



NEWSLETTER

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SEAC NEWS

SEAC 1998

The 55th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 11-14, 1998 at the Hyatt Regency in Greenville, South Carolina.

If you are planning to attend this year's SEAC meeting in Greenville, South Carolina, and have not yet registered, it's not too late. You missed the chance to save \$5.00 by registering before October 1, but you can still send a check for \$45 (regular) or \$35 (student with ID), made payable to SEAC98, to Program Chair Ken Sassaman. Use Ken's old address at the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (PO Box 600, New Ellenton, SC 29809), even though, by now, he's fully ensconced in his new home at the University of Florida. Don't forget to send along a registration form with that check. Otherwise, you can register at the conference at the same rates quoted above. Consult the SEAC website for further information (www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html), or try Ken at 352-392-6611 (sassaman@anthro.ufl.edu), or Local Arrangements Chairs Chris Judge at 803-734-3753 (chrisj@scdnr.state.sc.us) or Monica Beck at 803-873-1740.

Reservations for rooms at the conference hotel, the Hyatt Regency Greenville, will be accepted through October 11, 1998 at the conference rate of \$86.00 for singles and doubles, and \$96.00 for triples and quads. Reservations after October 11 will be accepted at the conference rate on an as-available basis. If you haven't done so already, call the Hyatt Regency now at 1-800-233-1234 or 1-864-235-1234 and have a major credit card ready to guarantee the reservation. If you are seeking less expensive accommodations and don't mind a few miles commute, all the major motel chains have units in the Greenville area. Refer to the respective 1-800 numbers for pricing and reservations.

We have a great assortment of symposia, contributed papers, posters, and workshops for this year's meeting.

Of particular note is the SEAC Forum scheduled for Friday afternoon. Nine of SEAC's top scholars will debate the virtues and vices of culture history as paradigm. If that doesn't get you hopping with excitement, stick around that evening for the boogie woogie and blues of former Savoy recording artist Nappy Brown. These and other meeting events are listed in the preliminary program you recently received by mail. If you did not receive the program and are a member in good standing, or otherwise preregistered for the meeting, please contact Ken Sassaman at the number above.

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), host for this year's SEAC meeting, invites all attendees to a Thursday evening reception at Centre Stage in downtown Greenville. Besides welcoming everyone to South Carolina and the 1998 SEAC meeting, the reception commemorates the 35th anniversary of the founding of SCIAA. This will be a catered affair, with tasty hors d'oeuvres and plenty to drink, so you don't want to miss it. The Great Spirits of SEAC will be held in conjunction with this reception, with Dolph Widmer once again refereeing the fierce competition. Bring along a bottle from home, preferably something nontoxic.

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SEAC Officers' Reports

Secretary's Mid-year Report

(by Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary)

MINUTES OF THE 1998 MID-YEAR SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The 1998 mid-year meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Hester A. Davis at 6:03 PM on March 26, 1998 at the Sheraton Seattle Hotel and Towers, Seattle, Washington. In attendance were the following Executive Officers (E), Associates (A), and Guests (G): Judith Bense (E), Hester A. Davis (E),

Eugene Futato (A), Judith Knight (G), Vernon J. Knight (E), Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. (E), Kenneth E. Sassaman (E), Rebecca Saunders (E), Lynne P. Sullivan (A), Paul D. Welch (E).

Old Business

President Davis appointed a **Nominations Committee** consisting of Bob Lafferty (Chair), Donna Ruhl, and John O'Hear. Unfortunately, the names and addresses of the committee were not submitted to the *Newsletter* in advance of the April 1998 issue deadline. In lieu of this notice, a call for nominations will be posted on the SEAC web page, at the suggestion of Bob Mainfort. Solicited are nominations for President-elect, Editor-elect, and Executive Officer II.

Editor Bob Mainfort distributed an interim **Editor's Report** to those in attendance and summarized its salient features. Production of Volume 17(1) is proceeding on schedule. Five papers have been accepted for Volume 17(2). Only four papers have been submitted for review since the November 1997 SEAC meeting; Bob reminded Board members to encourage colleagues to submit papers. *Southeastern Archaeology* will henceforth be included in the listings of over 25 indexing and abstracting services. David Anderson and Penny Drooker have been appointed by Bob to the new SEAC Publications Committee. Carl Kuttruff has inquired about the possibility of issuing Bill Haag's Monte Santo report as a special publication of SEAC; Carl also suggests that SEAC publish the recently discovered report on Marksville Mound 4 by Jim Ford. Bob reported that the SEAC web page has been well received. Posted recently on the page was an announcement for the student paper competition; the revised by-laws will be posted later this spring.

