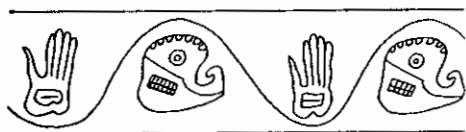


Edited by Mary Lucas Powell, Museum of Anthropology,
University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0024



EDITOR'S FAREWELL

This issue of the Newsletter completes my three-year term as editor. I thank Vernon J. Knight, Jr. for inviting me to undertake this interesting task, which I recommend to my successor, Cliff Boyd, as an excellent way to become deeply aware of the multitudinous professional challenges and deadlines which beset one's colleagues and potential contributors. Museum Secretary Betsy R. Davis produced the camera-ready copy for each issue from masses of scribbled texts, and Jo Stone and Will Holmes assisted with layout. I am grateful to Emma Lila Fundaburk for her kind permission to reproduce illustrations of Southeastern Ceremonial Complex motifs from Sun Circles and Human Hands in the past several issues. Finally, I thank all those who contributed current research news, publication notices, announcements of upcoming events, articles, and helpful comments.



SEAC 1990 in Mobile

The Forty-seventh Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 7-10, 1990, at the Stouffer Riverview Plaza Hotel in Mobile, Alabama. The conference is sponsored by the University of

South Alabama. Gregory Waselkov (Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688) is the local arrangements coordinator, and Ed Jackson (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406) is Program Chair.

Scheduled symposia include "Historic Aboriginal Public Architecture", "The Apalachees: Across the Southeast and Beyond", "French Colonial Archaeology", "Crossing the Divide: Northern Gulf Coast History", and "Lords of the Southeast: Elites in Archaeological and Ethnohistoric Perspective". A reception will be held on Thursday evening at reconstructed French Fort Conde. The ever-popular "Great Wines of SEAC" event will take place later that same evening at the conference hotel; participants are encouraged to bring both esoteric and well-known wines from their home regions. After the annual business meeting on Friday afternoon, James Deetz (University of California, Berkeley) will deliver the keynote address, "Archaeology at Flowerdew Hundred". The theme of the annual SEAC Dance, to be held later that evening, is "Southern Fantasies". For those staying until Sunday, a field trip on the University yacht is planned to the colonial French site of Old Mobile and the Bottle Creek Mississippian site, both in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta. Registration for the field trip will take place during the conference.

BALLOT FOR ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The ballot for the forthcoming election of officers is as follows:

President-Elect:

Ian W. Brown
Judith Bense

Secretary-Elect: John F. Scarry

Executive Officer II:

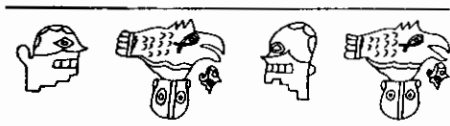
Jeffrey M. Mitchem
Gregory A. Waselkov
Nancy Marie White

Submitted by Elizabeth J. Reitz,
Chairman, Nominating Committee



MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Department of Anthropology at Northwestern University is hosting the 35th Annual Midwest Archaeological Conference in Evanston, Illinois on October 5-6, 1990. The Friday afternoon session will focus on Archaic hunter-gatherer archaeology. Conference sessions will be held at the Norris Center on the Northwestern campus. Contact for information: James Brown, Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60208-1310. Tel. (708) 491-5402.



KHC CONFERENCE IN BOWLING GREEN

The 8th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference will be held in Bowling Green, Kentucky on March 3-4, 1991. Deadline for submission of abstracts is January 8, 1991. For submission of papers and other information, contact David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council, 677 Comanche Trail, Frankfort, KY 40601. Tel. (502) 564-7005.

SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology will be held January 9-13, 1990 in Richmond, Virginia at the Richmond Marriott Hotel. Dr. M. Catherine Slusser, Virginia State Archaeologist, is the Conference Chair. Dr. L. Daniel Mouer, Director of the Virginia Commonwealth University Archaeological Research Center, is Program Chair. Mr. John Broadwater of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources is co-Program Chair for underwater archaeology.

The 1991 Opening Plenary Program, "New Dimensions from an Old Dominion", will feature four speakers. A special plenary session panelled by experts in history, archaeology and preservation will be open to the public. Special events include an opening night reception, banquet and evening concert of old-time Appalachian music, Southwest Virginia traditional music, and a bluegrass music hoedown. Walking tours, post-conference tours and film festival as well as book sales, educational and computer technology exhibits will be offered.

Reservations should be made directly with the hotel by December 19. Rates are \$70 for single or double, \$75 for triple, and \$80 for quad. Suites are available for \$150-200 each. Telephone Richmond Marriott Hotel, (804) 643-3400. Airline reservations: American Airlines and US Air fly direct into Richmond International Airport. Discounts can be obtained by calling the official conference travel agency, Tour Plan International, toll free 1-800-426-2944 or (804) 359-3217, Mon.-Fri. 8:30-5:30, Sat. 10:00-3:00, Eastern Time.

