



**North Carolina  
Archaeological Society**

**Newsletter**

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## **New Cultural Resources Program on Cemeteries**

Out of a growing public concern for the plight of North Carolina's forgotten and abandoned cemeteries, the Department of Cultural Resources' Office of Archives and History recently created the Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program. The Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program is a joint effort between the Archives and Records Section and the Office of State Archaeology. Program staff members are: Mary Hollis Barnes, an archivist who also functions as the program's coordinator, and archaeologist Roderick Kevin Donald, PhD. State funding for the Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program resulted from recommendations of a 16 member legislative House Study Committee on Abandoned Cemeteries that submitted its final report to the North Carolina House in December 2006. The committee also recommended changes to several General Statutes (Chapter 65, sections 85 through 113, and Chapter 14, sections 148 and 149) concerning cemeteries. Those bills were ratified in June 2007.

The Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program builds upon many years of cemetery recording efforts at the federal, state and local levels. In the 1930s, the federally funded Works Progress Administration conducted cemetery surveys in North Carolina, mainly targeting tombstone inscriptions dating prior to 1914 (for deaths which would not have recorded death certificates). Sixty-four years later, a legislative Abandoned Cemetery Study Committee (1978-1984) was established out of concerns for neglected cemeteries. The result was the hiring of a part-time coordinator to work with selected county committees in carrying out local cemetery surveys. As groups in other counties learned of the pilot survey project, many became involved in surveying their own cemeteries. However, in 1981 the part-time coordinator's funding came to an end and county cemetery committees were left without dedicated, state-level centralized supervision to assist in managing their efforts.

During the last 24 years much of the survey and stewardship of cemeteries on the local level has fallen on various historical and genealogical organizations or individual volunteers whenever a local organization chose not to tackle the task. In addition, at a professional level, much of the recording of cemeteries has been done by private, professional archaeological consultants and can be

found in a variety of reports (many of which are on file in the Office of State Archaeology). Furthermore, many of the issues regarding the survey and stewardship of cemeteries on a state level were assumed by departmental employees who conducted cemetery-related duties in addition to their primary duties. As of 2002, only 17 of the state's 100 counties had groups which had completely surveyed their local cemeteries and deposited the data in the State Archives. Many of the local coordinators and groups have since discontinued their efforts. As a first step in addressing this situation, the program's staff members have recently sent questionnaires to more than 230 organizations to gather data on the status of current local cemetery surveys. The questionnaires will prove valuable because the information will assist in assessing immediate and long-term cemetery survey needs.

In addition to gathering and preserving information on cemetery locations and tombstone inscriptions, the program provides technical assistance and advice, and serves as a clearinghouse of information relating to abandoned cemeteries. An immediate goal of the program is to establish a comprehensive database of cemetery information (an integral cornerstone of the program). Currently, the State Archives and the Office of State Archaeology have two separate databases of cemetery-related data. A single, comprehensive database is seen as a vital component in the management of an effective cemetery protection program. Another important goal of the program will be to develop strategies of stewardship as aids in the identification and protection of abandoned cemeteries. Other goals of the program are to re-energize local groups' efforts to complete their county cemetery surveys, to create internship and volunteer opportunities for individuals to work on program-related duties, and to establish guidelines and criteria for an 'Adopt-a-Cemetery' Program.

For questions about the Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program, potential volunteer or internship opportunities, or concerns related to the recently mailed questionnaire, please contact Mary Hollis Barnes or Roderick "Kevin" Donald; their respective contact details are listed below. The program's FAX number is (919) 715-2671.

