



NEWSLETTER

Volume 40, Number 1

April 1998

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

SEAC NEWS

SEAC 1998

The 1998 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 11-14 at the Hyatt Regency, Greenville, South Carolina. Chris Judge and Monica Beck are local arrangements chairs and Ken Sassaman is program chair. Please see attached forms for registration, proposal submissions, and hotel information.

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1997 SEAC Student Paper Competition

(submitted by Vernon J. Knight)

The winner of the **1997 SEAC Student Paper Competition** is Amber VanDerwarker, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Her paper was "Feasting and the Formulation of Food Use at the Toqua Site." In recognition of her accomplishment, Ms. VanDerwarker received a book prize consisting of 227 volumes valued at \$3,585.99. She is the sixth winner of this annual competition.

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SEAC Public Outreach Grant Project

(submitted by Nancy Hawkins and Dick Jefferies)

Introduction. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference provided a \$1,000 outreach grant to help fund a one-day teachers' workshop in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in conjunction with the 1997 Annual Meeting. The Louisiana Division of Archaeology (LDA) and the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy jointly administered the grant. Forty-one educators attended the workshop held in November at the Best Western Richmond Suites Hotel.

The primary leaders of the workshop were Connie Nobles, assistant professor of education at Southeastern Louisiana University, and Nancy Hawkins, a senior archaeologist and public outreach coordinator in the LDA, which is the state archaeologist's office and part of the State Historic Preservation Office. Joe Saunders (Regional

Archaeologist for Northeastern Louisiana), Robert Connolly (Poverty Point Station Archaeologist), and George Avery (Los Adaes Station Archaeologist) also made presentations at the workshop.

The workshop introduced pre-collegiate teachers to hands-on, cooperative learning activities about archaeological techniques, findings, and site preservation. Activities were linked to two excellent children's books about archaeology: *Archaeologists Dig for Clues* and *Archaeology for Young Explorers*. Other books, posters, and supplementary materials were displayed at the workshop.

Publicity and Attendance. A brochure advertising the workshop was developed, photocopied, and distributed during the last week of September 1997. It was mailed to 778 teachers who had requested educational materials from the LDA in the past and to Louisiana Studies teachers at the 53 schools in East Baton Rouge Parish that have eighth-grade classes. It was also available at the Division of Archaeology's information table at the Louisiana Social Studies Conference. As a courtesy, the brochure was mailed to the SEAC executive board and to members of the Society for American Archaeology's Public Education Committee who live in southeastern states. Approximately 1,300 brochures were distributed.

Registration was limited to 50 people; eight days after the first call more than 50 educators had registered. By the week of the workshop, 67 educators had asked to register. Eight of the original 50 canceled before the workshop, and seven of those vacated spots were filled. Forty-one people actually attended the workshop.

Funding. SEAC Public Outreach Grant funds were used to pay for the hotel meeting room and for materials for each teacher, including a copy of the book *Archaeologists Dig for Clues*, a Louisiana Indian poster, a booklet about the excavation of La Salle's ship, *La Belle*, and a binder for other supplementary handouts.

The LDA provided additional financial support for photocopying, lamination, telephone, computer, and staff time to prepare, reproduce, and package supplementary materials. While placing a monetary value on this matching support is difficult, it surely exceeded \$1,000. The LDA also supplied archaeology booklets, classroom activity

1998
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 11-14, 1998
Hyatt Regency Hotel, Greenville, South Carolina

Host: South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Program Chair: Kenneth E. Sassaman, SCIAA-Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, P.O. Box 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809. Phone (803)725-1130; Fax (803)725-9723; e-mail sassamank@garnet.cla.sc.edu.

Local Arrangements: Christopher Judge, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 167, Columbia, SC 29202. Phone (803)734-3753; Fax (803)734-3931; e-mail chrisj@scdnr.state.sc.us. Monica Beck, Old Dorchester State Park, Summerville, SC 29483. Phone (803)873-1740.

Meeting Registration: Regular \$40.00 before October 1, 1998; \$45.00 thereafter. Student \$30.00 before October 1, 1998 with copy of valid student ID; \$35.00 thereafter.

Accommodations: Hyatt Regency Greenville, Greenville Commons, 220 North Main Street, Greenville, SC 29601. Phone (864)235-1234 or toll-free at 1(800)233-1234. Room rates \$86.00 single and double; \$96.00 triple or quad. Cut-off date for reservations is **October 11, 1998**. Municipal parking at hotel is \$5.00 per vehicle per day. Contact program or local arrangements chairs for information on other hotels in the area.

Proposals: Deadline for proposals for symposia, papers, and posters is **August 1, 1998**. Proposals must include proposal forms, registration fees, and membership dues for persons not currently members of SEAC. Symposium proposals must include registration fees and memberships dues for all participants.

Other: 1) Anyone wishing to have a group meeting or special affair in conjunction with SEAC should contact the program or local arrangements chairs as soon as possible; 2) A host reception is being planned for Thursday evening at a local venue for the 35th anniversary of SCIAA and the Great Spirits of SEAC; 3) A dance and cash bar is scheduled for Friday evening; 4) the Hyatt Regency is located in an area of downtown Greenville that offers an unusually large variety of restaurants, microbreweries, and other visitor amenities within walking distance.

Advance Registration Form - SEAC 98

Name (last) (first) (middle initial)

Affiliation

Address

Office phone

Home phone

E-mail address

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

Make checks payable to SEAC 98

send form and check to:

Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Program Chair
SCIAA-Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
P.O. Box 600
New Ellenton, SC 29809

Don
Confirmation # 346578

**Hyatt Regency Greenville
220 North Main Street
Greenville, SC 29601**

**Reservation Information
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 11-14, 1998**

Hotel reservations for the 1998 Southeastern Archaeological Conference can be made toll-free via telephone at **1-800-233-1234** or directly with the Hyatt Regency Greenville at **1-864-235-1234**. Have a major credit card ready to guarantee the reservation past 6:00 PM on the day of your arrival. The Hyatt Regency accepts American Express, VISA, MasterCard, Diners Club, Discover, and Carte Blanche.

For those without credit cards, a first night's deposit is required within five (5) days after a reservation is made in order to guarantee it past 6:00 PM. To reserve via mail, copy this form, complete the reservation information and mail with a check or money order for first night's deposit to the address above. Credit card reservations can likewise be made through the mail. Credit card guarantees and deposits will be refunded only if cancellation is given by 6:00 PM the day of arrival.

CUT-OFF DATE: October 11, 1998

Reservations requested after cut-off date will be accepted on a space- and rate-availability basis. **RESERVE EARLY!**

Name (print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

For arrival on _____
and departure on _____

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

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

Please check type of room requested:

- single king: 1 bed, 1 person: \$86.00
- double king: 1 bed, 2 persons: \$86.00
- doubles: 2 beds, 2 persons: \$86.00
- triples: 2 beds, 3 persons: \$96.00
- quads: 2 beds, 4 persons: \$96.00

Suites are available at regular rates. Call hotel for further information.

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 \$ _____ 10% tax applicable

Credit card number _____ Expiration date _____

I authorize the Hyatt Regency Greenville to charge my account for one night's deposit and all applicable taxes.

Signature _____ Phone # _____

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



Proposal for Paper or Poster, SEAC 1998
Submission Deadline: August 1, 1998

Note: If your paper is in an invited symposium, this form and your registration fee must go to the symposium organizer.

Author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office phone

Home phone

E-mail address

Check one: Contributed paper Symposium Paper Poster

Title

Co-author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Type in the box below an abstract of no more than 100 words

List three **key words** that characterize the geographic focus, time period, method and/or theory of your paper/poster:

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

List any **audiovisual needs** other than the carousel slide projector, screen, and pointer provided in each room:

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40.00 regular; \$30.00 student with valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will be returned. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper or poster. New members and old members in arrears must include 1998 membership fee (\$25.00 regular; \$15.00 student with valid ID) with paper/poster proposal. **Make checks payable to SEAC 98.** Advance registration refunds cannot be made after October 1, 1998.

PLEASE MAIL TWO (2) COPIES OF THIS FORM ALONG WITH ADVANCE REGISTRATION FEE AND FORM BY AUGUST 1, 1998 TO: Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Program Chair, SCIAA-Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, P.O. Box 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809

Proposal for Symposium, SEAC 1998

Submission Deadline: August 1, 1998

Symposium title

Organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office phone

Home phone

E-mail address

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Participants names (in order of presentation):

1) -----

6) -----

2) -----

7) -----

3) -----

8) -----

4) -----

9) -----

5) -----

10) -----

Discussants names:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

Type in the box below a symposium abstract of no more than 100 words

List any **audiovisual needs** other than the carousel slide projector, screen, and pointer provided in each room:

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40.00 regular; \$30.00 student with valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will be returned. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper or poster. New members and old members in arrears must include 1998 membership fee (\$25.00 regular; \$15.00 student with valid ID) with paper/poster proposal. **Make checks payable to SEAC 98.** Advance registration refunds cannot be made after October 1, 1998.

PLEASE MAIL TWO (2) COPIES OF THIS FORM ALONG WITH PAPER PROPOSAL FORMS AND ADVANCE REGISTRATION FEES AND FORMS FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS BY AUGUST 1, 1998 TO: Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Program Chair, SCIAA-Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, P.O. Box 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809

guides, and prehistory posters. The value of these materials is at least \$15/teacher, or nearly \$600. Southeastern Louisiana University also provided support for the preparation of workshop material.

Evaluations. All workshop attendees received an evaluation form before leaving the workshop. Thirty-eight participants turned in evaluations. Thirty-three were full-time teachers, two were librarians, one was an administrator, one was a half-time teacher and half-time administrator, and one was an "other." All of the respondents rated the workshop favorably. Most said it was great (83%), some said it was good (12%), and the remaining two (5%) created a "higher-than-great" category. All of the respondents said the material was presented in an organized and coherent fashion. Most (95%) said the material was interesting. The remainder (5%) said it was interesting some of the time. All participants thought the material in the program would be useful in the future.

Twenty-one different topics were listed as subjects about which the participants would like to know more. Only three were listed by more than two people: (1) more details about specific sites, (2) Watson Brake, and (3) excavation techniques. The participants mentioned nineteen aspects of the program they liked best. Those listed at least twice were (1) resources/material; (2) the presentations by Saunders, Connolly, and Avery; (3) the activities; (4) the leaders/speakers; (5) the usefulness of the workshop; (6) everything about the program; and (7) the rapid pace of the program. Recommendations for improvements included: (1) use of an overhead projector; (2) adding unfamiliar sites to the Context Game; (3) adding more complex material; (4) covering less material in the time; and (5) a variety of comments relating to the meeting facility.

Discussion. The educators verbally expressed tremendous gratitude for the opportunity to participate in the workshop and for the free materials. The program was greatly enhanced by having brief presentations by three Louisiana archaeologists who were in Baton Rouge to attend the SEAC annual meeting. This type of workshop requires weeks of preparation, but the response is very rewarding. Without the support of the SEAC Public Outreach Grant the workshop would not have taken place.

Anyone interested in submitting a proposal for the 1998 SEAC Public Outreach Grant competition should contact Judy Bense (SEAC Executive Officer I), Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514.

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SHA Presents SEAC with an Award of Merit

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) has presented the Southeastern Archaeological Conference with a 1998 SHA Award of Merit. The award was presented by Henry M. Miller, SHA President, to Jeffrey M. Mitchem (representing SEAC President Hester A. Davis, who was unable to attend) at the 31st Annual SHA Conference in Atlanta, Georgia during the Friday (January 9, 1998) Annual

Banquet and Awards Ceremony. The award, a certificate under glass, reads "The Society for Historical Archaeology presents this Award of Merit to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference for fifty years of service as a regional center for Southeastern Historical Archaeology."

Text of the formal presentation, read by Robert L. Schuyler, Chair of the SHA Awards Committee, is as follows:

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC) was founded in 1938. By the latter part of the decade the accumulating masses of materials from WPA projects led to an attempt to organize both these data and the local archaeological community. In 1937 a six-page mimeographed document signed by James A. Ford and James B. Griffin was circulated calling for the creation of a "Conference on Pottery Nomenclature for the Southeastern United States." This focus on ceramics created an immediate link to historical archaeology. Several indigenous pottery traditions crossed the prehistoric/historic divide and in some cases could be associated with historic southeastern tribes. SEAC was formed the following year and held its first meeting (May 16-17, 1938) in Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the fall of 1939, the new organization published the first *SEAC Newsletter*, now in its 39th volume.

