

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. Registration forms and hotel information appeared in the April issue of the *SEAC Newsletter*.

Planning for the conference is almost complete. The keynote speaker will be J. Barto Arnold III, underwater archaeologist with the Texas Historical Commission. He will discuss the search for and excavation of the wreck of *La Belle*, one of the ships used by the French explorer La Salle in his attempts to establish a colony on the Gulf coast in 1685.

When making your reservations at the hotel, consider the Plaza club level accommodations. For an additional \$22 per night you get a full breakfast and free drinks during happy hour, 5-7 PM. Not a bad deal for two (or four) people sharing a room. Plus you will be helping SEAC, because we are obligated to use a certain number of these rooms.

Arrangements are being made for two side trips to take place in conjunction with the meetings. For those who will be staying in Baton Rouge Saturday after the meeting, a visit to the LSU Rural Life Museum, a collection of 19th-century plantation structures and artifacts, will be available. Information will be distributed at the meeting. For those driving back through northeast Louisiana, Joe Saunders is offering to lead a field trip to some of the Archaic mounds in that area (see below).

In keeping with the south Louisiana location of the meeting, the band for the dance Friday night will be a Cajun rock group, the Bluerunners. Imagine two-stepping in a mosh pit.

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Watson Brake Tour (submitted by Joe Saunders)

Informal tours of Watson Brake are being offered November 5 (Wednesday morning) and November 9 (Sunday morning) – at both ends of the SEAC meetings in Baton Rouge. The dorm at Poverty Point will be available at no cost (donations accepted) on the evenings of November 4 (Tuesday evening) and November 8 (Saturday evening). A bed, but no bedding, and a kitchen, but no food, will be provided at the dorm. Tours of the Poverty Point site will be provided by the staff during the day. In the evening, Bob Connolly will give a presentation about recent research at Poverty Point. Watson Brake artifacts will be available for inspection. Joe Saunders and Recca Jones will give a tour of Watson Brake the following morning.

The drive to Watson Brake is about 1½ hours due west on I-20, and the site tour will be between one and two hours. Folks should be able to depart the site by noon. Baton Rouge is about a 4-hour drive from Monroe, leaving plenty of time to arrive on Wednesday by 5 PM.

If you are interested, please contact Joe Saunders (318-342-1899), Bob Connolly (318-926-3314), or Dennis LaBatt (318-926-5492).

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New Webpage

Robert C. Mainfort reports that a test version of the SEAC web page is now available for viewing. Virtually all credit for the web site goes to Deborah Weddle of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Computer Services Program. The address is: www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/seac/

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Minutes of the SEAC Executive Committee Meeting, April 3, 1997 (submitted by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, SEAC Secretary)

A mid-year meeting of the SEAC Executive Committee was held at the SAA Conference in Nashville. The meeting began at 5:16 PM in President Hester Davis's room at the Opryland Hotel. The following were present: Hester A. Davis, Eugene M. Futato, Richard W. Jefferies, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Kenneth E. Sassaman, Lynne P. Sullivan, Gregory A. Waselkov, Paul D. Welch, and Kit W. Wesler.

Jeff Mitchem presented the **Secretary's report**. Since the 1996 annual meeting in Birmingham, he sent SEAC Treasurer's files from 1989 and 1993-1994 to the SEAC Archives at the National Anthropological Archives. Also sent were records (dating from 1990-1994) from Ian Brown's presidency, copies of the bound program and Bulletin 39 from the 1996 annual meeting, and a carbon copy of the typed proceedings of the 1932 Conference on Southern Pre-History.

The **Treasurer's report** had been mailed previously to Executive Committee members by Treasurer Paul Welch. The officers unanimously ratified the proposed Fiscal Year 1997 budget (published in *Newsletter* 39(1)) by mail ballot in December, 1996. Paul pointed out that the term "restricted fund" as used by SEAC is not correct from an accounting standpoint, and we may have to change the way that we refer to the funds from Life memberships. The decision on this was deferred to the Bylaws discussion, since it is merely a semantic matter.

Paul then discussed the **final report on the 1996 Annual Meeting** in Birmingham. He expressed thanks to Judith Knight for putting together a thorough accounting of all funds taken in and expended. The meeting netted an unexpected profit of \$2,788.07. It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report be accepted. The motion carried.

A brief **Editor's report** was read by President Davis in Editor Robert Mainfort's absence. Bob noted that the next issue of the journal (volume 16(1)) would be sent to Allen Press within two weeks, and the transition to production using *Pagemaker* had gone smoothly. All articles in this issue were accepted by previous Editor Ken Sassaman, and the next issue will contain two articles accepted by Ken. Since December, Bob noted that he had received eight new submissions, all of which are currently under review.

Discussion followed about advertisement rates for the journal, but no decision was made because the Editor was not present. Discussion then ensued on paying for editorial help with journal production, specifically about how this should be coordinated with the Treasurer, for record-keeping purposes.

Greg Waselkov then presented the **Newsletter Editor's report**. He noted that his first issue (volume 39(1)) was mailed out last month, and consisted of 32 pages. A total of 1200 copies were printed. He noted that he will look into ways to reduce the cost of producing the newsletter by eliminating typesetting costs, as has been done with

the journal. Greg is hopeful that the Current Research section will grow and attract more submissions from members. Hester then pointed out that bulk mail regulations are changing, and it will soon be necessary to get barcoded mailing labels for use in mailing SEAC publications. Discussion of this and related matters followed.

Ken Sassaman then presented the **Publications Committee report** (see below), beginning with the results of the questionnaire sent out to the general membership in February. Of 904 mailed, 339 were returned by the March 13 deadline. Ken reported that the questionnaire clearly revealed that the subvention of the C. B. Moore *Moundville* volumes was very popular with the members, and that most agreed that it was a worthwhile benefit of membership. There was also strong support for continued subvention of the "Classics" series with University of Alabama Press.

Ken reported that there were no clear trends evident in the responses about the publication of new literature (such as a Memoirs series) or expansion of the journal. There was agreement that any expansion in the publication program should be done without increasing dues.

Based on the questionnaire responses, the Publications Committee (Sassaman, Welch, Patricia Galloway, and Jay Johnson) put forth three proposals, which Ken read to the Executive Committee. A great deal of discussion ensued about various options, especially about the financial consequences of each of the proposals. Because no clear consensus could be reached among the Executive Committee members, Ken made a motion to send out a special nonbinding ballot to the membership. This ballot will include the three proposals developed by the Publications Committee, plus a fourth "write-in" section. Ken noted that the ballot would be accompanied by a summary of the questionnaire results and the fiscal consequences of each of the proposals. The motion was seconded and passed. [**Secretary's note:** See Executive Committee action in June, which follows these minutes.]

Kit Wesler then provided the **Nominating Committee report**. He noted that the offices to be filled are Treasurer-Elect and Executive Officer I. He has one candidate for Treasurer-Elect, and two for the other position, with a third candidate for Executive Officer expected.

Jeff Mitchem read a brief letter from David Kelley about arrangements for the **1997 Annual Meeting**. Barto Arnold will be the keynote speaker, presenting results of the excavation of the *La Belle* shipwreck. Other arrangements were nearly complete.

President Davis then discussed the 1997 Distinguished Service Award, given posthumously to William H. Sears. She asked the Committee whether the award should be formalized or left to the President's discretion. After some discussion, the consensus was to leave it to the President's discretion whether the award would be given out in any particular year.

Ken Sassaman reported on arrangements for the **1998 Annual Meeting** in Greenville, South Carolina. He is trying to get Bruce Trigger as the keynote speaker. Ken also asked for a volunteer to chair the Great Spirits competition. Hester noted that the 1999 meeting will be in Pensacola and 2000 will be in New Orleans.

Hester then announced that SEAC will be one of two recipients of the **Society for Historical Archaeology Award of Merit** at the 1998 SHA meeting in Atlanta. SHA will provide free registration and a banquet ticket for Hester to accept the award. Paul Welch moved that SEAC pay for Hester's hotel room at the meeting. The motion carried.

Hester read a report from Bob Mainfort about the new **SEAC Web Site**. Bob and Deborah Weddle of the Arkansas Archeological Survey are constructing this, at no cost to SEAC. When complete, it will include information about membership, the organization structure of SEAC (including a list of officers with addresses and links), publications (including tables of contents of all issues of the journal), meetings, and other archaeology links. The site will reside at the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville campus, and can be reached at: www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/seac

Discussion of **restricting Life/Family Life member funds** followed. Treasurer Paul Welch noted that the aim is to make it policy that the funds in this account cannot be decreased. He asked whether it would be better to do this by Executive Committee resolution or a Bylaws amendment. After discussion, Jim Knight moved that it be accomplished by a Bylaws amendment. The motion passed.

The next topic was **revision of the SEAC Bylaws**. President-elect Jim Knight and Secretary-Elect Ken Sassaman had prepared drafts of suggested changes and circulated these to the officers in prior months. Jim noted that he had received many written comments from the officers. Jim and Ken agreed to put together and circulate drafts of the final version of the proposed amendments for inclusion with the ballot sent to members in the fall. Discussion followed about changing the Articles of Incorporation. Because our Bylaws state that we must hire legal counsel to change them, the motion was made to leave the Articles of Incorporation as they are now. The motion carried.

