended lunch period, the membership and their guests were invited to an open (continued on next page)

house at the Research Laboratories of Anthropology where they viewed artifact collections, had artifacts identified, and just socialized. Concurrent outdoor activities, including flintknapping and native weapons (i.e., atlatl, bow and arrow, and blowgun) demonstrations, were provided by Alan May and Ann Tippitt of the Schiele Museum. In the afternoon, members viewed a film made in the early 1960s that depicted excavations directed by Dr. Joffre Coe within the Gaston Reservoir on the Roanoke River. Dr. Coe then provided a brief commentary on the film and answered questions about the film and about North Carolina archaeology in general.

The ASNC would especially like to thank Estella Stansbury and Elizabeth Jones for handling registration and publications/T-shirt sales, and Cindy Autry and Peggy Perry for arranging refreshments. Their efforts contributed to another memorable fall meeting.

Steve Davis ASNC Editor

ASNC Business Meeting Minutes October 6, 1990

The meeting was called to order by President Bill Moxley at 10:00 a.m. After welcoming the members he acknowledged with thanks the work of all those who had helped arrange the meeting. Particularly mentioned were the staff of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology for arranging the program and meeting facilities, and the members of the Cumberland County Archaeological Society for providing the refreshments.

Secretary/Editor Steve Davis then presented the financial and membership reports. He noted that the Society's membership and revenues are both increasing. At the same time, our expenses were being kept within budget. All in all, the Society was in good fiscal health.

Next, the floor was turned over to Executive Secretary Vin Steponaitis, who reported on the recent activities of the Outreach Committee. He said that considerable progress toward a possible merger agreement was made last May 19th at a joint meeting of the Boards of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina and the Friends of North Carolina Archaeology. During the summer, discussions had proceeded over the various legal mechanisms by which such a merger could be enacted. Such discussions were still in progress, and for now there

was nothing concrete to report. Everyone involved in these discussions, however, continued to be optimistic that a mutually agreeable solution would soon be found. Whatever the outcome of these discussions, any proposed merger agreement would be subjected to a referendum of all ASNC members, by mail ballot. No major changes will be made without the members' approval.

The two proposed constitutional amendments (which had been mailed to members 30 days in advance of the meeting) were next brought before the members for a vote. These amendments were reiterated as follows (overstrike indicates deletions; underlining indicates additions):

- -- Amend Article IV, Section 8 to read, "The signatures of the President and the Secretary shall be required on all written contracts and obligations of the Society, except that the Treasurer Executive Secretary shall sign all checks, with the approval of the President."
- -- Add after Article X, "Article XI -- Dissolution.
 - 1. A motion for dissolution must first be approved by a majority of Executive Board members holding office. The Executive Board shall then submit the motion to a vote of the general membership by mail ballot. The motion must be approved by two-thirds of the ballots cast in order to be adopted.
 - 2. Upon the Society's dissolution, its residual assets shall be donated by the Executive Board to one or more organizations that have educational and scientific purposes similar to those of the Society and that are exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provision of any future Internal Revenue Code as may then be in effect."

The vote was taken by a show of hands (a quorum was present), with Bill Moxley presiding. Both amendments passed unanimously.

Whitey Graham presented the report of the Nominating Committee. The following slate of candidates was offered for the coming year: Richard Terrell, President; Whitey Graham, Vice-President; Steve Davis, Secretary; Mark Mathis, Editor; Ken Robinson, Board Member #1; Ann Tippitt, Board Member #2. Bill Moxley asked if there were any additional nominations from the floor; none were offered. The Nominating Committee's slate of officers was then elected by acclamation.

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Bill Moxley extolled the virtues of serving as an officer of the Society, and encouraged all members who had an interest in doing so to make this interest known to the current officers and/or to future Nominating Committees.

Finally, a wooden plaque was presented to Estella Stansbury, the secretary in the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at UNC-Chapel Hill, in appreciation for her many years of service to the Society. The plaque read, "The Archaeological Society of North Carolina honors Estella K. Stansbury for 24 years of outstanding service." The members followed up the award with a hearty round of applause!

The Business Meeting adjourned at 10:25 a.m.

Vin Steponaitis Executive Secretary

ASNC Dues Reminder

ASNC dues for 1991 are payable now and become past due after the first of the year. Those who still have not paid their dues for this year (1990) need to mail in their check to receive this year's issue of Southern Indian Studies. We will mail you a reminder in the next few weeks if our records indicate that your membership has lapsed. The strength of our Society relies on your continued support, so please renew your membership today!

Information for Subscribers

This newsletter is a joint publication of the Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, a non-profit organization supporting the Office of State Archaeology of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and the Archaeological Society of North Carolina. It is published four times a year (March, June, September, December) Subscription is by membership in either organization. The editors are Janet Foushee (Friends of North Carolina Archaeology) and R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. (Archaeological Society of North Carolina). The FNCA Publications Committee consists of David Moore, Dee Nelms, and Wayne Brooke.

We welcome your comments and suggestions. If you have any questions or comments, please write to: Friends of North Carolina Archaeology, 109 East Jones St., Raleigh, NC 27611; or Archaeological Society of North Carolina, CB# 3120 Alumni Building, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

Annual membership in Friends of North Carolina Archaeology is \$10.00 for individuals, \$15.00 for families, \$5.00 for senior citizens or students, and \$25.00 for institutions or corporations. All contributions to Friends of North Carolina Archaeology are tax deductible.

Annual membership in the Archaeological Society of North Carolina is \$10.00 for individuals, \$15.00 for families, \$25.00 for sustaining members, and \$25.00 for institutions. In addition to this newsletter, Society members also receive Southern Indian Studies, an annual journal that publishes articles on the archaeology of North Carolina and the greater Southeast.

FNCA Officers

President: J. Kirby Ward, 101 Stourbridge Circle, Cary, NC 27511.

Vice-President: Nancy King, 4339 Southwind Dr., Raleigh, NC 27612.

Secretary-Treasurer: E. William Conen, 804 Kingswood Dr., Cary, NC 27513.

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ASNC Officers

President: William D. Moxley, Jr., 2307 Hodges Rd., Kinston, NC 28501.

Vice President: Richard Terrell, Rt. 5, Box 261, Trinity, NC 27370.

Secretary-Editor: R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Research Laboratories of Anthropology, CB# 3120 Alumni Building, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

Executive Secretary: Vincas P. Steponaitis, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, CB# 3120 Alumni Building, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

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