## Meet the Staff

Mary Hollis Barnes is a certified archivist and has been a member of the State Archives' staff since 1983. Prior to becoming the program's coordinator, she was State Agency Services Unit supervisor in the Government Records Branch. She received her undergraduate degree in History (with double minors in Archaeology and Historic Preservation and Museum Administration) from East Carolina University and she was conferred a Master of Arts in Archival Management from North Carolina State University. She is a member of the Society of NC Archivists, the Academy of Certified Archivists, the Society of American Archivists, the NC Archaeological Society, and the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Her phone number is: (919) 807-7479. Her mail address is: Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program, Archives and Records Section, 4614 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4614. Her email address is: [mary.h.barnes@ncmail.net](mailto:mary.h.barnes@ncmail.net)

Roderick Kevin Donald, PhD, joined the Office of State Archaeology in March 2008. Prior to becoming the cemetery program's archaeologist, he was an instructor at

the University of Arizona, where he conducted anthropological research and taught classes in anthropology, Africana Studies, Religious Studies, and Sociology. Past experience includes working for such organizations as the Smithsonian Institution and the Bishop Museum, studying Urban and Rural Development at the Universidad de Catolica in Santiago, and providing technical assistance on a development project for Amerikan Samoa's Office of Archives and Records Management under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Micronesia and South Pacific Program. He is a member of the American Anthropological Association, the Society for American Archaeology, the NC Archaeological Society, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, and the Register of Professional Archaeologists. His phone number is: (919) 807-6563. His mail address is: Cemetery Survey and Stewardship Program, Office of State Archaeology, 4619 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4619. His email address is: [kevin.donald@ncmail.net](mailto:kevin.donald@ncmail.net)

## Did You Really Find An Arrowhead?

H.W. "Pete" Peterson

Most likely not, although it is quite common for the average person to refer to most stone projectile points as *arrowheads*. Surprising as it may seem, most of the stone points commonly found along waterways or farmer's fields probably never saw the end of an arrow. The simple reason is that the bow and arrow was a rather recent invention and came into general use by Native Americans only about 1,600 to 1,100 years ago. In contrast, consider that the first Americans may have arrived at least 13,000 years ago, and perhaps even earlier.

The true arrowhead is actually a very small point and seldom more than 1½ inches long. Although sometimes referred to as "bird points," they were used to kill not only birds but large animals as well, such as deer. The other

projectile points we find are either too large to be arrowheads or were manufactured before the bow and arrow came into use. They are most likely tools such as scrapers and knives, spear points, or dart points used along with the atlatl for thousands of years before the bow and arrow. It's possible that the first Americans may have brought the atlatl with them as they made their way into the Americas. This important innovation consisted of a spear mounted on a throwing stick. Inserted at the end of the spear was a dart tipped with a stone or bone point. With the atlatl, a hunter could throw a spear with much greater speed and distance than with the arm alone. Upon impact, the dart remained imbedded in the target as the spear bounced back and separated from the dart.

## INVITATION

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) would like to invite the membership of the North Carolina Archaeological Society to attend the 2008 Annual Meeting of the ASV. The meeting will be held Thursday, October 9, through Sunday, October 12, at the Virginia Museum of Natural History in Martinsville, Virginia. A fourth day has once again been added to the meeting schedule to include a presentation on the developing Virginia State Plan (for archaeological resources) with papers to be presented

describing the current available knowledge base of the archaeological time periods. Further information is available on the recently redesigned ASV website at [www.asv-archeology.org](http://www.asv-archeology.org) and will be updated as further plans for the Annual Meeting become available.

Charles "Mike" Wilke, President  
Archeological Society of Virginia

## The 2008 Spring Meeting Review: A Tribute to American Indian Potters, Past and Present

Linda Carnes-McNaughton

Saturday, May 17, 2008 turned out to be one of those bright and beautiful spring days in the piedmont, when the North Carolina Pottery Center in Seagrove hosted the NCAS's annual meeting. A special part of this meeting was a new exhibit launched by the NCPC titled "Contemporary Pottery from North Carolina's American Indian Communities and Contemporary Catawba Potters" which featured old and new ceramic works by a variety of potters. The exhibit, museum, and gift shop at the center were open free to the NCAS members and the general public. Ms. Joy Shattuck kindly staffed the NCAS reception and sales table.

The day's events began with a very engaging lecture by the premier potter, Ms. Senora Lynch, of the Haliwa-Saponi Tribe. The talk featured examples of her current work illustrating her special techniques, designs and vessel forms. Following her talk the audience asked several questions related to her pottery and personal insight of being an American Indian potter. Ms. Denny Mecham, the NCPC director, was introduced and welcomed everyone to view the contemporary works by these potters on display in the museum.