Between 1938 and 1959 the associated topics of contact archaeology and European exploration were visible themes at the annual meetings and in coverage in the *Newsletter*. Just before World War II forced a break in Conference activities, the 6th Conference (1941) meeting in Lexington, Kentucky selected "Protohistoric Horizons" as one of its themes with reports on de Soto's route in Alabama, the Lamar Aspect, and a possible Shawnee historic site.

The 1950s opened with John Goggin reporting on both contact and European sites and with Charles Fairbanks succeeding John W. Griffin as SEAC Secretary. In 1952, the 9th Conference, organized by Fairbanks at Macon, Georgia, selected the "Archaeology of the Historic Tribes of the Southeast" as its primary theme. Paper presenters included, among others, Fairbanks, John Goggin, Ripley Bullen, William Sears, and George Quimby.

The year 1960 was a watershed. The existence and success of SEAC allowed Stanley South to form the parallel Conference on Historic Site Archaeology (CHSA) and append it to the SEAC Program in Gainesville, Florida as an added day. Historical Archaeology now was a part, but a separate part, of each annual

meeting. The CHSA greatly expanded and the first two such conferences were published as a special issue (Volume 9, Number 1 - 1962) of the *SEAC Newsletter*. This positive and supportive symbiosis held for 18 years and the SEAC-CHSA combination created a center for modern historical archaeological activities within the Southeast.

In 1976-1977, the SEAC leadership and a majority of its members, probably after consuming too much prehistoric "black drink," suggested that the two conferences "go their separate ways." At the 35th Annual Meeting (1978) in Knoxville, Tennessee, the following proclamation from Stanley South was read. "The Board of Directors of the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology has voted to secede from the union that has bound this conference to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference for the last 18 years. This action resulted from debate within the SEAC as to whether their colleagues excavating historic sites should continue to meet the day prior to the SEAC meetings, which culminated in a vote by the members of the SEAC that the two conferences 'should go their independent ways.'"

Reaction from the more intelligent minority within SEAC is best seen in a statement by Stuart Neitzel, their Sergeant at Arms. "Historical archeology ... seems more interesting than all of this space suspended prehistoric reconstruction. But a lot of it is boring as hell, although many good and capable people swear by it. I will never understand why the schism between SEAC and the Historic Archaeological Conference people materialized. I'm agin it, but too old to ride the wheel up, down, and around again."

The wheel came around again in less than four years. During the separation SEAC never completely abandoned its interest in the Contact Period, and even its 1979 Secretary-Elect, Rochelle Marrinan, publicly confessed, "... my interests seem to be turning to historic archaeology."

Restoration came in 1982 with three glorious events. First, SEAC President Bruce Smith wrote to Stanley South asking for a reunification. The CHSA responded by ending its own existence by folding itself back into SEAC, but now as a fully integrated aspect of the Conference. The 40th SEAC Annual Meeting, held in Columbia, South Carolina, saw an inclusive prehistoric-historic program with sessions on such topics as "The Archaeology of Plantations." The year 1982 also saw the *SEAC Bulletin* series (24 issues between 1964

and 1981) replaced with a formal journal. *Southeastern Archaeology* (Volume 1, Number 1, Summer 1982), the new semiannual, clearly stated it "focuses on the prehistoric and historical archaeology of the southeastern United States." In the very first number appeared an article that combined prehistoric and historic data on the "Availability and Use of Fish Along Coastal Georgia and Florida," which in turn was followed in the second number of 1982 by an article on burials from the Second Seminole War. Between 1982 and 1997 (Volume 16, Number 1), a total of 34 articles moved historical archaeology to center stage. A raw count reveals the 1930s theme of Contact Period sites as still predominant:

Contact Period/Early Exploration	13 items
Faunal/Botanical Analysis	8
African-American Archaeology	7
Euroamerican Sites	2
Urban Archaeology	2
Industrial Archaeology	2

Supplementing this excellent journal coverage has been an active survey of the historical archaeological literature. Forty books either exclusively or partly concerned with historical archaeology have been reviewed in *Southeastern Archaeology* over the same 15 years.

In 1998, southeastern historical archaeologists exploring the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries have a powerful regional center, which they share with prehistoric researchers. This common and expanding center is the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC).

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SEAC 1997 MEETING REPORTS

Secretary's Annual Report

(by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, SEAC Secretary)

MINUTES OF THE 1997 SEAC

EXECUTIVE BOARD YEAR-END MEETING

The 1997 year-end meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Hester A. Davis at 6:35 PM on November 5, 1997, in the Presidential Suite of the Radisson Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In attendance were David G. Anderson, Judith A. Bense, Hester A. Davis, Eugene M. Futato, Richard W. Jefferies, V. James Knight, Robert C. Mainfort, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Kenneth E. Sassaman, Rebecca Saunders, C. Margaret Scarry, John F. Scarry, Lynne P. Sullivan, Gregory A. Waselkov, and Paul D. Welch.

Old Business

Jeff Mitchem presented the **Secretary's Report**, beginning with results of the 1997 SEAC election. John F. Scarry was elected Treasurer-Elect, Judith A. Bense was elected Executive Officer I, and the proposed by-laws revisions passed. A total of 333 valid ballots were received by the deadline, only slightly less than last year's total.

Jeff then reported on the activities of the **SEAC Archives Committee**. In the summer of 1997, with extensive help from Bonnie G. McEwan, an inventory was completed of the papers of the late John W. Griffin, and six large boxes of files were shipped to the National Anthropological Archives. The University Press of Florida donated a copy of *Fifty Years of Southeastern Archaeology: Selected Works of John W. Griffin*, to be housed with the collected papers. Jeff noted that SEAC should encourage retiring colleagues or the families of deceased archaeologists to donate their papers, field notes, site records, and other material to the NAA.

Jeff ended his report by thanking the Board members for all of their cooperation for the past six years.

The **Treasurer's Report** was then presented by Paul Welch (see the full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). SEAC is in very good shape, with roughly \$10,000 more than we had at this time last year. Paul also discussed the proposed budget for fiscal year 1998.

He then presented the **SEAC Investment Committee Report**. The Committee (Paul Welch, Lynne Sullivan, and Al Goodyear) advised against any rebalancing of our mutual funds at this time, and Paul noted that our investments have done exceptionally well this year. The Committee noted that \$6,397.00 of SEAC's Life membership money remains in the money market account that functions as SEAC's checking account and Working Fund. To make accounting easier, the Committee recommends that the Life membership money be moved to a new money market fund account. Speaking for the Committee, Paul introduced the following motion: "SEAC will open an account in the Vanguard Prime money market fund, and move the portion of the Life Fund not already in stock mutual funds into that money market account." The motion was seconded by Ken Sassaman and passed by voice vote. A related motion was then made by Becky Saunders: "For the purpose of opening an account in the Vanguard Prime money market mutual fund SEAC approves the terms and conditions of the Vanguard Indemnification and Corporate/Organization Resolution and authorizes the Secretary to sign said Resolution, naming the members of the Investment Committee (Paul D. Welch, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Albert C. Goodyear) as authorized agents for transacting business on that account." Seconded by Bob Mainfort, the motion carried after brief discussion.

The Board next discussed whether the SEAC Treasurer should be bonded. Paul had checked into this matter, and

found that it would cost around \$1,000. After discussion, the consensus was not to require that the Treasurer be bonded at this time.

The **Editor's Report** was then presented by Bob Mainfort (see the full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). Since last year's meeting, two issues of *Southeastern Archaeology* were mailed (Volume 15(2) in December and Volume 16(1) in May), and the next issue should be mailed around Christmas. Bob noted that the journal is now produced using *PageMaker*, and this has cut our printing costs roughly in half. He expressed concern that the number of submissions has dropped, but quality of manuscripts is good, and there is presently a 75% acceptance rate. Bob thanked Thomas Green, Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, for support in editing and producing the journal. He then updated the Board on the SEAC Web Page (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/seac/), which was largely produced by Deborah Weddle of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. President Davis directed incoming Secretary Sassaman to send Ms. Weddle a note of thanks on behalf of the Board.

Associate Editor for Book Reviews Lynne Sullivan noted that she is receiving many books for review, and most reviewers are returning their manuscripts on time. She noted that she wants to receive more contract reports for reviews or book notes in the journal.

Eugene Futato, the **Associate Editor for Sales**, reported 165 mail-outs to late dues payers. Net sales income was \$214.00, down considerably from last year.

Greg Waselkov presented the **Newsletter Editor's Report**, noting that he had produced and mailed two issues of the newsletter in the last year. The Current Research coordinators are doing well getting reports to him, and he encouraged the membership to inform state coordinators of their research and fieldwork. Greg indicated he is going to try and begin producing the newsletter using *PageMaker*.

Treasurer Paul Welch then asked Editor Bob Mainfort about the cost of composition of the journal. Paul pointed out that the transition to using *PageMaker* is actually being subsidized by the Arkansas Archeological Survey at around \$5,000 per year. He noted that this cost could be a problem for future editors, and that we may want to consider providing coverage for these costs in future budgets. After additional discussion, President Davis asked Bob to put together records on accounting for the cost of journal production and to distribute this to the officers for their information.

Ken Sassaman then presented the **Publications Committee Report**, on behalf of members Jay Johnson and Paul Welch. He briefly recounted the complicated history of the Committee's work, especially the results of the questionnaire polling the membership on the publication program. He then proposed three motions (which had been previously circulated to the Executive Board and discussed via e-mail).

Motion 1: "SEAC resolves to revive and maintain its Special Publications series by appointing an editorial board, headed by the journal editor, which will develop policies and procedures for soliciting, reviewing, editing, producing, and distributing special publications." Ken discussed the ramifications of this motion. The motion was seconded by Paul Welch and carried.

Motion 2: "SEAC resolves to support the publication of classic literature in southeastern archaeology by regularly offering financial subvention to not-for-profit presses for the production of classics volumes." After being seconded by Jim Knight, discussion ensued. The motion carried.

Motion 3: "I propose that SEAC pledge \$3000.00 to the University of Alabama Press for the production of the Georgia-South Carolina volume of C. B. Moore in exchange for acknowledgment on all books and promotional copy and a perennial 30% discount off the retail price to all 1997 members (regular, student, family, and life) of SEAC as of the end of fiscal year 1997." The motion was seconded by Dick Jefferies. After some discussion, the motion carried.

Executive Officer I Dick Jefferies presented the results of the **SEAC Public Outreach Grant** competition (see full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). One proposal was submitted, and the Committee (Dick, Paul Welch, Ken Sassaman, and Becky Saunders) made the award to Nancy Hawkins of the Office of Cultural Development, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, for a teachers' workshop entitled "Learn More About Teaching Archaeology," to be held on Saturday, November 8. Dick noted he will be handing over this responsibility to incoming Executive Officer I Judy Bense.

Margie Scarry next discussed the **Student Paper Competition**. A total of 14 papers were submitted, and all were high quality. In addition to Margie, judges were Janet Levy, Randy Daniel, and Nancy White. The winner will be announced at the SEAC business meeting, and Jim Knight will announce the total value of the book prize at that time. Hester Davis formally appointed Margie to be the chair of this committee for one more year. Discussion then ensued about the possibility of having more winners or "honorable mention" awards, but no decision was made.

New Business

Program Chair Becky Saunders presented a **Current Meeting Report**. She noted that there were about 330 pre-registrations, slightly fewer than last year. An unexpected expense was having to pay for hotel rooms for several Native Americans attending the meeting (see discussion below). She thanked Cherie Schwab for helping produce the *Bulletin*. Becky also noted that the SEAC Meeting Manual is in great need of updating. Incoming Secretary Ken Sassaman will be in charge of this.

