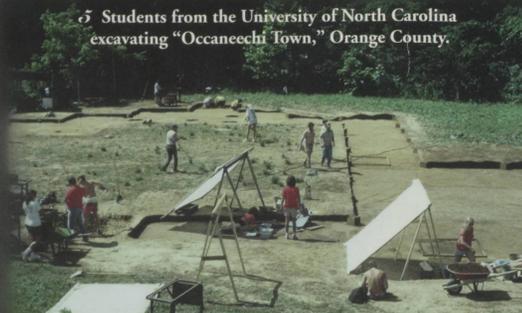


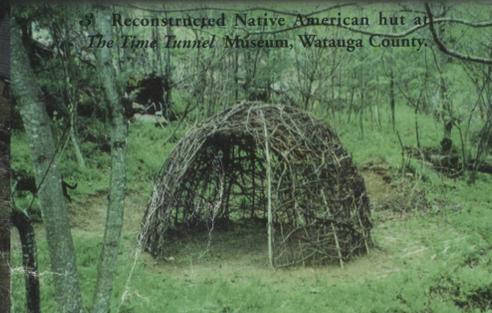
# NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH 1997



5 Students from the University of North Carolina excavating "Occaneechi Town," Orange County.



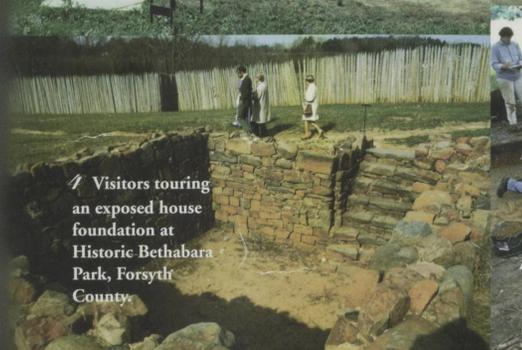
8 Excavation of the 19th-century Chapel at Somerset Place State Historic Site, Washington County.



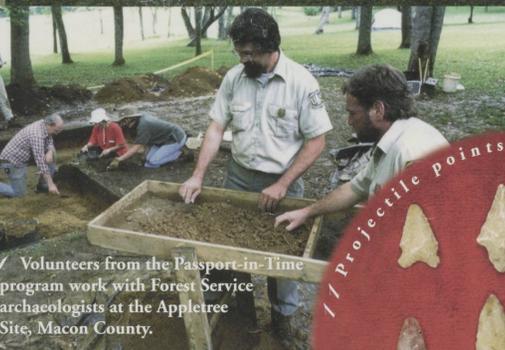
3 Reconstructed Native American hut at The Time Tunnel Museum, Watauga County.



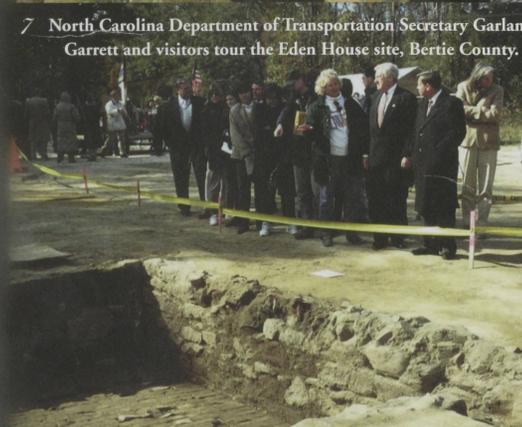
14 Archaeologists from the Schiele Museum work with volunteers to excavate a site in the Central Catawba River Valley.



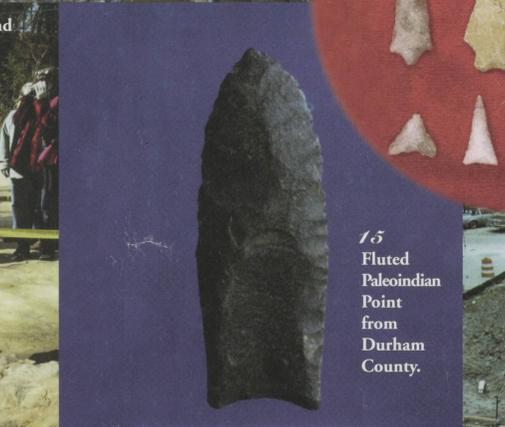
4 Visitors touring an exposed house foundation at Historic Bethabara Park, Forsyth County.



7 Volunteers from the Passport-in-Time program work with Forest Service archaeologists at the Appletree Site, Macon County.