The talk was followed by a catered lunch on the grounds provided by Jordan's Barbecue out of Montgomery County. Then the stage was set for an afternoon full of special activities provided by visiting potters, NCAS members, and other guests. Under the shelter several Indian potters, representing different nations and tribes, exhibited their wares and demonstrated their techniques to the delight of many visitors. The potters were

Senora Lynch (Haliwa-Saponi), Joel Queen (Cherokee), Herman Oxendine (Lumbee), and Caroleen Sanders (Catawba). In the surrounding canopy and yard area, some hands-on activities were headed up by Chris Espenshade, who demonstrated the coil clay techniques along with paddle-stamped, cord impressing, and cob stamping; and Chad Brown, a local potter and NCPC volunteer, provided local clays for coil building pots and figurines. Identification tables were set out across the grounds and staffed by NCAS members: Jeff Irwin at the prehistoric lithics id table; Tom Beaman and Linda Stine at the historic (imported) ceramics id table; Linda Carnes-McNaughton and Terry Zug at the NC traditional pottery id table; and Joe Herbert at the prehistoric ceramics id table. Theresa McReynolds provided information on the NCPAST project which uses prehistoric ceramics and replicas within the teaching kits.

The last event of the day was given over to a special opening reception for the new exhibit and was also free to everyone. Several guest American Indian potters were on hand to discuss their work and meet with the welcomed visitors and enjoy light refreshments. By day's end more than 250 visitors had attended the meeting, participated in the hands-on activities, and enjoyed the lectures and meeting the potters. The NCAS is grateful to the potters who shared their history and pottery making with us, the volunteers from both groups (NCAS and NCPC) who staffed tables, and, finally, the visitors and members who shared their interests and support with us all.



## Twenty-five Years and Counting: Current Archaeological Research in the North Carolina Coastal Plain

The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, in association with the Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, and the Southern Coastal Heritage Program is hosting a symposium, titled "Twenty-five Years and Counting: Current Archaeological Research in the North Carolina Coastal Plain", October 11, 2008, at Willis Hall on the campus of East Carolina University. A reception is planned for the previous evening (October 10, 2008) and will feature Dr. Stanley South, who will discuss several of his recent inquiries into the archaeological record of North and South Carolina.

This symposium seeks to bring together archaeologists from across the state to discuss current research issues related to the Coastal Plain of North Carolina.

As North Carolina enters the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many questions relating to the settlement of its coastal plain are unanswered. A boom in the region's commercial development increases the urgency of discovering, studying, and protecting North Carolina's rich cultural heritage. Taking place twenty-five years after the publication of *Prehistory in North Carolina*, the symposium will address topics including prehistoric and historic settlement, coastal resource utilization, and ceramic and lithic studies. As noted by Ward and Davis, the coastal plain physiographic region of North Carolina still remains the least understood of all the physiographic regions in the state. This symposium will present the state of current research and provide suggestions for future studies for this threatened and fragile region.

Attendance is free, however, prior registration is required and limited to 200. For additional information please contact John J. Mintz ([John.Mintz@ncmail.net](mailto:John.Mintz@ncmail.net)), Lawrence Abbott ([Lawrence.Abbott@ncmail.net](mailto:Lawrence.Abbott@ncmail.net)), or Charles R. Ewen ([ewenc@ecu.edu](mailto:ewenc@ecu.edu)).

### **Paleoindian-Archaic Period Studies**

#### **Geoarchaeological Investigations of Stratified Holocene Aeolian Deposits along the Tar River in North Carolina - Chris Moore**

Recent geoarchaeological investigations along the Tar River in North Carolina have focused on identifying the geologic context for site burial and stratification through Aeolian or combined Aeolian/fluvial processes. Although early work in North Carolina focused on deeply buried archaic sites in alluvial settings, little work has been done to define the nature of Aeolian or source-bordering dune site burial. Relict Aeolian dune ridges were identified through the use of high resolution LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) elevation data produced by the NCDOT Floodplain Mapping Program. LiDAR data provide extremely high resolution (+/- 25 cm) digital elevation models for the North Carolina Coastal Plain and have allowed the recognition of complex fluvial deposits including a stacked sequence of paleo-braid terraces, meander deposits, and numerous source-bordering dunes and dune drapes. Subsequent archaeological survey and testing revealed numerous sites with stratified Early Archaic through Woodland occupations.