Treasurer Paul Welch distributed a proposal by the **Investment Committee** (Albert Goodyear, Lynne Sullivan, Paul Welch) to rebalance the life fund investments. Because of the extraordinary returns with one of SEAC's three investment funds, the allocations of monies have deviated somewhat from our original targets. To rebalance the funds, the committee proposed moving funds from our money-market account into the two Life Fund mutual stocks which are currently below target allocations. On behalf of the Investment Committee, Paul entered the following motion: The Investment Committee moves that SEAC rebalance our Life Fund stock mutual fund holdings by moving \$1,060 from the Vanguard Prime Money Market fund to the Vanguard Small Cap Index fund, and \$1,710 from the Vanguard Prime Money Market fund to the Vanguard International Growth fund. The motion was seconded by Ken Sassaman and was passed by unanimous vote. The

Investment Committee is also looking into the addition of a fourth stock mutual fund; a specific proposal may be ready for the November 1998 meeting.

Rebecca Saunders, program chair for **SEAC 1997** in Baton Rouge, reported that the meeting netted an estimated \$4,200 in revenue. Another \$800 in revenue is expected, pending negotiations with the hotel over a tax refund.

New Business

President Davis introduced a proposal submitted by University Press of Florida Editor-in-Chief Meredith Morris-Babb (letter dated January 22, 1998) to initiate a **Dissertation Prize** sponsored jointly by the press and SEAC. The proposal specifies that each organization would offer \$500 (\$1000 total prize money) to the winner of an annual or biennial dissertation contest. In addition, the press would provide a provisional book contract to the recipient, who would then revise the work to book form for publication by the press pending favorable peer review and editorial approval. A committee consisting of three SEAC members and a representative of the press would select award winners.

The ensuing discussion ranged over a variety of issues. Jim Knight suggested that not enough dissertations in southeastern archaeology are produced each year to sustain this award annually, so a biennial cycle might be warranted. Paul Welch expressed concern about entering into a formal arrangement with another organization. Eugene Futato indicated that this is but a simple partnership to sponsor an award, with no further obligation. Ken Sassaman suggested that the issue be tabled until November. President Davis referred the matter to the newly formed Publications Committee and asked them to report back to the Executive Board at its November 1998 meeting.

Judith Knight, University of Alabama Press, presented a request to SEAC for \$5000 in **subvention funds** to offset production costs of the "Lower Mississippi Valley Expeditions" volume of Clarence Bloomfield Moore's writings. Discussion ensued about the fiscal wisdom of continued support for the classics. Ken Sassaman argued that the Lower Mississippi valley volume would have broad appeal among SEAC members, and he reminded board members that the motion passed last year obligates SEAC to consider proposals for subvention of classics on a case-by-case basis only. Sassaman moved that \$3000 be offered to the University of Alabama Press for the subvention of the Lower Mississippi C. B. Moore volume. After further discussion and a review of the status of available funds by Paul Welch, Ken Sassaman withdrew the original motion and moved that SEAC offer \$4000 to the University of Alabama Press for the subvention of the

Lower Mississippi C. B. Moore volume. Paul Welch seconded the motion, which then passed unanimously. A year-round 30% discount on purchases of this volume will be extended to all 1997 members of SEAC.

Associate Editor for Sales Eugene Futato reported that some 200 copies of the C. B. Moore Moundville volume reside in stock at his facility at Moundville. Judith Knight suggested that SEAC sell these at the annual meeting, while she holds back the University of Alabama Press' stock until all SEAC copies are sold. Other suggestions for liquidating the stock were voiced. No decision was made.

President Davis circulated an e-mail letter (dated March 5, 1998) from **Native American Relations Committee Chair** Patricia Galloway that outlined in draft a series of proposals designed to promote Native American involvement in SEAC. The proposals include (1) extending institutional membership to each of the federally recognized tribes that resided originally in the Southeast; (2) extending invitations to each such tribe to send an official representative to each annual SEAC meeting, waiving registration fees for those attending; and (3) initiating a fund to support travel for tribal representatives attending SEAC meetings. Discussion ranged over a variety of issues, and no consensus was reached. President Davis sent the issue back to committee for further deliberation.