For information on conference registration, contact: Ms. Robin Ryder, Archaeological Research Center, Virginia Commonwealth University, Box 3029, 1814 West Main St., Richmond, VA 23284. For other information, contact: Mr. J. Mark Wittkofski, Department of Historic Resources, 221 Governor St., Richmond, VA 2321. Tel. (804) 786-3143. Prior to the conference a forum on Urban Archaeology will be held in Alexandria, Virginia for a day and a half, beginning January 8. Participants will board buses to arrive for the opening night reception of the conference in Richmond. For information on the Urban Program, contact: Dr. Pam Cressey, Alexandria Archaeology, 105 N. Union Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.



POSITION OPEN

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

The Louisiana Division of Archaeology and the Louisiana State University are developing a Regional Archaeology Program to station at LSU an archaeologist whose primary responsibilities will include the location and recording of sites and the development of a public archaeology program for the southeastern part of Louisiana. Qualifications include a doctorate in anthropology with a specialty in archaeology, or a master's degree in anthropology with a specialty in archaeology and extensive field experience at the principal investigator level. Applicant must be mature, able to work independently, and able to establish rapport with landowners and the general public. Employment begins February 15, 1991 at LSU. Salary \$22,500. Send vita by November 30, 1990 to Dr. Kathleen Byrd, Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804. Tel. (504) 342-8170.



Assault on Time, a video released by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glynco, Georgia. 1990. This video, designed as a teaching tool, is the result of the anti-looting awareness efforts of several Federal agencies and private organizations. It highlights the extraordinary range of archaeological resources and emphasizes what wanton destruction of our cultural heritage means to different people. Three Bureau of Land Management sites are shown as well as two National Forest and two National Park sites, a U.S. Army Fort, and a National Wildlife Refuge site. A discussion at each site centers on the nature of the damage, extent of the loss, and measures being taken to prevent further damage. Order from National Audiovisual Center, Customer Services Staff, 8700 Edgeworth Drive, Capitol Heights, MD 20743-3701. VHS, #A18242, \$45.00 or 3/4" Video, #A17331, \$110.00. Make checks or money order payable to National Archives Trust Fund (NAC). To inquire, call toll-free 1-800-638-1300. In order or inquiry, refer to announcement H(24)436.



DEADLINE FOR APRIL 1991 ISSUE

The deadline for submission of materials to be included in the April 1991 issue of the Newsletter is February 15, 1991. Contributors who wish to include photographs in their articles must submit negatives as well as prints.





CURRENT RESEARCH

ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION CAHAWBA PROJECT

Limited excavation was conducted at Forks of Cypress Plantation near Florence, Alabama by Cahawba Project staff under the direction of Linda Derry to locate remains of the original kitchen dependency for potential reconstruction. The Forks of Cypress has been designated an endangered property by the Alabama Historical Commission. Testing uncovered two of the brick foundation corners and a cellar with mortar floor. Artifacts from the cellar indicated a construction data circa 1830. The kitchen was demolished circa 1910. The cellar depression and kitchen area were filled with brick rubble and various layers of clay fill. A modern gravel layer circa 1930 sealed the clay layers. The main house built circa 1830 by James Jackson was the only Federal period dwelling with peristyle colonnade in Alabama. Jackson, a civil engineer, planter and politician was a nationally known horse breeder. The main house was struck by lightning and burned in 1966. The current owners plan to reconstruct the main house from HABS drawings. Current research involves sampling a section of the main house builder's trench and cataloging artifacts from the kitchen excavation. A final report is being prepared by Michael Meyer. The excavation was sponsored by the Alabama Historical Commission and the landowners.

Michael D. Meyer
Alabama Historical Commission
Cahawba Project, Selma, Alabama

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

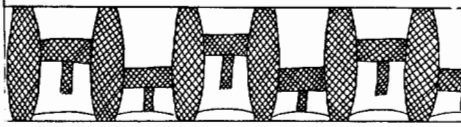
With the help of the Archaeological Conservancy, the Parkin site (30s29) in northeast Arkansas has been purchased by the State of Arkansas and will become the Parkin Archeological State Park. This is the culmination of over 25 years of planning and effort by archaeologists and politicians in Arkansas. In conjunction with the designation of the site as a park, the Arkansas Archeological Survey has established a permanent Parkin Research Station, with Jeffrey M. Mitchem serving as Station Archeologist. Station personnel will direct long-term research and public interpretation at this important site.

The Parkin site is a fortified late Mississippian village on the east bank of the St. Francis River. Surrounded by a ditch or moat (and probably a palisade), the site covers 6.9 ha (17 acres) and includes a large truncated mound. It is probably the town of Casqui visited by the Hernando de Soto expedition in the summer of 1541. This interpretation is supported by the discovery of a faceted chevron bead and a Clarksdale bell at the site in the past.