Another topic related to the Bylaws was bonding of the Treasurer, specifically for what amount he should be bonded, and what it costs. Treasurer Paul Welch volunteered to check into the cost. The consensus of the Executive Committee was that some sort of guidelines should be included in the Bylaws. Discussion also centered on whether the functions of the standing committees (such as Student Paper Competition, Public Outreach Grants, etc.) and the duties of Executive Officers I and II should be codified in the Bylaws. The consensus was that these matters should be included in the Bylaws.

Dick Jefferies then noted that the **Society for American Archaeology** is going to resurrect their **Current Research** section by putting it on the Internet. He expressed interest in getting the SEAC mailing list for use in soliciting submissions for this. He specifically needs e-mail addresses to be able to contact potential contributors. Dick continues as the Southeast editor for the SAA Current Research, and noted that deadlines will now be every three months. The suggestion was made that he put an announcement in the *SEAC Newsletter* requesting people to e-mail him.

Lynne Sullivan passed along a message from Margie Scarry asking for members to encourage more student paper submissions for the Student Paper Competition. Lynne also noted that she has received fewer books for review in the journal in recent months.

There being no further business, President Davis adjourned the meeting at 7:33 PM.

Executive Committee Action in June 1997

Further discussion and correspondence among Executive Committee members in the two months following the mid-year meeting resulted in Ken Sassaman proposing the following motion: "The SEAC Bylaws state that the publications program is in the hands of the elected Editor, and the Publications Committee advises him or her. We have already collected information from members about the future of the publications program, so an additional (and possibly confusing) poll of the membership about the publication program would be counterproductive at this time. I move that we rescind our decision (made at the mid-year Board meeting in Nashville) to conduct an additional poll of the membership concerning various publication options. Instead, the Editor (in consultation with the Publications Committee) will make a formal proposal of a plan to be voted on by the Executive Committee at the annual meeting in November."

The motion was seconded by Dick Jefferies, and voted on via e-mail. The motion passed unanimously on June 12, 1997.

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Taking the Pulse of SEAC Publishing: Results of the February 1997 Publications Committee Questionnaire (submitted by Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary-elect)

Earlier this year the Publications Committee issued a questionnaire to members of SEAC to collect data on our publications programs. Consisting of Patricia Galloway, Paul Welch, Jay Johnson, and Ken Sassaman, the committee was charged expressly with taking stock of opinion about SEAC's subvention of the University of

Alabama's C.B. Moore Moundville volume, which was distributed free of charge to those who were members in 1994. Included in the questionnaire were statements about other publications issues, each designed to aid in charting the future course of SEAC publications and publication expenditures.

Of the 904 questionnaires mailed, 339 were returned by March 13, 1997. Seven additional questionnaires were returned subsequently. The 38.3% return rate is gratifying and the Publications Committee thanks those of you who responded. On behalf of the U.S. Postal Service, I apologize to those receiving the questionnaire after the deadline. All questionnaires were mailed more than four weeks in advance of the deadline; delivery to the greater Atlanta area apparently required an additional three weeks!

All responses were entered into a spreadsheet to calculate relative frequency distributions and summary statistics (see accompanying graphs). In addition to the numerical data, comments were offered by 148 of the respondents.

Response Trends

Beginning with the last questionnaire statement first, I am happy to report that a clear majority of respondents feel that SEAC ought to expand publication efforts beyond its newsletter and journal. The C.B. Moore Moundville volume was a big hit. Nearly everyone responding agreed that the volume was a worthwhile benefit of SEAC membership, with most indicating strong agreement. There clearly is strong support for continued subvention of the "Classics" series with the University of Alabama Press, and this support does not appear to be strongly contingent on members receiving volumes at no additional charge, although special discounts are a desire of many respondents.

On the subject of new literature (as opposed to Classics), there are no clear trends. The majority of respondents agree that SEAC ought to explore publication of new literature, with contract reports, a memoirs series, and public-oriented material advocated roughly equally. Similarly equal support was expressed for expanding *Southeastern Archaeology*, while expansion of the *Newsletter* enjoyed considerably less support. Whatever direction SEAC takes in expanding publications, respondents generally agree that it ought to be done without increasing dues.

As for the written commentary, many respondents (25) expressed enthusiastic support for continuing to support production of the Classics series, while a lesser number (6) expressed opposition to continued subvention of Classics. Several (6) other respondents warned that SEAC should not enter into long-term or exclusive partnerships with the University of Alabama Press.

Concerning new literature, respondents expressed strong support for public-oriented material (15), a memoirs series (11), and contract reports (5). Four respondents expressed strong support for expanding our journal.

On other notes, four respondents advocated more investments in students, either through scholarships/grants or by publishing theses and dissertations, while another four encouraged SEAC to create a web site, which, by the way, has already been accomplished. Two more stressed the need to fund the analysis and reporting of unpublished WPA work.

Concerning finances, several respondents (7) warned that SEAC should not overextend itself, while four others indicated clearly that dues increases to offset publication expansion would be acceptable.

Committee Action

The results of the questionnaire were distributed to committee members and President Hester Davis on March 14, 1997, along with a preliminary proposal to split efforts between a memoirs series and continued subvention of Classics. Debate and discussion among committee members and SEAC Executives ensued. Chief among the topics of debate was the financing of additional publications. Sentiments ran from fiscally conservative to liberal, with no clear consensus. Accordingly, alternative proposals were prepared by the committee for deliberation at the SEAC Executive Meeting in Nashville in April. Further discussion at that meeting was fruitful, but we again failed to reach a consensus. A motion to poll members in a nonbinding referendum initially passed, then was struck down. President Davis asked the Publications Committee to develop new proposals for deliberation at the 1997 SEAC meeting in Baton Rouge.

As indicated above, much of the ongoing discussion about alternative publication proposals has involved financing. SEAC currently has about \$90,000 in unrestricted assets. This money has accumulated from a variety of sources, including back-issue sales, meeting revenues, and interest earnings. As you know, the Executive Committee has already taken two major actions with these accumulating assets: (1) returned some of it to members, as in the C.B. Moore Moundville volume project; and (2) invested more aggressively for long-term financial security.

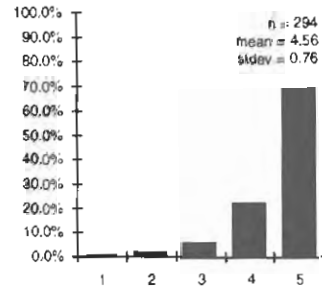
The Publications Committee suggested that most members will be comfortable with a moderate amount of spending so long as SEAC's long-term financial security is not compromised. To this end, committee members generally agree that SEAC can spend up to one-half of its unrestricted funds to expand publications. If this means supporting production of "Classics" in the manner of the C.B. Moore Moundville volume, we could be involved in another two or three volumes. Alternatively, SEAC can

Relative frequency distributions for responses to SEAC Publications Committee Questionnaire

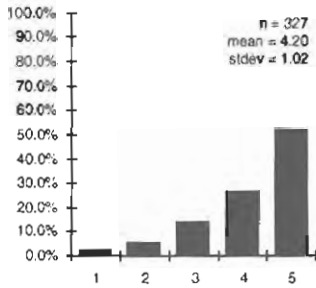
Number of questionnaires mailed = 904
 Number of questionnaires received as of 3-13-97 = 339
 Percentage of questionnaires received as of 3-13-97 = 37.5

Key to response codes:
 1 - strongly disagree
 2 - disagree
 3 - indifferent
 4 - agree
 5 - strongly agree

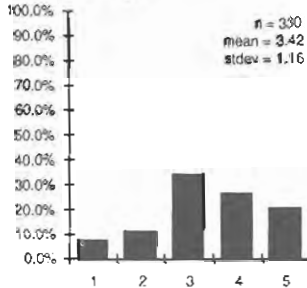
Q1: Receiving the C. B. Moore Moundville volume was a worthwhile benefit of SEAC membership



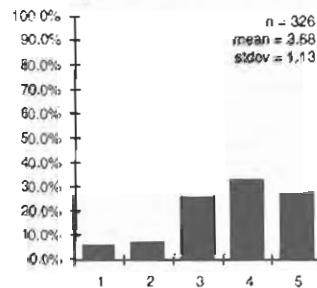
Q2: SEAC should continue to offer subvention for University of Alabama volumes in the "Classic" series.



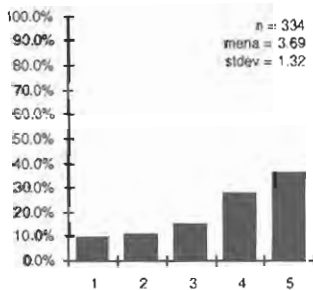
Q3: SEAC subvention of "Classics" should continue only if members receive volumes at no additional charge.



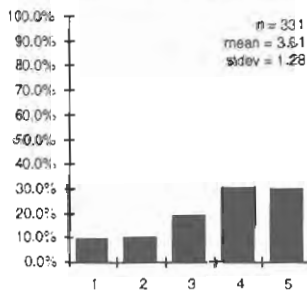
Q4: SEAC subvention of "Classics" should continue if members receive special discounts on volumes.