7 North Carolina Department of Transportation Secretary Garland Garrett and visitors tour the Eden House site, Bertie County.



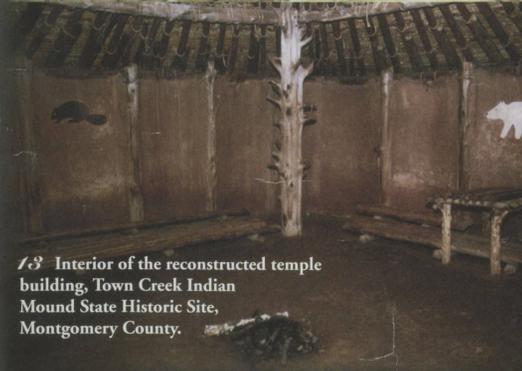
11 Projectile points from Robeson County.



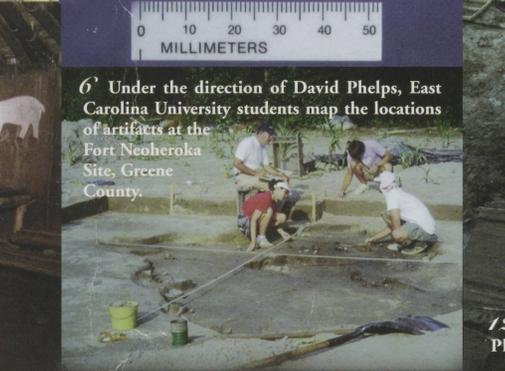
16 Carved stone artifact depicting a campfire, from the Teal Site in Anson County.



10 Delftware Chimney Tile recovered from Russellborough at the Brunswick Town State Historic Site.



13 Interior of the reconstructed temple building, Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site, Montgomery County.



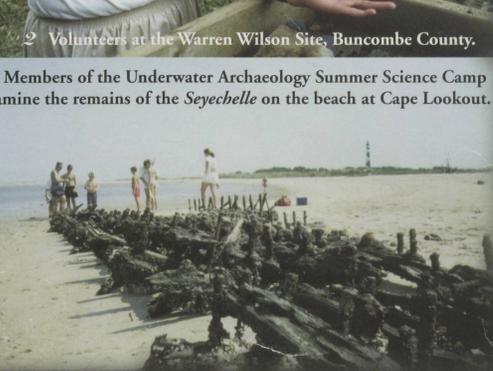
6 Under the direction of David Phelps, East Carolina University students map the locations of artifacts at the Fort Neoheroke Site, Greene County.



12 Foundation logs of the Fayetteville Plank Road, Cumberland County.



2 Volunteers at the Warren Wilson Site, Buncombe County.



9 Members of the Underwater Archaeology Summer Science Camp examine the remains of the *Seychelle* on the beach at Cape Lookout.

## Lessons In Heritage Education

Archaeology helps satisfy our basic curiosity about who we are and where we came from through a fascinating blend of academic study and outdoor activities. Students learn, collectors collect, and archaeologists do and teach archaeology in settings that combine the basic elements of dirt, air, and, occasionally, water. Historic events from the distant, and not-so-distant, past are brought to life through shared learning about artifacts, features, buildings, and other things left behind as part of our archaeological and historic heritage. North Carolina Archaeology Month focuses our attention on learning about our shared cultural heritage as North Carolinians.

Visit North Carolina Archaeology on the World Wide Web at <http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/>

# NORTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH 1997:

## Lessons in Heritage Education

### A Message from Steve Claggett, The State Archaeologist

State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

As State Archaeologist, I am involved with representing the archaeological viewpoints of the State Historic Preservation Office and Department of Cultural Resources, and meeting the needs of North Carolinians for the preservation and interpretation of archaeological sites. I work with and for a public that includes other government agencies, private landowners, artifact collectors, students, politicians, Native Americans, and professional archaeologists and historians. Their levels of interest in North Carolina archaeology range from indifferent to mildly curious to seriously research-oriented. Archaeological sites that may be identified and, within the limits of our resources and abilities, protected and interpreted include everything from historic pirate shipwrecks and colonial plantation houses to ancestral Cherokee villages.

Governor James B. Hunt has designated October 1997 as Archaeology Month in North Carolina. The month's theme—"North Carolina Archaeology: Lessons In Heritage Education"—has been chosen by the North Carolina Archaeological Council, the North Carolina Archaeological Society, and the State Historic Preservation Office to draw attention to the public education aspects of archaeology in our state. Each site, research project, institution, and organization featured on this poster was chosen because of its involvement of the public in the archaeological process of research, excavation, and/or interpretation.