Geophysical, archaeostratigraphic and sedimentological analysis of dune sediments along with luminescence (OSL) and radiocarbon dating indicate dune drapes accreted episodically throughout much of the Holocene. Combined radiocarbon and OSL ages from Barber Creek (31Pt259) and Squires Ridge (31Ed365) indicates initiation of dune deposition during the Younger Dryas. If confirmed, this could explain the apparent absence of early Paleoindian occupations along the lower paleo-braidplain of the Tar River. Alternatively, Pleistocene-age archaeological sites may have been scoured from the lower paleo-braidplain by high magnitude floods during or just prior to incision and initiation of dune deposits during the Younger Dryas. This research has demonstrated the potential for identifying stratified early Holocene sites that provide linkages between climate and cultural change and provide a framework for illuminating prehistoric hunter-gatherer settlement along the Tar River. Furthermore, the recognition of relict dunes with stratified archaeological deposits may also influence the practice of cultural resources management within the Coastal Plain as mandated by federal laws. Minimally, this research should contribute knowledge useful for developing more sophisticated site predictive models for site location and for assessment of site significance in cultural resources management surveys.

#### **The Lithic Resources of the North Carolina Coastal Plain: Prehistoric Acquisition and Utilization Patterns – Lawrence Abbott, Office of State Archaeology**

The patterns regarding prehistoric acquisition and use of lithic resources within the Coastal Plain of North Carolina are poorly understood. The major assumptions are that high-quality lithic sources are rare within the Coastal Plain and that most lithic raw materials are either imported (transported) into the region from elsewhere (presumably the Carolina Slate Belt) or are collected from local, river-borne, cobble sources on an *ad hoc*, expedient basis. These assumptions are, in part, correct; but may not reflect a complete or coherent representation of the patterns and processes involved in raw material acquisition through time on the Coastal Plain. This study will examine what we presently know about raw material acquisition in this region and will augment that knowledge with a synthesis of data from three major river systems (the Roanoke, Neuse and Cape Fear) within the Coastal Plain. This study will couple this synthesis with a more detailed analysis of the geology of the region as it relates to the distribution of specific raw material types. The goal of this study is to document basic distribution patterns of specific raw

materials (including form and function) as they may relate to the natural environment (natural occurrence) and make inference regarding acquisition and selection behavior during prehistory.

### **Paleoindian and Archaic Period Research in the North Carolina Coastal Plain - I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University**

Ward and Davis (1999:226) note that the North Carolina Coastal Plain is “arguably the least understood of all the major physiographic regions in the state.” That statement is particularly applicable to the Paleoindian and Archaic periods in the region.

In part, this knowledge gap reflects the absence of specific research focused on addressing archaeological problems related to late Pleistocene and early Holocene human adaptations in the region. Recently, however, East Carolina University initiated long-term research projects aimed at elucidating chronology, typology, and settlement patterns of the Paleoindian and Archaic periods. Specific examples of this research include: 1) recording the types and distributions of fluted points from the region; 2) complete the first comprehensive analysis of the only known Paleoindian assemblage in the state (from the Pasquotank site); and 3) conducting geoarchaeological research along the Tar River including the extensive excavations of stratified archaeological remains at the Barber Creek site.