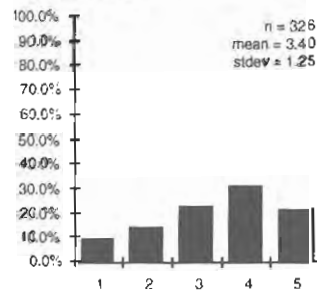
Q5: SEAC should look into the subvention of new literature, as well as "Classics."



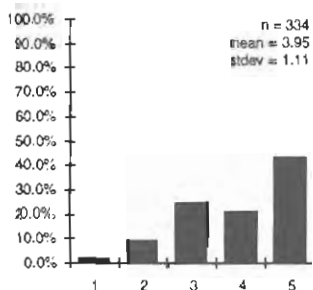
Q6: SEAC should make an effort to publish exemplary contract archaeology reports.



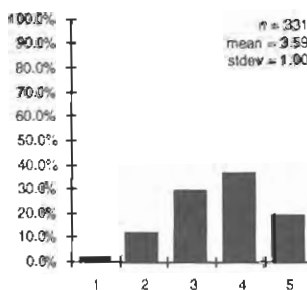
Q7: SEAC should make a long-term financial commitment with a university press to sponsor a publication series.



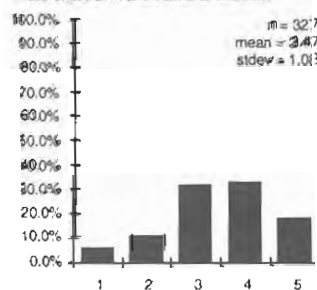
Q8: SEAC involvement with publication projects should incur no additional dues costs.



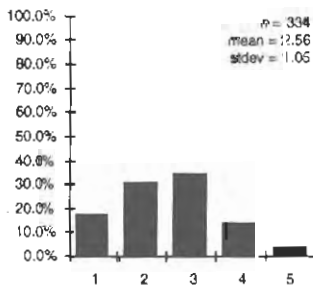
Q9: SEAC should concentrate efforts and finances on expansion of its journal *Southeastern Archaeology*.



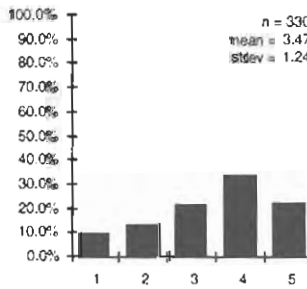
Q10: SEAC should expand its serial publications with a *Memoirs* series similar to those of the *SAA* and *Plains Conference*.



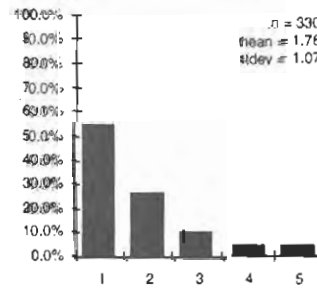
Q11: SEAC should concentrate its efforts and finances on expansion of the *Newsletter*.



Q12: SEAC should invest some of its wealth in public-oriented literature.



Q13: Aside from its journal and newsletter, SEAC ought to stay out of the publishing business.



offer much smaller financial subventions to not-for-profit presses for Classics or other books. The rewards of financial subvention are, of course, commensurate with the amount of money spent. Subvention on the order of, say, \$2000 a book warrants nothing more than acknowledgment in print. The reward in this sense is programmatic support for something SEAC believes in (i.e., the dissemination of knowledge), and it could be sustained in perpetuity on simply the interest of our savings.

As for new literature, SEAC has the opportunity to establish an outlet for the publication of monographs and reports that might not otherwise be published. A memoirs series is one possible outlet. Any such initiative can be started with some of the unrestricted assets, but if we intend to publish issues annually, some of the costs will eventually be passed on to members in the form of dues increases. If we instead publish memoirs on an irregular basis, in the design of SEAC's Special Publications of years ago, dues increases can be avoided. The disadvantage to this is that SEAC may have difficulty attracting good manuscript proposals for an irregularly issued publication, and without a plan for financial sustainability, the series may eventually run out of funding.

In conjunction with SEAC Editor Bob Mainfort, the Publications committee intends to offer a motion to expand publications by reviving the Special Publications series and by continuing to offer subvention for production of Classics. Modest goals are proposed to either initiative, namely, that we commit to only occasional (i.e., not annual) publication of "Special" volumes and that we offer subvention for production of Classics on a case-by-case basis as funds allow.

Details of this proposal await committee review. Deliberations and a final vote are on the agenda for the Executive Committee meeting in Baton Rouge. Members wishing to offer additional insight on this matter are invited to contact members of the Publications Committee or Executive Committee. Again, we greatly appreciate the assistance you have already provided and welcome any further input you may have.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES:

The **Sixteenth Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference** will be held at the Hampton Inn in Pensacola, Florida (October 9-11, 1997). The meeting this year is specifically dedicated to archaeological topics. Dr. Jerald T. Milanich will be the keynote speaker. For further information, contact Daniel E. Miller, Department of History, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514; Phone: (904)474-2067; FAX: (904)0857-6015; e-mail: dmiller@uwf.edu

Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting at the Crowne Plaza Ravenna Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia (January 7-11, 1998). Contact the Society for Historical Archaeology, PO Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85751-0446.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Harvesting the Past: Plants and People in Prehistoric Tennessee is a new temporary exhibit at the Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville from September 6-November 23, 1997. The exhibition is curated by Dr. Gary Crites, and is sponsored by Alcoa Foundation, Food City, and Gastrointestinal Associates, P.C.

OBITUARY

James Bennett Griffin

During the past fifty years there were few individuals in the field of American archaeology with the scope of interest and the breadth of personal study of James B. Griffin. He covered the country from the Rocky Mountains on the edge of the Great Plains to the Atlantic Coast, from the southern edge of Canada to peninsular Florida. With this immense background of data he also affected the way all the archaeologists of this large area organized their own research findings by writing a series of significant and broad-scale syntheses in 1946, 1952, and 1967.

A cardinal rule of his investigations was to obtain as much first-hand knowledge of the sites and artifacts that he was writing about as he could. In the search for such broad expertise he traveled extensively in North America and Mexico. But he did not stop there; he studied materials in Europe and the USSR as well. Although sometimes characterized as an armchair scholar, he actually had more real field experience in survey and excavation, as a young man, than most realized.

Two other attributes characterized Griffin's intellectual stance. First, he was very open-minded about new methods of analysis. Indeed, he helped pioneer the use of radiocarbon dating in North America. In 1949 he joined his Michigan colleague in physics, Prof. H.R. Crane, in the establishment of a radiocarbon dating lab in Ann Arbor. Much later (1980) he was honored with the Society for American Archaeology's Fryxell Award for his significant contributions in this special area of the intersection of the physical sciences and archaeology.

His other outstanding attribute was the generous sharing of his knowledge with others; no one ever showed

him an artifact without getting a careful and useful reply. He taught for 32 years in the Anthropology Department at the University of Michigan and also at four other institutions as a Visiting Professor. When he did retire from teaching (1975), it took two festschrift volumes to accommodate his numerous scholarly well-wishers.

James Bennett Griffin was born in Atchinson, Kansas, on January 12, 1905, the son of Charles Bennett Griffin and Maude Bostwick Griffin. His father was a railroad man, with a New England heritage (New Hampshire). Young Griffin lived in Kansas for seven years, followed by a brief stop (1912-14) in Denver, Colorado. In 1914, the family moved again, this time to Oak Park, Illinois.

In the fall of 1923, at the age of 18, Griffin enrolled at the University of Chicago, and he received a Ph.B. in General Social Science in March, 1927. His ultimate choice in academics came in the fall of 1928, when he enrolled as a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Chicago. In the fall of 1932, he was offered a three-year Graduate Fellowship for study at the University of Michigan. Thus in February, 1933 he made his fateful move to Ann Arbor, where he would spend his entire academic career. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in the early spring of 1936.

The years between 1936 and 1946 were busy for the newly-minted Ph.D.; he would become a Research Associate and Associate Curator in charge of the Ceramic Repository at the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Michigan. With this responsibility he began his life-long career at that Museum. During the War, he remained in Ann Arbor. He had begun informal teaching earlier, and now he taught economic and political geography in a war-training program at the University. In 1945 he was finally promoted to Associate Professor of Anthropology, with regular teaching responsibilities added to his Museum position, which was upgraded to Director in 1946.

The next 29 years (1946-1975) were busy ones indeed. Griffin became a full Professor in 1949, and his teaching and deep involvement with graduate students, which had begun as veterans returned for degrees in 1945-46, increased as the Museum of Anthropology and the Department became one of the major training grounds for North American archaeologists in the country. In 1957 he was awarded the Viking Medal for archaeology for his achievements, voted by the Society for American Archaeology.

His major contributions to the literature included editing and contributing three segments of the festschrift for his Chicago professor Fay-Cooper Cole in 1952. Although often characterized as a ceramic specialist, Griffin in fact covered a very broad range of topics in his many works, from Paleoindian to the Historic, and from climatology to dating techniques.