The concept of heritage education is nothing new; archaeologists have long recognized that the public is interested in learning about archaeology and archaeological sites and how these sites relate to their own cultural heritage. The packaging of heritage education, like "heritage tourism," can take many forms. Brief news articles or World Wide Web postings may satisfy the merely curious. People with a serious hunger for the details of excavations and artifact studies consume books, technical articles and lectures. And more hands-on involvement in site excavations or tours may be appropriate for those willing to risk blisters or sunburn to experience archaeological sites in their natural settings. Either way, the investment of time and energy devoted to heritage education by archaeologists can pay great dividends, by increasing public awareness of the variety and fragility of archaeological sites, and by providing people with a sense of the excitement archaeologists feel about our chosen profession.

### 1. THE APPLETREE SITE, Macon County

Rodney Sneedker, National Forests in North Carolina

The United States Forest Service uses the Passport-In-Time program to foster public awareness and understanding of archaeological resources. For the past five years, the National Forests in North Carolina have given students, volunteers, and professional archaeologists from around the country and the world the opportunity to participate in archaeological investigations at the Appletree Site in Macon County.

The Appletree Site, located in the Nantahala National Forest, was home to Native Americans many times during the prehistoric period. A fluted point recovered in the 1996 excavations provides evidence that the site was occupied as early as 12,000 years ago. The site was visited by Native Americans at various times in the Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric periods. Early European settlers also chose this location for establishing their frontier farms. Using archaeological information obtained from the site, it is possible to begin to reconstruct the culture history and lifeways of North Carolina's earliest mountaineers. Archaeological data also allows us to reconstruct past climatic and vegetational conditions, information that will help us better manage our present environment.

By working with participants in the Passport-in-Time program at the Appletree Site, the condition and importance of fragile and non-renewable archaeological resources are better understood and appreciated by the public. The project also has promoted a better understanding with our Native American neighbors, the Cherokee. Work is planned to continue at the site for several years.

### 2. THE WARREN WILSON SITE, Buncombe County

David G. Moore, Division of Archives and History Western Office, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Six thousand years ago Native American hunters camped along the banks of the Swannanoa River. They built small shelters, butchered the prizes of the hunt, and prepared meals as they settled into this already familiar site. The Swannanoa River valley provided plenty of wild plant foods and wild game to Native American hunters and gatherers, and this scene would be repeated often over the millennia. By A.D. 500 the small campsites had grown to villages, and over the next two thousand years, a series of villages was built at the same location next to the river.

Today, we know this location as the Warren Wilson Site, one of the most significant archaeological sites in the southern Appalachians. The site is "stratified," meaning that different layers of soil hold evidence of occupations from as early as the Middle Archaic period (5000 B.C.) to as late as the Mississippian period (A.D. 1000-1500). The site is best known as the "type site" for the Pisgah culture, recognized as the prehistoric (pre-European contact) Cherokee culture in western North Carolina.

Archaeologists from the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at UNC-Chapel Hill and the North Carolina Archives and History Western Office have worked with Warren Wilson College students and volunteers since 1966 to excavate nearly one full acre of a prehistoric Cherokee village which dates to ca. A.D. 1300-1400. This work has yielded two major publications, four doctoral dissertations, three master's theses, and numerous research papers that have contributed to our understanding of the origins of Cherokee culture in western North Carolina. In 1996 the Warren Wilson Site took on an added significance as the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians accepted an invitation from Warren Wilson College to become a partner in the archaeological project.

### 3. THE TIME TUNNEL: A LIVING MUSEUM OF HUMAN PREHISTORY, Watauga County

Thomas R. Whyte, Appalachian State University

The Time Tunnel is an outdoor "living prehistory" museum in northern Watauga County. It consists of model prehistoric structures and associated garden areas and facilities such as hearths, drying racks, and fences. These structures represent human prehistory in temperate regions throughout the world and are constructed from natural materials. The purpose of the museum is to provide a setting for teaching the public (school groups, scouts, senior citizens, and others) about aspects of everyday life in human prehistory such as stone tool-making, fire-making, and gardening. Daytime, overnight, and weekend programs are conducted at the site. In addition, the site is used by students and researchers from academic institutions to conduct experiments in archaeological site formation processes.