Ken Sassaman then discussed plans for **next year's SEAC meeting**, to be held in Greenville, South Carolina on November 12-15, 1998. The hotel will be the Hyatt Regency, with room rates of \$86.00 for single/double and \$96.00 for triple/quad. Chris Judge is the meeting co-chair. Ken noted there are many restaurants and brew pubs near the hotel.

Judy Bense noted that the **1999 SEAC meeting** will be in Pensacola at the Hilton Hotel. She reminded everyone of the fine beaches there, and of the many historic sites in the area. President Davis noted that the **2000 SEAC meeting** will be in New Orleans with T. R. Kidder as host.

President Davis and David Anderson then discussed a proposed **National Park Service poster of WPA work at Kolomoki**. The Southeast Archeological Center of the NPS has offered to print this poster, if SEAC will handle distribution. The poster is a stylized painting of excavations at Kolomoki, directed in 1941 by Charles H. Fairbanks. A committee of Judy Bense, Ken Sassaman, and David Anderson will decide on text to be printed on the face and back of the poster. The Executive Board decided distribution should be mainly at SEAC meetings rather than mailing. President Davis charged the committee with having a final mock-up by the SAA meeting in March 1998, and told them to consider contacting additional colleagues if they needed help with text.

President Davis brought up the issue of **Native American Committee funding**. Several Native Americans were invited to participate in a symposium, but the Committee failed to provide funding for their attendance. This resulted in the need for an emergency allocation of \$1,000 from SEAC to cover expenses, authorized by the President, in consultation with the Treasurer. Hester noted that, in the future, the Committee must put forth a proposal and budget before committing to pay anyone's way. Discussion ensued.

The agenda for the Annual Business Meeting was then discussed. There being no further business, President Davis adjourned the meeting at 8:45 PM.

MINUTES OF THE 1997 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING

The 1997 business meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Hester Davis at 5:42 PM on Friday, November 7, 1997. She introduced Mr. Philip Jones, the Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism. Mr. Jones welcomed SEAC to Louisiana and Baton Rouge, noting that the Conference had last met here in 1940. He pointed out that Louisiana has a wealth of archaeological resources, and that the state is committed to the preservation and development of major archaeological sites as state parks and commemorative areas.

Old Business

President Davis noted that the minutes of the last business meeting were published in the *SEAC Newsletter*, and she asked if there were any additions or amendments. No changes were indicated, so she asked for a motion to accept the minutes as published. T. R. Kidder so moved, seconded by Vincas Steponaitis. The motion carried.

Jeff Mitchem presented the **Secretary's Report**. He first reported the results of the recent SEAC election. He noted that 333 valid ballots were received, and John F. Scarry was elected Treasurer-Elect and Judith A. Bense was elected Executive Officer I. The proposed by-laws revisions passed, with 325 votes in favor and 6 against. Jeff thanked the Nominations Committee and the candidates, and expressed special thanks to Jim Knight and Ken Sassaman for drafting the proposed by-laws revisions. He noted that three of the members who voted against the by-laws revisions wrote explanatory comments on their ballots, and these comments were relayed to the SEAC Officers. He also summarized activities of the **SEAC Archives Committee** (see Executive Board meeting minutes for details), and reminded past officers to submit their files to be included in the permanent SEAC Archives at the National Anthropological Archives. As this was the last business meeting of his term as Secretary, Jeff thanked the membership and the officers with whom he worked while serving on the Executive Board.

Paul Welch then presented the **Treasurer's Report** (see full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). He highlighted the extraordinary financial shape of SEAC, pointing out that we have over \$133,000 in assets. As of October 31, 1997, we had 995 members (all classes, including institutional subscriptions), an increase of 35 from last year's meeting. Our mutual fund investments gained about 30% in value last year, plus we earned about \$4,000 in interest from CDs and money market accounts. The 1996 Birmingham meeting yielded a net profit of \$2,788, and the increase in membership also bolstered our assets. Paul explained the creation of a separate Life Fund account (see minutes of Executive Board meeting for details). He noted that this fund currently contains just over \$43,000.

The **Editor's Report** was presented by Bob Mainfort (see full text elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). He noted that two issues of *Southeastern Archaeology* (Vol. 15(2) and Vol. 16(1)) have been published since the last meeting, and the next issue should be mailed in December. The journal is now being composed using *PageMaker* software, and Bob expressed thanks to Lindi Holmes of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, who does the actual composition. Since November 1996, 17 new manuscripts were received, a 40% decrease from the previous year. But the submissions have been high quality, resulting in an acceptance rate of about 75%. Bob thanked Lynne Sullivan for continuing as Associate Editor for Book Reviews, and indicated that the number of book reviews and book notes will be increasing

in future issues. Greg Waselkov issued two numbers of the *Newsletter* in the past year, and is taking steps to improve its production and content. Response to the increased emphasis on current research news has been favorable. In closing, Bob acknowledged the continuing institutional support of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, and reminded members to check out the SEAC web site [www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/seac/]. The **Publications Committee Report** was presented by Ken Sassaman (see Executive Board meeting minutes for details). Ken and President Davis reminded members to contact Editor Bob Mainfort if they are interested in serving on the newly-forming editorial board.

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

As most of you know, since 1990, the Lower Mississippi Survey has presented the C. B. Moore Award to a deserving younger scholar in southeastern studies. As you also know, we do not consider chronological age in our selection process, but rather recognize individuals who have made substantial contributions to the archaeology of the Southeast while "young" in their scholarship. Previous winners of this award have been David Anderson, Gayle Fritz, Marvin Smith, John House, Ken Sassaman, Tim Pauketat, and last year, Joe Saunders.

It is my great pleasure to announce that this year's recipient of the C. B. Moore Award is Penelope B. Drooker. Penny is recognized for her numerous contributions to southeastern archaeology. Penny received her Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Albany in 1996, with a thesis that examined the Madisonville site in great detail. Penny's meticulous reconstruction of the excavations at Madisonville are a classic example of how work with existing documents and collections can further our understanding of the past. Penny's Madisonville research will be published by the University of Michigan and we even have a brochure here to go with it. It is forthcoming on December 1, 1997. In addition to her work on the Madisonville site, Penny has written a remarkable book on Mississippian textiles from the Wickliffe site. This work, which was praised as "one of the finest works on Mississippian culture" by no less an authority than the late James B. Griffin, is more than an examination of textiles at a particular site, although it is a spectacular example of this kind of analysis. Rather, it is a tour-de-force that examines Mississippian culture in a number of ways, all of which give us a better and more full

appreciation of prehistoric life in the southeastern United States. It is a great pleasure for me to present this award to Penny, and I ask that you join me once again in applauding her for her contributions.

Executive Officer I Dick Jefferies then announced that the 1997 **SEAC Public Outreach Award** for \$1,000 had been awarded to Nancy Hawkins of the Louisiana Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology (see full report elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). The money will be used to support a teacher's workshop scheduled for Saturday, November 8.

Margie Scarry and Jim Knight then announced the winner of the **Student Paper Competition**. Margie noted that she chaired the judging committee (Janet Levy, Nancy White, and Randy Daniel), while Jim was responsible for putting together the prize of publications. She reported that there were 14 submissions, and the final decision was difficult because of the high quality of the papers. Jim then read the list of publishers who generously donated publications for the prize: University of Alabama Press, University of Alabama Museums Office of Archaeological Services, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Center for American Archeology Press, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, University Press of Florida, Georgia Department of Transportation, University of Georgia Press, University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology, National Park Service, University of Nebraska Press, University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina Press, Archaeological Society of Ohio, Ohio Archaeological Council, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Peabody Museum Press, Plenum Press, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, South Carolina Department of Transportation, TRC Garrow, Inc., University of West Florida Archaeology Institute, University of Florida Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, Illinois State Museum, Illinois Transportation and Archaeological Research Program, University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, Louisiana State University Department of Geography and Anthropology, University of Tennessee Press, Smithsonian Institution Press, Coastal Environments, Inc., Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and the Louisiana Archaeological Society.

Jim thanked all of these organizations for their donations to what has become the best prize of its type in the country. The 33 contributing publishers donated a total of 227 volumes, with an approximate retail value of \$3,585.99, a new record. Margie gave the envelope containing the winner's name to Jim, who announced that the award went to Amber VanDerwarker of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for her paper "Feasting and the Formulation of Food-Use at the Toqua Site."

Dolph Widmer then announced the results of the **Great Spirits of SEAC** competition. The awards were:

Commercial Wine - "Chateau Elan, Winter Spice Georgia Premium Red" submitted by Karen Jo Walker

Homemade Wine - "Oh Boy Plum Nectare, Faherty Holler, Arkansas" submitted by Jon Gibson

Home Brew Beer - 1st Prize - "7.5 YR 5/6 Porter, Louisiana" submitted by Rich Courtemarche

2nd Prize - "Steam Porter, Louisiana" submitted by Scot and Grace Keith

Miscellaneous Spirits (and "Best of Show")- "Ol' Turn Yore Hair White 'Shine, Louisiana" submitted by Jon Gibson

President Davis called on Rich Weinstein to report on the **1997 annual meeting**. He reported that 494 people had registered for the meeting, which did not include student volunteers. Rich joined Program Chair Becky Saunders in thanking the many volunteers from Louisiana State University, the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Southeast Missouri State University, and the Baton Rouge Chapter of the Louisiana Archaeological Society. Rich also thanked David Kelley and Becky Saunders for their efforts.

Resolutions

Ed Jackson read the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and its membership has benefitted from the leadership and untiring efforts of Jeff Mitchem as Secretary and Dick Jefferies as Executive Officer I; and WHEREAS knowledge about southeastern archaeology has increased and been disseminated under their guidance; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference expresses its gratitude for a job well done.

Mary Kwas read the following resolution:

WHEREAS the 1997 Baton Rouge meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference has been efficiently managed and smoothly run; and WHEREAS the attendees have been provided with a series of thoughtful symposia and general sessions, as well as pleasant entertainment to enhance the camaraderie; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we extend to the organizers — Rebecca Saunders, David Kelley, and Richard Weinstein — our sincere thanks for their successful efforts.

The following resolution was read by Ian W. Brown:

WHEREAS in 1937 the founding meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference occurred in Ann

Arbor, at the Museum of Anthropology; and WHEREAS this great meeting, known to all as the Ceramic Conference, was hosted by the late Dr. James B. Griffin and his graduate student, Dr. James A. Ford; LET IT HEREBY BE RESOLVED that the 1997 gathering of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, makes note of and celebrates the 60th anniversary of this great and monumental meeting; and LET IT BE FURTHER RECORDED that the first two editors of SEAC, who guided our organization in its fledgling years between 1938 and 1965, are in the audience tonight: Dr. William Haag and Dr. Stephen Williams. We thank you for your long and dedicated devotion to the growth and development of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. [The assembled members honored Drs. Haag and Williams with a standing ovation.]

Marvin Jeter then read the following resolution:

WHEREAS Dan F. Morse is about to retire, after 30 years with the Arkansas Archeological Survey; and WHEREAS his numerous outstanding contributions extend from Dalton research (exemplified most recently by the *Sloan* site book) to the Protohistoric (e.g., Nodena and de Soto), and beyond (in both directions); and WHEREAS Phyllis A. Morse's outstanding contributions include her Parkin research, and their collaborations such as the *Archaeology of the Central Mississippi Valley* book and the forthcoming "classic" volume on C. B. Moore in the Mississippi Valley; and WHEREAS they have both brought national and international renown to southeastern archaeology; NOW, THEREFORE, SEAC expresses its appreciation for their many contributions, and our best wishes for a happy and productive retirement.

Donna Ruhl read the following memorial resolution:

WHEREAS William Hulse Sears's contributions to southeastern archaeology spanned the period of 1948 through 1992; and WHEREAS he excavated at Kolomoki, Etowah, Wilbanks Farm, Tucker, Weeden Island, Tierra Verde, Fort Center, and numerous other sites throughout the Southeast; and WHEREAS he conducted a monumental survey of the Gulf Coastal Plain and made significant contributions to our understanding of ceramic analysis, political organization, religious systems, economic organization, and settlement patterns; and WHEREAS he was an early and vocal advocate of a scientific approach to anthropological archaeology; and WHEREAS his research, teaching, and writings influenced generations of archaeologists; BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns his death on December 20, 1996 and extends its deepest sympathy to his family.