Judy Bense summarized local arrangements for **SEAC 1999** to be held in Pensacola, and presented President Davis, for her signature, a contract from the Grand Hotel. Room rates will be \$78/night. The meeting is scheduled for November 10-14, 1999.

Ken Sassaman, Program Chair for **SEAC 1998** to be held in Greenville, South Carolina gave an update on unfolding plans for music, receptions, and a forum. The call for papers and advanced registration forms were sent to *Newsletter* editor Greg Waselkov for inclusion in the April 1998 issue. In a related matter, Sassaman reported that the ad hoc poster committee is moving forward with the offer extended by the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service (SEAC-NPS) to have copies of a commemorative poster issued on the occasion of SEAC's 60th anniversary at the Greenville meeting. The front of the poster will sport the banner title: *Celebrating Sixty Years of Southeastern Archaeology: The Southeastern Archaeological Conference 1938-1998*. The back of the poster will have short summaries of SEAC history, WPA archaeology, and mounds in the Southeast, along with information on joining SEAC. Committee members Judith Bense and Sassaman are preparing text, along with Ed Lyon, who will lend his expertise on WPA archaeology. Additional input is being provided by Hester Davis, Steve Williams, and Karl

Steinen. Virginia Horak at SEAC-NPS will edit and format copy for printing.

The meeting adjourned at 8:00 PM.

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[The following version of the SEAC articles of incorporation and bylaws was recently approved by a vote of the membership.]

Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

ARTICLE II- PURPOSE

Section 1. The purpose of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference shall be to promote and to stimulate interest in the archaeology of the southeastern United States and neighboring areas; to serve as a bond among those interested in this and related subjects; to publish and to encourage publication; to advocate and to aid in the conservation of archaeological data; and to encourage an appreciation and support of archaeological research.

Section 2. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational and scientific purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law).

ARTICLE III - POWERS

Section 1. The Conference shall have the power to receive, administer, and disburse dues, assessments, and grants to further its ends; to acquire, hold absolutely or in trust for the purposes of the Conference, and to convey property, real and personal; to publish newsletters, proceedings, monographs, reports, bulletins, journals, and books; to affiliate with other organizations in the pursuit of common aims, and to appoint delegates or representatives to such organizations; to establish branches, sections, or divisions, on a regional or functional basis; and to engage in such other activities as are in keeping with the objects of the Conference.

Section 2. No part of the net receipts of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its members, officers,

committee members or other private persons, except that the Conference shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and to make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes of the Conference as set forth in these Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

Section 3. No substantial part of the activities of the Conference shall involve propagandizing or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Conference shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. Notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, the Conference shall not carry on any other activities which are proscribed for organizations exempt for federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future Internal Revenue Code) or which are proscribed for organizations to which contributions are deductible under 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code (or the corresponding section of any future Internal Revenue Code).

ARTICLE IV - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership in the Conference shall be open to all interested persons concerned with the purpose of the Conference as set forth in Article II of the Articles of Incorporation without regard to sex, race, religion, or nationality.

Section 2. Members shall be governed with respect to membership by the Bylaws of the Conference.

Section 3. The determination of classes of membership, dues assessments, and responsibilities and privileges of Conference membership shall be made through the Bylaws of the Conference.

ARTICLE V - PUBLICATIONS

Section 1. The Conference shall publish a newsletter and a bulletin, and other such publications as provided by the Bylaws of the Conference.

ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Conference shall be a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, two Executive Officers, and, in such years as the offices are filled, a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, and an Editor-elect. These officers will constitute the Executive Committee.

Section 2. The officers shall be nominated, elected, replaced, installed to office, and excused, and exercise respective duties and responsibilities in accord with the Bylaws of the Conference.

ARTICLE VII - LIABILITIES

Section 1. The officers, properly designated officials, and members of this Conference and their private property shall be exempt from liability for the Conference's debts and obligations.

ARTICLE VIII - COMMITTEES

Section 1. The Executive Committee may transact business for the Conference and shall have authority to exercise the normal business of the Conference in the intervals between the Conference's meetings. Its actions shall be subject to general directives and limitations imposed by the membership as stipulated in the Bylaws.