### **Woodland Period Studies**

#### **Recent Woodland Archaeology of the North Carolina Coast - Joe Herbert**

The basic model of Woodland culture history of North Carolina’s Coastal Plain, and the pottery sequences constructed and presented by Thomas Loftfield, David Phelps, and Stanley South in the 1970s and 1980s have withstood the test of time, requiring only synthesis and minor adjustment since their conception. The addition of TL dating to the toolkit for chronology building has been critical in refining the sequence of technological and stylistic traits on the southern coast, closely mirroring those identified decades ago in the northern and central coastal areas. One notable exception is the absence of a clearly articulated Late Woodland series on the southern coast paralleling the Algonquian Townsend or Tuscarora Cashie series on the northern and central coast. Reanalysis of key collections leading to the demise of the Late Woodland shell-tempered Oak Island series, and its replacement with the Early and Middle Woodland period limestone-tempered Hamp’s Landing series, has left a Late-Woodland gap in the southern coastal sequence. Meanwhile, the number of Late Woodland dates associated with Middle Woodland Hanover series pottery has risen. Middle Woodland data from northern coastal sites are allowing the refinement of the Mount Pleasant series, and revealing its relationship to the Early Woodland Deep Creek series. Improbably rich sites such as Cape Creek, Wilson Bypass and Broad Reach witness the presence of resources of incalculable value that await our discovery, while sites such as Baum document their certain deterioration by natural and artificial forces. More than ever before, the pace of coastal development demands that we redouble our efforts to preserve these priceless archaeological resources, and the cultural heritage of North Carolina’s coastal region.

#### **Woodland Period Site Distribution and Landscape Use in the Coastal Plain of Southeastern North Carolina - Tracy L. Millis, TRC SOLUTIONS, Inc.**

Nearly 10 years of intensive archaeological surveys within the New River estuary in Onslow County has resulted in the accumulation of a very large data set of Woodland period sites. Archaeological and environmental data obtained through these investigations suggest differences in land use during the Woodland period that serve to broaden our understanding of this period in the region. Utilizing ArcView to examine the spatial distribution and densities of Woodland sites, the status of Woodland period research in the New River drainage is summarized to provide a general framework for understanding prehistoric adaptations and settlement organizations in the Coastal Plain region of North Carolina.

#### **Native American Subsistence Practices in Coastal and Piedmont Regions of North Carolina: Current Evidence and Future Directions - Dale Hutchinson, C. Margaret Scarry, and Kim Schaefer, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill**

The foods that people eat and the ways that they acquire those foods are intimately related to the sizes and locations of their communities, their health, and their identities. In this paper, we examine data from botanical, zooarchaeological, and human skeletal remains that inform us about Native American subsistence practices in the coastal and piedmont regions of North Carolina. We then discuss future directions that would enhance our understanding both of the foods that were utilized, and of possible cultural and ecological reasons that people chose those foods.

#### **Broad Reach Revisited – What We Know Now - Heather Millis (TRC SOLUTIONS, Inc.)**

The Broad Reach Site (31CR218) is located in southwestern Carteret County and covers an approximately 49 acre area adjacent to Bogue Sound. Mark Mathis and a group of volunteers investigated the site in 1991 and again in 1992. These investigations revealed a significant number of intact, undisturbed cultural features, which led to the site’s determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. From March to August 2006 TRC SOLUTIONS conducted an archaeological data recovery on the Broad Reach site as part of a Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) requirement. During the data recovery eight artifact scatters, 788 shell pits, 1,771 soil filled pits, 51 charcoal pits, 35 pot busts, six lithic caches, 13 canine burials, 16 human burials, and 23,181 postmolds forming at least partial outlines of approximately 90 structures were documented. Occupations dating from the Archaic period are indicated by the temporally diagnostic artifacts, but the most intensive use of

the site occurred during the Hanover and White Oak occupations. Data from studies conducted on the site material was integrated to inform on a variety of research issues pertinent to the prehistoric habitation of southeastern North Carolina.

### **Historic Period Studies**

#### **Re-envisioning North Carolina's Coastal History - Charles R. Ewen, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University**

The Roanoke colonists may have been the first to attempt to settle North Carolina's coast, but they weren't the only ones to go missing. History is vague on many aspects of the colonial period in this region. Historical archaeology is rediscovering these early settlers and giving voice to the later inhabitants of the coastal plain.

