

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE



NEWSLETTER

Volume 39, Number 1

April 1997

Edited by Gregory A. Waselkov, Center for Archaeological Studies,
HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002

EDITOR'S COMMENT

Over the last few months, as I pondered and fretted over my newly-acquired task of editing SEAC's *Newsletter*, I have reviewed many newsletters from other archaeological organizations. As I am sure most of you will agree, the SEAC *Newsletter* is already one of the best in the discipline, with an abundance of timely news and announcements presented in a readable format, and always adhering to a dependable schedule. For this the membership owes Cliff Boyd its gratitude. During his two-term, six-year tenure as newsletter editor, Cliff set high standards for elegance and function. I do not intend to tamper with this successful model, and expect only to introduce incremental refinements. If, however, any of the membership perceives an unmet need of the society, I trust you will bring it to my attention.

With this issue I am instituting one change regarding current research news. Building on suggestions from Dick Jefferies and Bob Mainfort, I have enlisted individuals to serve as state coordinators, to whom you should all provide updates on your research activities. I hope that this feature of the newsletter can expand to fill the vacuum left after the demise of *American Antiquity's* current research column, and that it will include information on current research broadly considered—summaries of major analytic projects and notices of book manuscript preparation, along with the traditionally-covered reports on surveys and excavations—anything of interest to the general SEAC membership. The coordinators will distill all news from their states into 1000-word summaries. We hope this process will be running smoothly by the August 1 deadline for the October *Newsletter*.

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SEAC NEWS

SEAC 1997

The 1997 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 5-8 at the Radisson Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Richard Weinstein and David B. Kelley are local arrangements coordinators and Rebecca Saunders is program chair. Please see attached forms for registration, proposals, and hotel information.

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Nominations Committee (submitted by Hester Davis, SEAC President)

President Hester Davis has appointed the SEAC Nominations Committee for 1997. Committee members will identify candidates for two positions, that of Treasurer-elect, who serves one year in that position and three years as Treasurer, and Executive Officer I, who serves for two years. Nominations for each of these positions are sought, and names should be sent to any one of the committee members by the end of June. Serving in these positions puts the person on the SEAC Executive Committee, which convenes at the SEAC meeting, and, if called, at the SAA meeting.

The Nominations Committee is as follows:

Dr. Kit W. Wesler, Chair, Wickliffe Mounds Research, P.O. Box 155, Wickliffe, KY 42087, Phone: 502-335-3681, email: kwesler@msumusik.mursuky.edu

Dr. Charles R. Cobb, Department of Anthropology, P.O. Box 6000, SUNY, Binghamton, NY 13902-6000, Phone: 607-777-2477, email: ccobb@binghamton.edu

Dr. Janet L. Ford, Department of Anthropology, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677, email: saford@sunset.backbone.olemiss.edu

1997
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 5-8, 1997
Radisson Hotel, Baton Rouge

Hosts: Coastal Environments, Inc., and Louisiana State University.

Local Arrangements: David B. Kelley and Richard A. Weinstein, Coastal Environments, Inc., 1260 Main St., Baton Rouge, LA 70802. Phone (504) 383-7451; Fax (504) 383-7925; email cei@premier.net

Program Chair: Rebecca Saunders, Museum of Natural Science, 119 Foster Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803-3216. Phone (504) 388-6562; Fax (504) 388-3075; email rsaunde@lsuvm.sncc.lsu.edu

Meeting Registration: Regular \$40.00 before **October 1, 1997**; \$45.00 thereafter. Student \$30.00 before October 1, 1997 with copy of valid student ID; \$35.00 thereafter.

Accommodations: Radisson Hotel and Conference Center, 4728 Constitution Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70808. Phone (504) 925-2244; Fax (504) 930-0156. Room rates \$75.00 single and double, \$85.00 triple and quad. Plaza club level \$97.00 single and double, \$107.00 triple and quad. Cut-off date for reservations is **October 15, 1997**.

Airline Reservations: Mundus Travel, 1-(800)-358-1658, has negotiated with Delta Airlines to provide an additional 5% discount off any published fares and a 10% discount off the higher last minute fares. Mention the Southeastern Archaeological Conference or Delta file number XV327 when calling.

Proposals: Deadline for proposals for papers and posters is **August 1, 1997**. Proposals must include proposal forms, registration fees, and membership dues for participants who are not currently members of SEAC. Symposia proposals must include registration fees and membership dues for all participants.

Other: 1) Anyone wishing to have a group meeting in conjunction with SEAC should contact David Kelley as soon as possible. 2) There will be a reception at the Radisson Hotel on Wednesday evening. 3) Great Spirits of SEAC will be held Thursday evening at the Louisiana Arts and Science Center overlooking the Mississippi River. 4) There will be a dance and cash bar on Friday evening.

Advance Registration Form SEAC 1997

Name (last) _____ (first) _____ (middle initial) _____

Affiliation _____

Address: _____

Office Phone: _____ Home Phone: _____

Registration Fee: \$40.00 before October 1; \$45.00 thereafter; \$30.00 before October 1 with valid student ID; \$35.00 thereafter with student ID.

Make checks payable to SEAC 97

Send Form and Check to:

Rebecca Saunders, SEAC Program Chair
Museum of Natural Science
119 Foster Hall
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-3216

RADISSON HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER BATON ROUGE RESERVATION CARD

**4728 Constitution Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70808
(504) 925-2244 FAX (504) 930-0156**

Group:

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

We are pleased your group has chosen us for your upcoming visit. We look forward to welcoming you.

To make your reservation, we request that you either:

- 1) Enclose a check or money order covering your first night's stay. --OR--
- 2) Fill in the entire number of your following credit card: AMERICAN EXPRESS, VISA, MASTERCARD, DINERS CLUB, DISCOVER or CARTE BLANCHE. Don't forget the expiration date and your signature.

The Radisson Hotel & Conference Center Baton Rouge regrets that it cannot hold your reservation past 6:00 p.m. on the day of arrival without one of the above credit cards. For those without a credit card, a first night's deposit is required within five (5) days after the reservation is made. Credit Card Guarantees and Deposits will be refunded only if cancellation notification is given by 6:00 p.m. the day of arrival.

Name (print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

For arrival on _____ Depart on _____
(day) (date) (day) (date)

Please reserve _____ room(s) for _____ # of people

Name(s) of person(s) sharing accommodations _____

Please check if non-smoking room requested: _____

Method of payment:

_____ Check or money order enclosed

_____ American Express _____ Discover

_____ Carte Blanche _____ MasterCard

_____ Diners Club _____ VISA

Amount \$ _____ 11% Tax Applicable

Credit Card Number _____ Expiration Date _____

I authorize the Radisson Hotel Baton Rouge to charge my account for one night's deposit and all applicable taxes.

Signature _____ Phone # _____

Check out time is 12:00 p.m. Rooms may not be available for check-in until after 3:00 p.m.

***RESERVATIONS REQUESTED AFTER THE CUT-OFF DATE ARE SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY.
ROOMS MAY STILL BE AVAILABLE AFTER THE CUT-OFF DATE, BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT YOUR GROUP RATE.**

PLEASE CHECK TYPE OF ROOM REQUESTED	
Single King: 1 Bed, 1 Person	\$75.00
Double King: 1 Bed, 2 Person	\$75.00
Doubles: 2 Beds, 2 Persons	\$75.00
Triples: 2 Beds, 3 Persons	\$85.00
Quads: 2 Beds, 4 Persons	\$85.00
CUT-OFF DATE* October 15, 1997	

Proposal for Poster Session, SEAC 1997
Submission Deadline: August 1, 1997

Author's Name (last, first)

Name and Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address: _____

Office Phone: _____

Home phone: _____

Title of Poster: _____

Coauthor's Name (last, first)

Name and Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Coauthor's Name (last, first)

Name and Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Abstract (must be enclosed within this box: 100 word maximum)

_____ Registration fee enclosed (\$40.00 full or \$30.00 student). *Advance registration fee and form must accompany all poster proposals or they will be returned.*

You must be a member of SEAC to present a poster session.

_____ Old member (check sent to SEAC Treasurer).

_____ New member (\$25.00 regular, \$15.00 student; check enclosed).

Make checks payable to SEAC 97. Advance registration refunds cannot be made after October 1, 1997.

PLEASE MAIL TWO (2) COPIES OF THIS FORM ALONG WITH ADVANCE REGISTRATION FEE AND FORM AND A SELF ADDRESSED STAMPED POSTCARD BY AUGUST 1, 1997 TO:

Rebecca Saunders, SEAC Program Chair
Museum of Natural Science
119 Foster Hall
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803-3216

**Proposal for Symposium, SEAC 1997
Submission Deadline: August 1,1997**

Title of Symposium

Organizer's Name (last, first)

Name and Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address:

Office Phone:

Home phone:

Name(s) of Co-organizer(s)

Participants (in order of presentation):

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 2. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 3. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 4. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 5. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 6. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 7. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 8. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 9. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 10. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |

Discussants:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 2. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 3. Name(s): _____ | Affiliation: _____ |

Symposium Abstract (must be enclosed within this box: 100 word maximum)

Audiovisual Equipment (a slide projector and pointer will be provided in each room): _____

Registration fee (\$40.00 full or \$30.00 student). *Advance registration fee and form must accompany all paper proposals or they will be returned.*

You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper.

_____ Old member (check sent to SEAC Treasurer).

_____ New member (\$25.00 regular, \$15.00 student; check enclosed).

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Secretary's Annual Report (submitted by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, SEAC Secretary)

MINUTES OF THE 1996 SEAC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE YEAR-END MEETING

The 1996 year-end meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Patricia K. Galloway at 6:07 PM on November 6, 1996, in the Presidential Suite of the Sheraton Civic Center, Birmingham, Alabama. In attendance were C. Clifford Boyd, Ian W. Brown, Hester A. Davis, Eugene M. Futato, Patricia K. Galloway, Albert C. Goodyear, Richard W. Jefferies, Jay K. Johnson, David B. Kelley, V. James Knight, Robert C. Mainfort, Rochelle A. Marrinan, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Kenneth E. Sassaman, Rebecca Saunders, C. Margaret Scarry, Lynne P. Sullivan, Richard A. Weinstein, and Paul D. Welch.

OLD BUSINESS

President Galloway asked if there were corrections to the minutes from past meetings (the 1995 SEAC Executive Committee and Business meetings, plus the mid-year meeting at SAA in New Orleans). There being none, Hester Davis moved and Ken Sassaman seconded that they be accepted as published. The motion passed.

Jeff Mitchem presented the **Secretary's report**, beginning with results of the 1996 SEAC election. Vernon J. Knight, Jr. was elected President-Elect, Kenneth E. Sassaman was elected Secretary-Elect, and Rebecca Saunders was elected to the position of Executive Officer II. A total of 339 valid ballots were received by the deadline, an increase of 153 over 1995 levels. This substantial increase is due in part to the fact that the ballots were mailed in August, but also reflects the members' interest in the future of SEAC.

Jeff then briefed the Board on activities of the **SEAC Archives Committee** for the past year. Materials sent to the SEAC Archives at the National Anthropological Archives included: A large binder of information about the 1992 meeting in Little Rock; a collection of photographs and slides from past meetings, most of which were displayed at the 1993 Raleigh meeting; a set of negatives and contact prints of photographs from the 1993 meeting; a file of papers from Vin Steponaitis's terms as President-Elect (1988-1990) and President (1990-1992); and a videotaped discussion of WPA archaeology by Bill Haag and the late Robert S. Neitzel. Jeff noted that he has six large boxes of papers from the late John W. Griffin, with at least as many still to be picked up from his wife Patricia. This material will be shipped to the National Anthropological Archives once a rough inventory is prepared.

The **Editor's report** was then presented by Ken Sassaman (see the full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). He noted that this would be his final report as

Editor. Since last year's meeting, two issues of *Southeastern Archaeology* were mailed (Volume 14(2) in January and Volume 15(1) in May). Page proofs for Volume 15(2) had been returned before this meeting, and bound copies should be delivered in December, 1996. Ken mentioned that the number of manuscript submissions had increased. Since November, 1995, 21 were received for review, with an additional seven pending results of peer review (16 were accepted, 11 were rejected, and one remains pending review). The acceptance rate has risen, as has the average length of articles and the number of pages per issue. Ken said that he has accepted enough papers to fill incoming Editor Bob Mainfort's first issue.

Associate Editor for Book Reviews Lynne Sullivan noted that reviews had been coming in fairly well, with only a few deadbeats. She accepted incoming Editor Mainfort's invitation to continue handling book reviews for the journal, saying she is happy to continue in this capacity for another two years.

Cliff Boyd presented the **Newsletter Editor's report** (see the full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). He expressed thanks to various SEAC officers and to Carolyn Sutphin at Radford University for help in producing newsletters over the last six years, and he wished Greg Waselkov good luck as the new Newsletter Editor. The Board members thanked Cliff for his six years of producing newsletters on time and in good shape.

Eugene Futato, the **Associate Editor for Sales**, reported that he mailed 243 back issues of publications to late dues payers and others. He reported \$1,061 in sales income, largely due to several complete sets of back issues sold. The Board thanked Eugene for handling sales for the past ten years.