Section 2. The President may create such other committees as are required by the Articles of Incorporation to conduct the necessary and routine business of the Conference, and as the President may deem necessary and advisable and shall appoint the separate committee members. The President may dissolve such committees.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall also have the power to create and dissolve committees.

ARTICLE IX - MEETINGS

Section 1. The Conference shall hold at least one business meeting each calendar year.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Conference may be called as provided for by the Bylaws of the Conference.

Section 3. The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference shall be held prior to the Annual Business Meeting of the Conference and an organizational meeting of the newly constituted officers shall be held following the Annual Business and Special Meetings.

Section 4. Meetings of the Conference membership and of the Executive Committee shall be open meetings.

ARTICLE X - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The Executive Committee or ten percent of the dues-paid voting membership of the Conference may propose that the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws be amended, repealed, or altered in whole or in part. Provisions for amending the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws shall be such as are described in the Bylaws.

Section 2. The Executive Committee may adopt additional standing rules and procedures in harmony herewith, but shall not alter the Articles of Incorporation or any Bylaws adopted by the members of the Conference.

ARTICLE XI - FINANCES

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Conference shall be set by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Annual dues and disbursement of the income from annual dues and from investments and other

revenue sources shall be determined and accounted for through rules and procedures adopted by the Executive Committee for fiscal and managerial accounting as set forth in the Bylaws. Such activities shall be structured as to preserve the tax exempt status of the Conference.

Section 3. Matters of financial obligations and accountability of the Conference and its officers shall be stipulated in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE XII - DISPOSAL OF THE ASSETS

Section 1. In the event of dissolution of the Conference, whether voluntary or involuntary, the assets shall be distributed and disposed of as set forth in the Bylaws and Internal Revenue Code as may then be in effect.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership is open to any person in sympathy with the objectives of the Conference, as set forth in Article II of the Articles of Incorporation without regard to sex, race, religion, or nationality.

Section 2. Membership in the Conference shall include the following categories: Regular Member, Student Member, Life Member, Family Membership, Life Family Membership.

Section 3. Annual dues of Regular Members, Student Members, and Family members, and the cost of Life and Family Life memberships shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 4. Each Regular Member, Student Member, Life Member, and individual included in a Family Membership or Life Family Membership shall have one vote in the transactions of the business of the Conference and shall be eligible for any elective or appointive office in the Conference, subject only to restrictions defined elsewhere in the Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. Each Regular Member, Student Member, Life Member, and each Member Family and Life Member Family shall receive all the Conference's regular publications for the year covered by the Member's dues. Individuals comprising a Member Family or Life Member Family shall not receive more than one copy of the publications of any one year except on payment therefor of the cost of an additional regular membership.

Section 5. Any library, museum, university, school, or other institution or agency may subscribe to the publications of the conference without privilege of membership. The annual cost of subscriptions shall be fixed by the Executive Committee.

Section 6. Membership shall be terminated by voluntary resignation in writing or by non-payment of annual dues, or as noted in Section 9.

Section 7. The Executive Committee may, by three-quarters vote, deny membership to or remove from the membership rolls any member whose acts are contrary to the purposes of the Conference as set forth in Article II of the Articles of Incorporation; misuses archaeological materials or sites for commercial purposes; fails to behave in a responsible manner with respect to the archaeological record; or who otherwise makes improper use of membership in the Conference. The action of the Executive Committee may be subject to an appeal to the Conference at its Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE II - NOMINATIONS, VOTING AND ELECTIONS

Section 1. Before March 1 of each year the President shall appoint three members to form a Nominations Committee.

Section 2. The duties of this Committee shall include securing nominations for candidates for the elected positions of the Conference. Members of the Nominations Committee may not serve concurrently as Officers of the Conference.

Section 3. The names of the members of the Nominations Committee and their addresses for any given fiscal year shall appear prominently in the spring issue of the newsletter. There shall also be a listing of the offices to be vacated for which nominations will be made for the ensuing year with a notice that members may suggest the names of candidates for such offices to the Nominations Committee before July 1. For the offices of Secretary-elect, Treasurer-elect, and Editor-elect the Committee shall nominate, in appropriate years, a member candidate. For the other offices the Committee shall nominate at least two and no more than three member candidates. All prospective nominees must indicate in writing to the Committee their willingness to serve as an officer of the Conference. The list of nominees shall be mailed to the individual members of the Conference in accord with the provisions of Article II Section 4 of the Bylaws.