#### **"...they in respect of troubling our inhabiting and planting, are not to be feared." Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Native Coastal Populations Before and After European Contact - John J. Mintz (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology), Thomas E. Beaman, Jr. (Tar River Archaeological Research), and Paul J. Mohler (North Carolina Department of Transportation)**

In the twilight of the Late Woodland era, two different linguistic groups occupied the Outer Coastal Plain of North Carolina, with their cultural frontiers meeting in what is now modern Onslow and Pender counties. In the southern region, a Siouan linguistic group archaeologists refer to as the Cape Fear Indians first encountered European explorers Lucas Vasquez de Ayllón and Giovanni da Verrazano in the 1520s, and endured the brief Bajan colonial settlement of Charles Towne between 1664-1667. However, the Cape Fear Indians had disappeared by 1725 when permanent settlement in the Cape Fear Region began by British colonists from South Carolina. In the northern region, members of the Algonquian cultural group endured coastal exploration and settlement attempts by British colonists on Roanoke Island before they disappeared. Similarly to the southern region, Algonquian populations had retreated as settlement of the Albemarle commenced by the 1650s. Archaeological and ethnohistoric data will be used to define these two different cultural groups before and after European contact and abortive settlement attempts to understand how this cultural contact changed their traditional culture and ways of life.

#### **Archaeological Research at Fort Raleigh: The Past 20 Years - Phillip Evans, Eric Klingelhofer, and Nicholas Lucchetti, First Colony Foundation**

During the past two decades, the Virginia Company Foundation, National Park Service, and the First Colony Foundation have conducted archaeological research at Fort Raleigh that has included excavations inside and outside the earthwork, testing along the Harriot Trail and north shore, and ground penetrating radar surveys. An overview of this work will be presented, including the identification of the 1585 'scientific workshop.' The direction of future research based on the results of the previous investigations also will be discussed.

#### **Material Snapshots of Tuscarora Life: The Present State of Tuscarora Research in Eastern North Carolina - Charles L. Heath and John E. Byrd**

Through his fieldwork and data analysis in the 1970s and early 1980s, David S. Phelps defined the Cashie phase and proposed that the archaeological culture materially represents ancestral Tuscarora peoples of the Late Woodland and early historic periods in eastern North Carolina. Phelps (1983) described the broad cultural patterns associated with Cashie phase manifestations as understood given the dataset he and his students had compiled to that point in time. Since 1983, Phelps and other investigators have generated studies integrating more recently accumulated site data as well as data from Phelps' earlier investigations. While archaeologists have moved forward in this research realm over the last 25 years, our understanding of Tuscarora society as it developed through time is a thing of "shreds and patches." In this paper, we summarize post-1983 Cashie phase research efforts, offer an assessment of these studies as a contribution toward the broader themes of regional Tuscarora research, and finally offer some directions for future work.

#### **Giving Voice to a Silent Past: African American Archaeology in Coastal North Carolina - Patricia M. Samford, Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, St. Leonard, Maryland**

Archaeology emerged four decades ago as an exciting new way to study the African American past. Despite significant amounts of research and ever-increasing sophistication in archaeological approaches to material culture, resistance, race, and cultural transformation, African American archaeology in coastal North Carolina has lagged behind that of other regions. This paper examines what archaeology has revealed about slavery and freedom for coastal North Carolina's African American past and critically examines why so little work has been done despite the importance of enslaved and free blacks in the region's past. Suggestions are made for avenues of future research for coastal North Carolina's African American archaeology.

#### **Forty Years Beneath the Waves: Underwater Archeology in North Carolina - Richard Lawrence, Deputy State Archaeologist, Underwater**