The Time Tunnel was constructed by students of Appalachian State University under the supervision of Dr. Thomas R. Whyte, Archaeologist and Associate Professor of Anthropology. Each student researched the prehistoric archaeological record of his/her own heritage (Native American, Northern European, etc.) and, based upon the archaeological evidence for a chosen period in prehistory, constructed a model structure with appropriate associated facilities, artifacts, and garbage.

### 4. HISTORIC BETHABARA PARK, Forsyth County

John W. Clauser, Jr., State Historic Preservation Office, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Historic Bethabara Park contains the ruins and remains of the 1753 Moravian settlement of Bethabara. One of the country's premier archaeologists, Stanley South, conducted extensive excavations at the site in the 1960s and 1970s, leading to the formation of the park. Excavations have uncovered the foundations of many buildings within the eighteenth-century village and led to the identification of gardens and public spaces. Historic Bethabara Park offers the public many opportunities to learn about the historic Moravians. A museum and visitors center is open most days, and the park offers tours for the general public and school groups, with plenty of opportunity to stroll through exposed foundations and a reconstructed parts of the village. Archaeological excavations are conducted at the site every few years. Public lectures and demonstrations are offered when these are in progress.

### 5. "OCCANEECHEI TOWN," Orange County

H. Trawick Ward and R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina

The Fredricks site, or "Occaneechi Town," was discovered in 1983 by UNC archaeologists. It was excavated in its entirety between 1983 and 1986 with funding provided by the National Geographic Society. This village

probably was occupied by 50 to 75 individuals, including Occaneechis and members of other fragmented Siouan tribes, between about 1695 and 1710. The town was visited by John Lawson during his 1701 survey of the Carolina backcountry for the Colony's Lords Proprietors.

Archaeological excavations revealed a small, roughly-circular, stockaded compound that contained 12 wigwam-like houses surrounding a central plaza. Numerous storage pits were placed in and around the houses. A communal sweat lodge was located near the village center, and at least three cemeteries were located just outside the village.

The large quantity and variety of English trade goods found at the site attest to the Occaneechis' prominent position within the deerskin trade; however, this new-found wealth had its price, for the English traders also unwittingly introduced Old World diseases that devastated the native population of the North Carolina Piedmont.

Although profound cultural changes surely accompanied trade and depopulation, many aspects of Occaneechi life remained remarkably stable. White-tailed deer and other game continued to be hunted for meat, and each spring new crops of corn, beans, and squash were planted in the surrounding fields. Trade knives and guns were no doubt prized possessions, but many tools were still fashioned from stone, and the bow-and-arrow remained a deadly weapon. Copper kettles were available but they did not replace the earthenware pot. And although many of the dead were buried in cemeteries, in pits dug with metal tools and often accompanied by objects obtained through trade with the English, they still began their journey to the Other World in the security of traditional beliefs and rituals.

### 6. FORT NEOHEROKA, Greene County

John Byrd, East Carolina University

The photograph shows David S. Phelps as he guides East Carolina University students in the careful plotting of the locations of artifacts from the roof-fall of a house at the Neoheroika Fort Site, located near present day Snow Hill. The Neoheroika Fort was constructed by Tuscarora Indians during the Tuscarora War of 1711-1715. This site was the location of the largest and most important battle of the war, a battle which changed the course of history in North Carolina. Neoheroika Fort was attacked in March of 1713 by a colonial force made up largely of Yamasee and Cherokee Indians from South Carolina. The fort was overrun after a bloody three-day siege, and Tuscarora supremacy in the inner coastal plain of North Carolina was broken forever.

Excavations at the site have been conducted by East Carolina University since 1990. Information recovered is proving to be crucial in understanding the fort design, the battle that occurred on the site, Tuscarora culture in the historic period, and the history of North Carolina during this exciting era. This research has been made possible through the cooperative efforts of the people of Greene County, a number of trained volunteers, and East Carolina University.

### 7. EXCAVATIONS AT THE EDEN HOUSE SITE, Bertie County

Thomas J. Padgett, North Carolina Department of Transportation, and Loretta Lautzenheiser, Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.