The following memorial resolution was read by David Anderson:

WHEREAS Jesse D. Jennings labored long in the fields of southeastern and New World archaeology, including at Peachtree Mound, Lamar, and many sites in Mississippi, at all of which he played a major role in documenting the local cultural sequences, among much other fine work; and WHEREAS he was instrumental in the early success of this Conference, chairing the second meeting, which was the first to be held in the Southeast, in Birmingham, November 4-6, 1938; and WHEREAS he and colleagues such as Charles Fairbanks produced some of the first publications of the Conference, pottery type descriptions that appeared in the *Newsletter* in 1939; and WHEREAS in his official capacity with the National Park Service he advanced archaeology at Ocmulgee National Monument, where he was Superintendent in 1938 and 1939, and after that at Natchez Trace for several years; and WHEREAS he had a long and illustrious career after moving from the Southeast, encompassing the Great Basin and beyond, producing site reports and textbooks that have been read by generations of students; NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED that the membership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its sympathy and condolences to his family and friends, with our deepest thanks for his rich and lasting contributions to the archaeology of our region.

Stephen Williams read the following memorial tribute, which is reproduced here in its entirety:

A Memorial for James Bennett Griffin: 1905-1997:
"James B. Griffin and the Archaeology of the Lower Mississippi Valley" by Stephen Williams

Jimmy Griffin died on May 31st, 1997. His last few years were not easy ones, as one medical problem after another attacked him. But he met those events with courage and an almost indomitable spirit. Mary Dewitt, his wife, and I both feel sure that Dylan Thomas had Jimmy in mind when he penned these well-known lines:

Do not go gentle into that good night,
Old age should burn and rave at close of day;
Rage, rage against the dying of the light

Now I did give an earlier version of this remembrance on June 28th in Ann Arbor at a Memorial Celebration put together by his Museum colleagues there. My last public appearance at the University of Michigan had been in 1975 at the Mid-West Conference event honoring Jimmy's retirement. My presentation then was "Reflections from the Lower Valley." However, my very first visit to Ann Arbor took place almost 50 years ago when in the Spring of 1949, I came to see Prof. Griffin as a seeker

after some ceramic information and as a possible graduate student. I got my sherds identified, and I did return that Fall as an MA graduate student. Of course, there is someone in this audience who met Jimmy long before that. It was in the Fall of 1934 that Bill Haag, as a new grad student, first went to Ann Arbor and encountered Jimmy 63 years ago. A lot has happened since those long-ago meetings.

I have entitled this presentation: James B. Griffin and the Archaeology of the Lower Mississippi Valley. I hope and trust that I can now speak for all my LMS colleagues and friends gathered here.

As all of this audience well knows, in the late nineteenth century the Lower Mississippi Valley had been the scene and source of much very important archaeological information. The work of the Smithsonian's Bureau of American Ethnology and that of some scores of interested local prehistorians had made the area famous for its large mound sites and its exciting pottery vessels that weighed down the shelves of all those East Coast Establishment museums.

But that was then; by the 1930s it was more of a backwater. The best and the brightest of American archaeologists, so it seemed, had found the sun-drenched mesas and the exciting Pueblo ruins of the American Southwest much more interesting than Ol' Man River. But there were a few scholars who felt otherwise. Jimmy Griffin, a freshly-minted Ph.D. in 1936, was stirring things up in Ann Arbor at the newly-founded Ceramic Repository, under the direction of Carl Guthe. Far to the south in Louisiana, a tall and energetic Mississippian named James A. Ford was tackling the archaeology of the Southeast with fervid intensity, spurred on by Henry Collins of the Smithsonian. And finally in the most unlikely place of all, Phil Phillips was working on his dissertation at Harvard that focused on the Mississippian cultures of the great Valley, despite, not because of, any support from his mentor, Alfred Tozzer.

These three — Griffin, Ford, and Phillips — would meet in the late Thirties and in the Fall of 1939 right here in Baton Rouge would begin an investigation of part of the Lower Mississippi Valley. There are three well-known "mug shots" of them taken by an LSU photographer that memorializes that historic meeting. This remarkable trip would make archaeological history with their first Lower Valley Survey volume published in 1951. One way or another, with strong feelings both positive and some negative, the three of them

would only be parted by death in the decades that followed. Bill Haag, Stu Neitzel, and I would gang up with that trio later on.

Jimmy Griffin had done field work in the Illinois River Valley in the early Thirties and would then turn to the Tennessee River Valley for his doctoral dissertation on Norris Basin ceramics. I can't exactly document his first direct exposure to the Lower Mississippi Valley, but I do know that he was already very familiar with the St. Louis/Cahokia area from the mid-1930s on. Ford was, of course, born to the area, and Phillips came to know it directly with some field work of his own in Arkansas in the late '30s.

The Lower Mississippi Survey project began with field work in the spring of 1940, followed by another session in 1941, but it was interrupted by World War II. There would then be two more sessions of field work in 1946 and '47.

Although Ford was a major contributor to the summary volume, he participated in only the 1940 season of work. Phillips logged the most time in the field, followed by Griffin. Although often thought of by some as not a field person, Jimmy really enjoyed his field work with Phillips and continued through the years to recount very memorable incidents that had occurred in Mississippi and Arkansas.

Griffin's commitment to the Lower Valley was also signaled by his major chapter in the "Green Bible" he edited honoring Fay-Cooper Cole, his mentor at Chicago. Jimmy focused in his contribution on the southeast Missouri area at the head of the Lower Valley and indicated that much work remained to be done. Although written by 1948, it would not be published until 1952, after he had already taken further steps to enlarge his own firsthand knowledge of the Valley by setting forth a project in the St. Louis area in the spring of 1950. It also included field work in southeast Missouri that I and another graduate student did under his long-distance supervision. That summer of 1950 I followed up on his interests by studying the Beckwith collection that he knew only from the literature and by doing field survey and minor testing. I learned from him the importance of interaction with the local collectors and the need to pursue data wherever it might lie.

Jimmy continued modestly to support my work in southeast Missouri, and by that euphemism I mean some field dollars. For the next three years, while back at Yale, I worked in SEMO both at survey and major excavations as well as did more museum study on the Hampson collection in northeast Arkansas, which he had visited in the '40s. Thus although he did not

personally work in the Lower Valley, Griffin and his Museum benefitted in data recovery from my efforts in those succeeding years, because he wanted to know more about the area.

However, he was personally never far away from the Lower Valley by means of many trips to meetings, like SEAC and the Mid-South, held in that area and by myriad contacts through his amazing network of both amateurs and professionals with whom he kept in close touch. He did lots of “Networking” before it had been given a capitalized name!

However, Jimmy’s next real in-depth involvement in Lower Valley archaeology would come about through another graduate student of his, Jim Price. Jim was born and raised on the Ozark edge of southeast Missouri, and was a self-instructed specialist on the region when he first arrived in Ann Arbor in 1967. Although the Power’s Fort site was one of those put in the literature by the BAE in the 1880s, no one had done much about the region, even including my own SEMO survey work.

Price knew the territory intimately, and Jimmy first visited the locality in the Fall of 1967. It did not take long before the Powers Phase project was born and inaugurated with funding from the National Science Foundation. Field work was carried out from 1968 to 1972; both Jim Price and Bruce Smith produced fine University of Michigan Ph.D.s based on research there in the Powers Phase locality. It was an extraordinary project. More than a dozen other now well-known scholars also participated in this innovative field program that involved total site recovery in a manner never attempted before in the Lower Valley.

Jimmy would retire in 1975, but he did not give up on the Lower Valley. Indeed, I personally visited the area with him many times in the next fifteen years. I will not document these trips but to say that from the mouth of the Ohio, where we stood and looked at that strangely unremarkable junction of two great rivers, to the magical shores of Lake Pontchartrain and remarkable Avery Island, we saw it all. More than a dozen trips took us to interesting archaeological sites in every state from Missouri and Kentucky to Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He enjoyed the new sites, the interesting discoveries and, yes, also the varied and often wonderful cuisine.

Driving with Jimmy was not only a chance to see much that was new from an archaeological perspective, but also an opportunity for me to hear tales of people and places; potsherds and postholes; political discussions, and even

discursive descriptions of professional triumphs and intrigues. No, I didn’t have a tape recorder, darn it, but I did keep nightly notes. I will share them with you at some later date.

One can well ask how can one dare to try to assess a career that spanned almost 70 years from his first training experiences at Chicago to six decades in Ann Arbor and another 13 years in Washington. A daunting task! From my own Lower Valley perspective, Jimmy certainly was the major figure in eastern North American archaeology for the many decades of that span. He was a source of comparative knowledge of the area unmatched in his era, and unmatched today. He knew many of the workers on a face to face basis due to his tireless conference and meeting-going. He had read an amazing amount of the total basic literature, until the flood of CRM data in the late 1970s made it virtually impossible. Even then, by his association with the major I-270 project in the Cahokia region, he was able to keep up with the new nuances of data and dating that impacted regional correlations over a huge area, as John Kelly has recently documented.

His publications were essential readings for the entire area of the East and his willingness to help other scholars with literary sources, even identifications of potsherds, and just good natured and useful criticism was legendary. Jimmy cared deeply about his subject — it mattered to him in a heartfelt manner. He wanted the field to progress; he wanted new data published; he wanted others to get out there and do things, not for themselves but for archaeology. And he was no softy: he knew the good scholars, he knew the charlatans, and he wasn’t always politically correct in his manner of pointing out real mistakes and fakers. He was deeply honest and forthright — his friends and students always knew exactly where he stood, and that he set high standards. He was, nonetheless, gracious with praise, the more valued for its accuracy and freedom from unctious.

Those of us who have been committed to the Lower Mississippi Valley are deeply grateful for Jimmy’s long and productive interest in the area. He was a champion of new research, new ideas and new techniques, and ultimately a better understanding of a part of eastern North American archaeology has joyfully benefitted from his interest and concern. I know he loved his participation in LMS archaeology; we loved to share those activities with him.

We were blessed by two great Avery Island Conferences (1978 & 1993) that allowed us — he and his spouses, Bill Haag, Stu, and we

LMSers and my family — to enjoy to the fullest that wonderful place and our happy companionship there. I also know that many others in this audience also cherish what they too learned from Jimmy.

In summary, Jimmy's gifts to us were in his firm personal character, in his bountiful and perceptive literature in the field, and in even the basic structure of how we order our archaeological universe; also in the large number of his students that have become our helpful colleagues, and finally in his resolute way of life that contained a courage that strengthened all of us.

And so now, Jimmy, a SEAC farewell. You were a splendid teacher, a fine and careful scholar, and a wonderful friend. Our very many happy memories of you make this a joyful celebration of your long and fruitful life.

New Business

Ken Sassaman invited the members to the **1998 meeting** at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Greenville, South Carolina, on November 12-14. He pointed out that there are 100 restaurants within walking distance of the hotel in a newly-renovated downtown area. Plans are to have an open forum in lieu of a keynote speaker. Christopher Judge and Monica Beck are in charge of local arrangements, and Ken will be Program Chair.

Judy Bense invited members back to Pensacola for the **1999 meeting**. It will be at the same Hilton Hotel where the 1984 meeting was held.

President Davis noted that T. R. Kidder has invited us to New Orleans for the **2000 meeting**. She then informed the members about the Kolomoki WPA painting poster that will be produced by the National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center, in collaboration with SEAC. Plans are to have these available for free distribution at the 1998 meeting in Greenville.

In other new business, Larry Conrad suggested that the SEAC Archives Committee consider putting copies of papers presented at the meeting in the permanent archives. President Davis referred the matter to the committee.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:57 PM.

Respectfully submitted, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, SEAC Secretary.

Annual Report of the Editor

(by Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., SEAC Editor)

This is my first report as journal editor. Since the last SEAC meeting, two issues of *Southeastern Archaeology* have been mailed to the membership: Volume 15(2) in December 1996, and Volume 16(1) in May 1997. Page proofs for

Volume 16(2) have been returned, and bound copies should be mailed next month. I am tentatively projecting that Volume 17(1) will contain approximately 150 pages.