Initial fieldwork in the fall of 1990 will include testing of areas outside of the ditch/moat to search for occupation areas (aboriginal or Spanish) on the adjacent plain. After the opening of the park in 1991, excavations in the village area will form a major part of the public interpretation program, along with exhibits in the Visitor Information Center.

Jeffrey M. Mitchem
Arkansas Archeological Survey
Parkin Archeological State Park





COASTAL ENVIRONMENTS, INC.

Coastal Environments, Inc. has recently conducted three projects for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District. A crew headed by Richard Fuller excavated a Mississippian canoe near Holandale, Mississippi. The bald cypress dugout is 7.5 m long with platforms at each end, resembling other Mississippian dugouts from Mississippi and southern Alabama. Like those canoes, the bow platform has a central hold. Both platforms had split during use and each exhibits a pair of crack-lacing holes. The canoe had been buried in a bank of an underfit stream (Steele Bayou) that flows through part of an old oxbow channel (Swan Lake) of the Mississippi River. It had been preserved by an anaerobic layer of lacustrine muck. The lower portion of this muck zone contained preserved vegetation, fish bone, and gastropod shells, representing a natural biotic assemblage. The canoe was resting on sand, indicating that it originally was deposited on a beach-like edge of a more active stream.

Water-worn pottery sherds, primarily dating about A.D. 1200-1350, were associated with the sand both inside and outside the canoe. The pottery apparently came from an as yet undetected nearby site that slightly predates or is coeval with the canoe. Sand and sherds had washed into the canoe shortly after its abandonment, indicating it dates no earlier than A.D. 1200-1300. A wood sample from the canoe was radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1646 +/- 44, but several lines of evidence, including tree-ring analysis, suggest it predates A.D. 1550. The dugout is currently being preserved at the Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge.

Richard Weinstein has completed data recovery work at the Rock Levee site (22Bo637) near Rosedale, Mississippi. An intact site area was identified in a field next to an existing levee during a cultural resource survey of a proposed levee berm. The site area exhibited limited late historic period tenant occupation and intensive prehistoric utilization. Initial work indicated potential intact sub-plowzone prehistoric features, so mitigation through data recovery was recommended. Work consisted of contour mapping, systematic surface collecting, systematic coring, plowzone removal, midden area test excavation, and feature recording and excavation. Over ninety features were encountered, the most important being trash pits and remains of wall trenches from a rectangular house. Numerous artifacts and ecofacts resulted from in situ recovery and from screening and fine-scale processing of excavated fill. Artifact and faunal analyses have been completed and botanical analysis is nearing completion.

The latest aboriginal occupation was represented by a sparse Late Mississippian component, most of which was in the plowzone; the wall trench structure may relate to this component. The earliest occupation is represented by a relatively weak Late Marksville assemblage. The major occupation was by Baytown peoples. The early portion of this intensive occupation is represented by Troyville and Deasonville pottery assemblages plus basin-shaped and cylindrical pits. The later portion is represented by Late Baytown/Early Coles Creek period pottery, deep bell-shaped pits and, possibly, the rectangular structure. A few shell tempered sherds and remains of maize from the deeper pits suggest contact with northern, emergent Mississippian cultures by the otherwise conservative Baytown peoples.

David Kelley is presently completing a report on test excavations at a site (16Co60) located on the Black River in Concordia Parish, Louisiana. The site is relatively large but testing was conducted only in its northern portion, to be impacted by a levee enlargement. A controlled surface collection was obtained from this area, and approximately 80 shovel tests were placed at 10 m intervals. Two 1 x 1 m units were then excavated in areas that appeared to contain in situ deposits. The results of the testing suggest that the major component at the site is an early Plaquemine occupation. Intact midden deposits have been identified in two areas, and a small mound is present outside of the levee right-of-way.

A CEI field crew led by Thurston Hahn III recently conducted an archaeological investigation of a portion of an early twentieth century sawmill community (16Tr116) adjacent to the present community of Donner, Louisiana. The Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development is funding the investigation of a 1,000 m long by 94 m wide segment of the site that is to be impacted by the construction of a new highway. The area of investigation originally served as part of a sparsely occupied residential area during the late nineteenth century. Between 1900 and 1938, the property was used by the Dibert, Stark, and Brown Cypress Co., Ltd., as a small portion of their company town.

The surface of the project area was extensively surveyed and a total of seventeen 1 x 1 m units were excavated in two distinct single-unit residence areas. Over 80 surface features were recorded during the survey of the site, including brick foundations, privy pits, trash middens, etc. Several features were also uncovered during the excavations, including a privy,

a very dense trash midden, and three trash pits. The material recovered from the two single-unit residence areas, one occupied by a White sawmill manager and the other by a White laborer, will be compared to one another as well as to material recovered from the Black residential area of the nearby Good Land Sawmill site (16Tr114). Both sawmills were located on the banks of Bayou Chacahoula and harvested timber from adjacent tracts of swamp during the same time period. The historical records and the material recovered from the two sites should make it possible to present meaningful statements concerning differences in status and ethnicity among Black sawmill workers and the two social classes of White sawmill workers of this period and area.