In November of 1996, over 1000 visitors joined officials from the North Carolina Department of Transportation in an archaeological open house at the Eden House site in Bertie County. The archaeological site is named after former North Carolina Governor Charles Eden, who had a plantation at this location in the early eighteenth century. The archaeological project came about as the result of a highway project designed to widen US 17 and replace the bridge over the Chowan River. NCDOT archaeologists recognized that part of the site would be impacted by the road project, and Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., was contracted to conduct extensive archaeological excavations at the site. Using readings from a remote-sensing program conducted by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc., major features in the site were identified. Once the topsoil was removed from the site, over 500 features were recorded. A major find was a late seventeenth-century component, one of only a few in the state. Other artifacts and features dating through the late eighteenth century and a scattering of prehistoric remains were also found. The earliest historic occupation, represented by a small stockaded settlement with at least four structures, is believed to date as early as 1660. One structure had a cellar constructed of ballast stones, handmade bricks, and local sandstone. Archaeological remains indicate the house had leaded glass windows. Another earth-fast structure yielded fragments of delftware tiles, which were sometimes used to decorate fireplaces in affluent households. The open house marked the completion of the archaeological excavations and allowed the public to view first hand evidence of an early historic settlement in the Chowan region.

### 8. AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AT SOMERSET PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE, Washington County

Carl R. Steen, Diachronic Research, Inc.

In the early 1780s, a group of Edenton businessmen purchased thousands of acres of swampland on the Albemarle Peninsula where they hoped to drain Lake Phelps and farm the rich bottomland. To undertake the enormous task of digging a network of canals for transportation, drainage, and irrigation, they imported 80 slaves directly from Africa. Though their plan of draining the lake failed, one of the men, Josiah Collins, bought out the others and established Somerset Place. By 1850, Somerset Place was the home of almost 300 slaves and the site of over a hundred buildings. The Civil War brought the plantation system to an end, and the emancipated African Americans moved away. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, the plantation buildings fell into disrepair, and many passed into the archaeological record.

Under State Parks' ownership in the 1950s, ambitious restoration of the site began with extensive archaeological excavations in the main house area, guided by historian William S. Tarleton. In 1965 the site became a state historical property dedicated to interpreting the plantation lives of the owners and laborers. To gain a broader understanding of the role enslaved African Americans played in the development of this plantation, detailed scientific archaeological excavations conducted by Diachronic Research, Inc., took place in 1994. Sponsored by North Carolina State Historic Sites, this research focused on five buried foundations related to slave culture at the site: the Chapel, the Hospital, the Kitchen and outdoor hearth, a large slave quarter, and a small slave quarter. Restoration of the small slave quarter has begun, and eventually all five buildings will be restored for future interpretation.

Today Somerset Place State Historic Site is open free to the public on a year-round basis. Costumed interpreters guide you through the original main house, its complex of outbuildings furnished in period interiors, and through the archaeological areas where slave-related buildings once stood. The site also sponsors a special biennial event called "Homecoming," a celebration of African-American heritage that includes descendants of former Somerset slaves and their families.

### 9. UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMER SCIENCE CAMP, New Hanover County

Mark Wilde-Ramsing, Underwater Archaeology Unit, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

During the past seven summers a dozen 10 to 13 year old children have been enrolled in a two-day summer science camp to learn about underwater archaeology. This camp is sponsored by the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort and conducted by the Underwater Archaeology Unit and museum staff. After a morning of visual presentations, discussions, and exercises related to underwater archaeology and maritime history, the kids are released from the classroom to hone their snorkeling skills. This afternoon training session takes place across the harbor from the museum, where the scattered remains of a wooden fishing trawler can be discovered in shallow water. Here students are able to safely practice basic underwater archaeology techniques including surveying, using a transit, and recording objects with a tape measure. Campers are also coached in issues important to archaeologists, particularly the need to record artifacts in place rather than falling prey to the common urge of grabbing artifacts off the seabed, which instantly destroys their context.

On the second day, an expedition is undertaken to examine several shipwreck sites at Cape Lookout. Campers stop at the Cape Lookout lighthouse to learn about its role in protecting shipping from the dangerous shoals that exist nearby. They might be treated to a lifesaving drill demonstration or have the opportunity to talk with an "old salt" about the bygone days of seafaring.

The highlight of the camp is the exploration of two historic shipwrecks. The ribs of the *Sevychelle* can be seen strewn along half a mile of beach, the results of a fierce storm that ripped the fishing schooner from its anchorage in 1879. Lying offshore in shallow water, campers also have the opportunity to snorkel on the *Olive Thurlow*, which also wrecked during a hurricane 23 years after the *Sevychelle*. The 140-foot wooden vessel looms just below the surface covered with a vast array of sea life. Exhausted from the sun, sand, and salt, on the long boat ride home the kids are able to reflect on the history they learned and touched.