All articles and reports appearing in Volume 16(1) were accepted and edited by Ken Sassaman, making production of my first issue much easier, as did his much appreciated assistance with numerous technical questions. With a single exception, all papers in Volume 16(2) were submitted to me.

Beginning with Volume 16(1), we are now composing the journal in *PageMaker*, rather than submitting coded text to Allen Press. This has permitted a number of subtle improvements to the readability of the text, involving such issues as line spacing and hyphenation at the ends of columns. Importantly, no major mishaps have occurred in production, either stylistic or technical. It is a distinct pleasure for me to acknowledge the technical expertise of Ms. Lindi Holmes of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, who is performing all of the actual preparation of the journal. Submitting the journal as *PageMaker* files has essentially halved the cost of printing. This amounts to a savings of \$5,000 per year, and on my recommendation the Executive Committee presently is using these funds to partially cover the expenses of the editorial office. I will add that it will not be incumbent upon the next editor to continue preparation of *Southeastern Archaeology* in *PageMaker*.

Since November 1996, I have received 17 manuscripts for review. This represents an alarming decrease of 40% over the last year of Ken Sassaman's editorship. Largely offsetting the decline in numbers of submissions, however, has been the high quality of the manuscripts received. Of the 17 submissions, 10 (or 77%) have been accepted for publication, 3 were rejected, and 4 are pending review. I strongly encourage the authors of the many fine papers I have heard during this meeting to submit their work for publication in *Southeastern Archaeology*.

I am now requesting 6-week turnaround on manuscript reviews, bringing the journal in line with *American Antiquity*. With a few exceptions, reviewers have responded within this new, shorter period. I anticipate revising the review form within the next several months; the use of typed carbon copies is a bit antiquated in the electronic age.

I am very pleased that Lynne Sullivan accepted my offer to continue her fine work. Sixteen book reviews and notes were published in Volume 16(1) and 10 will appear in Volume 16(2). Lynne is always looking for reviewers, and prospective reviewers should talk to her.

Greg Waselkov has produced two issues of the *SEAC Newsletter* on time and is taking steps to significantly upgrade the *Newsletter*. I am particularly pleased by his proactive approach toward the current research section, which should partially fill the major void created when *American Antiquity* ceased inclusion of current research. Please submit news, announcements, and short research reports to Greg by February 15 for the April issue and August 15 for the October issue.

Finally, I want to thank the Arkansas Archeological Survey and particularly Tom Green for providing institutional support during the past year.

Respectfully submitted, Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., SEAC Editor.

Treasurer's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1997
(by Paul D. Welch, SEAC Treasurer)

SEAC had a good fiscal year. Our membership increased to 994 in FY97, after a small decline last year. It was particularly reassuring that the number of Institutional subscriptions more than recovered from last year's drop; this means that the number of libraries carrying our journal is increasing. Another contributor to our rosy financial health was the \$2,788 profit from the Annual Meeting in Birmingham. Investment of much of our Life membership money in stock mutual funds, a process we began in FY96, was completed this year, and we benefitted from the stock market's strong gains through the end of October.

As noted in the Treasurer's Report last year, SEAC technically did not have a distinct Life Membership fund in FY97, so the accompanying financial tables do not distinguish between Life monies and other funds. According to my calculations, however, the year-end balance of the Life memberships plus earnings thereon was \$44,542, including \$8,265 of earnings during the year. Passage of the by-laws amendments this past fall created a distinct Life Fund, and next year's Treasurer's Report will formally account for that fund separately from the Working Fund. The FY98 Budget presented in the accompanying table also distinguishes the Life and Working Funds.

Figures in the accompanying Statement of Financial Position have been reviewed by our CPA, despite the crash of his computer system two days before the Treasurer's report was due at the Newsletter Editor for inclusion in this issue.

Statement of Financial Position for the year ended October 31, 1997

ASSETS

Current Assets:

Cash (checking, money market, near-term CDs)	\$ 13,225
Investments (stock mutual funds, CDs, Treasury strips)	102,417
Interest receivable	1,469
Inventory (at cost)	<u>17,110</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 134,221</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities:

Unearned Revenue (dues paid in advance)	\$ 745
Net Assets Unrestricted	<u>133,476</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>\$ 134,221</u>

CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT

Dues	\$ 24,380
Special Events, net of expenses (96 Meeting)	2,788
Interest and dividends	6,015
Unrealized gain on investments	6,237
Other (mailing label sales, ads, publication sales)	499
TOTAL REVENUE, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT	<u>\$ 39,919</u>

EXPENSES

Program Expense (Publications, Outreach Grant)	26,049
Management Expense	<u>1,853</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$ 27,902</u>

INCREASE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

NET ASSETS, November 1, 1996	<u>121,459</u>
NET ASSETS, October 31, 1997	<u>\$ 134,476</u>

Appendix A

Annual Meeting, Birmingham, AL, Nov. 1996
Revenues:

Registration	\$ 14,430
Barbecue	2,085
Miscellaneous	<u>1,087</u>
Total Revenues	\$ 17,602

Expenses:

Hotel charges	\$ 5,305
Program, Bulletin, name tags	5,701
Poster Award	59
Dance band	1,500
Great Spirits	20
Barbecue	1,516
Miscellaneous	<u>713</u>
Total Expenses	\$ 14,814
Meeting Net Profit in FY97	<u>\$ 2,788</u>

SEAC Budget for Fiscal Year 1998 (1 Nov 97 - 31 Oct 98)

Revenue, Working Fund:

Student dues, net of refunds	\$ 2,745
Regular dues, net of refunds	13,575
Family dues, net of refunds	1,320
Inst. Dues, net of refunds	5,000
Labels income	100
Advertising income	100
Interest and dividends	4,400
Publication sales, net	537
97 Annual Meeting profit	<u>2,000</u>
Gross Revenue, Working Fund	29,777

Expenses, Working Fund:	
Cost of publications	\$ 22,939
Office Expense	900
Band charges	233
Corporate filing fee	20
“Classics” subvention	3,000
CPA review & tax form prep.	1,000
SEAC Outreach Grant	<u>1,000</u>
Total Expenses, Working Fund	29,092
Net Income, Working Fund	<u>685</u>
Revenue, Life Fund	
Regular Life dues	300
Family Life dues	350
Interest and dividends	1,333
Unrealized gain on investments	<u>2,270</u>
Gross Revenue, Life Fund	4,253
Expenses, Life Fund	0
Net Income, Life Fund	<u>4,253</u>
Net Income, All Funds	<u>\$ 4,938</u>

Respectfully submitted, Paul D. Welch, SEAC Treasurer.

1997 SEAC Public Outreach Grant Competition
(by Richard W. Jefferies, SEAC Executive Officer I)

Publicity for the SEAC Public Outreach Grant competition was distributed through several different means:

1. Announcements appeared in the Spring issue of the Society for American Archaeology’s *Bulletin* and *Archaeology and Public Education*.
2. Personal letters were sent to more than 25 professional archaeologists working in and around the State of Louisiana.
3. Announcements were distributed at the Louisiana state archaeological meeting in April.
4. Announcements were posted at the Mid-South Archaeological Conference in June.

As a result of these efforts, I received one (1) proposal submitted by Nancy Hawkins of the Office of Cultural Development, Division of Archaeology, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Her proposal requested funds to organize and hold a Teacher’s Workshop in conjunction with this year’s Southeastern Archaeological Conference meeting in Baton Rouge. The purpose of the workshop is to introduce teachers to innovative, hands-on activities that include information about archaeological techniques and findings. These activities incorporate strategies recommended in national and state educational research documents by such groups as the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This one day workshop, to be held Saturday, November 8, 1997, will be led by Dr. Connie Nobles, Assistant Professor of Education at Southeastern Louisiana University and Nancy Hawkins, a senior archaeologist and public outreach coordinator in the State Archaeologist’s Office. The site of the workshop will be the Burden Conference Center in Baton Rouge. It is my understanding that all 50 openings for the workshop were quickly filled by Louisiana teachers. About one-half of the registrants teach Louisiana Studies, eight are middle school social studies teachers who teach world history or American history, seven are high school history teachers, five are elementary school teachers, two are college instructors at small Louisiana colleges, two are school librarians, and one is a museum curator.

Some of the funds provided by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference are being used to buy books that will be used in the workshop. Estimated cost of the books is \$775.00. These books and other workshop-related materials will be retained by the teachers for use in their classrooms once the workshop is over. The remaining funds (ca. \$200) are being used to pay for the use of the conference center. (See a full report on this workshop elsewhere in the *Newsletter*).

Respectfully submitted, Richard W. Jefferies, SEAC Executive Officer I.

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UPCOMING CONFERENCES

New Meeting (submitted by Leslie “Skip” Stewart-Abernathy and Amy L. Young)

We are announcing the formation of the **South Central Historical Archaeology Conference (SCHAC)**. The first annual meeting of SCHAC will be held on September 19-20 (Saturday and Sunday) in Jackson, Mississippi. The purpose of this conference is to bring together people with diverse ideas who encounter similar situations in historical archaeology. Historical archaeology is a growing field in the South Central states, and a forum where method, theory, cultural resource management issues, and research are discussed will greatly enhance the discipline and the quality of archaeology in this region. It is anticipated that the proceedings from the conference will be published.

Saturday will be devoted to paper presentations. Formal paper presentations should be 20 minutes in length and are open to all aspects of historical archaeology. Ten-minute colloquial presentations are also welcome, especially summaries of recent excavations. Send abstracts for formal papers and titles for colloquial presentations by August 21 to Amy L. Young, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406-5074.

On Sunday, September 20, Skip Stewart-Abernathy will offer a hands-on workshop on identification and analysis of 19th-century bottle glass. The workshop will end about noon. This will be an opportunity to bring some examples of your material for identification.

For more information, write to Amy Young at the above address, call (601)266-6180, or e-mail ayoung@whale.st.usm.edu

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French Colonial Historical Society Meeting

The 1999 annual meeting of the **French Colonial Historical Society** will be held in New Orleans, June 1-4. The deadline for submission of individual papers and complete panels is October 1, 1998. Send proposals to Philip Boucher, History Department, RH 409, University of Alabama in Huntsville, Huntsville, AL 35899. For further information, the e-mail address is boucherp@email.uah.edu

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Mid-South Archaeological Conference

The theme of the 16th meeting of the **Mid-South Archaeological Conference**, June 6-7, 1998, is "Public Archaeology in the Mid-South," held at the C.H. Nash Museum, Chucalissa, 1987 Indian Village Drive, Memphis, TN 38109. The program will include papers, a symposium in honor of Dr. Charles H. McNutt, a Friday night reception, a Saturday picnic, and a Saturday night party. Co-hosts for the conference are the University of Memphis/C.H. Nash Museum, Pink Palace Museum Collections Department, and Panamerican Consultants, Inc.—Memphis.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

RLA Changes Name to Research Laboratories of Archaeology (submitted by Vin Steponaitis, Director, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, UNC—Chapel Hill)

As of July 1997, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (RLA) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill were officially renamed the Research Laboratories of Archaeology. The main reason for this change, which had been contemplated for some time, was clarity. Archaeology is, after all, at the center of RLA's mission. And having the word "Anthropology" in the name, particularly in the possessive construction, often caused people to assume that the RLA was administratively part of the Anthropology Department, which was never the case. Over the years, the latter misunderstanding gave rise to much confusion, both inside and outside the university. Our hope is that the

new name will ultimately lessen this confusion; and it will still allow us to keep our tried and true acronym—RLA. The name change will in no way diminish our ties with UNC's Anthropology Department, which remain as strong and important as ever. The RLA depends on the Anthropology Department for most of its students and faculty Research Associates; at the same time, the Department relies on the RLA to provide virtually all the offices, labs, and equipment or its Archaeology Program. This synergistic relationship has worked to the benefit of both units for the past thirty years, and I'm sure it will continue working that way for many years to come.