David B. Kelley
Coastal Environments, Inc.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana



FLORIDA BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

A third field season of excavations has recently been completed in the Spanish village at San Luis de Talimali (8Le4) under the direction of Bonnie McEwan, with Richard Vernon serving as field supervisor. Investigations have revealed information about the economy, architecture, diet, trash disposal, and material life among Spaniards residing at the mission settlement. Future excavations (1991) will focus on the Apalachee village, located on the opposite side of the central plaza, in order to investigate various aspects of daily life and culture change among the natives residing at the mission.

B. Calvin Jones and Daniel Penton directed salvage excavations at the middle Weeden Island Ross-Hannon site (8Le165B) in Tallahassee. The area excavated was a specialized mortuary facility containing a mass deposit of ceramic vessels and a large central pit. Preservation of organic remains was poor and only a few fragments of human bone were found in the excavated area. Analysis of the ceramics recovered during the excavations is currently in progress.

The Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) Underwater Archaeological Program recently prepared an exhibit of artifacts and information about Deadman's Wreck, an 18th century British warship excavated at Gulf Breeze last summer by a University of West Florida field school. The display at a local community center includes brochures outlining the maritime history of Gulf Breeze. During a U.S. Corps of Engineers deeding project to widen Pensacola Pass, a bronze howitzer was snagged by the dredge, forcing operations to stop. Mobile District Corps archaeologists conducted a remote sensing survey and contracted commercial divers to search the area, but no associated cultural materials were found. The howitzer is now undergoing treatment in the conservation laboratory in Tallahassee.

In Jackson County, the hand-hewn foundation of what may have been a 19th century grist or lumber mill became exposed in the clear waters of Blue Spring. Members of the Marine Archaeological Divers Association (MADA) helped to map the structure and associated features as part of a training exercise. Elsewhere, MADA members returned with BAR staff to the site of a wrecked schooner in Blackwater Creek in Clay County. A videotape was made of the well-preserved vessel, which still contains a cargo of cedar shingles. MADA's

detailed report on the "Shingle Wreck" is to be published in The Florida Anthropologist.

Local divers at Panama City discovered the wreck of a sailing vessel in shallow water off the beach near Phillips Inlet. The site contains fragments of articulated hull structure overlain by ballast which includes iron slag. The vessel may be associated with an episode in 1840, when a ship came ashore at the Inlet and all but one of her crew were massacred by the Seminole Indians. Local divers are mapping the site in coordination with the Museum of Man in the Sea.

A brief survey of an offshore submerged sinkhole called Ray Hole Springs was conducted in conjunction with Minerals Management Service and the Florida State University Marine Lab in an attempt to determine human usage of this water source during prehistoric times when the sea level was much lower. Salvage activities on various sites of the 1715 fleet wrecked off the east coast of Florida continue under a 7-year-old, out-of-court agreement between the State and Cobb Coin, Inc. Salvors' compliance with archaeological guidelines has increased after a poor evaluation was submitted to federal court last year. Coins, jewelry, and a silver bell dated 1705 were recently found along the coast between Ft. Pierce and Sebastian.

A Task Force assembled by the Secretary of State held its first meeting in Tallahassee in the early summer. It is charged with reviewing the current status of four Reserve Areas, in which commercial salvage of historic shipwrecks is not allowed, and deciding whether to change, delete, or add to existing Reserves. The Force's 12 members include government officials, salvors, archaeologists, sport-divers, and

private citizens. The second of three meetings is scheduled for late summer.

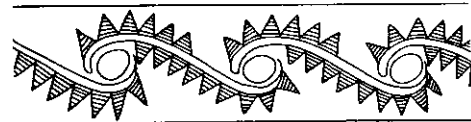
Florida has established two underwater archaeological preserves, one on a 1715 fleet wreck near Ft. Pierce, the other on the 1733 San Pedro in the Florida Keys. Of the several nominations for a third Underwater Archaeological Preserve site were received from the public, the most promising sites are those of steamboats in the Suwannee River. Among the candidates are the Madison, a Civil War period side-wheel steamer scuttled in the Troy Springs run and the City of Hawkinsville, a relatively intact stern-wheel boat in the river near Old Town. These sites were surveyed and mapped with the assistance of Bronson High School Marine Sciences students, members of the Marine Archaeological Divers Association, and the Organization for Artificial Reefs. Ongoing surveys of other vessels in the river suggest that the next underwater park might become a multi-site preserve that will celebrate the history of steamboating on the Suwannee River.