### 10. BRUNSWICK TOWN STATE HISTORIC SITE, Brunswick County

Thomas Beaman, Jr., East Carolina University

The decorative delftware fireplace tile shown was excavated from the ruins of Russellborough, former residence of colonial governors Arthur Dobbs and William Tryon, located at the Brunswick Town State Historic Site. The town site, once a thriving eighteenth-century port on the Cape Fear River, was partially excavated by historian Lawrence Lee and archaeologist Stanley South in the 1950s and 1960s. Their work focused on specific ruins such as Russellborough, St. Philip's Church, the Public House, and private residences within the town. African-American fishermen from Southport and the surrounding areas assisted South in these excavations, and some, such as former crew chief Charlie Smith, became year-round employees at the Brunswick Town State Historic Site.

Many of the artifacts unearthed during the excavations are on display at the Visitor's Center, while others are stored in research collections in Raleigh. Though recovered almost 40 years ago, historical archaeologists continue to analyze artifacts from the town site to better understand eighteenth-century urban life along the Cape Fear River. Recent artifact studies have focused on African-American locally made pottery (colonoware), Spanish storage jars, clay tobacco pipes, and decorative Dutch and English delftware fireplace tiles. Present studies are continuing on the naval stores industry and the historic development of Brunswick Town. In addition, modern stabilization techniques are being researched to preserve the exposed stone foundations on site.

Visitors to the Brunswick Town State Historic Site can view the artifacts from the excavations in the museum and Visitor's Center and see the exposed foundations of Russellborough, St. Philip's Church, and other colonial-period ruins. Though excavated, the ruins are left uncovered as archaeological exhibits. The self-guided tour also leads visitors through the Civil War earthworks of Fort Anderson. The story of Brunswick Town and Fort Anderson are told in a brief audio-visual program available for viewing in the museum and Visitor's Center.

### 11. THE NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCE CENTER, Robeson County

Stanley Knick, Native American Resource Center, University of North Carolina at Pembroke

Archaeology along the Lumbee River is just beginning. Doing archaeology and anthropology in the Lumbee Indian community, often with Native American students and crew members, is especially exciting for me. To see young people learning about their own tribal ancestors through archaeology—whether in that excited moment of first discovery in a fieldwork project, in the laboratory washing and sorting and classifying hundreds of artifacts, or in the classroom discussing ancient Indian culture and technology—is a most rewarding experience. The connection made between past, present, and future brings prehistory to life.

The work we have done thus far has demonstrated several important things: (1) that there has been widespread and consistent occupation of the Lumbee River region since the end of the last Ice Age; (2) many of the local sites are places where people made stone tools using stone materials brought into Robeson County from the Piedmont; (3) the large amount of pottery found at some sites tells us that these were Woodland period villages; (4) some of the pottery and stone artifacts suggest extensive trade with other regions, indicating this was a "zone of cultural interactions;" and, (5) European-made items, such as kaolin tobacco pipes, were traded to the Indians before the Europeans established permanent settlements here along the Lumbee River.

There is much more to learn. An important part of our mission at the Native American Resource Center is to educate students and the public through research, exhibits, and special programs about the rich diversity of Native American heritage in the Land of the Lumbee.



### 12. FAYETTEVILLE PLANK ROAD, Cumberland County

Kenneth W. Robinson, Archaeological and Historical Services

One never knows what might be hidden beneath Main Street until the archaeologist arrives. In the 1980s, the City of Fayetteville sponsored archaeological investigations during the construction of a downtown street transit mall. Beneath the modern pavement were foundation logs of the Fayetteville Plank Road, constructed in 1849. Plank roads were wagon highways, typically 12 to 15-foot wide, and surfaced with thick pine planks. Fayetteville was home to several plank roads which extended to all parts of the state. These were built to compensate for a lack of early rail connections. One of the roads, the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, extended 129 miles to the Moravian settlements near present-day Winston-Salem. The section in the photograph, showing foundation logs which supported the planks that surfaced the street, was the terminus of that road. It was built wider than normal to cover the entire downtown street.

This archaeological project can be described as a type of urban archaeology, or archaeology which attempts to learn about the history and technology of town and city growth. The Fayetteville project generated considerable public interest in local history and the past, and led to the creation of the Cumberland County Archaeological Society, a local avocational archaeology group. This group has worked hard for many years, promoting regional and statewide interest in archaeology and local history.