Editor-Elect Bob Mainfort then spoke, noting that formatting on the journal will now be done before sending the issues to Allen Press. This will result in substantial savings (ca. \$2,500 per issue), and Bob proposed using these savings to hire some editorial help to aid in the formatting. He also said that he is working on getting *Southeastern Archaeology* included in the Social Science Citation Index. Discussion ensued about hiring editorial help, the amount of money devoted to the journal, and increased desktop publishing capabilities. Ken Sassaman moved that SEAC devote the roughly \$5,000/year saved by formatting the journal into supporting the Editor's office. Hester Davis seconded, and the motion carried, after some additional discussion. Pat Galloway asked Bob to put together a budget detailing how the money would be spent and to submit it to the Treasurer. It was then moved and seconded that the Editors' reports be accepted by the Board. The motion carried.

The **Publications Committee report** was given by Ken Sassaman and Pat Galloway, who stated that the present SEAC officers and the past two Presidents will sign John O'Hear's clothbound C. B. Moore Moundville volumes

(which were used by the University of Alabama Press to produce the reprint), and the publication will be presented to him at the Business Meeting. There are no other plans for miscellaneous SEAC publications at this time. Discussion ensued about getting copies of the Moundville reprint to those members not attending the meeting (they will be mailed by the Press), and about what will be done with the remaining 100 or so copies owned by SEAC. No decision was made about the remaining copies.

The **Treasurer's report** was given by Paul Welch (see the full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). He noted that membership is down about 20 from last year, with a total of 991, including Institutions. SEAC's fund balances increased by about \$8,000-9,000 this year. He also reported on the mutual fund investments authorized by the Board earlier in the year (see *Newsletter* Volume 38(2):4-6). Monthly investments (to reach a total of \$20,000) are still being made into the Vanguard Index 500 fund, while the total amounts (\$5,000 each) have been invested in both the Vanguard Small Cap and the Vanguard International Growth Funds.

Executive Officer I Dick Jefferies presented the results of the **SEAC Public Outreach Grant** competition. Four proposals were submitted. An award of \$1,000 was made to Linda Derry of the Alabama Historical Commission, Selma, Alabama. The funds are being used to support a workshop (in conjunction with this meeting) to train teachers about archaeological resources and their protection. Ian Brown suggested that we get a report from the award recipient for the Board's information, and for possible publication in the *Newsletter*.

Executive Officer II Margaret Scarry reported on the **Student Paper Competition**. Nine papers were entered this year, and the winner will be announced at the business meeting. She noted that most entries seem to be submitted from students at only a few universities, and that there is a definite Mississippian bias.

President-Elect Hester Davis noted that the Native American Relations Committee had not really begun functioning yet. Pat Galloway will take over as chair of this committee.

NEW BUSINESS

Program Chair Ian Brown presented a **report on the current meeting**. There were 348 pre-registrations, and he estimated there were probably close to 400 people registered by this time, and the total could reach 500. A poster session was added this year, and the Student Paper Competition papers were highlighted on a separate page in the *Newsletter*. Mary Lucas Powell will be judging the posters, and a certificate will be awarded to the winner. The Moundville Barbecue is sold out.

David Kelley and Rich Weinstein discussed plans for **next year's SEAC meeting** in Baton Rouge, to be held November 5-8, 1997. Becky Saunders will be program

chair. David and Rich are trying to line up a keynote speaker, and may be able to get corporate or grant funding to offset costs.

Ken Sassaman updated the Board on plans for the **1998 meeting**, to be held November 12-15 in Greenville, South Carolina. He is working on a keynote speaker.

Treasurer Paul Welch then discussed changing some aspects of **SEAC's accounting practices**. The changes will simplify preparation of the annual Treasurer's report by more accurately reporting the market value of any assets held by SEAC. Previously, the Treasurer had to estimate accrued interest, which did not reflect the true market value. Paul proposed the following motion: "Beginning with the statement of accounts for SEAC's fiscal year ending 10/31/96, the reported values of financial assets (such as CDs, bonds, Treasury strips) will include changes in these assets' market values. This change in accounting practice will only take place on approval of the CPA hired to review SEAC's books." The motion was seconded by Jay Johnson. After some discussion, the motion carried.

The Board members then discussed **venues for future SEAC meetings**. Memphis was mentioned as a possible site in 1999, and other possibilities were considered, but no decisions were made.

Rochelle Marrinan is **SEAC's liaison with the Society for Historical Archaeology**. She asked what her role should be in this position. After discussion, it was suggested that she keep SHA informed about SEAC members' involvement in historical archaeology.

Resolutions to be presented at the business meeting were discussed. The Board noted with sadness the passing of Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis.

Paul Welch noted that SEAC had been contacted by the Center for the Study of Southern Cultures in Chapel Hill about purchase or exchange of our mailing list. After some discussion, the decision was made to allow use of our mailing list if they will put an advertisement about SEAC in their newsletter.

Bob Mainfort noted that a SEAC Web Page is in the process of being created. There being no further business, the Executive Board meeting adjourned at 7:41 PM.

MINUTES OF THE 1996 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING

The 1996 business meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Patricia Galloway at 5:40 PM on Friday, November 7, 1996. She made the following remarks:

Joining us today we have a distinguished visitor, Mr. Jim Bennett. Mr. Bennett is the Secretary of State of the State of Alabama. He has long been known as a friend and facilitator of historical and

archaeological causes in this state, and we are very pleased to have him with us to say a few words of welcome.

Mr. Bennett welcomed SEAC to Alabama and to Birmingham, noting that he had participated in archaeological excavations (at the Tannehill Iron Works) in the past with some of the members present.

OLD BUSINESS

President Galloway asked the members if there were any additions or amendments to the minutes as published in the *Newsletter* (Volume 38, No. 1). No changes were indicated, so she asked for a motion to accept the minutes as published. Ian Brown so moved, seconded by John Scarry. The motion carried.

Jeff Mitchem presented the **Secretary's report**. He first reported on the recent SEAC election. After thanking the Nominations Committee and those who agreed to run for office, he noted that 339 valid ballots were received. The new officers are Vernon J. Knight, Jr. (President-Elect), Kenneth E. Sassaman (Secretary-Elect), and Rebecca Saunders (Executive Officer II). Jeff pointed out that the number of ballots returned was 153 more than last year, and this increase alone is more than the total number of ballots returned in 1994. He also summarized activities of the **SEAC Archives Committee** (see Executive Board meeting minutes for details), and reminded past officers to submit papers to be included in the permanent SEAC Archives.

Paul Welch then presented the **Treasurer's report** (see full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). He expressed thanks to past Treasurer Jay Johnson for helping him learn how to do the job. He noted that SEAC's assets increased 6.9% this year to \$121,825, while we have 15 fewer members than last year, 960 as of this meeting. He promised to be more aggressive in getting lapsed members to renew. Paul also informed the membership of the change in accounting procedures (see Executive Board meeting minutes), and summarized the current investing of \$30,000 of our Restricted Funds into three mutual funds (see *Newsletter* 38(2):4-6). The 1995 meeting in Knoxville made a profit of \$2,861, and sales of back publications brought in roughly \$1,000. SEAC is in robust financial shape.

Paul pointed out that the C. B. Moore Moundville reprint expenses came out of last year's budget, though some additional expense will be incurred from mailing copies to 1994 members not in attendance. He announced that all 1994 members should pick up their copy of the publication from Judy Knight in the book room, if they had not done so. In order to save mailing expenses, members were urged to pick up copies to distribute to colleagues not in attendance.

The **Editor's report** was presented by Ken Sassaman (see full text elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). Two issues of

Southeastern Archaeology (Vol. 14(2) and Vol. 15(1)) have been published since the last meeting. The next issue is in the page proofs stage. Since December, 1995, 21 new manuscripts were received, and decisions on seven additional papers were still pending the results of peer reviews. Of the 28 total, 16 were accepted, 11 were rejected, and one remains pending. The acceptance rate of 59%, together with longer manuscripts, is resulting in increased numbers of pages of each journal issue. Ken noted that Lynne Sullivan (Associate Editor for Book Reviews) continues to perform her duties well; she has agreed to serve in this capacity under incoming Editor Bob Mainfort. Cliff Boyd issued two numbers of the *Newsletter* during the year, and after six years of service to SEAC, he is turning the editorship over to Greg Waselkov. Ken urged members to send items for inclusion in the next *Newsletter* to Greg. Ken then thanked the Associate Editors, authors, referees, and others who have helped support the journal during his editorship. He then officially handed the reins over to Bob Mainfort, presenting him with the venerable Ajax Force Model 68 Automatic Numberer (used for stamping meaningless numbers on correspondence), a box of government-issue red pens, and three versions of pre-printed generic peer review forms (for those instances where reviewers don't return comments).

President Galloway then called on T. R. Kidder to present the **C. B. Moore Award**. He made the following remarks:

The Clarence B. Moore Award is given annually by the Lower Mississippi Survey to a scholar who has made a contribution or contributions sufficient to earn recognition for "excellence in archaeology by a young scholar in Southeastern studies." The recipient is presented with a replica of the Moundville cat pipe, with his or her name engraved on the base. Previous winners of the C. B. Moore Award, which was begun in 1990, were David Anderson, Gayle Fritz, Marvin Smith, John House, Ken Sassaman, and most recently Tim Pauketat. Nominations for the C. B. Moore Award are solicited from members of the Lower Mississippi Survey, which increases minimally by one every year with the addition of the previous year's winner. This year, in September, I solicited nominations and was rewarded with 19 nominees, which is an overwhelming number. I take this as a very positive sign, showing that the field is doing extremely well. In order to allow for some semblance of order in voting, we selected as a criterion the fact that an individual who had been nominated had to have two independent nominations in order to stand for election. This whittled the field down to eight individuals. Each member of the Lower Mississippi Survey (I think

there are about 35 voting members) was given an opportunity to vote for one individual.

The 1996 C. B. Moore Award for excellence in archaeology by a young scholar in Southeastern studies goes to Dr. Joe Saunders of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. Joe received his Ph.D. in 1986 from Southern Methodist University. He has a fairly long archaeological record. He has excavated in a number of places, including South Africa, Egypt, the southwestern United States, Texas, and obviously, the southeastern United States. Joe is being honored today for his valuable and extensive contributions to the study of Archaic culture in the southeastern United States and the Lower Mississippi Valley, and most notably for his contribution to our understanding of Archaic mounds and their chronology and development. His work at sites such as Watson Brake, Hedgepeth, and Frenchman's Bend have contributed greatly to our understanding of Archaic culture and its complexity, and to giving us insight into the evolution of Archaic complexity overall. In addition, I think it's important that we recognize that Joe, who is the Station Archaeologist in northeast Louisiana for the Louisiana Division of Archaeology, has undertaken a great deal of work on a number of other sites and other cultures, and I can testify personally that he has been an incredibly effective liaison between the professional archaeological community and landowners, businesses, and other interested parties in Louisiana. His research has helped to make archaeology here in the Southeast and Louisiana more visible, and has directly contributed to the long-term preservation of the archaeological record in the southeastern United States. So once again, please join me in honoring Joe.

President Galloway then turned the floor over to Judith Knight of the University of Alabama Press. She spoke about the **Classics in Southeastern Archaeology Series**, of which the C. B. Moore Moundville reprints comprised the first volume. She noted that the two problems with initiating the series were getting funds to help with publication and finding pristine copies of the originals to reproduce. She thanked SEAC for subventing the cost for the Moore volume. John O'Hear kindly loaned her his original Moundville volumes, which had to be unbound, photographed, and rebound, over a period of about two years. In return for this, the officers of SEAC decided that he should get some reward, so his originals were professionally clothbound and signed by all current SEAC officers and the past two Presidents. Judy presented the signed, bound volume to John, thanking him for the University of Alabama Press and SEAC.

Executive Officer I Dick Jefferies then announced that the 1996 **SEAC Public Outreach Award** for \$1,000 had been awarded to Linda Derry of the Alabama Historical Commission, for a workshop entitled, "Facilitator Training for Project Archaeology." Four proposals were submitted.

Dick also announced the results of the 1996 Great Spirits of SEAC competition. Mary Lucas Powell was the organizer of this event, and served as the Recording Secretary. Judges were Dick Jefferies, Dolph Widmer, and Ken Sassaman. The awards were as follows:

Red Wine - "Fisher Ridge Cellarmaster Reserve" submitted by Bob Maslowski, USCOE Huntington District

White Wine - "Biltmore Estate" submitted by the North Carolina Archaeological Council

Beer - "Orange Blossom Special" submitted by Melissa Reams

Moonshine - "West (By God) Virginia" submitted by Lee Hutchinson-Neff

Special Mention - "Jus des Cerises" (Cherry Bouree) submitted by Jon Gibson

Dick noted that, after 14 years of faithful service, Mary Lucas Powell had announced her retirement as a judge in the Great Spirits of SEAC competition. Dolph Widmer and Ken Sassaman will take over the future management of this event.

Program Chair Ian Brown took a poll by applause of whether members enjoyed attending the various "state" parties that had been encouraged by the conference organizers. The results indicated that members from Florida, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama enthusiastically enjoyed such get-togethers at this meeting. Ian expressed the hope that this tradition will continue at future meetings, fostering more personal interaction between members.