The Florida Master Site File, under the direction of Dr. Marion Smith, inventories all historical and archaeological sites. At the present time, 225 maritime sites are on record, with seven added in the past three months. Florida is continuing to develop programs suggested in the guidelines of the Abandoned Shipwreck Act. Productive working relationships have been established with sport diving organizations, such as the Paleontological and Archaeological Research Team (PART), the Marine Archaeological Divers Association (MADA), as well as with individual divers. Groups from other states have been invited to join with local volunteers on state sponsored research projects. Cooperative relationships have been developed with several universities in

sponsoring field schools as well as classes in underwater archaeology. The Bureau routinely works with the National Park Service and the NOAA Marine Sanctuary Program in Florida waters. Florida has had in place for some time state museum facilities that exhibit shipwreck materials, and routinely loans shipwreck artifacts to scientific institutions. Conservation facilities and staff have been established to properly treat shipwreck artifacts. This work is accomplished for a variety of organizations in addition to BAR.

Historic preservation grants have been awarded to the Museum of Science and History in Jacksonville for the conservation and display of materials recovered from the Maple Leaf, a Union supply boat which sank in the St. John's River, and to the Marine Resource Development Foundation in Key Largo for the survey and mapping of unrecorded shipwreck sites between Key Largo and Indian Key in the Florida Keys.

Dr. Roger C. Smith
Florida Bureau of Archaeological
Research
Division of Historical Resources



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

The Program for Cultural Resource Assessment (PCRA) staff conducted archaeological test excavations at Camp Nelson, a large Civil War camp and quartermaster's station in Jessamine County, Kentucky. The work, conducted prior to laying new underground lines by AT&T, focused on the former location of a convalescent camp, a number of miscellaneous camp structures, as well as refuse deposits associated with the camp headquarters. The artifacts recovered date primarily to the Civil War era, and include

military uniform and other clothing items, gun parts (including three pieces associated with a Model 1832 Springfield musket), architectural remains, beer or whiskey bottle fragments, and faunal material. This project included a week of historical research at the National Archives by Stephen McBride. McBride's research confirmed the existence of a variety of military papers and correspondence from and about the camp and its personnel, including records and drawings of all major structures, regimental records and official correspondence.

Under contract with the Monongahela National Forest, PCRA staff members Kim McBride, W. Stephen McBride and Dick Jefferies conducted archaeological research at two Civil War camp sites in the mountains of eastern West Virginia. Topographic maps, annotated bibliographies and National Register nominations have been prepared for Camp Allegheny (Confederate) and Cheat Summit (Union). These camps were also the sites of key battles in the West Virginia campaign. Both sites exhibit a high level of integrity, with the remains of earthworks and cabin foundations clearly evident.

Tom Sussenbach conducted an archaeological survey and historical study of approximately 1700 acres in Henderson County, Kentucky, for Pyramid Mining Company. The survey, performed prior to the initiation of coal mining and related activities, was designed to locate prehistoric and historic cultural resources (archaeological sites and historic structures) in the project area that will be impacted by mining activities. Approximately 65 sites were documented during the survey.

In March 1990, archaeological excavations were conducted at the Carpenter Farm site in Franklin County for the City of Frankfort.

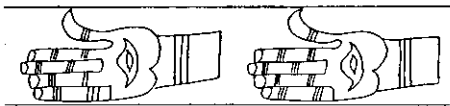
Investigations focused on the remains of a Late Prehistoric Fort Ancient occupation dating to around A.D. 1200. The fieldwork located the remains of at least three structures and their associated features and artifacts. Additional fieldwork at this site is currently underway during the Fall of 1990.

Jim Fenton (Columbia University) and Dick Jefferies (PCRA) conducted a study of the Camargo Mound and Earthworks complex, located in Montgomery County, Kentucky. This year's project, funded by a grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC), investigated the nature of the mounds and earthworks using original 1940 field records and the curated artifacts. Much of the work focused on producing three-dimensional contour maps showing the shape of the earthworks and mounds. Radiocarbon dates of A.D. 170 ± 60 and A.D. 350 ± 60 years were associated with the earth mound containing a small ceramic vessel, a type commonly found in mortuary contexts in the southeastern and midwestern United States. Analysis of the spatial distribution of artifacts is continuing in an effort to distinguish those items contained in mound fill from those directly associated with the mound's construction and use.

Tom Sussenbach conducted an archaeological survey in eastern Kentucky funded by a grant from the Federal Office of Surface Mining. Pedestrian reconnaissance of 7222 acres in Robinson Forest, a University of Kentucky research facility, resulted in the recording of over 200 locations of prehistoric and historic activity. The prehistoric locations consist of open air, rockshelter, chert source exploitation, and single artifact sites. Habitations, stills, logging related features, field cleaning activities, CCC constructions, and other miscellaneous activities are represented

at the historic locations. Archival research was conducted by Kim McBride on the historic utilization of the study area. Deeds, court cases, censuses and other historic documents provided a wealth of information on historic adaptation in eastern Kentucky. Based on the distribution of prehistoric sites in the study area, a site location model was developed based on environmental characteristics. Initial results hold promise for identifying important environmental variables that led to prehistoric site location selection in the eastern Kentucky mountains.