As his active academic career came to a close with his retirement in July, 1975, he was accorded many richly deserved honors: membership in the National Academy of Science (1968), an honorary Doctor of Science from the Indiana University (1971), and named the Henry Russell Lecturer (1972) and given a Distinguished Service Award (1976), both by the University of Michigan.

The last 22 years (1975-97) were not a quiet time either. At first Griffin found time to do research and historical reviews in Ann Arbor. In 1979, his wife died, and several years later he received a Regents Fellowship appointment at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D.C. Thus, in 1984 he moved there in a fine alliance with his second wife, Mary DeWitt Griffin, and was associated with the Smithsonian from that time on.

Griffin's career trajectory was very straight forward and direct, much like the man himself. He had an early interest in natural science and Indians, he discovered the field of anthropology as an undergraduate, made a modest try at business, and then turned to academia for the rest of his life. He was not a fuzzy-minded professor, but rather practical, forthright, and both politically and socially wise.

His successes at the University of Michigan spanned more than forty years. He personally established an endowment at the University to give help to future students in the field of eastern United States archaeology. Although often reserved in his contacts with students, he had a wry sense of humor. He was deeply respected by his students and his colleagues, although both knew his often direct manner of discourse.

Griffin's legacy to American archaeology is large — first in his strong published record of basic research, integrative reports, and synthetic overviews (more than 260 items). Second, his legacy resides in the scores of students and scholars whose personal and intellectual lives he has affected. At his retirement he had guided more Ph.D. candidates to their degree than anyone else in the University of Michigan Department of Anthropology.

Finally he set a standard of academic behavior that needs encouragement today. He truly never suffered fools gladly; if he saw or heard some outrageous nonsense being put forward as new-found knowledge, he was wont to strike it down. His numerous book reviews were therefore well-balanced, but truthful. He never ascribed excellence without due cause.

Every student of the archaeology of eastern North American has to know of Griffin's contribution to their own area. No one else had ever covered such a breadth of space and time, and, one can add, no one else ever will. With the deluge of publications in the past few decades, it will be impossible. Griffin knew the literature of that whole area, and also most of the people who did the actual work.

He reached his 92nd birthday this year with quite good health and good-humored grumpiness. He retained his nearly life-long desire to continue to learn more about the field of American archaeology until his death on May 31, 1997.

(contributed by Stephen Williams)

CURRENT RESEARCH

State coordinators now compile reports on current research for each issue. Please send updates on your research activities to the appropriate state coordinators, who are:

Alabama: Bonnie L. Gums, Archaeology, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688; FAX: (334) 460-7925; Phone: (334) 460-6562

Arkansas: Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archeological Survey, PO Box 1249 (street address: 346 N. West Avenue, 72701), Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249; FAX: (501) 575-5453; Phone: (501) 575-6560; e-mail: kcande@comp.uark.edu

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Alabama (compiled by Bonnie Gums)

In the spring of 1997, the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies began excavations at the French village of Port Dauphin (1702-1723) under the direction of George Shorter, principal investigator. A grant from the Alabama Cultural Resources Preservation Trust Fund, administered by the Alabama Historical Commission, aided in this research. The French village was situated on the sandy shores of Dauphin Island, in the Gulf of Mexico at the entrance to Mobile Bay. Port Dauphin supported the main colonial settlement now known as Old Mobile, located nearly 40 miles away, and served as the major trade center with passing ships and with the Spanish towns of Pensacola, Havana, and Veracruz. At its peak, Port Dauphin contained about 20 houses and several warehouses. A small stockade of cedar posts, located beyond the dune line, served to protect the village.

In 1717, a devastating hurricane closed the entrance into the roadstead of the French village. Subsequently, the Company of the Indies elected to move the colony to the Mississippi River, resulting in the establishment of New Orleans in 1722. The last major flurry of activity at Port Dauphin occurred when war with Spain brought several hundred French troops and their Indian allies to the village during the 1719-1722 conflicts with Spanish Pensacola. A small population of French soldiers and colonists continued to live on the island until the end of the French period in 1763, to prevent it from being occupied by the Spanish or English.

Nearly 300 years later, over 1.25 m of beach sand covered the archaeological remains of the Port Dauphin village. A 10 x 15 m area was excavated in what is believed to be the central area of the village. The numerous features in the excavation reveal a complex building sequence, and the artifacts suggest that this location was occupied primarily during the early 1720s. On June 7, a 15-inch rain raised the water table on Dauphin Island and halted the excavations. The summer rains continued into July and during the last weekend of the month, Hurricane Danny inundated the island with another 42 inches. Further excavations have been postponed until the water table recedes.

In the spring and early summer of 1997, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), of Tuscaloosa was involved in Phase II and Phase III investigations at three prehistoric sites (IMR160, IMR165, and IMR166) in Marion County in northwestern Alabama. The excavations were conducted for the Alabama Department of Transportation. Greg Hendryx served as principal investigator at IMR160 and IMR166, and Kristen Zschomler served as principal investigator at IMR165. Keith Little is directing the laboratory analysis for the project. The Phase III excavations were completed in the late summer and analysis is still in process.

The cultural components at two of the sites (IMR160 and IMR165) are identified as Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Gulf Formational, and Late Woodland (West Jefferson phase). Site IMR160 is an open-air site located on the New River. Phase II investigations yielded lithic debitage and projectile points, a ceramic scatter, and three sandstone hearths. The diagnostic points include Flint Creek, Madison, Saratoga cluster, Morrow Mountain I, Mud Creek, and Cotaco Creek. Baytown Plain sherds, Alexander Pinched sherds, and one sand-tempered check stamped sherd were also recovered. Site IMR165 is an open-air site located on an upland slope. Phase II testing revealed a large lithic-bearing deposit with limited ceramic recovery. Diagnostic artifacts include Kays, Gary, and Elora projectile points and the ceramics consist exclusively of Wheeler Plain sherds. Preliminary analysis of the Phase III materials indicates a longer cultural occupation than initially determined. Diagnostic projectile points include Little Bear Creek, Madison, White Springs, Wade, Gary, and Morrow Mountain II. Baytown Plain and Baldwin Plain sherds were also recovered from the Phase III excavations.

Site IMR166 is a rock shelter on a tributary of the New River. Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek Plain ceramics and Kays, McIntire, and Hamilton points were recovered during the Phase II investigations indicating Late Archaic and Late Woodland (West Jefferson phase) components.

In April 1997, PCI's Paul Jackson served as principal investigator for the Phase III mitigation of site IWA129 in

Walker County, for the Drummond Company, Inc. The features, as well as the recovered artifacts, indicate that the site was used numerous times throughout the past, from the Archaic period into the 20th century. The main component at the site was probably a seasonal camp dating to the Late Woodland West Jefferson phase.

In June 1997, PCI (Paul Jackson, principal investigator) conducted a Phase I survey of the Hamilton Mounds (IMR6), in Hamilton, Alabama for Hankins Engineering. The City of Hamilton hopes to incorporate the mounds and the surrounding land into a park in an effort to preserve the site from future looting and erosion. The site consists of one large, two-terraced mound dating to the emergent Mississippian period and two smaller earthen rises on the banks of the Buttahatchee River west of the large mound. The Andrew Jackson Military Trail cuts between the two small earthen mounds and might be associated with their origin. Looting has been extensive at the Hamilton Mounds site. Large pits and trenches from unauthorized excavations have damaged the earthworks, particularly the smallest mound. Future archaeological investigations will hopefully answer questions regarding the origins of the two small mounds.

(Submitted by Harry Holstein:) The Jacksonville State Archaeological Resource Laboratory has been involved in four local projects over the last few months. In April, our staff began a preliminary excavation and restoration of the Civil War-era Janney Iron Furnace (1Ca407) in Ohatchee, Alabama. Construction of Janney Furnace began in 1863 and was partially destroyed by Union forces on July 14, 1864. Initial investigations have focused on locating outbuildings and other industrial features associated with charcoal iron production. Calhoun County has purchased the property and the county is planning on creating a historical park at Janney.

In May Jacksonville State University conducted an archaeological field school at the Shellie site (1Sc291), located on the right bank of the Coosa River near Ragland, Alabama. The Shellie site is a Gulf Formational shell midden occupying a first terrace overlooking the Coosa River. Five features were encountered that yielded abundant periwinkle and mussel shells, nut shells, animal bones, and Gulf Formational ceramics and lithic artifacts. As a result of the excellent bone preservation, several bone awls were also recovered.

During June another archaeological field school was held at the Wright's Farm multi-component prehistoric village site, 1Ca18, located in Alexandria, Alabama. This is our sixth field season. This fascinating site has yielded over 160 features, house floors, and a possible stockade trench. Four radiocarbon dates have been acquired from this site. The earliest date, 490 BC, came from a storage pit containing steatite bowl fragments and early check stamped ceramics.

The latest date of AD 1100 was recovered from a storage pit containing maize and emergent Mississippian ceramics.

Finally, we are presently conducting Phase I surveys on portions of Talladega National Forest as part of a contract with the US Forest Service. The rugged terrain offers an opportunity to identify archaeological resources in a topographic setting quite dissimilar to those we have encountered in the Ridge and Valley area around our campus. Based on data obtained from the Coosa Valley, we know that prehistoric aboriginal populations utilized numerous lithic and other resources found within the National Forest. This survey may help document some of the procurement areas.