### 13. TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND STATE HISTORIC SITE, Montgomery County

Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

This unique site, situated in Montgomery County on the Little River, served as a major political and ceremonial center as well as a significant habitation site around A.D. 1200. The occupants represented a new cultural tradition in the region, which archaeologists have named the "Pee Dee" because of its location within the Pee Dee River Valley. This new cultural tradition appears to have been a regional expression of a much broader tradition called the South Appalachian Mississippian, characterized by complex societies which built earthen mounds for their spiritual and political leaders, supported craft specialists, and celebrated a new kind of religion. Our understanding of this important prehistoric site stems from over 50 years of archaeological research and excavations under the direction of Dr. Joffre Coe. His efforts resulted in Town Creek Indian Mound receiving permanent protection in 1955, when the site was acquired by the State of North Carolina.

Today, visitors to the site can tour the reconstructed, stockaded ceremonial center with its earthen mound, temple buildings, and burial house. A museum and visitor center offer exhibits and an audio-visual program describing the archaeological work and cultural history of the site. Admission to the site is free. Near the visitor center, a Learning Center was built as a demonstration area for Native American crafts and skills, performed seasonally by the site staff and sometimes by visiting specialists. In the fall, the Indian Heritage Festival takes place in the Ceremonial Center. This two-day cultural event celebrates the cultural diversity and heritage of all Native American groups and offers the public a chance to participate in dances, songs, stories, games, and crafts.

### 14. ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY

Alan May, Schiele Museum of Natural History

The Catawba River rises within sight of the Blue Ridge mountains, near Black Mountain, then flows east and south across the piedmont of North and South Carolina. Gently rolling hills, broken by higher monadnocks, predominate the landscape. In prehistory, the area was covered with a patchwork of dense forest in which oaks, hickories, and chestnuts were dominant as well as open grassy savannahs. Prehistoric and historic communities took advantage of abundant local resources, such as essential clays needed for pottery-making.

In 1984, the Schiele Museum of Gastonia, North Carolina, began a systematic program to investigate prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in the central Catawba Valley. Professional archaeologists, college and high school students, museum staff, and volunteers from the community and Catawba Nation have worked together on numerous projects in the region, involving themselves in surveys, excavations, and artifact analyses. This cooperative spirit has led to the investigation of several sites. The Spratts Bottom site, located at an important crossing of the Catawba River, has multiple components including a prehistoric village dating to about A.D. 1000 and a historic Catawba village dating to A.D. 1750. Excavations were conducted with a team of personnel from the Schiele Museum, UNC-Charlotte, and the Museum of York County, South Carolina. Another investigated site, located on the South Fork Catawba River, is the LaFar site. Occupied during the late prehistoric period, ca. A.D. 1450, the site may have been visited by members of the Hernando DeSoto expedition. Archaeologists have uncovered evidence of round houses, stamped and burnished pottery, and corn agriculture. A third site is the Crowders Creek site. The major occupation was a prehistoric farmstead dating between A.D. 1350 and 1550. The occupants made a dark, mottled, burnished pottery that may be ancestral to historic Catawba Indian pottery traditions. These sites provide a glimpse into prehistoric and historic lifeways of the native inhabitants of the Central Catawba River Valley.

### North Carolina Archaeology Month 1997: Lessons in Heritage Education

Sponsored by  
The North Carolina Archaeological Council  
The North Carolina Archaeological Society  
The North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

Archaeology Month Organizer: Kenneth W. Robinson  
Events Coordinators: Randy Daniel, Dee Nelms, Anne Rogers, and Ann Tippitt  
Adopt-an-Archaeology Book Coordinator: Michelle Vacca  
Poster Committee: Thomas E. Beaman, Jr., Danny Bell, Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, and John J. Mintz

For more information about any project or site featured on this poster, contact the contributor:  
THOMAS E. BEAMAN, JR., 126 Canterbury Road, Wilson, North Carolina 27896  
JOHN BYRD, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27858  
LINDA F. CARNES-MCNAUGHTON, Historic Sites Section, Archaeology Branch, 321 North Blount Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601  
STEVE CLAGGETT, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807  
JOHN W. CLAUSER, JR., North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807  
I. RANDOLPH DANIEL, JR., Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina 27858  
R.P. STEPHEN DAVIS, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, CB#3120, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599  
STANLEY KNICK, The Native American Resource Center, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, Pembroke, North Carolina 28372  
LORETTA LAUTZENHEISER, Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., 310 East Baker Street, Tarboro, North Carolina 27886  
ALAN MAY, Schiele Museum of Natural History, 1500 Garrison Boulevard, Gastonia, North Carolina 28053  
DAVID G. MOORE, North Carolina Division of Archives and History Western Office, 1 Village Lane, Suite 3, Asheville, North Carolina 28803  
BILLY L. OLIVER, Executive Director, NC CFAR, INC., P.O. Box 25311, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27611-5311  
THOMAS J. PADGETT, NCDOT Planning and Environmental Branch, 1 South Wilmington Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601  
KENNETH W. ROBINSON, Archaeological and Historical Services, Route 1 Box 333-U, Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301  
RODNEY SNEEDKER, National Forests in North Carolina, P.O. Box 2750, Asheville, North Carolina 28802-2750  
CARL R. STEEN, Diachronic Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 50394, Columbia, South Carolina 29250  
H. TRAWICK WARD, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, CB#3120, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599  
THOMAS R. WHYTE, Department of Anthropology, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28608  
MARK WILDE-RAMSING, North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit, P.O. Box 58, Kure Beach, North Carolina 28449