John F. Scarry
 Program for Cultural Resource
 Assessment
 University of Kentucky



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

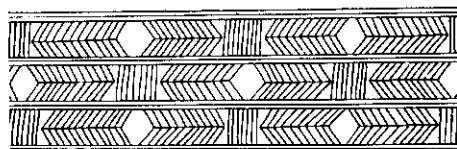
On May 23, 1990, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at UNC-Chapel Hill resumed archaeological excavations at the Jenrette site near Hillsborough, North Carolina. Research was directed by Trawick Ward, Steve Davis, Vin Steponaitis, and Randy Daniel. These excavations completed NST-sponsored fieldwork under the Research Labs' Siouan Project, designed to investigate culture change among Piedmont Siouan societies during the Contact period. This important 17th century Indian site, thought to be 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 3, 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 18th 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. 25 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 period of massive depopulation (after about 1680) brought about by the influx of Old World diseases.

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



PUBLICATIONS

The Mississippian Emergence. BRUCE D. SMITH, editor. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990. xviii + 280 pages, 88 figures, 26 tables, references. \$39.95.

The eleven essays in this volume present current views of the evolution of ranked chiefdoms in the Midwestern and Southeastern United States during the period A.D. 700-1200 by archaeologists whose fieldwork in this area has stimulated recent theoretical debates over the development of complex societies in the Mississippi Valley. After a forward by Stephen Williams, Smith's introduction presents an overview of "Research and the Origin of Mississippian Chiefdoms in Eastern North America".

The four following essays focus upon specific sites in Arkansas and Illinois: "Powell Canal: Baytown Period Adaptation on Bayou Macon" (John House), "The Toltec Mounds Site: A Ceremonial Center in the Arkansas River Lowlands" (Martha A. Rolingson), "The Zebree Site: An Emerged Mississippian Expression in Northeast Arkansas" (Phyllis and Dan Morse), and "The Range Site: Community Patterns and the Mississippian Emergence" (John E. Kelley). The next five essays address Mississippian emergence on a broader scale: "The Emergence of Mississippian Culture in the American Bottom Region" (John E. Kelley), "Emergent Mississippian in the Central Mississippian Valley" (Dan and Phyllis Morse), "Explaining Mississippi Origins in East Tennessee" (Gerald Schroedl, Clifford Boyd, Jr., and R.P. Steven Davis), "Mississippian Emergence in West Central Alabama" (Paul D. Welch), and "Mississippian Emergence in the Fort Walton Area—the Evolution of the Cayson and Lake Jackson Phases" (John F.

Scarry). In the concluding chapter, James A. Brown, R.A. Kerber, and Howard D. Winters discuss "Trade and the Evolution of Exchange Relations at the Beginning of the Mississippian Period". This substantial and thought-provoking volume stands as a worthy successor to Smith's 1978 landmark, Mississippian Settlement Patterns.

Columbian Consequences, Volume 2: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands East. DAVID HURST THOMAS, editor. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990. xv + 586 pages, 36 illustrations, references. \$52.00.

This volume of the three volume set jointly sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and the Society for American Archaeology focuses on the early Historic period in the Caribbean and southeastern United States. It contains 35 papers originally presented in three symposia held at the 54th annual meeting of the SAA in Atlanta, Georgia in 1989. The chapters are divided into three sections: "The Spanish Entrada into the American Southeast," "The Impact of Hispanic Colonization in the Southeast and Caribbean," and "The Missions of La Florida". They examine not only the archaeological and historical record of the events of European exploration and settlement of the region but also what has been learned of both Native American and European responses to early historic contacts in the Caribbean and American Southeast. This will undoubtedly become an essential reference. (The proceeds from the sales of all three volumes of Columbian Consequences are being donated as scholarships to assist Native Americans seeking higher educational opportunities.)

Towns and Temples Along the Mississippi. DAVID H. DYE and CHERYL ANN COX, editors. The University of Alabama Press, 1990. xii + 245 pages, 12 tables, 43 figures, references, index. \$22.95.

This volume features 13 chapters by 17 specialists in archaeology, physical anthropology, ethnohistory, and cultural anthropology who focus their attention upon the Central Mississippi Valley during a 450-year period (A.D. 1350-1800) that witnessed dramatic cultural and physical changes resulting in widespread depopulation and eventual cultural reorientation. Two introductory chapters provide overviews of the cultural patterns (James B. Griffin) and biological consequences (George J. Armelagos and M. Cassandra Hill) of the Mississippian lifeway. R. Barry Lewis discusses the Late Prehistory of the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and James E. Price and Cynthia R. Price outline the Protohistoric and Early Historic periods in that region. Following chapters target the Nodena phase (Dan F. Morse) and the Nodena people (Mary L. Powell), the Parkin phase (Phyllis A. Morse), and the Walls phase and its neighbors (Gerald P. Smith). Stephen Williams discusses the Vacant Quarter in the Lower Valley, while Charles Hudson, Marvin T. Smith, and Chester B. DePratter trace the route of the Hernando de Soto expedition from the Alabama chiefdom of Mabila northward to the crossing of the Mississippi River. Moving past the historic dateline of A.D. 1541, Michael P. Hoffman outlines the Terminal Mississippian period and the emergence of the Quawpaw, while Ian W. Brown presents an archaeologist's perspective on the later Historic Native American peoples of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The final chapter by George F. Fielder Jr. considers the necessity for

preserving Mississippian sites in the state of Tennessee for future archaeological research, a fitting conclusion for this volume of insightful papers.