Arkansas (submitted by Jeffrey M. Mitchem)

Excavations at Parkin Archeological State Park began in May, using volunteers and students from Lehigh University. The initial six weeks of work was directed at completing investigation of a sixteenth-century domestic structure and associated features. Charred interior support posts from the floor will be useful in learning about the species of wood chosen for building material.

For six weeks beginning in July, students enrolled in a University of Arkansas field school worked in two parts of the site. Excavations in Locus 2 were directed at investigating magnetic anomalies identified during gradiometer and resistivity survey by a University of Washington student in 1996. The results revealed that modern disturbance in this part of the site is too great to allow the identification of aboriginal features by remote sensing. Excavations in Locus 4 succeeded in locating and exposing a well-preserved structure floor about 20-30 cm beneath the surface. Excavation and laboratory work continued through September using volunteer labor. The research was directed by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, with field assistants Timothy S. Mulvihill and Kelly J. Mulvihill (all of the Arkansas Archeological Survey).

Florida (submitted by Nancy White)

At the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Robert Patton is beginning to reassess the political evolution of the Calusa in southwest Florida through analysis of change in settlement patterns. He is using radiocarbon dates, rim sherd widths, and seriation of shell artifact frequencies to focus upon both the entire estuarine system and the development of a single chiefdom within the system.

J. T. Milanich spent the first 5 months of 1997 in Rio de Janeiro writing *Florida's Indians from Ancient Times to the Present*, to be published next year by the University Press of Florida in their new popular series, "Native Peoples, Cultures, and Places of the Southeastern United States." He maintains you can think better when near the beach.

Rochelle Marrinan at Florida State University continued research at the O'Connell Mission site (8Le157), a Spanish Franciscan mission near Tallahassee, from January through April. This is the third year of investigations at the site, which included continuing survey, testing, topographic mapping and excavation. This year work continued in the vicinity of the church-convento complex and on an isolated knoll thought to be the location of an indigenous farmstead associated with the mission. Glass bead chronology suggests that the site dates to the last years of the mission system in this area (1690-1704). The identity of the indigenous group occupying the site is not known. Calvin Jones, who discovered the site in 1969, believed it to be a second location of the Patale congregation.

Sandy Stevens reports that Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., conducted two Phase I surveys at Avon Park Air Force Range in the Kissimmee River basin in south central Florida; 28 sites were identified, 21 with prehistoric components, of which 8 are National Register eligible. These middens have produced materials ranging from Archaic points to Belle Glade, St. Johns, and semi-fiber-tempered ceramics. A radiocarbon date from 8Po5306 was 1230 ± 50 BP (calibrated AD 790), corresponding to the transition from Belle Glade II to III. Faunal remains from this site, examined by Irv Quitmeyer of the Florida Museum of Natural History, are 78% aquatic species, based on the total number of individuals. This and data from three other sites suggest an emphasis upon aquatic animals, with lesser reliance upon terrestrial species. GIS applications will help refine the predictive model for the rest of the facility, and evaluative testing of the eight sites is planned.

A pilot underwater survey of the Santa Fe River was conducted during the month of July by Bureau of Archaeological Research staff Roger Smith and Jim Dunbar, assisted by Michael Faught of Florida State University and volunteer divers Bill Gifford and Grayal Farr. To reconnoiter and map the river's submerged cultural resources, the team utilized locational maps of previous discoveries supplied by river divers, infrared aerial photographs, and side-scan sonar. Then a number of locations were chosen for diving inspection and assessment, including isolated artifact find spots recently reported to the Bureau. A Saturday workshop for river divers was held at Fanning Springs to acquaint the public with the Bureau's research efforts.

Georgia (submitted by Tom Gresham)

Jerald Ledbetter directed data recovery at two large, complex sites on the Chattahoochee River in Columbus for the City of Columbus and produced well illustrated companion reports for the two sites. The Bull Creek site had been "excavated" many times over the past 70 years and is the type site for the late Mississippian Bull Creek

phase. Even though very little of the site remains and it was barely affected by the proposed walkway that prompted the work, it was successfully argued that continued lack of reporting of previous work was an adverse effect that could be mitigated by publishing a report of the previous work. Original photographs, field maps and artifact illustrations were assembled with data from the most recent round of excavation to produce a comprehensive final report. The Victory Drive site, adjacent to Bull Creek, was affected more by the proposed walkway, so fairly extensive data recovery was conducted. A number of features, including a large historic Creek pit, were excavated and compared to earlier work at the site. Early Mississippian Averett and Late Mississippian Bull Creek components were also prominent at the site. Because some ISTEAs funds were used for the project, the two reports are being published by the Georgia Department of Transportation in their *Occasional Papers* series.

Jerald Ledbetter also directed data recovery in a city block of Columbus, a project sponsored by the City in advance of the construction of a new public safety headquarters. Three of the original eight town lots within the block were targeted for stripping and feature excavation. Although the earliest period of occupation (antebellum) was the focus of the investigations, a great deal of late 19th- and early 20th-century material was also recovered from pits, wells, cellars and privies. The block, on the edge of the original town grid, was first occupied in the 1840s by middle class whites, then in the early 20th century became the center of a thriving middle class African-American neighborhood.

Tom Gresham directed excavations at the Shadrack Bogan site, a prehistoric and historic-period site just northeast of Atlanta. The alluvial terrace site was occupied throughout the prehistoric period, and included enigmatic incised and punctated pottery that is probably an Early Mississippian type. The historic component reflected a short-lived occupation dating from ca. 1820 to 1831. Musket balls, gun flints, pearlwares and creamwares, and butchered bear bones indicate the frontier nature of the occupation. The site was subject to frequent flooding, which limited both prehistoric and historic-period occupation.

Tom Pluckhahn directed excavations at the Tarver (9JO6) and Little Tarver (9JO198) sites, on an upland ridge adjacent to the Ocmulgee River near Macon. Approximately 2345 sq m of the two sites were mechanically stripped, and 406 features were excavated. Historic Creek Indian features and artifacts, dating to the interval from 1690 to 1715, were most numerous. The sites produced an extensive collection of glass and lapidary beads and pendants, including a few types that are indicative of contact with Spanish Florida. The project provides much needed new data on Ocmulgee Fields phase

artifacts, architecture, and economy. In addition, the excavation of two Early Mississippian features contributes important chronological information regarding the Vining phase, placing it solidly in the interval from AD 900-1200.

Tom Pluckhahn also directed a recent survey of a 1130-acre tract encompassing the Shoulderbone site (9HK1), a Mississippian mound and village complex. The survey resulted in the identification of 72 previously unreported archeological sites and 21 isolated artifact occurrences. Approximately one-half of the sites appear to be related to the mound occupations. The survey data indicate a peak in the settlement of the tract during the Savannah (AD 1250-1375) and Early Lamar (AD 1375-1520) periods, largely paralleling the intervals of occupation at the Shoulderbone mounds. However, Late Lamar (AD 1520-1680) components were not uncommon in the area.

Robert Benson directed three large cultural resources surveys at Sandhills locations at Fort Benning. Two separate survey projects at Fort Benning covered nearly 7000 acres and identified 276 archeological sites and 175 isolated artifact occurrences. Late Archaic-period sites were the most prevalent, but Middle Woodland sites were nearly as common. Notably lacking are Late Woodland sites. Early Archaic sites are more common than Middle Archaic sites on Fort Benning. Larger and more artifactually rich sites tend to be on ridge noses and lowland landforms. Woodland and Mississippian sites are rare in upland settings, and land use patterns are distinctly different between Late Archaic sites with ceramics and Late Archaic sites with only lithics. Similarly, larger and more artifactually rich Middle Woodland sites lie on lowland landforms, while smaller and less artifactually rich Middle Woodland sites tend to be situated on ridge noses, adjacent to drainage heads or springs.

Maryland (compiled by Paul Inashima)

Between the end of June and the end of July, Donald G. Shomette, along with state underwater archeologist Susan Langley, led a search for U.S. Commodore Joshua Barney's Chesapeake Bay flotilla of the War of 1812. Barney's flotilla consisted of 2 gunboats, a sloop-masted flagship, 18 oar- and sail-powered barges-of-war, and 3 other vessels. In two separate episodes, portions of his fleet were scuttled at the lower and upper courses of the Patuxent River. This summer's expedition rediscovered in the upper Patuxent the remains of the flagship *Scorpion* (initially discovered in 1980), and located in the lower Patuxent the hull of what may be one of the scuttled gunboats. Magnetometers, hydrojets, and infrared aerial imaging were used to augment more traditional underwater archeology.

During June and July, URS Greiner conducted investigations on the grounds of the restored ca. 1807 Riverdale Mansion in Prince Georges County, Maryland. The project was directed by Stephen W. Tull, and was

contracted for by the National Capital Parks and Planning Commission. The archeological study focused on the mansion's associated outbuildings and public and private gardens. Its goal was to complement a recently published collection of letters that details the life of the first owner, Rosalie Calvert. Rosalie was the wife of George Calvert, a descendant of the first Lord Baltimore, and daughter of Henry Joseph Stier, the brother of a Belgian baron who had sought refuge in America during the French Revolution.