Ian also reported the results of the **poster session**, which had been suggested by Mary Lucas Powell. There were six entries. A committee selected one poster for an award. The winner was entitled "Mortuary Activities in Appalachia: The War Creek Cemetery (40Hk9) of East Tennessee," by Hugh B. Matternes, Betty Duggan, and Spence Meyers, all of the University of Tennessee.

Jim Knight and Margie Scarry then presented the results of the **Student Paper Competition**. Jim noted that this is the fifth year of the competition. The books donated for prizes during that time have numbered 799, with an approximate value of \$12,917. Jim expressed his appreciation to the donors who have made the book prize possible, and felt that it was important that their names be read into the record: Academic Press, University of Alabama Press, University of Alabama Museums Office

of Archaeological Services, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Center for American Archeology Press, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, University of Florida Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, University Presses of Florida, Garrow and Associates, University of Georgia Press, University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky (W. S. Webb Museum and Program for Cultural Resource Assessment), Louisiana State University Press, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, National Park Service, University of Nebraska Press, North Carolina Archaeological Council, University of North Carolina Press, University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Archaeological Society of Ohio, Oklahoma Archeological Survey, Peabody Museum Press, University of Pennsylvania Press, Plenum Press, Smithsonian Institution Press, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Tennessee Valley Authority, University of West Florida, University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, Birmingham Public Library, University of Tennessee Press, and the West Virginia Archaeological Society.

Jim noted that this year the award consists of 183 volumes with a retail value of \$3,527, the largest ever. He then turned the floor over to Margie, who thanked Jim for putting the book prize together. She also thanked Mark Williams, Nancy White, and Janet Levy for helping read and judge the papers. She then announced the winner: Jason F. McBrayer, a student at Tulane University, for his paper "Elite Polygyny in the Southeastern Chiefdoms."

RESOLUTIONS

Jefferson Chapman read the following resolution:

WHEREAS Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis was one of the founders of southeastern archaeology and is synonymous with Tennessee archaeology; and WHEREAS Madeline's commitment to education has made archaeology and Tennessee's past accessible to and better understood by the lay public; and WHEREAS Madeline's many contributions to our discipline were recognized by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in 1995 with the Distinguished Service Award; BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns her death on July 4, 1996, and extends condolences to her family.

Bob Mainfort read the following resolution:

WHEREAS Ken Sassaman has served as the Editor of *Southeastern Archaeology* during the past three years, maintaining high scholarly standards and a punctual production schedule, even while increasing the length of the journal

and thereby forcing the readership to invest even more of their already non-existent free time in perusal of professional pedantry; BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference offers its sincere thanks to Ken for his unflagging efforts and offers him best wishes as he makes the transition from omnipotent editor of the written word to the humble and obedient scribe of the SEAC ruling elite.

Ken Sassaman read the following resolution:

WHEREAS C. Clifford Boyd, Jr., has completed with distinction two consecutive terms as *Newsletter* Editor for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference; and WHEREAS each of the 12 Newsletters issued under his guidance was delivered on time and in flawless condition; and WHEREAS his diligence and professionalism ensured that members were always informed of important business and events, and therefore cultivated for collectivism and participation; BE IT SO RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its appreciation and public congratulations to Cliff Boyd for a job very well done.

Hester Davis read the following resolution:

WHEREAS Margaret Scarry has given of her wise counsel with quiet assurance during the past two years as Executive Officer II; and WHEREAS she has taken over the sometimes rewarding (although not as rewarding as to the students), sometimes thankless task of the Student Paper Competition for 1996 and hereafter; BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference thanks her for her past and future service.

Paul Welch presented the following resolution (in the name of the Executive Committee):

WHEREAS Pat Galloway has ably fulfilled the office of President of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference for two years; and WHEREAS she has skillfully begun to lead SEAC into a closer engagement with contemporary Native American communities, a process she will continue as the chair of our Native American Affairs Committee; and WHEREAS she has presided over SEAC's expansion into the global capital market; and WHEREAS her election as President was not, as she has claimed, a mistake; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that SEAC gratefully acknowledges her service to our organization.

Amy L. Young read the following resolution (on behalf of Sissel Schroeder):

WHEREAS Dr. Vernon James (Jim) Knight resuscitated the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Student Book Prize, originally conceived by Dr. Stephen Williams; and WHEREAS Dr. Knight's solicitations of book publishers have caused the value of the prize to double since 1992 when he first chaired the Student Paper Competition Committee; and WHEREAS the literally, and literary, weighty nature of this award so greatly enhances the libraries of its recipients; BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in general and the recipients of the Prize in particular acknowledge and thank Dr. Knight for his tremendous efforts to make the SEAC Student Book Prize the honor that it is.

Pat Galloway read the following resolution:

WHEREAS the 1996 Birmingham meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference has proved not only popular in attracting a large number of attendees but also so smoothly run that its machinery seems invisible; and WHEREAS the program has provided a series of challenging and interesting symposia and general sessions whose quality has made it hard to choose; and WHEREAS Jim and Judith Knight and Ian Brown have provided us not only with State homecoming parties but also DREAMLAND BARBECUE; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we extend to them our heartfelt thanks for their efforts.

President Galloway then asked for a motion to adopt the resolutions by voice vote. A motion was made and seconded. The motion carried unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS

On behalf of Coastal Environments, Inc. and the Museum of Natural Sciences at LSU, Rich Weinstein invited the Southeastern Archaeological Conference to Baton Rouge for the **1997 meeting**, November 5-8. The hotel will be the Radisson in Baton Rouge. Rich noted that there are a couple of "treats" planned along the river front, along with other enjoyable events. Becky Saunders is Program Chair, and Rich Weinstein and David Kelley are in charge of local arrangements.

Ken Sassaman invited the members to the 1998 meeting in Greenville, South Carolina, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The dates will be November 11-15, 1998.

President Galloway invited members to consider hosting meetings in 1999 and beyond. She then turned

over the gavel as President to Hester Davis, who promptly invited the members to the cash bar and adjourned the meeting at 6:36.

Treasurer's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1996

(submitted by Paul D. Welch, SEAC Treasurer)

The financial report this year assumes a different look from previous years. One change is due to an accounting technicality. In previous years we distinguished between two classes of assets, Unrestricted and Restricted. The Restricted assets consisted of the Life and Family Life membership payments plus earnings therefrom. However, there does not appear to be any written basis for distinguishing any of our assets as being "Restricted."

According to the accountant who reviewed our financial statement, the term "Restricted" means that the person(s) who gives the assets to us provides a written and thereby legally binding restriction on our use of the assets, a restriction that SEAC cannot alter. People who pay Life/Family Life dues to SEAC simply give us a check, without any additional document that stipulates a restriction on our use of the money. Furthermore, our Articles of Incorporation, our Bylaws, and minutes of past Business Meetings and meetings of the Executive Committee do not contain any record that either the SEAC membership or the Executive Committee has ever placed any restriction on the use of Life/Family Life money. Our practice has been to invest these funds plus the earnings they have produced, but this is not a formal policy enacted by the Executive Committee or SEAC as a whole. We do not intend to change this practice, but the lack of any externally imposed restrictions on these assets means we cannot call them "Restricted."

Since our accountant this year does not recognize any Restricted assets, but the previous year's financial statement did recognize a class of Restricted assets, the accountant cannot make a comparison between our financial position this year and last. The accountant-reviewed statement printed below, therefore, only provides figures for this year. You will find that the FY 96 year-end assets total \$122,299, up from the \$114,149 of total assets reported in the *Newsletter* a year ago. By my calculations (not reviewed by our accountant), the Life/Family Life monies have increased by \$3,301 (from \$31,276 to \$34,577). At its April meeting the SEAC Executive Committee will discuss whether to create a formal basis for distinguishing between the Life/Family Life money and other assets.

Another difference in this year's financial statement is the addition of the "Unrealized (loss) on investments" line in the Statement of Activities. The reported loss is due to a decline in the market value of CDs and Treasury

Statement of Financial Position for the year ended October 31, 1996

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash (checking, money market, short-term CD)	\$ 24,952
Investments (stock mutual funds, CDs, Treasury strips)	79,582
Interest Receivable	1,048
Inventory, at cost	<u>16,717</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 122,299</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Current Liabilities:	
Unearned Revenues (dues paid in advance)	\$ 840
Net Assets Unrestricted	<u>\$ 121,459</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>\$ 122,299</u>

Statement of Activities

CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	
REVENUES, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT	
Dues	\$ 23,055
Special Events, net of expenses (95 meeting, Moore volume)	3,721
Interest and dividends	4,876
Unrealized <loss> on investments	<210>
Other (mailing label sales, ads, general contributions)	157
TOTAL REVENUE, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT	<u>31,599</u>
EXPENSES	
Program Expense (Publications, Outreach Grant)	21,501
Management Expense	<u>1,588</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>23,089</u>
INCREASE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	8,510
NET ASSETS, November 1, 1995	<u>112,949</u>
NEW ASSETS, October 31, 1996	<u>\$121,459</u>
<u>Appendix A</u>	
Publications Sales Report	
Sales	\$ 1,061
Expenses:	
Postage	<165>
Supplies	<12>
Transfer to Alabama Archaeological Society	<u><24></u>
Net Profit	<u>\$ 860</u>

Cash Balance at November 1, 1995	\$ 678
Sales	\$ 1,061
Expenses	<201>
Transfer to SEAC Treasurer	<1,000>
Cash Balance at October 31, 1996	\$ 538

Appendix B

Annual Meeting, Knoxville, TN, November 1995

Revenues:	
Registration	\$ 17,740
Expenses:	
Hotel charges	6,470
Name badges	87
SAA Exhibit	450
SEAC Executive Comm. Meeting	56
Reception	867
Keynote Speaker	1,000
Printing & postage	3,644
Bank charges	141
Dance (band)	1,700
Refunds	435
Miscellaneous	29
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 14,879</u>

Conference Net Profit in FY 96 (does not include \$300 payment made and charged in FY 95)	<u>\$ 2,861</u>
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SEAC Budget for Fiscal Year 1997 (1 Nov 96-31 Oct 97)

Revenue, Unrestricted:	
Student dues	2,685
Regular dues (net of refunds)	13,400
Family dues (net of refunds)	1,170
Inst. Dues (net of refunds)	3,850
Regular Life dues	300
Family Life dues	300
General contributions	0
Labels income	0
Advertising income	0
Unrealized capital gains	2,420
Interest income (including interest receivable)	4,100
Net distributions from stock funds	50
Publication sales, net	860
96 Meeting profit	2,000
Gross Revenue	<u>\$31,135</u>
Expenses:	
Cost of Publications to Members	22,550
Office expense	700
Bank charges	190
Corporate filing fee	20
C.B. Moore volume	2,100
CPA review & tax form prep.	850
SEAC Outreach Grant	1,000
Total Expenses	<u>\$ 27,410</u>
Net Income <loss>	<u>\$ 3,725</u>

obligations that were purchased several years ago, rather than to any loss on our mutual fund investments (which yielded +1.8% in FY 96). In previous years the financial statements carried these investments at their nominal, face values rather than at their market values; the difference between those face values and the (lower) market values is the unrealized loss. The Executive Committee at its meeting in Nov. 1996, approved a switch to accounting for these investments at their market value rather than their nominal, face value. I hasten to add that these unrealized losses are exactly that: unrealized. We would lose money if we sold those assets now, but if we hold them till their maturity (which we plan to do) the market values will approach and finally equal the face value, and there will be no actual loss.

Editor's Annual Report (submitted by Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Editor)

This is my final report as journal editor. Since the last SEAC meeting, two issues of *Southeastern Archaeology* were mailed to the membership: Volume 14(2) was mailed in January 1996, and Volume 15(1) was mailed in May 1996. Pageproofs for Volume 15(2) were returned last week, and I expect delivery of bound copy next month. If anyone is experiencing problems in receiving the journal or the newsletter, direct your concerns to SEAC Treasurer Paul Welch.

Since November 1995, I received 21 manuscripts for review. Decisions on seven additional papers were pending results of peer review. Of these 28 total papers, 16 were accepted for publication, 11 were rejected, and one remains pending. The acceptance rate of 59 percent for this batch is up a few points over previous years. The number of submissions also increased slightly over last year. Together with a rise in the average length of accepted papers, these increases are supporting continued expansion in journal size. At 155 pages in length, Volume 15(2), my last issue, will be some 35 pages longer than any previous issue.

Lynne Sullivan continued this year with her excellent work as book review editor. Eighteen book reviews and 19 book notes were published in the last two issues; another 12 reviews and five notes will appear in the next issue. We are all fortunate that Lynne has agreed to continue as book review editor under Bob Mainfort. So, if you are interested in reviewing books and feel you are being overlooked as a prospective reviewer, please talk to Lynne.

Newsletter editor Cliff Boyd succeeded, as usual, in issuing two issues of the *SEAC Newsletter* on time and in perfect order. Volume 38(1) was mailed in March, and Volume 38(2) in late September. After six years of superb service, Cliff is turning over the *Newsletter* editor's desk to Greg Waselkov. Please submit your news, announcements, and short research reports to Greg, following the usual schedule (February 15th for April issue; August 1st for October issue).