North Carolina Archaeology Month 1997 is made possible by a grant from the North Carolina Humanities Council, a state-based program of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the generosity of the following donors:

Corporate and Institutional: National Forests in North Carolina; North Carolina Archaeological Society; North Carolina Archaeological Council; North Carolina Office of State Archaeology; North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs; University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology; The Friends of Brunswick Town, Inc.; The Friends of Town Creek Indian Mound, Inc.; The Somerset Place Foundation, Inc.; McCarrie Construction Company; Archaeological and Historical Services; Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc.; New South Associates, Inc.; IRC Garrow Associates, Inc.; Phelps Archaeological Laboratory of East Carolina University; Native American Resource Center at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke; Coastal Carolina Research, Inc.; Archaeological Society of Cumberland County; Indian Museum of the Carolinas; North Carolina Center for Archaeological Research; and the Schiele Museum of Natural History, Archaeology Program.

Individual: Kirby Ward; Bill Mosley; Lea Abbott and Erica Sanborn; Wayne and Beverly Boyko; Kenneth W. Robinson; John, Angel, and Logan Mintz; Tom Beaman and Christina Roberts; Janet Leys; Mike Peters; and Ruth Kirchbaum.

The Poster Committee wishes to acknowledge its appreciation to Dee Nelms, Mark Mathis, David G. Moore, Laura Crudup, Jeanine C. Speight, Kathryn Beach, and R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., for their time and contributions to North Carolina Archaeology Month 1997.

Poster Design and Production: Chamblee Graphics, Raleigh, North Carolina.

The opinions expressed in this poster do not necessarily represent the views of the North Carolina Humanities Council.

### 15. NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE FLUTED POINT SURVEY

I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., East Carolina University

The Paleoindian period (ca. 12,000 - 10,000 years B.P.) is one of the least understood periods in the prehistory of the southeastern United States and North Carolina in particular. Paleoindian sites are rare in North Carolina and consist of isolated surface finds of a distinctive, fluted stone spear point, such as the one featured in the photograph on the front. For the past several decades, Paleoindian research in the southeastern United States has consisted of recording and describing these points and their geographical distributions on a state-by-state level. North Carolina, however, has not figured prominently in this recent research. The project proposed here intends to add significantly to our understanding of these artifacts by conducting a statewide survey of both private and institutional collections containing fluted points. In particular, the typological variability and geographic distribution of fluted points will be examined by analyzing point shape and size, and determining the stone type from which they were made. Since most of the known fluted points are in private ownership, an integral aspect of this research involves the cooperation of avocational archaeologists with fluted points in their collections.

### 16. NORTH CAROLINA CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC. (CFAR)

Billy L. Oliver, Executive Director, North Carolina Center for Archaeological Research, Inc.

The North Carolina Center for Archaeological Research, Inc. (CFAR) is a non-profit corporation dedicated to the preservation of our archaeological heritage. Through a multi-faceted approach CFAR supports archaeological research, public education, and preservation of both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources. CFAR is dedicated to the premise that to have meaning, archaeology must be accessible to the general public. Since 1989 more than 500 CFAR members have volunteered their services to North Carolina archaeology projects. Many more have made financial contributions to support these programs. Archaeological and primitive-technology workshops for organizations such as the North Carolina Museum of History and the Robeson County Public School System have received widespread acclaim from staff and teachers. Additionally, CFAR offers a number of knowledgeable speakers for slide/lecture presentations and demonstrations of flint knapping and pottery manufacture. CFAR is currently contributing to the development of the North Carolina Archaeological Discovery Kit, a supplemental resource for North Carolina schools and those interested in North Carolina's past.

For general information on Archaeology in North Carolina, contact the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology at 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27601-2807, telephone: (919) 733-7342, or e-mail: archaeology@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us. Also, check out the North Carolina Archaeology World Wide Web Site located at <http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/>.