Section 4. Each active member shall be entitled to vote for one candidate for each office. Voting shall be by mail ballot. No identification of the voter shall appear on the ballot. The Secretary shall make arrangements for mailing ballots to the members at least thirty days before the Annual Meeting. To be counted as votes ballots must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before a date specified by him/her but no less than ten days before the Annual Meeting. The results of the elections shall be announced by the Secretary at the Annual Meeting. The candidate for an office who receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to that office. In the event of a tie, the Committee shall hold a run-off election at the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE III - ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The elected officers of the Conference shall consist of a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, and two Executive Officers and (in such years as the offices are filled) a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, and an Editor-elect.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Conference.

Section 3. The President-elect shall be elected for a two year term, at the conclusion of which the President-elect will succeed to the Presidency to serve a two year term. The Secretary-elect, the Treasurer-elect, and the Editor-elect shall be elected in that order in succeeding years for a one year term at the conclusion of which they shall succeed to the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and Editor respectively, to serve a three year term. The other two members of the Executive Committee shall be elected, one each year, for a term of two years.

Section 4. No officer of the Conference shall be eligible for re-election to the same office until the Annual Meeting next following that at which the term of that office shall have expired.

Section 5. Subject to general directives and limitations imposed by the membership at the Annual Meeting, or a Special Meeting, or by mail ballot, the Executive Committee shall have authority to execute on behalf of the Conference all powers and functions of the Conference, as defined in the Articles of Incorporation and these Bylaws.

Section 6. In the event of the absence, death, resignation, or incapacity of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, or Editor, the duties of the office shall be assumed by the appropriate officer-elect if such position of officer-elect is filled at the time. In the event of a vacancy in any office, where no other officer is empowered to assume the duties of the office, the Executive Committee shall have the power to make an interim appointment to the office. The office shall then be filled during the next regular election in the manner described in Article II, Section 3 of the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV - DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

Section 1. President - The President shall be the Chief Executive officer of the Conference and as such shall preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Annual Business Meeting of the membership. The President may appoint representatives of the Conference to other societies, agencies, or councils. The President shall appoint all necessary committees and their chairpersons and define their duties with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.

The President, with the Secretary and Treasurer, shall sign all written contracts authorized by the

Executive Committee.

The actions of the President in exercising the duties of the office shall be subject to review and approval of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. President-elect - The President-elect shall serve as the Vice President and succeed to the presidency. In the absence of the President or incapacity of the President, the President-elect shall assist and/or perform the duties of the President. In the event of absences or incapacities of the President and President-elect, the immediate past President shall serve and perform the duties of the President.

Section 3. Secretary - The Secretary, subject to the directions of the Executive Committee, shall be responsible for the maintenance of the central office of the Conference and shall have general charge of administrative matters under the direction of the President. The Secretary shall act as Secretary of the Executive Committee, and shall compile the minutes of Annual, Special, Regional and Joint Meetings of the Conference which will include any individual or committee reports presented therein. The Secretary shall maintain complete records of the Conference and attend to the ordinary correspondence of the Conference. The Secretary shall render an annual report to the Executive Committee, which upon approval, shall be presented to the Annual Business Meeting. The Secretary, subject to authorization and budgetary provisions for the Executive Committee, may employ clerical assistance, and purchase supplies necessary to the office.

Section 4. Treasurer - The Treasurer shall be responsible for the administration of the finances of the Conference under regulations approved by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer shall be the Conference's fiscal agent in dealing with persons or organizations. The Treasurer shall be responsible for the maintenance of adequate books and records which shall be open to inspection by the Executive Committee. The Treasurer shall forward a list of dues paid members in good standing to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall have custody of all money and securities of the Conference, keep regular books of accounts, and arrange for the services of a Certified Public Accountant for an annual review of the Conference's books. The Treasurer shall prepare and submit a budget for the ensuing year to the Executive Committee for approval. Upon approval, the budget shall be presented to the Annual Business Meeting and included in the minutes. The Treasurer shall be bonded for the faithful performance of such duties in such sum as the Executive Committee may direct. The Treasurer shall bill all members on an annual basis for the Conference dues.