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Information Sought

JoAnn Pratt has experience working with early fiber-tempered pottery from Colombia, and is now interested in locating colleagues wanting to engage in further research and exchange of knowledge about the early fiber-tempered pottery of the southeastern U.S. She is interested in doing functional analysis, experimental work related to manufacturing and firing techniques, and studying relationships between various cultural techniques. Contact JoAnn Pratt, 409 Hastings Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15206; telephone: (412) 363-4095; temporary e-mail: jon@usaor.net

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New Website

Staff at the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies have completed the first generation of a website, entitled "Old Mobile Archaeology," which can be found at www.usouthal.edu/archaeology/old_mobile

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Alabama Historical Commission Staff Position Announcement (submitted by Thomas O. Maher)

The Alabama Historical Commission (SHPO) solicits applications for an Archaeologist I (Environmental Review) position in the Division of Archaeological Services. This is a full-time position with the complete set of benefits available to state workers, and a salary range of \$22,820 to \$34,606. A Bachelors degree in anthropology or archaeology is required, and a Masters degree in anthropology or archaeology or closely related field is preferred.

Applicants should be familiar with southeastern U.S. archaeology and particularly the archaeology of Alabama, and should have at least three years of archaeological field experience. Knowledge of, and experience with, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act is also important. Computer skills are essential, including word processing, data base management, geographic information systems, internet research and Web page support. The position involves public education and outreach responsibilities.

Duties will include: (1) archaeological review of Section 106 projects; (2) review of cultural resource assessments, including Phase I reports, Phase II proposals, Phase II reports, Phase III (data recovery) proposals, and Phase III reports; (3) coordination of Section 106 archaeological issues with other divisions of the Alabama Historical Commission; (4) assisting the State Archaeologist in developing public outreach and education programs; and (5) occasional field visits to Phase II and Phase III projects.

Send vitae and three letters of recommendation to Gail Jones or Thomas O. Maher at the Alabama Historical Commission, 468 South Perry St., Montgomery, AL 36130; Phone: (334) 242-3184 (ext. 232 or 245); FAX: (334) 240-3477; e-mail: gjones@mail.preserveala.org or tmaher@mail.preserveala.org

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Position Announcement: Director, Moundville Archaeological Park, University of Alabama Museums (submitted by Vernon J. Knight, Jr.)

The University of Alabama Museums is seeking candidates for the directorship of Moundville Archaeological Park, a 317-acre facility representing one of the most significant Mississippian mound complexes in North America. Located on Black Warrior River, 15 miles south of campus, the site provides educational and recreational opportunities with interpretive exhibits, archaeological museum, nature trail, picnic areas, campground, and conference facility. Candidates should have strong communication, administrative and managerial skills, an understanding of professional museum policies and practices, and the ability to represent the site and the University to the general public and the media. Qualifications include: college degree in a relevant field with broad experience in museums including, but not limited to, site management, interpretive programs, archaeological resource conservation and curatorial techniques. Computer skills are a necessity. Preference will be given to applicants with an advanced degree and five or more years of experience in the museum field. Additional experience in marketing, grant writing, and fund raising desirable. Salary commensurate with experience; excellent fringe benefits and the advantages associated with a major state university. Application deadline is May 30, 1998. The

University of Alabama is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Submit resume and references to: MAP Search Committee, University of Alabama Museums, Box 870340, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0340.

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Fieldwork Opportunities in Alabama (submitted by Mark A. Rees)

Mark A Rees, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma and a member of SEAC currently conducting fieldwork in west central Alabama, is in need of field crew members for the summer field season. The Late Mississippian Archaeological Project in the Black Warrior Valley is funded by a National Science Foundation dissertation improvement grant (SBR-9711795) to examine the collapse of the Moundville polity through excavations at outlying secondary mound sites. Two weeks of site testing were recently conducted in December and January of 1997-98. Systematic shovel testing identified subsurface artifact concentrations and intact sub-plowzone features. We will be returning May 18 through June 26 in order to conduct more intensive excavations in village and mound areas.

Interested students can receive 6 hrs. of college credit through the University of Oklahoma College of Continuing Education, at a cost of around \$360, with no nonresident tuition or fees for transfer or out-of-state students. Housing will be provided at Moundville Archaeological Park.

Volunteers who have taken a field school or have previous fieldwork experience are also welcome. A fieldwork announcement can be seen online at <http://students.ou.edu/R/Mark.A.Rees-1/lmapfsa.html#fsa>

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Arkansas Archaeological Survey-University of Arkansas Field School (submitted by Jeffrey M. Mitchem)

An archaeological field school will be taught at the Parkin site in northeast Arkansas from June 30 through August 8, 1998. The Parkin site is a 17-acre fortified Mississippian and Protohistoric 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 1998 excavations will be in two parts of the site. We will be investigating an aboriginal borrow pit in the village, and continuing work in an area where 16th-century structures are located. Students will learn basic excavation techniques, transit use, mapping, record keeping, laboratory methods, and flotation. 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. THE NORMAL OUT-OF-STATE TUITION SURCHARGE 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 \$63.38 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, 1998. 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: (870) 755-2119. E-mail: jeffmitchem@juno.com

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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; e-mail: bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

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

Florida: Nancy M. White, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620-8100; Fax: (813) 974-2668; Phone: (813) 974-0815; e-mail: nwhite@luna.cas.usf.edu

Georgia: Jack T. Wynn, 3052 St. Charles Avenue, SW, Gainesville, GA 30504; Fax: (770) 534-4411; Phone: (770) 536-0541

Illinois: Brian Butler, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527; Fax: (618) 453-3253; Phone: (618) 453-5031; e-mail: bbutler@siu.edu

Kentucky: Pamela Schenian, 3600 Raintree Place #102, Louisville, KY 40220-3364; Fax: (502) 495-1628; Phone: (502) 495-1628

Louisiana: Charles E. Pearson, Coastal Environments, Inc., 1260 Main Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; Fax: (504) 383-7925; Phone: (504) 383-7451; e-mail: cei@premier.net

Maryland & Virginia: Paul Y. Inashima, National Park Service, 12200-A Plum Orchard Drive, Silver Spring, MD 20904-7800; Fax: (301) 344-6266; Phone: (301) 344-6266/625-0779; e-mail: paul_inashima@nps.gov

Mississippi: Sam Brookes, USDA, Forest Service, 100 W. Capitol Street, Suite 1141, Jackson, MS 39269; Fax: (601) 965-5519; Phone: (601) 965-4391 ext. 124

Missouri: Jack Ray & Neal H. Lopinot, Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S. National Avenue, Springfield, MO 65804-0089; Phone: (417) 836-5363; e-mail: jhr929t@nic.smsu.edu

North Carolina: Thomas Beaman, Jr., 126 Canterbury Road, Wilson, NC 27896; Fax: (919) 733-9794; Phone: (919) 328-6905/291-2768; e-mail: TBeamanJr@aol.com

Ohio, Pennsylvania & West Virginia: Robert F. Maslowski, PO Box 213, 2300 Dry Branch Road, Milton, WV 25541; Fax: (304) 529-5136; Phone: (304) 743-5665; e-mail: ngcc39a@prodigy.com

Oklahoma: Cameron B. Wesson, Department of Anthropology, 455 W Lindsey, #521, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; Fax: (405) 325-7386; Phone: (405) 325-3261; e-mail: c-wesson@ou.edu

South Carolina: Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, Inc., PO Box 8664 (street address: 861 Arbutus Dr., Columbia, SC 29205), Columbia, SC 29202-8664; Fax: (803) 787-6910; Phone: (803) 787-6910; e-mail: chicoral@aol.com (no attached files, please)

Tennessee: Kevin E. Smith, Anthropology – PO Box 10, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132; Fax: (615) 898-5428; Phone: (615) 898-5958; e-mail: kesmith@frank.mtsu.edu

Texas: Timothy K. Perttula, 10101 Woodhaven Drive, Austin, TX 78753-4346; Phone: (512) 873-8131; e-mail: tkpfnta@ix.netcom.com

The West: Ann Ramenofsky, Dept. of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131; Fax: (505) 277-0874; Phone: (505) 277-2200; e-mail: aramenof@unm.edu

Arkansas (compiled by Kathy Cande)

Within the past year Panamerican Consultants, Inc.-Memphis (as reported by C. Andrew Buchner) has conducted several CRM projects in Arkansas, ranging from mitigation to survey, including underwater remote sensing. In northeast Arkansas, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District supported the most intensive work, mitigation of sites 3MS599, 3MS600, and 3MS601 on Kochtitzky Ditch. These Mississippian sites are located along the exterior of an abandoned channel of the Left Hand Chute of the Little River (a.k.a. Pemiscot Bayou). At the top bank the cultural deposits are buried approximately 1 to 2 m below 1811-1812 earthquake sand and 1911 ditch spoil. The midden has a dense, silty clay texture and ranges in thickness from 20-80 cm. Recovery techniques included water screening the 83+ cubic m of midden, which was hand excavated, and flotation or water screening for the 384 excavated cultural features.

The mitigation report by Andrew Buchner and Eric Albertson is currently under preparation, and preliminary observations include the following. An extensive Middle

Mississippian Lawhorn phase feature complex was revealed at the base of the 3MS599 midden in Blocks A and B. Here a walled compound (at least 30 m on one side) enclosed a single rectangular structure and a contemporary exterior food preparation area. Matthews Incised and O'Byam Incised vessel sections, strap handled (occasionally decorated with two nodes) large jars, Schugtown and Madison arrowpoints, and abundant charred corn were recovered from both general midden and pit contexts. Several features showed earthquake damage. At 3MS599 Blocks D and E, extensive Middle Mississippian deposits are capped by the remains of a burned structure. For those of you interested in the reliability of the OCR (oxidizable carbon ratio) dating technique, please note that this structure—postulated to be the terminal occupation of 3MS599 and an early Nodena phase (Late Mississippian) house—produced a C14 date of AD 1430+/-30 and an OCR date of AD 1382+/-17. At one sigma, note that the difference is only 1 year and that the standard deviations are “tight.” Additionally, several Middle Mississippian radiocarbon samples at 3MS599 range from AD 1130 to AD 1240 (uncorrected), while Middle Mississippian OCR dates range from AD 1162 to AD 1269.

Other northeast Arkansas (Memphis District) activity by Panamerican includes the reporting of 1983 test excavations at site 3CG1001 and a related survey of Ditch 9, near Lake City. While the Late Woodland (Barnes)/Mississippian deposits at 3CG1001 are not significant, an apparent Mississippian mound remnant (reported by local informants) near the mouth of Ditch 9 is described in this report.

An intensive survey of a 476 km proposed light cable along I-40, I-30, and State Highway 29 in a Memphis-Little Rock-Hope-Bradley corridor was directed by Shawn Chapman and Andrew Saatkamp for Porter and Associates. Ten sites were revisited and seven new sites recorded in this narrow (10 m) corridor.

In southwest Arkansas, a 77 ha survey of four revetments in the Great Bend Region of the Red River was conducted for the Vicksburg District, Corps of Engineers. This project, directed by Andrew Saatkamp, resulted in the relocation of the Fish Lake site (3HE287). Panamerican Maritime's divers conducted an underwater remote sensing survey in conjunction with the terrestrial work, and identified several high probability magnetic anomalies.

In June, 1997, archeological excavations were conducted in the yard of the antebellum Hornor House, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and one of the earliest examples of Greek Revival architecture in Arkansas. The site is in the state's only Mississippi River port, Helena, in Phillips County. The work was performed by the Arkansas Archeological Survey under the direction of Kathleen H. Cande under contract to the Department of Arkansas Heritage (DAH). Funding was provided by the State of Arkansas and the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the DAH. The goal of the

excavations was to locate an outbuilding foundation on which the DAH plans to construct a storage building. The house is to be renovated and restored and used as a museum to interpret the early history of Helena. The house and lot is now owned by the DAH through the generous donation of Mr. Robert Hornor, Jr. and his family.

One of the founding families of Helena, Arkansas, the history of the Hornors is a reflection of the growth and prosperity of Helena through the 19th and 20th centuries. Members of the family have served the city and state in a variety of professions and activities, including delegates to the 1874 constitutional convention, judges, attorneys, county officials, bankers, insurance agents, planters, businessmen, cotton factors, postmasters, school teachers, and homemakers. At least five Hornor men served in the military during the Civil War, perhaps the most notable being Major John Joseph Hornor. The Hornor House also figures prominently in Helena's Civil War history. Situated at the base of Battery D on Graveyard Hill and near Fort Curtis, Federal occupying forces used Hornor House as their quarters. The house was at the center of the Battle of Helena on July 4, 1863.