I close by extending my appreciation to Associate Editors Lynne Sullivan, Cliff Boyd, and Eugene Futato for their fine efforts. It has been a true pleasure to work with these outstanding professionals. I extend thanks, too, to all the authors and referees who contributed their hard work and thoughtful insight to the well-being of our journal. Institutional support for my job as editor has been provided generously by Mark Brooks and Richard Brooks at my home office at the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, and by Bruce Rippeteau, State Archaeologist and Director of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

It is now my distinct pleasure to turn over the reins to Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., your new journal editor. I ask that you give to Bob all the support and professional assistance I have enjoyed as your editor. I know he will do a superb job for you.

Newsletter Editor's Annual Report (submitted by Cliff Boyd, SEAC Newsletter Editor)

Volumes 38(1) [April] and 38(2) [October] of the *SEAC Newsletter* were mailed to the membership on time. Both issues were large—36 and 40 pages, respectively. The October *Newsletter* has an up-to-date SEAC membership directory, which should be very helpful for those of us who are constantly searching for someone's address or phone number. Any corrections to this directory should be directed to Paul Welch. I would like to thank Paul and Jeff Mitchem for being so efficient and punctual with their Treasurer's and Secretary's reports for the April *Newsletter*. I especially want to thank Ken Sassaman for being a great Editor. Finally, special thanks go to Carolyn Sutphin for typing and organizing the *Newsletter* with such skill for six years. I wish Gregory Waselkov the best of luck during his tenure as *SEAC Newsletter* Editor.

Student Paper Competition Winner (submitted by Vernon J. Knight, Jr.)

The Conference extends its hearty congratulations to the 1996 winner of the Student Paper Competition. This is Mr. Jason F. McBrayer, a second-year graduate student at Tulane University, whose paper, "Elite Polygyny in the Mississippian Chiefdoms," was judged the best of nine entrants on the program of the Birmingham meeting.

Since the SEAC paper competition was revived in 1992, an award consisting of books contributed by publishers has gone to the winning student whose paper is presented at the annual meeting of the Conference. The papers are submitted beforehand to a panel of judges that is currently chaired by Dr. Margaret Scarry of the University of North Carolina (for details, see the flyer enclosed in this issue). The estimated value of the book prize has risen steadily, and constitutes a nice addition to the library of a deserving student member of SEAC. A list of previous winners and book prizes is given below.

SEAC Student Paper Competition, 1992-Present, Winners and Awards

Year	Winner And Paper Title	Tot. Volumes	Est. Value
1992	Amy Lambeck Young, "An Analysis of Nails from the Gibbs House Site"	73	\$1,465.00
1993	Patrick J. Jones, "Lake of the Tasensa: A Report on a Recent Survey of Lake St. Joseph, Louisiana"	138	\$2,458.00
1994	Mary Beth Trubitt, "The Formation of House Floor and Fill Assemblages in the Mississippian American Bottom, Illinois"	161	\$2,669.00
1995	Sissel Schroeder, "Ancient Landscapes and Sociopolitical Change in the Southern American Bottom, Illinois"	171	\$2,798.00
1996	Jason F. McBrayer, "Elite Polygyny in the Mississippian Chiefdoms"	183	\$3,527.00

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pigeon Key Foundation Course Offered

Mote Marine Laboratory and the Pigeon Key Foundation will offer an "Introduction to Underwater Archaeology," 20-24 July, 1997 (Diane Silvia Mueller, Instructor). This course will serve as an introduction to archaeological method and theory as applied to submerged cultural resources. Fieldwork will focus on the waters surrounding Pigeon Key, Florida, an early twentieth-century camp for the construction and maintenance of the Flagler Railroad, now a National Historic District. The project will involve intensive survey and mapping of submerged cultural resources. An exhibit for the new museum on the island is planned based on this work.

The course cost is \$450.00, which includes tuition, room and board at Pigeon Key. Students must provide their own snorkeling equipment. The course is open to college students at any level and to the general public. Course credit is possible through the student's home institution; inquire about details. For more information and application materials, contact Dr. Dan Gallagher, Education Director, Pigeon Key Foundation, P.O. Box 500130, Marathon, FL 33050 (phone/fax: 305-289-0025/1065; email: dangall50@aol.com).

Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy Newsletter Resuscitated

The Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy (LAC) has revived its *Newsletter* with the January 1997 issue, which describes a successful application of a servitude, a legal contract to preserve a Confederate outpost, McGehee's Camp, built early in 1862 to protect New Orleans's downriver approach. The LAC accepted this servitude from a large private development firm, Mitchell Homes. This arrangement, the first time a Civil War site in Louisiana has been preserved on private land, can provide a model for other preservation easements and servitudes across the Southeast. The LAC is also offering financial assistance to The Archaeological Conservancy, a national non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of archaeological sites, in their efforts to acquire Watson Brake, a 5500-year-old mound complex in Ouachita

Parish. For membership information, contact the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy at P.O. Box 82002, Baton Rouge, LA 70884-2002.

Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize (submitted by Frederic W. Gleach, Secretary-Treasurer, American Society for Ethnohistory)

For the best book-length work in ethnohistory, the awards committee of the American Society for Ethnohistory has awarded the 1996 Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin Prize to Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History), for her book, *Choctaw Genesis, 1500-1700*, published by the University of Nebraska Press, in 1995.

The University of Illinois Historic Archaeologist Position

The Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP), Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois is seeking to fill the position of a senior researcher to develop and enhance the program's historical archaeological research efforts. The program is part of a 39-year cooperative arrangement between the Illinois Department of Transportation and the University of Illinois to carry out archaeological and historical research. It has two dozen full-time professional career employees and focuses its research on the history and prehistory of Illinois. Employees are staff members of the University and receive full benefits and rights.

Responsibilities: The individual will develop historic research proposals, perform archaeological excavations, do material analysis, and prepare professional reports and publications. Partial responsibilities for personnel supervision and budget management. Primary focus of this position is to develop ITARP's historical archaeology research capabilities, produce high quality archaeological research reports, and promote the study of historical resources within Illinois through publications, professional papers, and participation in professional and public activities.

Qualifications: Graduate degree in anthropology, history, or archaeology with a specialty in historic archaeology, preferably focusing on 19th century agrarian

resources; a demonstrated record of successful report completion and professional publications; experience in project management; and a minimum of 5 years of professional experience.

Applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Please send cover letter and resumes to: Ms. Susanne Pechnick, Program Clerk, ITARP - Department of Anthropology, 109 Davenport Hall, 607 South Mathews, University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, Urbana, IL 61801. 217/244-4244.

Arkansas Archeological Survey- University of Arkansas Field School

An archaeological field school will be taught at the Parkin site in northeast Arkansas from July 8 through August 16, 1997. The Parkin site is a 17-acre fortified Mississippian and Protohistoric period village within Parkin Archeological State Park, with laboratory and curation facilities immediately adjacent to the site. Archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence suggests that Parkin is the town of Casqui visited by the Hernando de Soto expedition in June 1541. Previous excavations have revealed that the site was continuously occupied for as long as 500 years.

The 1997 excavations will investigate a portion of the defensive palisade that surrounded the town, and also continue work on sixteenth-century structures in the village area. Students will be taught basic excavation techniques, transit use, mapping, record keeping, laboratory methods, and flotation. Archaeological method and theory and local prehistory will also be addressed.

Students will earn six (6) semester hours (either undergraduate or graduate) in ANTH 4256: Archeological Field Session. Out-of-state tuition is waived for non-University of Arkansas students. Tuition and fees are \$504.00 (undergraduate) and \$846.00 (graduate). There is an additional \$15.00 application fee (\$25.00 for graduate students) for students not enrolled at the University of Arkansas. Students will also be required to pay \$60.00 to cover on-site housing. A hired cook will be provided, but students will be responsible for food costs.

Deadline for receipt of applications is May 31, 1997. Enrollment is limited to 24 students. For further information and applications, contact: Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Parkin Archeological State Park, P.O. Box 241, Parkin, AR 72373-0241. Telephone: (401) 755-2119. E-mail: jmitchem@comp.uark.edu

Quapaw Tribe Selects Reburial Area at Parkin

On November 1 and 2, 1996, tribal leaders and religious elders of the Quapaw (O-Gah-Pah) Tribe selected and consecrated a reburial area near the Parkin site in northeast Arkansas. Located in Parkin Archeological State Park, this area will be used to rebury human skeletal remains

uncovered in excavations at the adjacent Parkin site. A Memorandum of Agreement between the Tribe, the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey specifies that human remains encountered during excavations at the Parkin site will be reburied in this location after bioarchaeological studies are completed.

The November activities included selection of the reburial area by religious elders Ed Quapaw and Jess McKibben. The location was then blessed during a prayer ceremony, which included spreading tobacco and a cedar smoke ceremony. Additional smoke ceremonies were conducted in the archaeological laboratory and museum exhibits in the Visitor Information Center. Individual participants also went through a cedar smoke ceremony.

In addition to the religious leaders, other Quapaws attending the ceremony were Tribal Chairman Leonard Smith, Council Member Antoine King, Arkansas Tribal Representative Carrie Wilson, and her sons Solomon and Benjamin. Arkansas Archeological Survey Director Thomas J. Green, State Archeologist Hester Davis, Parkin Station Archeologist Jeffrey M. Mitchem, and Parkin Research Assistant Timothy S. Mulvihill were also present, as were Parkin Archeological State Park Superintendent Grady Spann, other State Park personnel, news media, and members of the general public.

The first reburial is planned for latter in 1997. The Quapaw religious leaders will conduct appropriate ceremonies at that time.

Summer Internships in Historical Archaeology

The Hermitage will host its ninth year of internships in historical archaeology during the summer of 1997. Interested students may apply for either five-week or two-week sessions. Participants receive room, board, and a stipend of \$200 per week.

FIVE-WEEK SESSIONS: Intended for advanced undergraduates and early-phase graduate students who have had some field training in archaeology and who are looking for more experience in a research-oriented setting. Dates: Session I, June 2-July 6; Session II, July 14-August 17.

TWO-WEEK SESSIONS: Intended primarily for advanced undergraduates and graduate students in such fields as History, African-American Studies, American Studies, Folklore, and Geography who are interested in gaining exposure to the archaeological study of the recent past. No archaeological experience necessary. Dates: Session A, June 23-July 6; Session B, July 21-August 3; Session C, August 4-17.

Field work in 1997 will continue investigations of Hermitage dwelling sites occupied by African-American slaves. Interns will participate in all phases of field excavation and laboratory processing of finds. Applicants should be aware that this internship primarily involves long hours of digging in hot, humid, and dirty conditions.

Application is by letter, which should include a summary of education and research experience and a statement detailing your specific interest in the program. Be sure to indicate if you are applying for the two- or five-week internship, and include a first and second session preference. Applicants must have a letter of recommendation sent under separate cover. If you would like to be notified once your application is complete, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped postcard. Send letters and inquiries to: Dr. Larry McKee, The Hermitage, 4580 Rachel's Lane, Hermitage, TN 37076.

All application materials, including the letter of recommendation, must be received by April 10. All applicants will be notified of selection decisions no later than May 1.

The J. Raymond Williams Memorial Scholarship in Public Archaeology

The University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, is pleased to announce the J. Raymond Williams Memorial Scholarship in Public Archaeology. The Scholarship is named in honor of the late Professor Ray Williams, who dedicated his career to training students in public archaeology and was instrumental in establishing the internationally recognized program at USF. The purpose of the scholarship is to train African American students in public archaeology, with an emphasis on the African heritage of the Southeast, Florida, or the Caribbean.

The scholarship provides support for two years of graduate study at USF leading to an M.A. degree in public archaeology. The total value of the award is approximately \$19,000 per year, which includes a tuition waiver, departmental assistant ship, Graduate Equal Opportunity Grant (GEOG), and a small fund for books and other expenses.

Application deadline for Fall 1997 is February 15. For further information contact Brent R. Weisman, (813) 974-0780, e-mail: bweisman@luna.cas.usf.edu

Information Sought

Stephen Williams, emeritus Peabody Professor from Harvard, is now living in Santa Fe, NM and working on Yazoo Delta Archaeology and History for a volume he is preparing. One of his current research interests is on "Trails, Pathways, or Traces" connecting the Yazoo area to other parts of the Southeast. If you care to share information or ideas with him, please contact him at P.O. Box 22354, Santa Fe, NM 87502 or email: stevewark@aol.com

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Mid-South Archaeological Conference, June 7-8, 1997. This year's conference will meet at the Museum at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro, Arkansas. The

program will be divided into three parts: (1) Three invited papers by tribal representatives (Choctaw, Tunica-Biloxi, and Quapaw) on Native American Reaction to Archaeology in the Mid-South; (2) 14 invited papers on History of Archaeology in the Mid-South; and (3) 12 volunteered papers on Current Research in the Mid-South on Sunday morning. There will be a special display of the Sloan site Paleo-Indian artifacts.

Saturday evening there will be a dinner party at the Morses' residence. We expect to have barbecued pork, which evidently is a Mid-South tradition. In addition we plan to have a keg of good beer and some champagne. We also will have chicken, pasta, and various vegetables and salads. Those giving invited papers will not be expected to pay the \$10 charge for their meal and beverages. We will appreciate any donations to help pay for food and beverage. Also planned is a jazz group led by the internationally known jazz trumpeter, Gary Gazaway.