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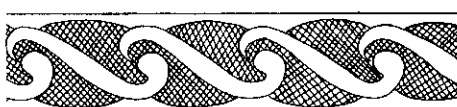
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Federal Archaeology: The Current Program. Compiled by BENNIE C. KEEL, FRANCIS P. MCMANAMON, and GEORGE S. SMITH. National Park Service, 1989. viii + 180 pages, 5 figures, 25 tables, references, 2 appendices. \$10.00.

This is the first study of all aspects of the Federal archeology program. It provides an in-depth description and analysis of the wide range of archaeological activities and programs sponsored by and required of Federal agencies.

Chapter 1 describes the authority and goals of the report, reporting history, the general method followed in collecting and assembling data, and report organization. Chapter 2 describes the Federal archaeological activities and the legislation upon which they are based. Chapters 3-6 describe and analyze Federal archaeological activities for FY 1985 and FY 1986, and the final chapter focuses upon suggested improvements in the effectiveness of federal archaeology programs.

Stock No. 024-005-010-572. Order from: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325.

Prehistory and History Along the Upper Savannah River: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area. DAVID G. ANDERSON and J.W. JOSEPH. Inter-agency Archaeological Services, National Park Service, Atlanta, Georgia, 1988. Volumes I and II. xxiii + 569 pages, 141 figures, 27 tables, references, 2 appendices. (Currently out of print, but scheduled to be reprinted by IAS in 1991).

This report synthesizes archaeological, historical, and architectural investigations undertaken from 1969 through 1985 in the 52,000 acre Russell Reservoir representing 11,000 years of human occupation along the upper Savannah River in the central piedmont of Georgia and South Carolina. Chapters I and II introduce the historical perspective and research framework, Chapter III presents a paleo-environmental reconstruction of the Russell Lake area, Chapters IV through XI outline human activities in this landscape from Paleoindian and Archaic occupations to early 20th Century sharecroppers, and the

concluding Chapter XII summarizes the project's substantial contributions to Southeastern archaeology and history. The two appendices list radiocarbon dates from Russell Reservoir sites and cultural resource reports produced during the course of this extensive project.

The Earliest South Carolinians: The Paleoindian Occupation of South Carolina. ALBERT C. GOODYEAR III, JAMES L. MICHIE, and TOMMY CHARLES. Occasional Papers No. 2. The Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc., 1990. i-x + 34 pages, 7 figures including 4 plates, 2 tables, references. \$6.75.

This summary of the last 25 years of Paleoindian research in South Carolina by the individuals who have pioneered this work is a reprint of "The Earliest South Carolinians", Chapter 2 in Studies of South Carolina Archaeology, Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson, Anthropological Studies 9, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Order from: Archaeological Society of South Carolina, SCIAA, University of South Carolina, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29208.

"The Best Ever Occupied ..." Archaeological Investigations of a Civil War Encampment on Folly Island, South Carolina. JAMES B. LEGG and STEVEN D. SMITH. Research Manuscript Series 209. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, The University of South Carolina, 1989. x + 144 pages, 70 figures, 24 tables, references, 6 appendices. \$20.00.

This volume reports the results of a two-year study of the 1863 winter camp of the Federal Army during its

siege of Charleston, South Carolina. Excavations in the cemetery area recovered the remains of nineteen Black soldiers from the 55th Massachusetts and 1st North Carolina Colored Regiments. A variety of cultural materials were also recovered from wells, latrines, and trash dumps.



Guide to the Palaeo-Indian Artifacts of North America. RICHARD MICHAEL GRAMLY. Persimmon Press, Buffalo, New York, 1990. vi + 78 pages, 77 figures, references, index. \$14.95.

This book contains an alphabetical listing of more than 150 stone, bone, antler, and ivory artifact types that have been found at North American Palaeo-Indian sites. Artifact types discussed represent all North American fluted point industries, as well as contemporary expressions such as the Goshen Complex, Beringian industries and later lanceolate point phases of western North America. Some of these types represent artifacts that are commonly associated with Palaeo-Indian material culture (fluted points, various kinds of scrapers, drills), while others (bone fleshers and beads, stone pendants) are extremely rare. Each type description contains the type name, synonyms for the name, a general description of the formal and technological attributes of artifacts assigned to each type, and information on artifact occurrence such as cultural association (Clovis, Folsom, Plano, etc.) and specific sites where the type occurs. The book is profusely illustrated with high quality pen and ink drawings of examples of many of the artifact types. A listing of the locations where most of the illustrated artifacts are curated is provided. This book

should be of interest to individuals conducting Palaeo-Indian research, as well as to those who simply want to learn more about the diversity of Palaeo-Indian material culture.