South of the one extant dependency, a four-stalled privy was located. Artifacts from the waste pipe trench date to the mid-19th century; the privy was demolished during the 1890s. Other identified elements include a section of the ca. 1807 garden wall, a brick and stone foundation for a mid-19th-century water tower, and a cellar hole north of the dependency. The remnants of a brick and mortar floor over an 8-inch thick clay subfloor indicated a second building (a wash house) north of the dependency. Large broken pre-1830s bottle fragments were found placed along the interior perimeter of the north, east, and west walls. Excavation within the extant dependency revealed a builder's trench and the interior walls of an earlier structure.

A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the north lawn of the mansion aided in the detection of early 19th-century landscape features. Mechanically excavated trenches at the subsurface GPR anomalies exposed the remains of curvilinear garden paths, further sections of the ca. 1807 garden wall, and an early 19th-century road. The 8-foot-tall garden wall had formerly separated the working garden from Rosalie's public garden.

North Carolina (compiled by Thomas Beaman)

Governor James B. Hunt has officially designated October 1997 as Archaeology Month. The North Carolina Archaeological Council, North Carolina Archaeological Society, and Office of State Archaeology are celebrating *North Carolina Archaeology: Lessons in Heritage Education*. This will be the first Archaeology Month in ten years. A poster and schedule of activities for the month are available for \$3.00 from the Archaeological Society, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807.

The North Carolina Archaeological Council presently has two publications available. The first is a reprinting of Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton's *Mountain Potters of Buncombe County*, and just released is Dr. John Byrd's *Tuscarora Subsistence Practices in the Late Prehistoric Period*. For information on either of these volumes, please contact the Council at 310 East Baker Street, Tarboro, NC 27886.

With support from East Carolina University (ECU), Dr. I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., began a survey of fluted and lanceolate (i.e., Paleoindian) points. As of mid-summer, over 100 points had been recorded from collections across the state. Typological issues, geographic distributions, and

patterns of raw material use are being addressed in his study. Any individual or institution with fluted or lanceolate points from North Carolina is encouraged to contact Randy Daniel.

Under the direction of Dr. Charles Ewen, the ECU field school returned for a second season in New Bern. Excavations at the 19th-century Robert Hay house, supervised by Dane Magoon, focused on the backyard. Results of these investigations will form the basis of Magoon's thesis and will assist the staff of Tryon Palace Historic Site and Gardens in their reconstruction and interpretive efforts at the site. Under the supervision of Kim Zawicki, the field school also continued the search for the location of the New Bern Academy, North Carolina's first public school (ca. 1766-1795). The two-year investigation of the academy site is destined to see publication in a new popular series from ECU. The remainder of the summer was spent in Windsor, where Amy Joyce supervised reinvestigation of a detached kitchen ruin at Hope Plantation that had previously been uncovered in 1970. These excavations are part of Ms. Joyce's thesis.

From the NCDCCR Historic Sites Section ... A newly reconstructed burial hut at Town Creek Mound is slated to open this November. The new exhibit's focal point is an infant/ceramic urn burial typical of the Pee Dee culture. In Historic Bath, excavations were completed at the site of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and cemetery. The project was conducted by Steve Allen, Historic Sites archaeologists, and volunteers. A series of independent studies on Brunswick Town will be published in a forthcoming issue of *North Carolina Archaeology*. Articles on colono ware (Dr. Thomas Loftfield and Michael Stoner), delftware chimney tiles (Thomas Beaman, Jr.), olive and oil jars (John J. Mintz and Thomas Beaman, Jr.), naval stores (Kenneth Robinson), and the Nath Moore's Front house assemblage (Anna Gray) will be featured. Studies on tobacco pipes and the development of the town are in progress. Reconstruction of 19th-century slave cabins at Somerset Place has begun. The cabins, which were the subject of excavations in 1994 by Carl Steen of Diachronic Research, Inc., are being reconstructed using historically appropriate building techniques. Under the direction of Linda Stine, excavations were conducted at the late 19th-century site of the Kelly Blacksmith Shop at Reed Gold Mine. Structural evidence and numerous iron artifacts from the 1880s-1930s were recovered, and a reconstruction of the building is planned. Historic sites archaeologists also conducted a statewide architectural and archaeological survey of privies, which will be featured in a forthcoming issue of *Historical Archaeology*. For further information, please contact Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton or Terry Harper at (919)733-9033.

NCDOT archaeologists have conducted numerous site investigations in conjunction with highway construction.

Kenneth Robinson completed data recovery investigations at the Lockville National Register Site, a mid 19th-century town, mill, and industrial complex situated on a lock and dam on the Deep River in Chatham County. Other recent investigations by Robinson include site testing on the Highland Scots region of Lee and Moore counties, and an examination of an 18th- and 19th-century plantation site in Franklin County. Gary Glover directed a survey of a 19.6 km highway corridor in Lee County, resulting in revisits to three sites and discovery of 42 new sites. The identification of expedient quartz wedges at three separate upland sites suggests a wider range of activities than is generally acknowledged in upland lithic assemblages. Glover also recently tested a lithic workshop and base camp site in Montgomery County. Charcoal taken from a partially plow-truncated hearth returned a radiocarbon date of 2300 ± 80 BP (Beta #105208) and an oxidizable carbon ratio (OCR) date of 2116 ± 63 BP. John J. Mintz directed the testing of an early Woodland site at Camp Lejeune in Onslow County, the testing of a shell midden in Brunswick County, the advanced documentation of a late 19th-century mill in Wake County, and is presently completing a survey near Fort Bragg in Cumberland County. Mintz has also conducted several public and career day activities for the department. Thomas Beaman, Jr., documented numerous contributing elements to the Beam Family Properties National Register District, a major 18th to 19th-century farmstead/plantation complex in Cleveland County.

Dr. Margaret Houston (St. Andrews College) and Kenneth Robinson are conducting excavations at Mill Prong, a late 18th- to early 19th-century Highland Scots farmstead/plantation in Hoke County. The project is sponsored by the Mill Prong Preservation Society, Inc., and the Indian Museum of the Carolinas, with funding from the Division of Archives and History.

Historic Research at Clear Run (HRCR) is a volunteer-based project coordinated by Daniel P. Lynch to explore the Clear Run community in Sampson County. Recent research has focused on restoration of the late 19th-century cotton gin house and steam-powered gin on the McLamb family National Register property. Limited archaeological testing by Shane Petersen is planned to determine the location and orientation of the missing steam engine. For further information, contact HRCR, 810 Contanch St., Apt. 1, Greenville, NC 27858.

Over the last decade, approximately 28,000 acres of Fort Bragg have been surveyed, resulting in the identification of over 2,000 sites. Recent survey projects have been conducted by the South Carolina Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology, Southeastern Archaeological Services, and the Chicora Foundation, Inc. Fort Bragg has initiated a site testing and evaluation program conducted by Braun Intertech Corporation. Four cultural resource intern positions have also been created.

Robert Benson directed three large cultural resources surveys at two Sandhills locations, Overhills, North Carolina and Fort Benning, Georgia. The Overhills tract, now a part of Fort Bragg, covers nearly 11,000 acres. The survey identified 426 archeological sites and 231 isolated artifact occurrences. While sites dating from the Late Paleoindian period through the Late Woodland period exist on the Overhills tract, Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland sites are by far the most prevalent. An interesting land use feature noted on the Overhills survey is the persistent occupation of upland landforms throughout the prehistoric period. Large sites, sometimes with relatively high artifact density, often occupy the edges of upland flats adjacent to drainage heads. Woodland period pottery on these sites was not uncommon. Larger size of these upland sites tends to correlate positively with an increase in the number of occupations, rather than occupation duration.

The Chicora Foundation, Inc., has been working with the Maple Grove United Methodist Church in Haywood County to identify and inventory graves in the Maple Grove Cemetery. The field investigations have been completed with about 800 graves identified for the entire cemetery. Many unmarked graves were located using a penetrometer. For additional information, please contact either Dr. Michael Trinkley or Ms. Debi Hacker, Chicora Foundation, Inc., PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202; e-mail: chicora@aol.com

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South Carolina (compiled by Michael Trinkley)

AF Consultants has recently processed and analyzed collections from two geographically distinct areas of the prehistoric Nipper Creek site (38RD17), situated just north of Columbia, South Carolina. The investigated areas, including 24 sq m of river levee and 5 sq m of a small, eroded ridge rise, will be destroyed by construction of a City of Columbia utility easement. Based on preliminary backhoe trenching and shovel testing, these two loci appear to be "outliers" or activity areas associated with the site's long cycle of occupation, which spans Paleoindian through Woodland periods. Three radiocarbon and seven oxidizable carbon ratio (OCR) dates bracket three distinct cultural zones (Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Savannah River). A non-diagnostic occupation just above the 4.4 mbs Pleistocene/Holocene transition (11,822 years BP) corresponds with an OCR date of 9,127 years BP and may represent an Early Archaic occupation. In addition to well-stratified chronology, the Nipper Creek excavations produced significant documentation of Broad River levee geomorphology and history, prehistoric land surface reconstruction, localized Late Archaic use of hickory nuts, and patterns of prehistoric lithic raw material use in the Carolina fall line and lower piedmont. For additional

information contact Dr. Lesley Drucker, AF Consultants, 6546 Haley Drive, Columbia, SC 29206; (803)787-4169.