For additional information contact Phyllis and Dan Morse at the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, ASU Station, P. O. Drawer 820, State University, AR 72467. Phone: (501) 972-2071; email: dmorse@quapaw.astate.edu

American Society for Ethnohistory, November 13-16, 1997. The 1997 Annual Meeting will be held at the National Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City, November 13-16, 1997.

Papers, Organized Sessions, Special Events, and Speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 50-100 words on appropriate submission forms and pre-registration fees of US\$40 (regular participants), US\$20 (student or retired participants), or N\$40 (Mexican participants) are due by 6 June 1997. Write for submission forms and return to either: William O. Autry, 1997 ASE Program Co-Chair, P.O. Box 917, Goshen, IN 46527-0917, email: billoa@goshen.edu, voice: (219) 535-7402, FAX: (219) 535-7660; or, Jesus Monjaras, Director de Etnohistoria, INAH, Paseo de la Reforma y Calz. Gandhi, Col. Polanco, CP 11560, Mexico DF, Mexico.

Limited travel funds will be available on a competitive basis for students presenting papers. More detailed abstracts will be required. Write to William O. Autry at the above address for application forms and further details.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

***West Virginia Archeologist* 47(1&2), "The Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia Radiocarbon Database," by Robert F. Maslowski, Charles M. Niquette and Derek M. Wingfield.**

This publication contains 1919 radiocarbon dates for archeological sites and objects in Kentucky, Ohio and

West Virginia. These data represent most radiocarbon dates available for the region up to August 1996. The database is presented in a tabular format in ascending order of radiocarbon age. The database includes site numbers, site names, components, time periods, lab numbers, radiocarbon age, sigma, calibrated age and references.

This publication is available from the West Virginia Archeological Society, P.O. Box 5323, Charleston, WV 25361-0323. The cost is \$12.00 +\$1.50 shipping and handling.

The database and bibliography are also available on disk from Charles M. Niquette, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., 143 Walton Avenue, Lexington, Kentucky 40508, for \$35 + 1.50 shipping and handling.

Handbook of North American Indians, volume 17, Languages, edited by Ives Goddard. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1996.

This tenth of the twenty planned volumes of the *Handbook* contains 957 pages, in 27 chapters, on native languages of North America spoken by American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. The cost is \$74.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954.

OBITUARIES

Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis, 93, died of heart failure on July 4, 1996 in Winter Haven, Florida. Madeline Kneberg and Thomas M. N. Lewis were a team that is synonymous with Tennessee archaeology.

Madeline was born in Moline, Illinois, one of three daughters of Charles and Ann Kneberg. Her father, an artist and interior decorator, encouraged Madeline to draw — a skill that would manifest itself in her later archaeological career. At 21, as an aspiring singer, she went to Italy and lived in Florence for four years where she explored art and music. During this period she decided not to become a singer and returned to Chicago in 1928 to enroll in the school of nursing at Presbyterian Hospital. After graduation, she continued her studies at the University of Chicago majoring in sociology and minoring in psychology. It was here that she met Fay-Cooper Cole who encouraged her to go into physical anthropology, ultimately taking her from a planned career in medicine to one in anthropology. Under Cole, Madeline completed all but her dissertation.

With the creation of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933, there began one of the largest archaeological projects to take place in this country. From 1934 to 1942, federal relief crews under the supervision of archaeologists from the universities of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama conducted excavations on hundreds of sites in the Tennessee River valley and its tributaries. Thomas M. N. Lewis was hired to head the

Tennessee operations, and in 1938 he hired Madeline Kneberg to supervise the archaeology lab at the University of Tennessee.

Until the WPA was dissolved in 1942, Madeline managed 30-40 individuals involved in processing and analyzing the huge quantities of archaeological materials. She and Tom developed and published a detailed laboratory procedures manual that included an attribute-based classification system, techniques for pottery reconstruction, and a system for collections management. As a physical anthropologist, Kneberg examined and classified over 2000 skeletons.

A draft version of the excavations in the Chickamauga Reservoir was completed in the early 1940s, but funds were not available to publish the entire report. Consequently Tom and Madeline chose one site, Hiwassee Island, to publish and *Hiwassee Island: An Archaeological Account of Four Tennessee Indian Peoples* was produced by the University of Tennessee Press in 1946. The landmark archaeological report contained the high scholarship of both authors, but it also contained reconstructions of prehistoric life drawn by Madeline. This commitment to making the past accessible to the layperson is a hallmark of both Madeline and Tom. As they explained: "Plates 98 through 118 are reconstructions originally intended as sketch plans for dioramas and exhibits at The University of Tennessee. They have been incorporated in this publication to serve as aids to the non-professional reader in visualizing certain aspects of aboriginal life on Hiwassee Island."

They made an excellent team. In 1992, Madeline recalled writing together and how "we battled it out, a sentence at a time. I was more for the popular, and he was more academic...He did all the photography. He was much better at grammar than I was because he had a more classical education at Princeton...He of course had seen it all in the field and I hadn't...(but) I think it was as much a joint creation as probably having a child. It's hard to say where a part ends and the other begins."

In 1940 with some hesitancy over the lingering consequences of the Scopes trial, Madeline began teaching courses in anthropology. She and Tom comprised the Division of Anthropology, which became a full-fledged department in 1947. In 1950, Madeline became the first female full professor outside of the College of Home Economics at the University of Tennessee. Madeline was also elected a Fellow of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

The concern by Madeline and Tom for educating the layperson about archaeology is best manifest in the creation of the Tennessee Archaeological Society in 1944. The Society's journal, *Tennessee Archaeologist*, was to be "instrumental in arousing a new interest in the state's prehistory, and in encouraging a state-wide cooperation." Society meetings and journal articles presented the culture

history of the state and encouraged proper recovery and recording of archaeological materials. Madeline and Tom were always available to identify objects, visit sites, and work with a vocational archaeologists. In fact, my father and I joined the society in 1952 and it was through Madeline's encouragement and instruction that I went on to study anthropology and pursue an archaeological career.

In the 1950s, Madeline was especially active in the planning and construction of the Oconoluftee Indian Village in Cherokee, North Carolina. The reconstructed 18th-century Cherokee village employed many Cherokee craftspeople in the revival and promotion of traditional arts and crafts.

The culmination of the efforts of Madeline and Tom to interpret the Indian history of Tennessee came in 1958 with the publication of *Tribes That Slumber: Indian Times in the Tennessee Region*. Profusely illustrated with drawings by Madeline, the book has been among the ten best sellers for the University of Tennessee Press with almost 18,000 copies sold to date.

In 1937, Tom Lewis wrote: "Since all of the archaeological materials assembled at the University during the past four years have been recovered under thoroughly scientific conditions, the collection may be regarded as rather unique from the educational aspect. When a museum building is made available for the display of this material it will be possible to present an enlightening picture of the manner of living practiced by the prehistoric Indian groups of early Tennessee." This passion for a museum was taken up by Madeline and the two continued to lobby and plan. Finally in 1954, the University Museum Committee made decisive steps towards establishing a Hall of Tennessee Natural History. The next year a bequest from Judge John and Ellen McClung Green in memory of her father, made a museum possible, and the Frank H. McClung Museum was completed in 1961.

The same year, at age 65, Tom Lewis decided to retire, and, after what Madeline called the longest courtship on record, they married. Their final contribution to Tennessee archaeology, published that year under the names Lewis and Lewis, was *Eva: An Archaic Site*. They retired to Winter Haven, Florida, where, after an intensive 23 years of archaeology, they pursued other activities.

In 1995 at the 52nd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Madeline was appropriately honored: "...WHEREAS the breadth of her endeavors clearly demonstrate that Madeline Kneberg Lewis is indeed a 'complete archaeologist,' a 'founding mother' of southeastern archaeology, and a role model for all archaeologists; NOW THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN TO ALL that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference confers on Madeline D. Kneberg Lewis its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, and thanks her for her



enduring contributions to southeastern archaeology, including her groundbreaking work to instill in the public an appreciation and understanding of the diverse and rich archaeological heritage of the Tennessee Valley."

Acknowledgments: I am indebted to and appreciate the recent biographical work on Madeline Kneberg Lewis by Hester Davis, Rochelle Marrinan, Lynette Nyman, Lynne Sullivan, and Nancy White. (submitted by Jefferson Chapman, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.)

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- 1995 *The Prehistory of the Chickamauga Basin in Tennessee* (2 vols.). Compiled and edited by Lynne P. Sullivan, University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. [Includes several chapters authored by Kneberg].
- Miscellaneous unattributed publications:
- Kneberg served as co-editor, with T. M. N. Lewis, of the *Tennessee Archaeologist* in the early 1950s. During this time, they initiated a section entitled "Editors' Notes" in which they reported on various amateur collections, unusual artifacts, and the like. In the late 1950s, the journal added additional editorial staff, and Kneberg served as Assistant Editor. The "Editors' Notes" section continued during this time. Kneberg and Lewis resigned from their editorial positions upon leaving Tennessee in 1961.
- William Hulse Sears** (1920-1996), Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University, died December 20, 1996, at his home in Vero Beach, Florida.
- Bill was born on Long Island, and entered the University of Chicago in 1939 to study anthropology and archaeology, but this was interrupted by service in the Marine Corps from 1942 - 1945. He returned to Chicago and received his MA in 1947 (skipping the BA). He then entered the University of Michigan in 1948, and that summer he and his wife, Elsie, went off to Georgia to work at Kolomoki, beginning a 45 year commitment to the archeology of the southeast. He received his Ph.D. in 1951, the year that the first of four monographs on his

Kolomoki work was published by the University of Georgia Press. The fourth and final report, issued in 1956 remains a classic. In 1955, he joined the staff of the Florida Museum of Natural History, and in 1964 he moved to Florida Atlantic University where he was appointed Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the newly founded university. While at FAU, he spent several seasons excavating at the Fort Center site. He remained at FAU until his retirement in 1982. [A fuller obituary will appear in the AAA and SAA newsletters]

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD GIVEN POSTHUMOUSLY TO BILL SEARS

Hester A. Davis
President, SEAC

It will be to my eternal regret that I failed to complete the plan for giving Bill Sears the SEAC's Distinguished Service Award before his death. I had talked with his son-in-law Karl Steinen (of West Georgia College) at the SEAC meeting in Birmingham, and agreed that, as a prerogative of the President, Bill was a worthy recipient of this award made at the discretion of the President. Jerry Milanich then prepared the following citation (the initial paragraphs of which are included in the formal obituary above). The citation was presented to Bill's wife, Elsie, in January.

* * * * *

The Southeastern Archeological Conference is pleased to honor William H. Sears with its Distinguished Service Award. Bill Sear's career in southeastern archeology spans almost six decades, from the 1940s to the 1990s.

A native of New York, Bill received his doctoral degree from the University of Michigan in 1951. The next year would mark the end of five field seasons of excavations at the Kolomoki site, the subject of his dissertation. The results of Bill's work at Kolomoki were published in four monographs by the University of Georgia Press.

Bill's research interests reached well beyond Kolomoki. His 1947 University of Chicago master's thesis sought to synthesize the prepottery cultures of the eastern US. By the mid-1950s, he had published articles with titles such as "What is the Archaic," "A Late Archaic Horizon on the Atlantic Coastal Plain," as well as "Ceramic Development in the South Appalachian Province," "Creek and Cherokee Culture in the 18th Century," and "The Kasita Site."

Most of these early publications were written between 1948 and 1954 when Bill was teaching at the University of Georgia. In 1954, he left that post for one year at Hofstra College on Long Island, before heading south again and accepting a curatorial position at the Florida State Museum (now the Florida Museum of Natural History).

During the next 10 years, Bill investigated a large number of Florida sites: Turner River on the southwest coast; the Browne Tract sites near Jacksonville; Melton Mound and 8AI296, a Seminole site, both near Gainesville; the Grant site; MacKenzie Mound; Bayshore Homes (aka Lighthouse Mound); Weeden Island; Bluffton; Tucker; and on and on.

During those years, Bill received a grant from the National Science Foundation for "An Investigation of Prehistoric Processes on the Gulf Coastal Plain." Over a three-year period he surveyed sites and examined collections from Florida to Texas, in addition to revisiting data collected by C. B. Moore and other early archeologists and collectors.

Bill's field work, especially the observations made in the NSF project, his earlier Kolomoki excavations, and the anthropological expertise he developed at Chicago and Michigan, led him on a quest to explain southeastern prehistory and to place archeological data in a theoretical framework. Perhaps the most seminal theoretical contributions in the southeast came out of Bill's typewriter in the 1950s and early 1960s, in the form of articles such as: "The Sociopolitical Organization of Pre-Columbian Cultures on the Gulf Coastal Plain," "Settlement Patterns in Eastern United States," "Ceramic Systems and Eastern Archaeology," "The Study of Social and Religious Systems in North American Archaeology," and "The State in Certain Areas and Periods of the Prehistoric Southeastern United States."

In the early 1960s, Sears became interested in investigating the huge earthwork sites affiliated with the Belle Glade culture of the Lake Okeechobee Basin. To get nearer to the focus of his research, the Fort Center site in Glades County, Bill moved in 1964 to Florida Atlantic University, where he became chair and founder of the Anthropology Department. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Bill supervised excavations at Fort Center, seeking to document the site over time and to explain its economic base. In many ways, this was an even larger project than Kolomoki. Following several preliminary articles, a final report in book form was published by the University Press of Florida in 1982. The Fort Center book was greeted with accolades by Bill's peers, including Richard MacNeish, Michael Coe, and Gordon Willey. (The volume has recently been reprinted).