The archeological excavations and preliminary archival research, including study of Sanborn insurance maps, successfully pinpointed the locations of five outbuildings/structures associated with the Hornor House. These include the cistern, a brick building of unknown function separate from the kitchen, and the carriage house/garage in the immediate back yard, as well as subsurface remains of two other outbuildings in the rear yard, one of which may have been a stable. Artifact collections that may be used in the interpretation of the site are representative of the Hornor family's occupation of the property spanning nearly 150 years.

Florida (compiled by Nancy White)

The governor of Florida has designated March as Archaeology Month for 1998, and many archaeological activities are planned. Information is on the internet at <http://www.dos.state.fl.us/dhr/archweek/index.html>

A team of underwater archaeologists working for the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources, conducted a month-long underwater survey of portions of the Santa Fe River in north-central Florida. Goals were to relocate and assess locations of artifact and fossil discoveries made by divers in the past, identify sources of any artifacts remaining, communicate with divers and other management agencies regarding the Bureau's policy on isolated finds, and seek cooperative strategies for better understanding of submerged riverine cultural resources. An orientation workshop demonstrated the willingness of divers, archaeologists, resource managers and law enforcement officers to participate in programs for cultural and environmental preservation. A final report completed on this project is entitled “An

Underwater Archaeological Survey in the Santa Fe River, Florida, July 1997." The report is No. 36 in the Bureau's Florida Archaeological Reports series and may be purchased for \$10 from the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Room 312, R.A.Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250.

At the University of Florida graduate students Corbet Torrence and Robert Patton completed field reconnaissance on Buck Key, an island near Captiva Island in southwest Florida, under the direction of William Marquardt. The project yielded several new sites, delineated the boundaries of known sites, and helped plan non-destructive development.

Powell Hall, the Florida Museum of Natural History's new 55,000-square-foot education and exhibition building, opened to the public on January 30, 1998. A central gallery and 3 temporary exhibits are open, and visitors can see more permanent exhibits under construction. Archaeologically informed exhibits are planned for both the Northwest Florida and South Florida halls, and a Paleo-Indian exhibit is planned for the Hall of Florida Fossils. Permanent exhibits are expected to be completed by 2001.

At the University of South Florida Brent Weisman and his students completed the first phase of a historic archaeology project at the late 19th-early 20th-century Anclote Key lighthouse, and also the first phase of an archaeological survey of the Buffalo Soldier campsites occupied in 1898 by African-American troops of the U.S. Army awaiting shipment to Cuba to fight in the Spanish-American War. Nancy White and students conducted 3 small expeditions in the continuing program of northwest Florida archaeological research, including recording of new sites and relocation of old ones on barrier islands after Hurricane Opal, and further investigation of the Jones-Daniel mounds in the Apalachicola River swamp, which had been considered Fort Walton temple mounds but are now demonstrated to be Confederate gun batteries.

Maryland (compiled by Paul Inashima)

Donald Creveling of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission of Prince George's County coordinated a series of archeological investigations at Mt. Calvert, a 1684 to 1720s town. After the 1720s, Mt. Calvert operated as a plantation and, then, as a working farm. To date, investigations have been conducted as part of a local volunteer program and in conjunction with an Archeological Society of Maryland field session. In addition to artifacts indicative of the late 17th to early 18th centuries, prehistoric artifacts and features have been located. The stratified prehistoric deposits have yielded Early Woodland Accokeek, Marcey Creek, and Seldon Island pottery; Middle Woodland Mockley and Popes Creek pottery; and Late Woodland Potomac Creek and Townsend/Rappahannock ceramics.

As part of a National Endowment for the Humanities' grant to develop an archeological geographic information system, Maureen Kavanagh of the Maryland Historical Trust has produced a demonstration CD-ROM. The CD illustrates how the MHT GIS incorporates scanned images of USGS quadrangles and varying levels of access to archeological site data. The GIS serves both as an analytical tool for archeological inquiries and as a general planning tool for development and preservation management.

Mississippi (submitted by Amy Young)

The 1997 archaeological field school sponsored by the University of Southern Mississippi Department of Anthropology and Sociology spent six weeks testing three important sites associated with African-American slaves in Mississippi. Work was conducted under the direction of Amy L. Young and is the beginning of a long-term investigation of African-American slavery in the southern portion of Mississippi. Steven Kidd, undergraduate major at USM, was field supervisor. Students were Jennifer Abraham, Christi Barber, Tim Bermond, Kenneth Chan, Michele Cherry, Robert Ponder, and Michael Tuma.

The first site investigated, McCallum Farm, is located in the Pine Hills Region of Mississippi. Not known for extensive cotton plantations, early settlers began arriving around 1810 to raise cattle. This farm was established in 1808 by Malcolm McCallum and his wife Mary McIver, both born in Scotland. Malcolm McCallum was one of the large slaveholders in the Pine Hills. Malcolm's son, John McCallum followed in his father's footsteps and in 1860 the slave schedule of the U.S. census of Perry County indicates he had 5 slave houses. Tax lists and census records indicate that John McCallum owned as many as 20 slaves at different times. The farm is still owned by descendants of Malcolm McCallum and Mary McIver. No 19th-century buildings remain on the farm, however. One week was spent conducting an archaeological survey of the extensive farm to locate the positions of the five slave houses and the residence of John McCallum. Plowed fields were systematically collected, and shovel tests were excavated. The approximate location of the John McCallum house was known to current residents and the site was located and collected. Another large assemblage dating to the 19th century was recovered that appears associated with the slaves. The site will be revisited in the future and has great potential to inform us about slavery in the Pine Hills of Mississippi.

Two weeks were spent doing limited testing at a town site in the Pine Hills called Old Augusta. Established before 1819, the town was the county seat of Perry County until it was abandoned around 1900. The town served as a major slave trading site between Natchez and Mobile. No standing structures survive and the site is covered with secondary forest growth. One area of the town was extensively surveyed and 1x1 meter units were excavated where

artifacts (especially bricks) were noted on the surface. Unfortunately, the courthouse at Old Augusta burned three times in the 19th century, so there is little documentary evidence concerning the residents and their activities. There is a great potential for oral history concerning this town site and field school students interviewed many local residents. The jail, courthouse, a general store, an unknown building, and “The Quarters” were located and tested. “The Quarters” was inhabited by African-Americans after the Civil War. Analysis of the materials is currently underway in the archaeology laboratory at USM

The final three weeks of the field school were spent at a cotton plantation in the Natchez District known as Saragossa. It was likely established around 1820 by Stephen Duncan who owned several plantations and several hundred slaves, but Saragossa was never his home. Based on the average size and the number of slave houses, Saragossa was home to 60 to 75 slaves (including children and elderly), as well as an overseer. In 1855 Walton Smith purchased Saragossa and enlarged the overseer’s house to serve as his own family’s home. Smith also owned other plantations in the Natchez District. A map drawn in 1843 shows an overseer’s house and eight slave houses. The brick house of the overseer and one slave house (a timber framed double-pen, with central brick chimney, set on brick piers) survives above ground today. Twenty 1x1 meter units were excavated to test the area of the slave houses, some of which has been plowed. However, a number of the house sites are largely undisturbed. Animal bone was recovered in good quantity and the site has enormous potential to yield information about slavery on a cotton plantation in Mississippi. Just outside the gates of Saragossa is a small rural African-American community that is largely descended from the slaves. The field school was fortunate enough to be invited to their Fourth of July party and has been invited back to learn more.

Missouri (compiled by Jack Ray and Neal Lopinot)

With funds provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, Neal H. Lopinot and Jack H. Ray at Southwest Missouri State University (SMSU) directed deep excavations at the Big Eddy site, located on the Sac River in southwest Missouri. Geomorphological work at the site was conducted by Rolf Mandel and Ed Hajic. Two trenches and four large blocks were excavated. An array of radiocarbon, flotation, pedological, and paleoecological samples were collected during the course of the excavations.

Work at the Big Eddy site revealed multiple Paleoindian components in deep, well-stratified, dateable alluvial deposits. Although the site also contains Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian components, the 1997 excavations focused on the earliest prehistoric deposits eroding from a paleosol developed in late Pleistocene early Holocene alluvial fill. At least two Late Paleoindian

components (San Patrice and Dalton) have been identified in a 3Ab horizon located 2.9-3.2 m below surface. Due to small sample size, however, it is unclear if San Patrice and Dalton artifacts are stratified within the 3Ab horizon. Charcoal recovered adjacent to a classic San Patrice point yielded an AMS date of 10,185 + 75 BP (AA-26653). Besides Dalton and San Patrice, five Packard and two Plainview-like points recovered from the site by collectors, may be associated with the early paleosol. Excavations in the 3Ab horizon yielded a large amount of lithic manufacturing debris and preform fragments as well as 14 discrete knapping features (presumably swept-up/dump piles), which represent discrete episodes of lithic reduction of high-quality Jefferson City chert.

Early/Middle Paleoindian artifacts were recovered 10-30 cm below the base of the 3Ab horizon. Two refit fragments of a fluted point, which has a strong affinity to the Gainey type, were found at a depth of 3.30-3.31 m. A piece of charcoal found 2 cm below the fluted point yielded an AMS assay of 10,710 + 85 BP (AA-26654). Another piece of charcoal 16 cm below the fluted point dated to 10,940 + 80 BP (AA-26655). A few *in situ* artifacts were also recovered well below the Clovis/Gainey point (3.7-3.9 m). One charcoal fragment from 4.1 m yielded an AMS date of 12,950 + 120 BP (Beta-109008). This date and the artifacts found just above suggest the possibility that pre-Clovis materials are present as deep as 80 cm or more below the Clovis levels. Additional work at the Big Eddy site is planned for the near future.

Lopinot, Ray, Mike Conner, Brian Thomas, and Larissa Thomas (SMSU) have also recently completed several other projects in the Ozarks and surrounding areas. These include test excavations at a Neosho phase village and associated earthwork in southwest Missouri (L. Thomas and Conner), which produced five C14 dates ranging from AD 1440 to AD 1480; test excavations at a relatively undisturbed multicomponent well-stratified cave in southwest Missouri (Ray); mitigation of a Late Paleoindian-Mississippian site in northeast Arkansas (Conner), evaluation of three sites in Lake Shelbyville in central Illinois (B. Thomas), and survey projects in the American Bottom in the Horseshoe Lake area (Lopinot) and along Canteen Creek (Conner).

A summer archaeological field school was operated jointly by the Missouri Archaeological Society and the University of Tennessee-Knoxville at the Brown Lodge/Caldwell Pottery Site (23SA451) in Arrow Rock, Missouri. This field school, directed by Timothy Bauman, was conducted as a public archaeological project in cooperation with the Friends of Arrow Rock and the Arrow Rock State Historic Site and was partially funded by a Missouri Department of Natural Resources grant.

Arrow Rock, a Missouri River town, is situated in west-central Missouri in Missouri’s “Little Dixie” region. After the Civil War, many freed African-Americans fled

their former masters and moved into towns like Arrow Rock to start their own segregated communities. The goals of the 1997 field school were to evaluate the archaeological resources within the project area, assist in restoration projects, and determine if Arrow Rock's listing on the National Register of Historic Places should be amended to include its African-American significance. The field school excavated twelve 3x3-foot units and 89 posthole tests, collected 424 bags of artifacts, and recorded seven new cultural features. The features included the remains of a circular downdraft kiln and a brick foundation associated with a pottery workshop, and limestone piers, a midden, a cement sidewalk, a cistern, and two cellars associated with the African-American occupation. Another field school is planned for the African-American portions of the Arrow Rock community in the summer of 1998.

North Carolina (compiled by Thomas Beaman, Jr.)