A project sponsored jointly by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and the U.S. Marine Corps was carried out during April and May at the site thought to be French Charlesfort (1562-1563) superimposed by Spanish Fort San Felipe (1566-1570) at the site of Santa Elena, on Parris Island, South Carolina. The project was directed by Chester DePratter and Stanley South, assisted by Institute staff and volunteers. The research involved excavation of parts of a Charlesfort ditch into which refuse had been deposited and the location and excavation of a number of post holes from a structure inside the fort. Also, sections through the moat of Fort San Felipe were excavated and exploratory trenches were cut to reveal the extent of the southwest bastion. Guides provided tours for almost a thousand visitors, including tour groups and individuals from 32 states and eight foreign countries. Over thirteen vessels are represented by the French sherds from the site, including Normandy, Beauvais and Martincamp stonewares, identified by Medieval ceramics authority John Hurst of Great Britain. For additional information contact Mr. Stanley South, SCIAA/USC, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208.

During May, SCIAA's Allendale Paleoindian Expedition spent four weeks excavating two land sites, Big Pine Tree and Charles, and underwater in Smiths Lake Creek in Allendale County, South Carolina. This was the fourth year of excavations at Big Pine Tree where a nearly complete prehistoric sequence is buried in alluvium. The basal layer consists of what is believed to be Clovis stone tool manufacturing remains characterized by fluted blanks and preforms, a variety of uniface tools, macro prismatic blades and smaller microblades. Above this level are Dalton and Taylor side-notched points with a similar uniface industry. Test excavations were also conducted at the Charles site some 700 meters downstream. Excavations this year revealed more examples of biface preforms that appear to be of a non- or post-Clovis basal thinning style. The alluvium at both Big Pine Tree and Charles is marked by several distinct paleosols, which are under investigation by Dr. John E. Foss of the University of Tennessee. Underwater research included the mapping of lithic resources, as well as the recovery of some Early and Middle Archaic points, plus examples of possible Paleoindian biface preforms. The Allendale Paleoindian Expedition is funded by a registration program that enables members of the public to make tax deductible donations to SCIAA's Archaeological Research Trust. Additional work is planned at both terrestrial sites and the Smiths Lake Creek underwater site in 1988. For additional information contact Dr. Albert C. Goodyear, Project Director, SCIAA/USC,

1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208; (803)777-8170; e-mail: goodyear@garnet.cla.sc.edu

Excavations at the Ed Marshall site (38ED5) in the middle Savannah River valley continued in 1997 with a field school directed by Ken Sassaman and sponsored jointly by Augusta State University and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. This Late Archaic shell-bearing site has been badly looted and damaged by flooding since it was first mentioned by William Claflin in his 1931 report on Stallings Island. Like the famous type site, Ed Marshall contains components of preceramic Late Archaic age (ca. 4100 BP), as well as classic Stallings Culture (ca. 3700 BP). Included, too, is a substantial component of the intervening early Stallings period (ca. 3800 BP). Efforts in 1997 added 50 square meters and 45 features to the inventory, including portions of two more domestic structures. Notable among the artifacts recovered was a chert knife blade with its matching antler haft. Ongoing work at Ed Marshall and other sites in the region is directed toward a detailed history of the rise and fall of Stallings Culture. For additional information contact Dr. Kenneth E. Sassaman, SCIAA/USC, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208; (803)725-3623; e-mail: sassaman@garnet.cla.sc.edu

The report for excavations at the Civil War site of Secessionville on James Island in Charleston County, South Carolina is nearing completion. Of primary interest is the recovery of a semi-subterranean Confederate soldier's hut measuring about 9 by 18 feet with a central chimney on one end and an entrance on the other. This hut is very similar, although somewhat larger, than those previously reported in Virginia and Tennessee. Associated with the hut were several refuse disposal areas. The Secessionville study also explored a large Thom's Creek phase shellfish steaming pit dated to 3940 +/- 120 BP (Beta-96188) using charred hickory nutshell. This study, *Excavations at a Portion of the Secessionville Archaeological Site (38CH1456), James Island, Charleston County, South Carolina*, will be available from the Chicora Foundation by October for \$45. For additional information contact Dr. Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202; e-mail: chicora1@aol.com

Archaeological data recovery excavations were completed at the Walling Grove Plantation main house area earlier this spring. The research was conducted prior to development on the lot containing the ruins. A total of 738 square feet was excavated, revealing the main house to measure about 35.7 feet east-west by almost exactly 20 feet north-south. The structure was supported on a series of 10 tabby piers, including four "L"-shaped corner supports and three intervening piers along the north and south sides of the house. The interior edge of the tabby foundation corresponded with the interior edge of the tabby

chimney supports, suggesting that the tabby chimney blocks also served to support the structure's sills on the two ends. Although analysis is ongoing, it appears that the house was constructed in the late decade of the 18th century and survived the Civil War, burning sometime in the early post-bellum era. A large quantity of architectural materials was recovered from the excavations and analysis is currently underway. For additional information contact Mr. William B. Barr, Chicora Foundation, PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202; e-mail: chicoral@aol.com

Data recovery excavations for Ferry Plantation on Whales Branch in Beaufort County, South Carolina were being conducted by the Chicora Foundation this summer. The plantation, discovered during a survey of a 50-acre parcel slated for the construction of new Beaufort schools, was originally established in the Colonial period and was the site of a British earthwork protecting the city of Beaufort from American forces. By the antebellum period the plantation included a large main settlement and slave row. During the Civil War the plantation was used by Federal forces, although the main house was apparently bombarded by Confederate forces after repulsing the Union raid of Pocotaligo in 1862. It was later used as a School Farm. Excavations are focusing on both the main settlement, partially eroded by Whale Branch, and also the slave settlement now thought to be in an area of planted pines. The research should be completed by late September with a report completed by early 1998. As a part of the research efforts at Ferry Plantation, Chicora Foundation and the Beaufort School District are developing a major educational initiative for area students. For additional information contact either Dr. Michael Trinkley or Ms. Debi Hacker, Chicora Foundation, PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202; e-mail: chicoral@aol.com

Beginning in June 1997, the recently created Old Dorchester Archaeological Research Program (ODARP), located at Old Dorchester State Historic Site outside of Charleston, South Carolina, began working on a long-term public archaeological and historical research project. Within the colonial village of Dorchester, settled by Congregationalists in 1697, was one of the first Free Schools in South Carolina and the schoolmaster's house. With the assistance of the trained ODARP volunteer crew, the College of Charleston field school directed by Dr. Barbara Borg, and Martha Zierden and Ron Anthony of the Charleston Museum, two town lots were shovel tested to determine the location of additional outbuildings and activity areas associated with the brick ruins of the school and the schoolmaster's house. Excavations are expected to begin in September with public participation. For additional information contact Monica Beck, Old Dorchester State Historic Park, 300 State Park Road, Summerville, SC 29485; (803)873-1740.

Tennessee (compiled by Kevin E. Smith)

Survey and Testing Projects

T. Des Jean (National Park Service, NPS) reports the completion of a six-year survey and testing project at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BISO) in cooperation with G. Prentice (Southeast Archeological Center, NPS). The final season included testing of three 19th-century farmsteads, a 19th-century "niter" mining site, the identification of stone structures associated with 20th-century moonshining activities, and an early to mid 19th-century salt manufacturing site tentatively identified as Salt Town.

D. Allen (DuVall & Associates, Inc., DAI) reports on the fourth season of a long-term project at Ames Plantation in Fayette County. The survey of 18,000 acres has identified more than 200 historic period sites, including structures and facilities associated with at least six antebellum cotton plantations, the plantation office town of Pattersonville, and numerous tenant residences associated with the post-bellum operation of Ames Plantation. Ongoing research includes limited testing of the six identified plantations and tenant residential sites in preparation for more intensive archaeological research.

M. Norton (Tennessee Division of Archaeology, TDOA) completed a limited series of test excavations at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area, the largest known Middle Woodland mound complex. A total of three "new" mounds were documented, bringing the known mound total to 15. Mounds 36 and 37 are platform mounds, while the classification of Mound 38 awaits additional investigation.