Excavations, written reports, theoretical contributions - can there be more? Little known to many of his colleagues is the important leadership role Bill played in the development of what is now cultural resource management in the 1950s and 1960s. In 1956, Bill was instrumental in having the Governor of Florida name a Highway Archaeological Salvage Committee to monitor road construction and its impact on archaeological sites. From that year until 1963, Bill chaired this committee. Recognizing the need for an agency which could devote

full time to this task, Sears and others wrote legislation in 1961 which established an Office of State Archaeologist. The legislation passed, but without funding, leading to continued lobbying efforts and ultimately resulting in the creation of the Florida Division of Archives, History and Management, the predecessor of Florida's highly successful Bureau of Historical Research.

Bill retired from FAU at the end of the 1981-82 academic year. But retirement only meant that he did not get paid for his archeological contributions. His most recent paper, "Mea Culpa," was published in 1992 in *Southeastern Archaeology*. In that article he reworked his chronology for the Kolomoki site, so that it fits with the Swift Creek and Weeden Island dates widely accepted now in the Southeast. As he noted on one reprint he sent to a colleague, "Well, I'm right most of the time."

We can only be glad that Bill Sears was indeed right most of the time. Few of us will ever be AS right or accomplish as much. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is proud to recognize and honor William H. Sears for his sterling contributions to southeastern archeology. (Submitted by Hester A. Davis)

CURRENT RESEARCH

As described in the "Editor's Comment" on the first page of this *Newsletter*, state coordinators will now assemble reports on current research for each issue. Please send updates on your research activities to the appropriate state coordinators, who are:

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Texas: Timothy K. Pertula, 10101 Woodhaven Drive, Austin, TX 78753-4346, PHONE: (512) 873-8131, email: tkpfnta@ix.netcom.com

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Alabama (compiled by Bonnie Gums)

During 1996, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., (PCI) of Tuscaloosa, performed numerous studies throughout Alabama, including archaeological testing of six prehistoric sites, archaeological and architectural surveys, and Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentations.

PCI conducted Phase II archaeological testing at three Woodland sites (1MT275, 1MT276, and 1MY277) in Montgomery County for the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT). Testing directed by Paul Jackson revealed that site 1MT277 had an intact occupational midden preserved by a layer of plowzone and topsoil. The other two sites showed evidence of severe

disturbances to the upper levels. However, prehistoric features and 19th-century features were located at both sites. The prehistoric components for all three sites date from the Middle to Late Woodland, possibly Dead River Phase.

Three Late Woodland sites (1WA128, 1WA129, and 1WA152) in Walker County were tested by PCI also under the direction of Paul Jackson. Testing of 1WA128 revealed an undisturbed occupational midden at a base camp. Mechanical stripping in the center of 1WA129 revealed a post mold and a hearth; however, no diagnostic artifacts were found in these features. 1WA152 had an immense artifact distribution across the site. However, features were not detected.

A Phase II archaeological and architectural survey was performed by PCI researchers Kelly Nolte and Dan Pratt in the vicinity of Blossburg, Jefferson County, for ALDOT. Blossburg was established in 1883 by the Coalburg Coal & Coke Company under the supervision of Major Edward M. Tutwiler, who later built a battery of 120 beehive coke ovens in adjacent Cougar Hollow. The Brookside-Pratt Coal Mining Company eventually acquired the Blossburg mines, operating them until 1959. Many residences and commercial buildings remain in Blossburg, and the "E" mine area, with associated loading chute, tipples, and bathhouse, is well-preserved.

PCI's Dan Pratt supervised a Phase II archaeological and architectural survey in the village of Republic, Jefferson County, for ALDOT. This village was once home to hundreds of workers at the nearby Warner #1 coal mine owned by the Republic Iron & Steel Company. Much of the original Republic miners' housing has been demolished, and the machinery at the Warner #1 mine has been almost entirely removed. Documentation focused on mapping the hoist remains, the original slope and shaft entrances, and the relocation of coke oven foundations. An architectural structures assessment was conducted by Kelly Nolte of PCI in portions of the Lincoln Mills Village Historic District in Huntsville. Kelly Nolte also directed a reconnaissance survey of 850 World War II military and civilian works at U.S. Army Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal. Recommendations were made for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and additional HABS documentation for several areas and structures in the study area. One building and two areas were recommended for further study because of associations with the Cold War.

PCI (Kelly Nolte and Dan Pratt) performed an Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level I documentation of the Taylor-Cook house (ca. 1834-1840) located in Talladega County for ALDOT. The Taylor-Cook house represents a very late vernacular application of the Federal high style in a rural setting. The first occupants of the house, the Jesse Taylor family, were some of the first European settlers in the area after the Creek Indian Wars.

Level I HAER documentation was conducted by PCI (Dan Pratt, principal investigator) for the Gardiner-Warring Knitting Mill (ALDOT) and for five of Alabama's fifteen Memorial bridges. Located in Lauderdale County, the mill was established in 1927 by the Gardiner-Warring Knitting Mill Company (Amsterdam, New York) during the general migration of northern milling industries to the South. The Gardiner-Warring building exemplifies the knitting mills of the early 20th century in the South. Alabama's Memorial bridges (and many miles of new paved roads) were the brainchild of Governor Bibb Graves, who was elected on the campaign slogan "Let's get Alabama out of the mud." The bridges were designed in the late 1920s by Alabama State Engineer Herman H. Houk, and fabricated by the Nashville Bridge Company of Tennessee, the Virginia Bridge & Iron Company in Roanoke, and the M. D. Morgan Company of Opelika, Alabama.

The Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama (USA) has been involved in several archaeological studies in south and central Alabama. Phase III mitigations were conducted at four Late Woodland sites for ALDOT under the direction of George Shorter (project director). The sites (1CK236, 1CK286, 1CK287, and 1CK290), which will be impacted by the proposed widening of Highway 177 near Jackson in Clarke County, are situated on narrow ridges overlooking the Tombigbee River swamp. The Phase III investigations involved the excavation of test units in the midden, mechanical excavation of the remaining midden, and the excavation of all features. The primary occupation areas at three sites (1CK236, 1CK286, and 1CK290) contained numerous storage pits that yielded an intriguing assemblage of artifacts, primarily lithics and ceramics. Excavations at the smallest site (1CK287) produced few artifacts and no features. Although this site is stratified, the layers of cultural material indicate limited occupations. The ceramic assemblages consist of cord marked and simple stamped Late Woodland McLeod types and a few Weeden Island ceramics. The lithic assemblages include an impressive variety of white quartzite Washington points, Tallahatta sandstone points and tools, and large quantities of coastal agate flakes. Although these sites are closely related geographically and chronologically in the Late Woodland McLeod Phase, subtle differences in the site occupation patterns and the artifact assemblages are apparent.

In the summer of 1996, excavations were conducted at the proposed site of the Omnimax Theater on the riverfront in downtown Mobile, one block away from the site of Fort Conde. These investigations were supervised by Bonnie Gums and George Shorter. Excavations nearest the waterfront revealed the structural remains of an 1840s cotton warehouse, millstone paving, a midden from an early 19th-century tavern, and evidence of land

reclamation. The land reclamation feature consisted of sawed timbers laid end to end and covered with clam shell to fill in the marshlands of the Mobile River. The timbers are thought to be fraising (short pointed logs placed around a fortification to repel attackers) salvaged from Fort Conde during its demolition in the 1820s. Excavations further away from the riverfront uncovered a small, post-in-trench building and associated features, such as pits with carbonized corn and wood. Three pits containing pitch or tar resin relate to shipbuilding or repair activities along the waterfront. This occupation dates to the Spanish colonial period (1780-1813), possibly associated with the 1804-1805 residence of Antonio Espejo, who was in charge of His Majesty's Bakery.

In February of 1997, USA archaeologist George Shorter directed archaeological investigations at the Battle-Friedman home in Tuscaloosa. Built in 1835, the Battle-Friedman home served an important role in the social and cultural life of the community. The Tuscaloosa County Preservation Society plans to restore the gardens with a grant from the Alabama Cultural Resources Preservation Trust Fund. Remnants of brick-lined garden paths, exceeding 600 m in length, surround the house. Portions of the walkway were excavated to determine construction details and date. The excavations revealed a layer of plastic and sand had been laid under the path destroying the original brick-lined walkway. This attempt at renovation probably occurred after 1968 when the Battle-Friedman home was donated to the city. A study of historic photographs, the walkway layout, garden style, and the remaining ornamental plants, does suggest a construction date prior to the 1890s.

Arkansas (submitted by Ann M. Early)

In December 1996, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Ouachita National Forest held a two day workshop on prehistoric novaculite quarrying in the Ouachita Mountains. Bedrock novaculite strata were mined by prehistoric people across the southern Ouachita Mountains for perhaps 5,000 years, and novaculite artifacts and waste are found on sites as far away as Louisiana and Mississippi. First recorded by Featherstonhaugh in 1834 and brought to the attention of archeologists by Holmes (1919) after a 1891 visit, these quarries are under documented and virtually unstudied today. Despite common associations only with the area of Hot Springs, quarries are actually distributed across 200 miles of west Arkansas hills. Seventy-four quarry systems, the largest over 4 km long, are currently known and most are in the Ouachita National Forest.

The workshop brought experienced quarry researchers and lithic replicators together with Survey and Forest archeologists, geologists, and GIS specialists to review what was known about the quarries, to visit recently discovered quarries in a remote area of the Forest, and to

help develop research and management plans for the quarries. Participants included Robert Elston from Intermountain Research in Nevada (Great Basin quarries), James Hatch from Pennsylvania State University (Pennsylvania jasper), Harry Shafer from Texas A & M University (Texas chert and Mayan obsidian), Gene Titmus and Jim Woods from Herritt Center for Arts and Science, College of Southern Idaho (lithic replication), Fred Limp (University of Arkansas, Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies), Jami Lockhart (AASurvey GIS), Meeks Etchieson, and Barbara Williams (Ouachita National Forest). Tom Green and Ann M. Early (Arkansas Archeological Survey), who organized the workshop with Etchieson, also attended and will coordinate the final report, which is expected to map out strategies to find, document, and study these sites, and to encourage other archeologists to embark on new research programs in the region.

Florida (submitted by Nancy White)

With support from the Florida Park Service and local citizens, Brent R. Weisman has begun an archaeological and historical survey of pioneer homesteads in Rookery Bay and the upper Ten Thousand Islands on Florida's southwest Gulf Coast. Grad student Tim Lewis spent summer 1996 mapping artifact concentrations and architectural remains and collecting oral history interviews here. Weisman also has initiated a survey of Afro-Cuban sites in Tampa's historic Ybor City district, with funding from the Division of Historical Resources (DHR). Also underway is a two-year study to develop archaeological management guidelines for the Florida Department of Transportation. The study involves field testing of archaeological sensitivity models and development of GIS applications

New USF archaeologist Robert H. Tykot specializes in compositional analysis of lithic, metal, and other materials (e.g., for provenience and technological studies), and of bone chemistry for dietary investigations. He is very interested in collaborating with southeastern archaeologists in such analytical projects.

Nancy White has finished fieldwork on two northwest Florida projects supported by DHR grants. USF student crews tested the Yon mound/village site, recovering abundant evidence of occupation and ceremony from early Mississippian Fort Walton through Lamar times. Survey along the entire Apalachicola River valley in the wake of the record 1994 flooding from tropical storms/hurricanes Alberto, Beryl and Opal revisited known sites to assess impacts and recorded new sites, such as a nineteenth-century shipwreck, chert scatters, and shell middens on bluffs and in the lower delta swamps. The survey also included limited testing at the Middle Woodland Porter's Bar mound and the Thick Greenbriar site, an inland riverbank village with Fort Walton and Lower Creek/Seminole components. A recent survey for the

Barrier Island Trust covered all of Dog Island, 7 miles of white sand in the Gulf of Mexico, and documented prehistoric and historic short-term use of barrier islands, including their importance in African-American history.

Illinois (compiled by Brian Butler)

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Center for Archaeological Investigations. Summer 1996 saw the initiation of a multiyear research project by Brian Butler (SIUC) and Charles Cobb (SUNY Binghamton) directed at the Millstone Bluff site in Pope County, Illinois. The work is supported by the Shawnee National Forest (Mary McCorvie) and utilizes the SIUC field school, as well as the Forest Service's Passport in Time program. The site is an unplowed Mississippian village situated on an isolated mesa-like hilltop in the upper reaches of the Bay Creek drainage, about 20 km north of the Ohio River. The site has long been known for its unusual location and excellent preservation, but had never been the object of formal archaeological investigations. The site, with a minimum area of 7,000 m², consists of approximately 26 visible house depressions arranged in tiers around a small plaza that measures about 35 m across. An associated stone box grave cemetery on the east flank of the hilltop was destroyed by relic collectors in the decades prior to 1960 and it is not an object of the current investigations. The site also has three sets of petroglyphs, including a number of classic Mississippian motifs.