Section 5. Editor - The Editor shall have full charge of all publications of the Conference under the direction of

the Executive Committee. The Editor may make negotiations for publishing contracts in the name of the Conference and make minor adjustments in basic contracts relating to publications. The Editor may initiate agreements with individuals and institutions for financing publications. All such agreements must be approved by the Secretary, Treasurer and the President. All bills relating to publishing delegations shall be certified to the Treasurer by the Editor. The Editor shall render an annual report to the Executive Committee which, upon approval, shall be presented to the Annual Meeting. The Editor may, subject to review by the Executive Committee, appoint Associate and Assistant Editors. The Editor's representatives shall serve concurrently with, and under the direction of, the Editor, and shall be responsible to him. The Editor may, subject to authorization and budgetary provisions by the Executive Committee, employ clerical and editorial assistance.

Section 6. The Executive Officers shall serve as at large representatives of the membership and serve on committees at the President's discretion.

Section 7. The elected officers of the Conference shall perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as are required of them by the Executive Committee.

Section 8. Executive Committee - The Executive Committee is empowered to make investments of the conference's resources, consistent with the purposes of the conference. The Executive Committee may hold Special Meetings at the call of the President. Special meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the President at any time upon written demand of at least three members of the Committee.

A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of a majority of its membership.

Questions shall be decided by the Executive Committee by a majority of the votes cast at any meeting or by mail ballot. In the case of a tie vote the decision of the President shall be final.

The President may, on his/her own initiative, or shall at the written request of any member of the Executive Committee, ask the Committee to vote on specific questions by mail ballot. The mailing of ballots shall be arranged by the Secretary who shall specify on the ballots the date on or before which they are to be placed in the mail for return to the Secretary. This date shall be not less than fifteen days or more than thirty days from the date they were placed in the mail.

Reports of officers, representatives, delegates, committees, and agents shall be approved by the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the Executive Committee these reports may be presented in full or brief form at the Annual Meeting.

The Executive Committee shall act upon the budget

provided by the Treasurer. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the Annual Meeting for approval.

ARTICLE V - MEETINGS

Section 1. The Conference shall hold an Annual Meeting at a time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee. The attending members shall constitute a quorum. At this meeting the business of the Conference not requiring mail ballots shall be transacted, archaeological papers and other matters of scientific interest presented, and symposia and discussions may be held.

Section 2. Due notice of the place and date of the next Annual Meeting shall be published in the spring issue of the newsletter. Insofar as practicable, announcements accompanied by a preliminary program shall be mailed by the Program Chairperson at least thirty days in advance of the Meeting.

Section 3. Special Meetings shall be called by the President at any time at the direction of the Executive Committee. Any matter of business not requiring a mail ballot may be decided at a Special Meeting provided notice of such business is specified in the call. Notices of Special Meetings shall be mailed by the Secretary to members at least ten days in advance.

Section 4. An Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held before the Annual Business Meeting of the Conference. Special Meetings of the Executive Committee may be held at the call of the President. The President shall call a special meeting of the Executive Committee at any time upon the written demand of at least three members thereof.

Section 5. All matters of business of the Conference may be decided by means of a referendum vote by mail ballot under conditions specified in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE VI - REFERENDUM

Section 1. A referendum vote shall be held by mail ballot at any time upon the initiation of the Executive Committee or a signed petition to the Executive Committee by two percent of the individual membership as listed in the last year's membership list. The mailing of ballots shall be arranged by the Secretary. In order that they may be counted as votes, ballots must be placed in the mail by members and addressed to the Secretary not more than thirty days after the date when they are mailed to the members. A majority of votes received shall constitute the deciding vote. The Secretary shall certify the vote to the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII - FINANCES

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Conference shall be set by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be payable on a date set by the Executive Committee. Members ninety days in arrears shall not be entitled to receive the Conference's publications or to vote, and those one year in arrears may, after final notification, be dropped from the rolls.

Section 3. All Life and Family Life memberships paid by October 31, 1996, plus the accumulated earnings therefrom, are designated as the Life Fund. All subsequent Life and Family Life membership payments will be added to the Life Fund, together with all earnings from the Fund's investments and assets. In any given fiscal year the Executive Committee may upon majority vote expend a portion of the Life Fund not to exceed the Fund's net earnings stated for the fiscal year most recently ended. The income from annual dues and from investments and other sources except the Life Fund shall constitute the Working Fund, available for operating, publication, and other current expenses consistent with the purposes of the Conference as the Executive Committee may direct.