C. Faulkner (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville (UTK), reports five archaeological projects on historic sites in East Tennessee. Faulkner completed a two-year testing project at the Ramsey House, built in 1797 by Francis Alexander Ramsey in eastern Knox County. Placement of 1,052 posthole tests revealed as many as 16 historic structure locations, including a massive continuous foundation near the northwest corner of the house, piers of a stable or carriage house, and possible remains of the original 1793 log house. Faulkner, S. Frankenberg, and D. Owens (UTK) conducted test excavations at the Bowman House, an early 19th-century (ca. 1818-1830) house in Loudon County. Alan Longmire (University of Tennessee, Transportation Center) conducted an intensive Phase I survey for archaeological resources at Knollwood in Knoxville. A late 19th- to early 20th-century structure was identified and further investigated by C. Faulkner (UTK) and T. Faulkner (UTK), suggesting a turn-of-the-century pump house facility for running water and electrical generation. D. Owens and T. Ahlman (UTK) completed testing at the Exchange Place, a restoration of a 19th-century historic farm in Kingsport. Systematic shovel testing and excavations reveal the remains of an 18x20 ft

log house constructed in the 1790s as a residence and subsequently converted into a kitchen in the 1820s. In early March 1997, C. Faulkner and T. Faulkner discovered late 18th- to early 19th-century artifacts at a construction site on Kingston Pike, an early western road out of Knoxville laid out in 1792. Under the direction of C. Faulkner, 27 volunteers discovered a saddlebag-style log house with central chimney. The house, probably built by William Bell who purchased the property in 1793, was apparently razed or moved in the 1830s. As a result of these volunteer efforts, construction plans have been changed to preserve the site, which will be investigated in future field schools by UTK.

Major Excavation Projects.

D. Allen (DA1) reports the completion of the third year of a public archaeology project at the Bowen-Campbell house in Goodlettsville, Davidson County. The site components document the transition from frontier “stations” of the late 18th century to the emerging plantations of the early 19th century in Middle Tennessee. To date, the project has identified the original residence, secondary residence, several outbuildings, gardens, cemeteries, and a brick kiln. D. Allen also directed excavations at the Edgefield Benevolent Cemetery (1872-1950s) in Nashville. The Edgefield Benevolent Society was created by former slaves during the emergence and growth of an urban African-American neighborhood to aid and assist the destitute and needy, administer to the sick, and insure a proper burial and resting place for members. As part of the cemetery relocation, excavation and analysis of the remains of 452 individuals and associated mortuary artifacts will provide insights into this important transitional period for African-American communities in Middle Tennessee.

K. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University, MTSU) directed the second season of excavations at Bledsoe’s Station, a fortified agricultural community dating between 1780 and 1795. An auger test program completed identification of site boundaries. Major discoveries included three additional small cellars (which were excavated), bringing the total number of identified structures to eight. Artifact analysis suggests a primary occupation during the 1780s and 1790s, with a previously unattested secondary occupation continuing until the 1830s.

Other Research.

H. Matternes and B. Duggan (UTK) are nearing completion of their analysis of the War Creek Cemetery (40HK9) from Hancock County. The War Creek Cemetery is a marginally visible mortuary facility containing at least 28 graves marked by unmodified limestone head and footstones. Nail and button morphologies provide evidence that the cemetery dates to the first quarter of the 19th

century, making it one of the earliest historic facilities recorded in the county. Skeletal data suggest a Caucasian population with a high-carbohydrate diet. Duggan has pursued this unique opportunity to address the antiquity of Appalachian mortuary practices. Several features, including cemetery location, use of simple unadorned hexagonal coffins, and construction of a two-stage “vaulted” grave, are distinctive features of Appalachian mortuary behavior whose use can now be affiliated with initial settlement of the region. Analysis of the cemetery has drawn on archaeological, ethnographic, and historical records to reconstruct many cultural aspects of the community that established the War Creek Cemetery.

Texas (submitted by Tim Perttula from contributions by Maynard B. Cliff, John E. Keller, Leland W. Patterson, and Wayne P. Glander)

Southern Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (SAC) (Dr. John E. Keller) of Harlingen, Texas continued archeological investigations in 1995 and 1996 of the South Hallsville lignite lease in Harrison County. More than 15,000 acres were surveyed, with 201 sites recorded or re-recorded. Disturbed lithic scatters were common in upland settings, but probable Caddoan hamlets, cemeteries, and one mound complex were also identified. The distribution of sites tends to confirm suggestions that Caddoan populations concentrated settlements in Sabine River tributary bottomlands. Higher elevations were more sporadically used in prehistoric times, probably as hunting stations.

In 1996, under the direction of Dr. Maynard Cliff, Geo-Marine, Inc. (GMI) of Plano, Texas conducted geomorphological and archeological evaluation of a 305-meter-wide levee corridor associated with the Red River in Bowie County on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Tulsa District. This work included a geomorphological study and a cultural resources inventory of both prehistoric and historic sites, as well as an initial site assessment in terms of their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Geomorphological investigations and pedestrian survey of this area were carried out in stages between March and May 1996. The geomorphological study was conducted by Dr. Whitney Autin (Louisiana State University), who identified and partially mapped two previous meander belts, in addition to the current active belt, in this portion of the Red River valley. Eighteen archeological sites (including 13 previously unrecorded) were identified as being partially or entirely within the survey corridor. Of these, seven were prehistoric, two were prehistoric in age with some historic material, and nine were occupied only in historic times.

The prehistoric sites contained material ranging in age from the Archaic through the Late Caddoan period (AD 1400-1680), with Caddoan components being most

(Timothy K. Perttula, Daniel J. Prikryl, and Bo Nelson), work was completed in 1997 on an archeological evaluation of the midden/cemetery area at the Knight's Bluff site (41CS14) for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). Through intensive shovel testing in the Knight's Bluff Campground, a largely intact 1200 m² midden was defined in immediate proximity to the Caddo house and cemetery excavations carried out at Knight's Bluff by Edward B. Jelks in 1952. Small portions of the midden have been looted over the years, and at least some of Jelks' backdirt piles are still evident.

The midden deposit, up to 50 cm in thickness, contained an abundance of well-preserved animal bones and freshwater mussel shells, along with a wide assortment of decorated Caddoan ceramics. Among the several hundred decorated sherds were the following types: Pease Brushed-Incised, Barkman Engraved, Friendship Engraved, Haley Engraved, Nash Neck Banded, Dunkin Incised, and Cass Appliqued. These are primarily associated with the late Middle Caddoan period (ca. AD 1300-1400) in the lower Sulphur River area. Oxidizable carbon ratio (OCR) dates from several levels in the midden are currently pending. The TPWD is considering implementing measures to insure the long-term protection of this important archeological feature.

In southeast Texas, the Houston Archeological Society (HAS) is completing analyses and report preparation for three excavated sites. Site 41WH91 was used briefly in 1836 after the battle of San Jacinto by retreating Mexican Army forces that had not participated in the battle. The Mexican army bogged down in mud and discarded many materials at the site, including uniform insignia, flintlock rifle parts, rifle balls, canister shot, and Spanish-style spurs. At 41CH161, excavations at a *Rangia* sp. shell midden show the site was used in prehistoric times between AD 100-1500. It also has an 18th-century historic Indian component, distinguished by glass beads and French gun parts. Site 41WH38 has Late Paleoindian, Early Ceramic, and Late Prehistoric components. The Late Paleoindian component is characterized by Early Side-Notched, Early Corner-Notched, and Angostura lanceolate points, and OCR indicates the component dates from before 9000 BP to about 7500 BP. Reports on the work at these sites are, or will soon be, published in the Houston Archeological Society Journal.

Virginia (compiled by Paul Inashima)

A cultural level beneath the Clovis stratum at the Cactus Hill site in the southeastern part of the state has yielded two early radiocarbon dates, 16,670±730 years (Beta 97708) and 15,070±70 years. This level is characterized by crude quartzite blades and other quartzite debitage. The investigations are being directed by Joseph M. McAvoy of

the Nottoway River Survey. A comprehensive site report describing work at the site has recently been published by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

NEW PUBLICATION

The research report, *Site Mapping, Geophysical Investigation, and Geomorphic Reconnaissance at Site 9ME395 Upatoi Town, Fort Benning, Georgia*, by Frederick L. Briuer, Janet E. Simms and Lawson M. Smith is available on CD-ROM free of charge for as long as supplies last. This research demonstrates that conditions at the late 18th-century Creek Indian community and burial site called Upatoi, located on the US Army Installation at Fort Benning, Georgia were excellent for the use of a variety of nondestructive methods of archaeological site investigation. The investigation provided extensive information about the nature and distribution of subsurface archaeological remains throughout the site, including the precise location and stratigraphic contexts of buried features and additional probable burials. A mix of new and emerging technologies was employed that included laser range finding, global positioning systems, soil conductivity, magnetometry, ground penetrating radar, geographic information systems and geomorphological inference. The use of nondestructive technologies greatly enhanced other archaeological and historical approaches by producing a broader and more diverse informational basis for analyses and interpretations. One of the goals in this project was to encourage the use of these interrelated and emerging technologies as a healthy complement to traditional destructive excavation by demonstrating the particular parameters of success or failure with respect to the specific field conditions. Clearly, the investigation has broader application where information can be acquired rapidly and efficiently, in a highly cost effective and minimally destructive manner showing appropriate sensitivity to Native American concerns for the respectful treatment of human remains.

Requests for the CD-ROM should be sent to Dr. Frederick L. Briuer, Director, Center For Cultural Site Preservation Technology, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg Mississippi 39180, or e-mail briuerf@exl.wes.army.mil. The report is also available in .pdf format on the following Internet address: (URL) <http://www.wes.army.mil/e/ccspt/publications.html>. Since the report contains color graphics, access to a color printer is recommended for best results.

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