Prior to the main field work, Berle Clay (University of Kentucky) conducted a magnetic susceptibility survey over a large part of the core site area. The summer work involved detailed topographic mapping, augering of the site on a 10 m grid, and excavations in three of the site's house basins. The excavations revealed well preserved wall trench houses ranging from 4 to almost 8 m across; the largest basin examined has 4 structural phases, with the first being the largest (8 m) and all subsequent rebuildings being smaller. Dense refuse deposits have not yet been located on the site, and the basins contain only modest amounts, so the artifact recovery to date has been modest. The initial radiocarbon dates suggest an occupation span of ca A.D. 1350 to 1550, and the ceramics recovered to date are consistent with a late Mississippian placement.

Such a span places the site after the zenith of Kincaid site, the largest mound center in the area, and the investigators suspect that Millstone's existence is related to broad changes in demography and political dynamics that characterize late Mississippian settlement in this part of the lower Ohio Valley. The apparent 16th-century terminus of the site means the Millstone may have some relationship to the Caborn-Welborn occupations situated further upstream along the Ohio.

University of Illinois-Illinois Transportation Archaeology Research Program, (ITARP), Thomas E. Emerson, Director.

The FAP-310 alignment is located in the floodplain of the Mississippi River in Madison County, Illinois, across from St. Louis. Fieldwork involved the survey and excavation of 39 archaeological sites. Currently, mitigation reports on these sites are being prepared for publication.

The Ringering site is the first large Early Woodland, Marion Culture (Carr Creek phase) habitation site excavated in the American Bottom. Thousands of Carr Creek phase lithic and ceramic materials and 49 features were excavated. Other Early Woodland materials and features, including Black Sand (Ringering phase) and Columbia phase remains occur.

Excavations at the Late Archaic Floyd site included the stripping of 25,000 sq m of plowzone from 30 excavation blocks and the excavation of 49 test units covering 118 sq m. Two hundred and one cultural features and associated materials were concentrated along the outer bank of a buried paleochannel created by the meandering of Cahokia Creek. Diagnostic materials from a series of pit concentrations indicate a number of temporally discrete Late Archaic habitations (3000-1000 BC).

The CB-North site, located approximately 100 m north of the Floyd site, was buried by 80 to 160 cm of sterile deposits. One of site areas contained a pit feature, lithic debit age, and five small, lanceolate fluted and unfluted points and preforms indicative of an Early to Middle Paleoindian occupation. Another area containing several rock clusters, one possible pit, and lithic debris, including the distal end of a beveled projectile point, probably represents a discrete Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic occupation.

ITARP is in the process of developing a large scale GIS data base for the American Bottoms region. Work is underway to convert the extensive physiographic and cultural information covering the American Bottoms and adjoining uplands within Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph counties into a comprehensive GIS data base. Base map data are being developed from 1:24,000 USGS quadrangles. The 7.5' quadrangle data are being converted from digital linegraph (DLG) and digital elevation model (DEM) files and are being digitized from traditional paper map sources. Specialized map sources are also being utilized to provide data on changing water courses, geomorphology, soils, and other physical features. These data will be integrated with the Illinois Archaeological Survey (IAS) digital archaeological site data base to construct site location and other modeling scenarios. Anyone interested in discussing the specifics of this data base, please contact Charles Foor.

ITARP excavated a Sand Prairie phase site in the Monroe County floodplain of the American Bottom. The

Hawkins Hollow site (11MS855) was impacted as part of the relocation of the village of Valmeyer due to the 1993 Mississippi River flood. The work focused on a large 9 x 9 m burned structure containing numerous internal features and another large possible structure. Quantities of lithic, ceramic debris and numerous cached celts, adzes, and a spud were associated with the burned structure. Notable also is the presence of numerous microlithic cores, blades and drills and abundant faunal remains. This site will provide much-needed data on the late 14th-century Mississippian occupations of the southern American Bottom.

Maryland (compiled by Paul Inashima)

The Southern Maryland Regional Center, under the direction of Julia A. King and Edward E. Chaney, conducted investigations at three sites with funding from the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Program. The Posey site is a late 17th-century Native American site located at the Biazzi Nitroglycerin Plant/Naval Warfare Center - Indian Head Division in Charles County. The site was discovered in 1960 during the cleanup of an explosion at the plant. In 1996, the site was relocated using shovel test pits at 25-foot intervals to determine the boundaries. Larger test units were excavated to recover a representative sample of artifacts and to determine the length and nature of occupation. Potomac Creek Plain ceramics, brass and stone projectile points, shell and glass beads, and European pottery and tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved, indicating a ca. 1660-1690 occupation. Animal bone consists of wild native species. Preliminary analysis suggests an individual household, with occupants engaged in the manufacture of beads and the trade of European goods.

Mattapany was the 17th-century home of Charles Calvert, third Lord Baltimore and proprietor of the Maryland colony. Although Mattapany occupied an important place in the local historical lore, the actual site was unknown. A systematic survey of 14 acres, using 25-foot interval shovel test pits, was undertaken at the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. Two 17th-century sites were discovered, and subsequent testing indicates that these are the dwelling of Lord Baltimore and an armory kept for the defense of the colony. The dwelling consists of a massive brick foundation, measuring 50 by 25 feet, and was fortified with a strong, log palisade.

St. Inigoes was an early Jesuit mission established by 1636 in St. Mary's County. The Jesuits owned St. Inigoes until 1942, when the 800-acre property was acquired by the U.S. Navy. Previous work at St. Inigoes had revealed more than 40 archeological sites, spanning prehistoric to modern times. In 1996, a systematic shovel test pit survey confirmed the locations of these sites, and identified nearly twenty more, including a 17th-century plantation home.

The Lost Towns of Anne Arundel Project received a \$19,000 grant from the National Geographic Society to purchase a cesium magnetometer. This instrument will be used in conjunction with ground penetrating radar and GPS to map and explore two Colonial Maryland towns: Providence (1649-1700) and London (1683-1783). Six Providence sites have been examined, one (Burle's Town Land, ca. 1650-1680) intensively. At London, at least four dwelling sites have been located, including the cellar hole beneath Rumney's Tavern (ca. 1690-1750). This feature is a stratified deposit, which has yielded mendable ceramic and glass vessels, dating to the first quarter of the 18th century and including an impressive array of tin glazed earthenwares. The Lost Towns team consists of eight paid staff and scores of volunteers.

Historic St. Mary's City (HMSC) received a grant from the Forensic Sciences Foundation to conduct a study of skeletal metrics on skulls recovered from Maryland and Virginia graves dating between 1620 and 1850. The investigation will be performed in cooperation with scientists from the Smithsonian Institution and the University of Tennessee. The latter will incorporate the results into their Forensic Data Base.

HMSC also completed a series of explorations within the St. Mary's City Historic Landmark in conjunction with Time Team personnel from a popular British archeology television program. Using aerial photography, GPS, and geophysical testing, four areas were surveyed. The site of St. Peter's, the home of Chancellor Philip Calvert, was rediscovered. St. Peter's was built in 1678-1679 and destroyed by an explosion in 1695; it was the largest private brick residence in the colony in the 17th century. The filled cellar of that building, and a structure 54 feet square with brick walls defining a yard and a forecourt, were identified. Use of Flemish bond in the brickwork was suggested. Other survey areas included the Chapel site and two possible fort locations. Excavation in the Governor's field area yielded a chimney base from a building dating to the last quarter of the 17th century. The episode based on this endeavor will air on British television in early 1997, with an American premier on the Discovery Channel later in the year.

Missouri (submitted by Timothy E. Baumann)

During the second week of July 1996, the Missouri Archaeological Society in cooperation with the Friends of Arrow Rock conducted a one week field school at the Brown Lodge/Caldwell Pottery site (23SA451). This site is located on Block #30 in Arrow Rock, Missouri. Arrow Rock, founded in 1827, is located in west-central Missouri along the Missouri River. The entire town of Arrow Rock is a National Landmark site as the starting point of the Santa Fe Trail. Block #30's history presents two components. Between 1856 and the 1870s, Block #30 was the location of a stoneware manufacturing site

operated by Caldwell & McCumber. In 1880, African-Americans purchased sections of Block #30. Three residences and the Brown Lodge No. 22 of A. F. & A. M. Colored Masons were constructed. Currently, only the Brown Lodge is still standing and is now owned by the Friends of Arrow Rock, the local historical society, which plans to restore the building and use it for interpreting African-American history. The lodge is a two-story frame structure, with the Masons' lodge on the second floor. The first floor was used as a store/restaurant/bar until the 1950s.

During the 1996 MAS field school, the east half of Block #30 was tested with 88 post holes spaced at fifteen-foot intervals. Post hole tests revealed possible kiln locations, pottery waster dumps, and artifact middens.

The MAS field school also placed five 3 x 3 foot units around the Brown Lodge. Units 1, 2, 3, and 5 were placed outside doorways to collect artifacts from secondary adjacent middens on each side of the structure. Unit 4 was placed 12 feet behind the lodge in an attempt to recover artifacts from the second-story balcony entrance to the Masons Hall. The five units recorded 12 cultural features and numerous artifacts associated with both the Brown Lodge and the pottery factory. The features included post holes, limestone piers, a gravel walkway, and a brick foundation or floor. Artifacts collected included bottles, ceramic tablewares, toys, animal bone, salt glazed stoneware sherds, unfired potter's clay, kiln furniture, and salt glazed bricks. The artifacts are currently being processed, analyzed, and temporarily stored at the University of Tennessee's Historical Archaeology Laboratory. Tim Baumann, a doctoral student at UTK, is planning to write his dissertation on site 23SA451's African-American components. Deb Krause, a masters student at the University of Missouri, is using artifacts from the stoneware pottery factory for her thesis.

Future plans are to hold the 1997 MAS field school at this site in July. The University of Tennessee also is jointly planning a UTK field school for college credit on this site. The 1997 excavations will include post hole tests of Block #30's western half, unit excavations around one or more of the African-American residences, and likely excavations of a pottery kiln. Those interested in attending this field school or other information on this site can contact Dr. Charles Faulkner or Tim Baumann at the University of Tennessee's Department of Anthropology at (423) 974-4408 or by email: baumann@utkus.utcc.utk.edu. Five \$100.00 scholarships are tentatively being offered for those interested in attending the 1997 field school.

During July 1996 archaeological work was also conducted at the Hicklin Hearthstone site (23LF131) by Tim Baumann, assisted by Michael Keepen and Cal Rea of the Missouri Department of Transportation. The Hicklin Hearthstone site is located approximately 1-1/2

miles east of Lexington, Missouri and just south of the Missouri River. Hicklin Hearthstone was an antebellum plantation started by James Hicklin in the 1820s. He operated a diversified plantation growing multiple food crops and livestock. Census records indicate that the Hicklin Hearthstone was operated with slave labor, with as many as 33 enslaved African-Americans in 1850 and 32 in 1860. After the Civil War, Hicklin Hearthstone continued to be operated as a diverse farmstead into the 20th century. Today, Hicklin Hearthstone is still occupied by Hicklin descendants and is on the National Register of Historic Places. Standing antebellum buildings on the property include a brick I-house with a brick ell addition, a six-pen brick slave quarters, and a black driver's house. The Hicklin Hearthstone property also contains the family cemetery, an early 20th-century school house, and a section of the original Santa Fe Trail.

Archaeological work at Hicklin Hearthstone was conducted between July 13 - 15, 1996 and consisted of 65 post hole tests placed at 15 foot intervals around and inside the six-pen slave quarters and the black driver's house. Artifacts collected are currently being analyzed at the University of Tennessee's Historical Archaeological Laboratory. Preliminary analysis suggests that Hicklin Hearthstone's archaeological remains are light in density and heavily disturbed. Few artifacts were collected around and within the slave quarters and black driver's house and the artifacts that were collected post-date the Civil War. Mr. Jack Hicklin, great grandson of James Hicklin, stated that after slavery the six-pen slave quarters was never used as a domestic structure again, but was transformed into stables, a wash house, coal storage, and a dog house. The result of this continual use has resulted in heavy disturbance of the archaeological record. After slavery, the black driver's house was used as a domestic structure into the 20th century by African-Americans. The interior remains undisturbed with intact wooden floors. The immediate exterior was heavily disturbed by 20th-century hog pens, and recent barn construction. A light postbellum midden was identified on the west and northwest side of the black driver's house, beyond the hog pen disturbance. Only a small portion of the property was tested around the slave quarters and black driver's house. Intact archaeological remains may still exist on the property. Other archaeological remains may include early outbuildings (smokehouse, privies, barns), middens, and the original Hicklin log home (1820s).

North Carolina (compiled by Thomas Beaman)

Two projects were reported from North Carolina's Coastal Plain region. East Carolina University archaeologist John Byrd and Charles Heath are conducting a survey of the Contentnea Creek drainage in eastern North Carolina to locate the historic Tuscarora communities known to have existed along the creek in the

early eighteenth century. The project is funded by a Survey and Planning Grant (National Park Service), administered by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

Three general methods are being used together to identify the groups of archaeological sites associated with these former communities. The first is a review of the available historic maps and literature for colonists' descriptions of the communities and accounts of their locations. Second, a site predictive model developed using data from previously identified late prehistoric and historic period sites in the region is used to identify high probability locations for as yet undiscovered sites. The third method employed is standard archaeological field survey to ascertain whether or not the predicted locations do contain archaeological deposits affiliated with the Tuscaroras. The locations of the Tuscarora-affiliated sites are being compared with historic records and, where possible, identified as parts of historic communities. Over 60 sites have been recorded to date, including approximately a dozen believed to have been parts of three communities.