Section 4. No financial obligation in excess of funds available in the treasury shall be assumed by the Executive Committee or by any officer on behalf of the Conference except when approved by a two-thirds vote of the membership of the Conference present at a regular Annual Meeting or at a Special Meeting; provided that for the purposes of this section, estimated receipts from annual dues and other accounts receivable for the current year may be considered as available funds.

ARTICLE VIII - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The Articles of Incorporation may be amended by mail ballot provided that a proposed amendment is approved by two-thirds of the votes cast. Prior to a vote by the membership, all proposed amendments to the Articles of Incorporation shall be examined by legal counsel to insure that said amendment shall not endanger the tax exempt status of the Conference.

Section 2. The amendment and provisions of the Articles of Incorporation shall be effective immediately upon their adoption and shall supersede and nullify all previous constitutional enactments and provisions not mentioned herein.

Section 3. These Bylaws may be amended by mail ballot provided that a proposed amendment is approved by a majority of the votes cast.

Section 4. Amendment of the Bylaws may be proposed by the Executive Committee, or by petition of the membership at large by 10 percent of the dues paid members on record with the Treasurer at the time of application to the President. The proposed amendment shall be mailed to the members of the Conference by the Secretary at least thirty days before the Annual Business

Meeting or a Special Meeting. In the case of a mail ballot, to be counted as votes, ballots must be returned to the Secretary within thirty days of the date of mailing.

Section 5. The amendment and provisions of the Bylaws shall be effective immediately upon their adoption and shall supersede and nullify all previous Bylaws enactments in conflict with them and all amendments and provisions not mentioned herein.

ARTICLE IX - DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

Section 1. Upon the dissolution of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, whether voluntary or involuntary, after paying all of the liabilities of the Conference, the Conference through its Executive Committee shall dispose of all of its assets exclusively for the scientific and educational purposes set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and these Bylaws by donating them to one or more institutions or organizations exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provision of any future Internal Revenue Code as may then be in effect.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Have Anything for the SEAC Archives?

Former officers of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference are encouraged to assemble any records they have regarding SEAC business and send them to Secretary Ken Sassaman at his new address in Gainesville (see back page of this issue). Ken will organize your files and send them for permanent keeping to the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, DC. Ken will also accept for archiving the papers of deceased or retired members, as past Secretary Jeff Mitchem did recently with the papers of John Griffin. Please call 352-392-6611 or email Ken (sassaman@anthro.ufl.edu) beforehand to let him know what you would like to send.

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Special Invitation to Former Employees of SCIAA

The 35th anniversary of the founding of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) will be commemorated at an evening reception during the 1998 SEAC meeting in Greenville, South Carolina, November 11-14, 1998. Former employees of SCIAA are extended a special invitation by Director Bruce Rippeteau to attend the reception, which will be held at Centre Stage in downtown Greenville, from 7 to 9

PM, Thursday, November 12. Come share your memories of Maxcy College, Russell Reservoir antics, and other great experiences with SCIAA colleagues past and present. Who knows, maybe we'll even get a group photo. For further details, see the meeting notice elsewhere in this issue of the *SEAC Newsletter*, or call Program Chair Ken Sassaman at 352-392-6611.

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Centimeter Scales Now Available

(submitted by Brian W. Kenny)

The National Park Service–Museum Management Program has designated the Archaeological Institute of America, San Diego Society as a source for the printing and distribution of plastic scales used to indicate object size in photographs. The NPS has been unable to locate a source for scales since the Government Printing Office discontinued them several years ago.

Now available, the scales are used by archaeologists, anthropologists, students, museum management, photographers, etc., and come in the two sizes used by the NPS–MMP: 12x2cm and 19x3cm and feature a new non-glare matte finish. The set of two scales is available for only \$6.00/set, including postage, and US\$7.00/set for foreign orders. Educational institutions are allowed a discount of 15% on quantities of 50 sets (\$5.10/set), and a discount of 25% on quantities of 100 sets (\$4.50/set). Orders benefit our AIA educational programs. Send order with check or money order to: San Diego Society, AIA, 2014 Siegle Drive, Lemon Grove, CA 91945 USA. For additional information: rfellows@abac.com

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Archaeological Parks Website

(submitted by Mary L. Kwas)

The Arkansas Archeological Survey has announced a new web site on archaeological parks, located at www.uark.edu/misc/aras. Web information on many archaeological parks is difficult to find because the individual parks' web sites are often hidden within their agencies' larger web sites and may not be found by a search on the site names.