In 1962, US Navy divers explored the remains of a sunken Civil War blockade runner near Fort Fisher, North Carolina. Research identified the shipwreck as the British-built, iron steamer, *Modern Greece*. Coming during Civil War Centennial celebrations, the divers' report of cases of cargo in the hold of the ship sparked a wave of interest that resulted in the recovery of thousands of artifacts from the *Modern Greece*. Responsibility for the artifacts fell to the North Carolina Division of Archives

and History. Faced with the problem of storing and treating the collection, the division obtained funding from the state legislature to construct a small conservation facility on the grounds of the recently opened Fort Fisher State Historic Site. In 1967 the legislature enacted a bill entitled "Salvage of Abandoned Shipwrecks and Other Underwater Archaeological Sites" to protect the state's submerged cultural resources. This statute asserted the state's ownership of all cultural material that has remained unclaimed in state waters for more than 10 years. Though slow to develop, the origins of the Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) can be traced back to this law as it called for the creation of a professional staff to investigate and manage the state's underwater archaeological sites. The statute mandated the UAB to develop rules and regulations to protect those submerged resources and to establish a permitting system to allow individuals, groups, and institutions to conduct investigations and recovery projects of the state's shipwrecks and other underwater sites.

This paper will present a decade-by-decade overview of the activities of the UAB as the focus of the agency evolved from operating a conservation laboratory to conducting a statewide inventory of North Carolina's submerged cultural resources and an ongoing program of research and management. Among other topics, the presentation will discuss the investigation of Civil War shipwrecks in southeastern North Carolina, the discovery and early examination of the USS *Monitor*, field schools with the University of North Carolina at Wilmington and East Carolina University, Cape Fear River studies, Lake Phelps and other prehistoric sites, the USS *Huron* Historic Shipwreck Preserve, and ongoing investigation and recovery efforts at the *Queen Anne's Revenge* shipwreck site. The development of East Carolina University's Program in Maritime Studies will also be examined along with its valuable contribution to regional and contextual studies of North Carolina maritime history.

### **New Problems- New Opportunities**

**Now You See It; Now You Don't. Coastal Erosion and Coastal Cottages: Twenty Years of Cultural Resource management Studies - Loretta Lautzenheiser, RPA; Susan Bamann, Ph.D., RPA; Dennis Gosser, RPA Coastal Carolina Research Inc.**

Twenty-five years ago you couldn't buy a sandwich in Manteo after December 1<sup>st</sup> since everything closed down. Today you can't get off the road to buy a sandwich with all the traffic. Between continued coastal erosion and rampant development, archaeological sites are disappearing at an accelerating pace. CCR's studies show that many sites recorded by William Haag in the 1950s are now mostly in the water. Sites such as the Baum Site, not known until the 1970s, are also substantially eroded. Few seventeenth century sites have been recorded, and most will be gone before we even know where they were, swallowed under the waves of construction. Racing ahead of the bulldozers, the current regulations at least offer us the opportunity to document what we can.

**Present and Future Trends in Coastal Development Patterns - Doug Huggett, Division of Coastal Management Major Permits Coordinator**

With the increasing value of coastal lands in North Carolina, pressures on our natural and historic resources are at an all-time high. These pressures are compounded by the diminishing amount of coastal and waterfront lands available for development. With this increase in these pressures, protection of our remaining natural and historic resources is more important than ever. Compounding these pressures is the unknown of what impact sea level rise will have on current existing developments and future development proposals. This presentation will provide one persons observations of where North Carolina is now and where North Carolina may be in the future with regards to coastal development pressures.

**Taking a Byte from Your Trowel: Is There a Digital Future for the North Carolina Coastal Plain's Past? - Scott Madry, Research Associate Professor of Anthropology and Research Associate, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill**

Given the alarming and growing stresses on the North Carolina Coastal Plains, the various communities of interest that are involved in the study, preservation, and love of our cultural resources will face many challenges in the future. What role can (or should) advanced technologies play in the discovery, analysis, and preservation of our endangered cultural resources in North Carolina? This presentation will present a view of where advanced digital technologies can assist in our goal of understanding, preserving, and protecting our endangered cultural resources in the North Carolina Coastal Plain.

**NCAS Newsletter  
Publication Schedule**

All NCAS members are encouraged to submit articles and news items to Dee Nelms, Associate Editor, for inclusion in the *Newsletter*. Please use the following cut-off dates as guides for your submissions:

Spring Issue - February 28	Fall Issue - August 31
Summer Issue - May 31	Winter Issue - November 30

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