Secondly, Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., in association with Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc., conducted data recovery excavations at the Eden House site (31BR52) in Bertie County. Loretta Lautzenheiser served as Principal Investigator and Dr. Mary Ann Holm was Field Director for the project. The North Carolina Department of Transportation is sponsoring the research as part of a highway project to widen US 17 and to replace the bridge over the Chowan River. Eden House was an early 18th-century plantation built by Charles Eden, governor of North Carolina from 1714 until his death in 1722. The site extends on both sides of US highway 17. With the main house site and cemetery located on the north, the highway widening was shifted to the south, and data recovery excavations were undertaken in an area of approximately 21,700 square feet.

The excavations revealed an earlier component of the site dating to the late 17th century, possibly as early as 1660. This component represented a small stockaded settlement with at least four structures with associated features. One structure had a cellar constructed of ballast stones, brick, and local sandstone. Architectural elements recovered indicate the two main structures had leaded glass windows, and one, an earthfast structure, had a hearth decorated with delftware tiles, suggesting the occupants were comparatively affluent.

The excavations followed a remote sensing program conducted by Archaeological Research Consultants, Inc., using a fluxgate gradiometer, resistance meter, and metal detector on a 20-meter grid across the site. Following hand excavation of a sample of 10 by 10 foot units placed according to surface anomalies revealed in the remote

sensing study, the plow zone was stripped using a box scraper blade and tractor. Over 500 features were recorded. Analysis and historic records research continues, and a final report is expected in 1998.

In the piedmont region of North Carolina, Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., conducted an intensive survey of approximately 780 acres at the site of the proposed Randleman Reservoir and Dam in Randolph and Guilford counties, North Carolina. The project director was Loretta Lautzenheiser. Also, a deep testing program that included 64 backhoe trenches was implemented with the assistance of Geonetics, Inc. During the study, a total of 81 prehistoric and historic period sites was recorded and three previously recorded sites were revisited. Of these 84 sites, 25 require additional investigations to determine if they are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The majority of the prehistoric sites in the study area were upland sites with surface lithic material. Ceramics were recovered from only a few of these sites, all of which had suffered from severe erosion. None of the upland prehistoric sites appeared to retain intact deposits.

Of the 18 historic sites recorded, 11 are water-powered industries. Site 31RD1141, the Walker or Bell Mill, was associated with activities during the Revolutionary War. Surviving elements include stone foundations, a silted race, and portions of a concrete sluice gate. Site 31RD1183, the Coltrane Mill, has been reworked in the 20th century and one of the turbines still operates. A portion of an earlier structure survives downstream from the current mill. The Freeman Mill, site 31GF373, originally operated as a grist mill and was converted to a textile mill. The Freeman Mill has already been placed on the state study list as a potential National Register of Historic Places site. The site retains its archaeological component in situ below the collapsed floors. In addition to these larger mills, two examples of small specialty operations will also be investigated. The Frazier Cabin, site 31RD1114, retains not only the intact remains of the cabin foundation, but also an associated dam that may have stored water to power the occasional use of a trip hammer or smithy bellows for farm use. Also, the Osborne Blacksmith Shop, 31RD1179, was apparently operated by waterpower.

A number of archaeological sites with the potential for containing intact buried deposits were recorded during the deep testing phase of the survey. The testing resulted not only in the recording of sites within the floodplain of the Deep River, but also in the development of a model of site location. The deep testing and geomorphological assessment of the area documented the correlation between geological characteristics of the Deep River drainage basin and the location of buried archaeological sites. Additional research is scheduled to begin during Spring 1997.

Tennessee (compiled by Kevin E. Smith)

The following was compiled from abstracts of the 1997 Annual Meeting on Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology, and submitted short reports. Detailed abstracts and contact information for projects are located on the Tennessee Archaeology Net World Wide Web pages at <http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith>. In addition, information on smaller projects and major projects not submitting sufficient information for reporting herein are provided.

Survey Projects. T. Ahlman (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville — UTK) completed a three-year survey of the Watts Bar Reservoir in east Tennessee for the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The survey included exposed shoreline and adjacent TVA-owned tracts. Over 300 new sites were recorded, and numerous previously recorded sites were resurveyed.

A. Bradbury, J. Kerr, H. McKelway and D. Wingfield (Cultural Resources Analysts, Inc.) report a survey of 5000 acres at Fort Campbell for the Department of Defense yielding 47 sites, 7 isolated finds, and 4 cemeteries.

S. Smith and B. Nance (Tennessee Division of Archaeology-TDOA) are currently studying Civil War Period military sites in east Tennessee. The goal is to record sites related to military activity retaining some archaeological integrity. At the completion of the survey, data will be synthesized with previously completed surveys for west and middle Tennessee to provide information from all three regions.

Testing Projects. Excavations reported by G. Weaver (Brockington and Associates, Inc.) in Memphis include an assessment of the Burkle House, built in the 1840s and believed to have served as a station on the Underground Railroad. Additional investigations involved a cistern believed to be associated with the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, and continuing work at the Memphis Cobblestone Landing, one of the only well-preserved examples of this site type in the Mississippi River Valley.

R. Ezell (Department of Anthropology, University of Memphis) reports survey and testing of 182 acres at Chucalissa (40Sy1) in Shelby County. Results included substantial refinement of site boundaries for the fortified Mississippian town, and recording of two sites exhibiting late Woodland, Early Mississippian, and historic period components.

K. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University) and J. Palka (Vanderbilt University) directed test excavations at Travellers' Rest (40Dv11) in Davidson County. Operated as the historic home of Judge John Overton, investigations focused on testing the integrity of deposits relating to the twelve-acre fortified Mississippian period town beneath the yard. Partial excavation of a well-preserved burned Middle Mississippian period residence and relocation of four

similar structures excavated in the 1960s indicate great potential for future research.

Test excavations at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area (40Md1) by M. Norton (TDOA) revealed evidence for a previously undocumented Middle Woodland platform mound southeast of the Twin Mounds sector of the site, bringing the total number of known mounds to 36. Charcoal samples from these excavations will provide an opportunity to interpret the placement and construction of this mound within the broader framework of site chronology and layout.

Limited testing reported by J. Franklin (UTK) at the Twin Hearths site (40Re179) in Roane County identified an early Middle Woodland component with excellent botanical preservation, including maize. Planned major excavations at the site promise new insights into early horticulture in east Tennessee.

W. Lawrence (TDOA) directed excavations at the Foxhole site (40Lk10) adjacent to the submerged channel of Bayou du Chien within the Reelfoot Wildlife Management Area. The primary occupation of the site dates to the Emergent Mississippi period, along with early Woodland and Middle Mississippian components. Despite heavy looting over several decades to recover quantities of harpoons and other well preserved bone tools, intact deposits are still present in some areas of the site.

D. Owens (UTK) continued excavations in conjunction with the Tennessee Governor's School at the Exchange Place (40SI22) in upper east Tennessee. This early 19th-century stage coach relay station, store, and post office has served as the location for three years as a location for exposing advanced high school students in the Governor's program to archaeological research.

Major Excavation Projects. K. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University) directed the third season at Bledsoe's Station, a fortified agricultural community in Sumner County, dating ca. A.D. 1780-1806. Investigations to date have yielded evidence of five residential structures dating to the first two decades of Euroamerican colonization of middle Tennessee. D. Allen (DuVall & Associates, Inc) directed a cemetery removal and relocation project at the Edgefield Benevolent Cemetery in Davidson County, an African-American cemetery dating ca. 1872-early 20th century. Since court directives stipulated rapid reinterment of the more than 300 sets of human remains, detailed recording in the form of photographs and demographic information was conducted in the field to permit future study of this mortuary population. Under the direction of J. Bartlett and S. Smith (TDOA), excavations were completed at a single structure at Fort Southwest Point, an early federal military site in Kingston. The structure joins an adjacent structure and blockhouse reconstruction as part of the City of Kingston's on-going efforts to rebuild the fort for public presentation. Archaeological data provided new

information on the building design, and on-going analysis of artifacts recovered suggests a reinterpretation of structure function. C. Faulkner (UTK) directed the fourth field season at Blount Mansion, the late 18th-century home of Governor William Blount in Knoxville. The 1996 project focused on defining the dimensions and function of a small outbuilding and investigating the defensive fence around the governor's compound.

In 1996, the ninth year of research by L. McKee at the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, focused on continued investigations in the area behind the Jackson family mansion and the area known as the First Hermitage. The mansion back yard work involved expansion of investigations around a log slave dwelling discovered in 1989. New work at the First Hermitage, representing the start of a multi-year project, included an extensive auger survey and testing of approximately five acres. Testing revealed the potential remains of another previously undocumented structure just southeast of the two standing log buildings, which served as the original Jackson family residence on the property.

Virginia (compiled by Paul Inashima)

In 1996, Louis Berger Associates (LBA) completed a series of Phase I and Phase II investigations in Russell County in southwestern Virginia. LBA identified fourteen sites (44RU75 to 44RU88), and conducted additional work at three previously recorded sites (44RU30, 44RU31, and 44RU33). Phase II excavations at 44RU30, 44RU33, 44RU75, 44RU78, 44RU79, 44RU80, and 44RU82 revealed that 44RU30 and 44RU33 were potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The finds at 44RU30 included projectile points ranging from Late Paleoindian through Late Woodland, a Late Archaic lithic workshop, and a wall trench and midden associated with a Late Woodland village. Charcoal from the trench yielded an uncorrected radiocarbon date of 680+40 years B.P. (Beta-99009). The materials from 44RU33 provided evidence of settlement during the Middle Archaic, and the Early and Middle Woodland. A roasting pit suggested the presence of a large number of individuals during the Early Woodland occupation. A charcoal sample from this pit produced an uncorrected radiocarbon date of 3020+60 years B.P. (Beta-99010). On a slightly higher terrace, two units revealed intact Holocene deposits. Charles J. Rinehart directed both phases of the study for LBA. The Virginia Department of Transportation funded the project as part of the planning for proposed improvements to U.S. Route 19.

Wade Catts (historic) and Stuart Fiedel (prehistoric) of John Milner Associates co-directed excavations at Hord's Mill (44SP220)—a multi-component prehistoric and historic (c. 1835-1859) site on Hunting Run, a tributary of the Rapidan River. This investigation yielded quartzite Lobate, argillite Savannah River-like, Lamoka-like,

Brewerton-like, Holmes, Piscataway, and Levanna points. Also found were sand-tempered, knot-roughened sherds in association with fire-cracked rock and charcoal. The charcoal provided an uncorrected radiocarbon date of 820+60 B.P. (Beta-92703). The sherds are tentatively attributed to the Stony Creek type. The bottom of a second feature, whose upper level contained mixed prehistoric and historic material, contained an intact deposit of carbonized hickory, possible walnut, and some acorn. Flotation retrieved one maize cupule from the nutshell deposit. The nutshells provided an uncalibrated radiocarbon date of 1320+70 B.P. (Beta-98358). AMS dating of the maize cupule is being performed to confirm its antiquity, as the present nutshell association establishes it as the earliest dated maize in Virginia. Although 11 sherds of probable Albemarle Cord Marked were found, no substantial late Middle Woodland component was noted in the artifact assemblage. Potomac Creek, Moyaone-like, and Rappahannock Fabric Impressed sherds represent the Late Woodland ceramics.

Stuart Fiedel also directed data recovery at 44HE713 and 44HE714 on Tuckahoe Island in the James River, west of Richmond. At 44HE714, a Halifax point, a Guilford-like point, a probable Savannah River preform, and the absence of pottery suggest primary occupation during the Middle and Late Archaic. All prehistoric lithics, unfortunately, derived from a disturbed plowzone. At 44HE713, prehistoric ceramics comprised the bulk of the assemblage. Testing indicated that deeply stratified Early, Middle, and Late Woodland horizons exist. The stratigraphic position of sand-tempered, cord-marked sherds of the Stony Creek type suggest a late Middle or Late Woodland age. Found in association were conjoinable sherds of possible Albemarle-related, looped-net-impacted, quartz-tempered, reddish ware. A Small Savannah River-like point, a worked steatite fragment, and a sparse but widespread fire-cracked rock scatter document a pre-Woodland occupation at a ca. 130 to 150 cm depth. AMS dated charcoal flecks from this elevation provided an uncalibrated date of 4280+60 years B.P. (Beta-97722). A marked stratigraphic break at ca. 115 cm below surface denotes a period of dramatic flooding and erosion between ca. 2300 B.C. and 1500 B.C. The archeology on Tuckahoe Island was undertaken as part of the assessment of affects for the installation of an intake pipe for the James River Water Supply Project.

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IN THIS ISSUE

EDITOR'S COMMENT	1
SEAC NEWS - 1997 CONFERENCE	1
SEAC COMMITTEE REPORTS	1
ANNOUNCEMENTS	15
UPCOMING CONFERENCES	17
NEW PUBLICATIONS	17
OBITUARIES	18
CURRENT RESEARCH	22

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