Lamar Archaeology. MARK WILLIAMS and GARY SHAPIRO, editors. University of Alabama Press, 1990. viii + 230 pages, 34 figures, 8 tables, references, index. \$20.95.

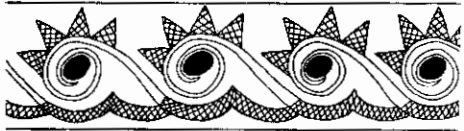
This book provides a comprehensive and detailed review of the current knowledge of the late prehistoric Indian societies in the Southern Appalachian area and its peripheries. These Lamar societies were chiefdom-level groups who built most of the mounds in this large region and were ancestors of the later tribes, including the Creeks and Cherokees. This book begins with a history of the last 50 years of archaeological and historical research and brings together for the first time all the available data on this early culture. It also provides an invaluable model for books about Southeastern Indian societies by combining purely descriptive information with innovative analyses, advancing our knowledge of the past while remaining firmly grounded in the archaeological evidence as fact.



Childers and Woods: Two Late Woodland Sites in the Upper Ohio Valley, Mason County, West Virginia. MICHAEL J. SHOTT, with contributions by ROLFE D. MANDEL, GERALD OETELAR, NANCY O'MALLEY, MARY L. POWELL, and DEE ANN WYMER. Archaeological Report 200, Volumes I and II. University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource

Assessment, 1990. xxviii + 1027 pages, 170 figures, 328 tables, references, 6 appendices. \$32.95.

Excavation in 1987 by PCRA of these two sites in the Gallipolis Locks and Dam Rehabilitation Project area was sponsored by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District. Childers (radiocarbon dated A.D. 400-600) and Woods (radiocarbon dated A.D. 600-800) document cultural processes during the Late Woodland period, including a shift in hunting techniques from reliance upon hand-thrown spears to the use of the bow and arrow and abrupt changes in certain aspects of ceramic vessel technology (e.g. temper type, cordage twist, decline followed by rise in vessel wall thickness, and possible reduction in vessel size). Increasing clearance of land and cultivation of maize are evident, as is a definite trend away from population aggregation towards dispersal in small settlements.



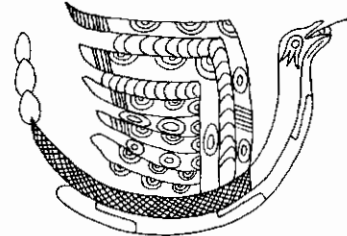
Searching for Boonesborough. NANCY O'MALLEY. University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, 1989. 126 pages, 25 figures including 13 photographic plates, 7 maps and 5 diagrams, references. \$11.95.

In the fall of 1987, a cooperative research venture was launched under the joint sponsorship of the Madison County Historical Society, Ft. Boonesborough State Park Association, Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky Department of Parks, and the University of Kentucky Anthropological Research Facility. Directed by Nancy O'Malley, historic documentary and archaeological research was undertaken at Ft. Boonesborough State Park and surrounding environs in Madison County, Kentucky. This

site was the location of one of the foremost pioneer settlements in Kentucky. It operated as a gateway to the new frontier during the Revolutionary War and offered aid to hundreds of settlers. The research focused on locating the remains of a stockaded fort erected by Judge Richard Henderson and his Transylvania Company in 1775 and cultural features associated with the town of Boonesborough chartered in 1779.

Archaeological survey and limited excavation revealed well-preserved remains of the fort, several houses, two tobacco warehouses and a town spring. A tavern, a wool factory and a mill were also associated with the town, although these sites were not definitely located. Limited excavations in the fort area revealed a cabin chimney base made of stone with an associated hard-packed dirt floor, an open hearth filled with bones from deer, bison, cow, pig, turkey, and other animals that formed part of the pioneer diet, and two large post holes possibly associated with a fort gate. Artifacts were few in number and variable in type, including English salt-glazed stoneware and creamware, redware, gunflints, lead bullets, a kaolin clay pipestem, bottle glass and hand wrought and cut nails.

These two books are available from Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, 101 American Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0100. Make checks payable to the University of Kentucky.



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Information for Subscribers

The SEAC Newsletter is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$15 for individuals, \$17.50 for families, and \$25 for institutions. Life membership dues are \$200 for individuals, and \$225 for families. In addition to the newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscriptions, dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer, back issue orders should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales (see addresses below).

Information for Contributors

The SEAC Newsletter publishes short papers, opinions, current research, and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All material should be submitted to the Associate Editor for Newsletter (address below). Deadlines are February 1 for the April issue and August 1 for the October issue. Manuscripts should be double spaced with ample margins throughout. Style should conform to the detailed guidelines published in *American Antiquity* Vol. 48, No. 2 (April 1983). Papers should be accompanied by a brief abstract if appropriate.

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