John E. Byrd and William W. Edwards of East Carolina University have reported that archaeological research on the Tuscaroras continues in eastern North Carolina. The recently completed Contentnea Creek Survey (1995-1997, funded by Historic Preservation Grants) successfully identified sites affiliated with five of the six historic Tuscarora communities in the Contentnea Creek drainage. Each of the communities has been found to have consisted of dispersed hamlets. With the community locations discovered, the next stage of the research is the evaluation of specific sites for research potential and the search for Tuscarora forts that were constructed during the Tuscarora War era (ca. 1712-1713).

The Tuscaroras constructed at least a dozen forts during the war to provide protection for community members who were vulnerable to attack in their isolated hamlets. One of these, the Neoheroke Fort site (31GR4), has been partially excavated by David Phelps and John Byrd of East Carolina University. Neoheroke Fort was attacked and overrun in 1713 by a colonial force under the command of James Moore. The forts that were described in historic records were palisaded and had bastions, and in some cases included protective subterranean features. Important battles occurred at two forts other than Neoheroke Fort. A promising approach to locating the fort sites is the analysis of aerial photographs with remote sensing software. This technique has been applied to black and white aerial photographs of the field surrounding the Neoheroke Fort site (31GR4) to facilitate our understanding of how a known fort site should appear and to locate the battleground features located outside of the fort walls. A historic map of the battleground at Neoheroke (Figure 1, Courtesy of the South Carolina Historical Society) provides qualitative information concerning the design of the Indian fort (A), the presence of colonial batteries (B, E), a siege trench

(D), and a mass grave on the south side of the battlefield (C). Archaeological work at the site has determined that the historic map is accurate in its representation of the features present in the fort design, but is spatially distorted. Analysis of an aerial photograph of the Neoheroke Fort site was done on a Sun Sparcstation in the ECU Geography Laboratory with the software package Erdus Imagine 8.2. The resulting image (Figure 2) reveals the true locations of the fort (A), the batteries (B,E), the mass graves (C), and the siege trench (D). (Note: the color version of the image is considerably easier to interpret than grayscale.) Figure 3 is a schematic of the battleground features in the field as revealed through the enhanced image. The success at Neoheroke Fort has encouraged Byrd and Williams to apply the technique to other probable fort sites, including one believed to be the fort at Catechna, which was attacked by a colonial force under John Barnwell in 1712. John E. Byrd and William W. Edwards would also like to thank Dr. Yong Wang of the ECU Geography Department for providing access to the computer facilities and instruction on how to use these powerful tools.

Fort Bragg's four ORISE cultural resource interns have been kept busy, checking out areas prior to ground disturbing military training taking place. Since July 1997, they have identified 67 previously unknown archaeological sites, 25 of which need further Phase II evaluation work. Braun Intertec has returned to Fort Bragg, and they are approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way through a project in which they are conducting 40 Phase II archaeological evaluations. Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc., started Phase II evaluations in early January of 50 archaeological sites on the recently acquired Overhills tract. During February, two more projects will begin. TRC Garrow will be conducting an archaeological survey of approximately 3000 acres on Fort Bragg, and Panamerican Consultants, Inc., will be conducting a 161-acre survey of inholdings on the Overhills tract.

Shane Petersen of Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., reported that from May to November 1997, archaeological investigations in the project area of the proposed Randleman Reservoir in Randolph and Guilford counties were conducted for the Piedmont Triad Water Authority. The 21 prehistoric sites tested had been recommended for further investigation based on evidence of artifact-bearing buried former surface soil horizons. These buried former surface soil horizons were identified while developing the preliminary geomorphological model of the distribution of archaeological sites within the Deep River drainage basin. The second phase of investigations was conducted to confirm the integrity of the archaeological deposits and to determine the relationship between the distribution and preservation of these sites and the physiographic characteristics of the Deep River drainage. Archaeological preservation and the

geomorphology of the floodplains in the project area were investigated through the use of archaeological test units and mechanically excavated test trenches. This evaluation produced evidence that site location was greatly influenced by the presence of riffles and knickpoints in the river and accessibility to microcrystalline bedrock outcrops. Within these floodplains archaeological sites were located on distinct landforms such as large levees and ridges. In the upper portion of the project area, archaeological sites are located on levees on the inside of bends in the river. In the southern portion of the project area, sites located on ridges within floodplains were preserved by suspension settling during flood events. These investigations made it possible to construct a chronostratigraphic profile for the floodplains that allows sites without diagnostic artifacts to be placed in a relative sequence. The majority of these floodplain sites appear to be Woodland settlements, which is not surprising given the increased significance of the agricultural resources contained in those topographical settings during that period. The identification of a Middle Archaic component at 31RD1166 within a floodplain in the southern portion of the Deep River drainage is a singular exception.

Archaeological testing and deeds documented intensive application of waterpower to various industries in the area of the proposed Randleman Reservoir. Four sites were examined to locate and identify any surviving elements of the water-powered industries. Walker Mill site (31RD1141) served as a gristmill, a flourmill and possibly a sawmill during the 19th century. Excavations at Coltrane's Mill (31RD1183) revealed that the 18th-century mill was completely destroyed by the construction of a gristmill in the 19th century. This mill was eventually transformed into an ice plant in the 20th-century and is now producing electricity. Osborne Blacksmith shop (31RD1179) served as a smithy and to produce some cast items during the 19th century. Osborne Dam (31RD1175) retained so little of the original mill elements that nothing could be determined about the milling process. Three historic domestic sites were tested to determine their connections to the local water-powered industries, and historic people and events of the Randleman area. The only site with an 18th-century component, the Frazier Cabin (31RD1114), produced few details about the small water-powered industry associated with the site. Excavations at the Walker Cabin site (31RD1171) failed to yield any association with Revolutionary War events prominent in local folklore. The Walker Mill House site (31RD1140) also failed to produce any connection to rumored Revolutionary events, but does appear to be associated with the mid-to-late 19th-century operation of Walker Mill.

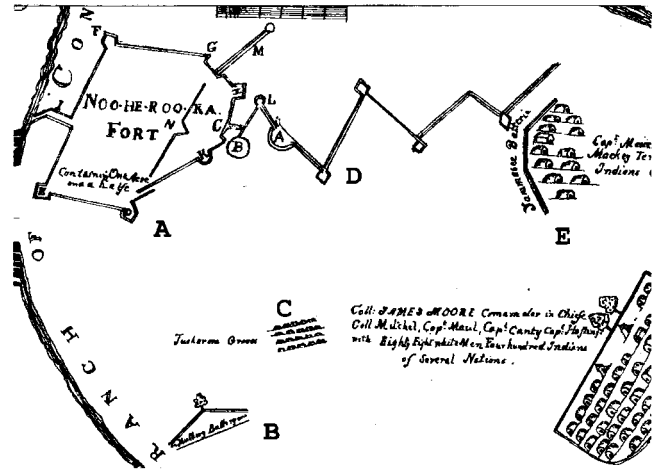


Figure 1
South Carolina Historical Society

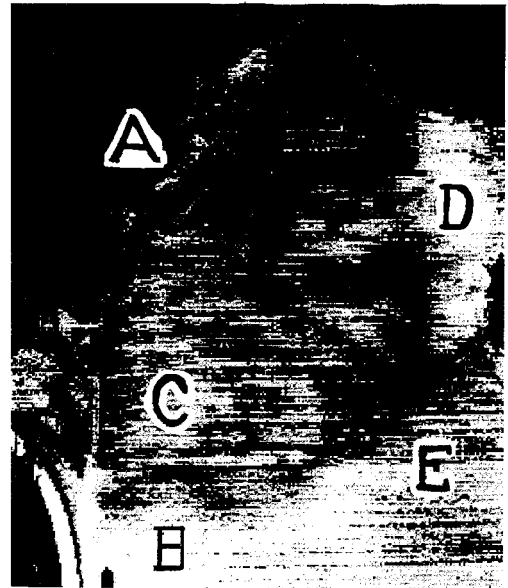


Figure 2

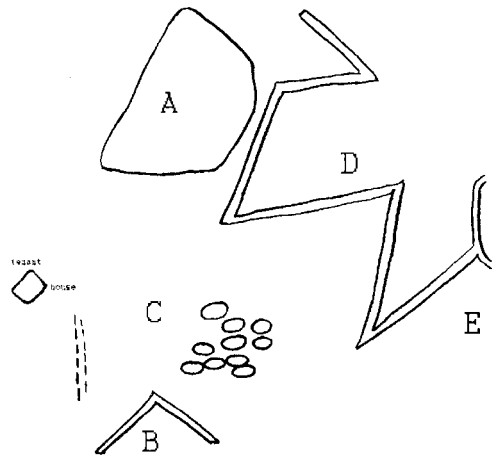


Figure 3

South Carolina (submitted by Michael Trinkeley)

* * * *

The Chicora Foundation is currently winding down a 10-week project excavating in the rear of five lots on Broad Street in downtown Charleston, South Carolina. The work, conducted in anticipation of the Hollings Judicial Center Annex construction, has examined five wells, three cisterns, one privy, and a number of under-building areas where trash disposal was most common. The research has resulted in an exceptionally large collection of materials dating from about 1720 through 1920. Coupled with the field investigations have been a series of "store front displays" for the public. Analysis will begin in the next month and a report is anticipated before the end of the year. Anyone interested in additional research should contact Dr. Michael Trinkeley, Chicora Foundation, PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202, 803/787-6910, chicora1@aol.com.

New Publications

Correction

A note in the previous *Newsletter* announcing the availability of *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 listed the URL incorrectly. For those who may wish to download this research report, the correct URL is: [<http://www.wes.army.mil/el/ccspt/publications.html>]. Free copies of this report on CD-ROM can be obtained from the senior author, who can be reached by e-mail at BRIUERF@mail.wes.army.mil

* * * *

Virginia (compiled by Paul Inashima)

Michael Barber, of the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests, coordinated a joint Forest Service/Archeological Society of Virginia field school at the Warwickton Plantation in Hidden Valley, Bath County. Among the evidence discovered were Late Woodland basin pits with shale-tempered ceramics, a Late Archaic Savannah River period stain with ferruginous quartzite points and debitage, and artifacts and features dating to c. 8000 BC. Associated survey within the area identified a Late Archaic/Late Woodland site with ferruginous quartzite debitage, limestone-tempered ceramics, animal bone, and periwinkle shell.

Dennis Blanton, Director of the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, assumed the editorship of the Archeological Society of Virginia's *Quarterly Bulletin* beginning with the December 1997 issue.

Philip J. Hill of Dames and Moore supervised the documentation and archeological investigation of Civil War-era building remains and associated features in the Old Town area of Alexandria. The exposed 19th-century foundations included industrial warehouses, stables, a shed, a six-hole privy, the Jamieson Bakery, and a mess house that likely served the city's 34 Civil War hospitals. Associated with the bakery foundations were a bakery oven, two wells, and a possible well or cistern.

Garrow and Associates recently completed an archeological survey of a 24.44-acre parcel at Arlington House (the Robert E. Lee Memorial), George Washington Memorial Parkway, near Washington, D.C. This study was conducted as part of an environmental assessment for the transfer of the parcel to Arlington National Cemetery. Both Phase I and II surveys were conducted. A multi-component prehistoric and historic site, designated the Arlington House Ravine Site, was identified. Undated prehistoric quartzite and quartz cobble quarrying loci, an historic midden, and an icehouse were located.

New Book

James City County: Keystone of the Commonwealth, by Martha W. McCartney [James City County History Book, 640 pp., 100 illustrations, \$38.56 (includes postage and handling) from James City County Satellite Office, 3127 Forge Road, Toano, VA 23168], traces the social and cultural development of the land upon which North America's first permanent English colony was planted. Opening with Tidewater Virginia's aboriginal inhabitants and closing with the 1990s, this volume takes into account the numerous cultural groups that have shaped Virginia's history. Detailed coverage is given to African-American and Native American contributions.

Because most of James City County's antebellum court records were destroyed during the Civil War, the author has drawn upon documents generated by the overarching branches of government and in archives in England, Ireland and Bermuda. Throughout the text, archaeological excavations are discussed in terms of their historical context.

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IN THIS ISSUE

SEAC NEWS 1
UPCOMING CONFERENCES 17
ANNOUNCEMENTS 18
CURRENT RESEARCH 20
NEW PUBLICATIONS 26

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