The Archaeological Parks web site provides links to the web sites of parks throughout the US, organized by region and state. The focus is on sites with a Native American association. It is hoped this web site will provide easy access and information for the public seeking information on archaeological parks.

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Anthropological Index Online

(submitted by David Zeitlyn)

The Royal Anthropological Institute sponsors an index of anthropology and archaeology periodicals held in the Library of the British Museum's Department of Ethnography (Museum of Mankind) that can be searched through the World Wide Web or by email without charge. Access to the Anthropological Index Online is available via <http://lucy.ukc.ac.uk/AIO.html> or by e-mail at aio@lucy.ukc.ac.uk. This service is made available in electronic format with support of the William Buller Fagg Charitable Trust and with the assistance of the Center for Social Anthropology and Computing at the University of Kent, Canterbury.

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Correction

Roger W. Moeller points out an error on the last page of the April *SEAC Newsletter*. The correct address of the SEAC website is <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html>

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POSITIONS OPEN

University of South Alabama, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, invites applications for a tenure-track appointment in Archaeology at the level of Assistant Professor, beginning August 1999. Applicants should have active research in the prehistory of eastern North America. Teaching expectations include Introduction to Archaeology and Physical Anthropology, method and theory courses, and survey courses on archaeology and Native Americans. Ability to teach courses in Physical Anthropology is desirable. Priority will be given to applicants who have the Ph.D. completed by time of appointment, strong teaching skills, and potential for success in research, publication, and obtaining extramural funding.

Applicants should send a letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and names of three references to Greg Waselkov, Recruitment Committee Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Closing date for receipt of applications is December 1, 1998. AA/EEO/M/F/D

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Executive Director, Alabama Historical Commission.

The Alabama Historical Commission is an independent state historic preservation agency governed by a 20 member board and is the State Historic Preservation Office. In addition to SHPO functions (survey, inventory, state and national registers, certified local government programs, planning, HPF grants, federal review and compliance programs), the AHC owns and operates 20 properties, oversees the State Capitol, has a Main Street Program, a Historic Endangered Landmarks Program, a state grants program funded with interest from an 8.5 million dollar trust fund, and supervises the state archaeologist. The Commission is advised by a Council on Archaeology, a nationally-recognized Black Heritage Council, and a Council on Maritime Archaeology. The Commission has an annual budget of 7.2 million and a staff of 70 full time and 20 part-time/seasonal employees.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR administers the programs of the Alabama Historical Commission, supervises its staff, manages its budget, works with elected and appointed officials to develop legislation and secure an annual state appropriation, and works with state and local governments and non-profit groups and individuals to achieve preservation goals. The Director is appointed by and answers directly to the board and serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer.

QUALIFICATIONS: Extensive, progressive experience working with and administering a historic preservation/cultural resources management organization; demonstrated success in consensus building, working with elected officials, and administering a budget; a sound understanding of and personal commitment to preservation/material culture principles and practices. Good communications skills essential. Advanced degree preferred. Competitive salary and good benefits accompany the position.

SUBMIT resume and official degree transcript. Contact John Powell, Alabama Historical Commission, 468 South Perry Street, Montgomery, AL 36130-0900; (334)242-3184, ext. 229; <www.preserveala.org>

DEADLINE: November 30, 1998. The state of Alabama is an equal opportunity employer.

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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.

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, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249 (street address: 346 N West Avenue, 72701); Fax: 501-575-5453; Phone: 501-575-6560; e-mail: kcande@comp.uark.edu

DC, 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

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@chum1.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

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@mail.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.net

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, Columbia, SC 29202-8664 (street address: 861 Arbutus Drive, 29205); 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. Pertula, 10101 Woodhaven Drive, Austin, TX 78753-4346; Phone: 512-873-8131; e-mail: tkpfnta@ix.netcom.com

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

Alabama (compiled by Bonnie L. Gums)

The Office of Archaeological Services at the University of Alabama recently conducted three large-scale Phase I surveys and Phase II investigations at two prehistoric sites. A proposed 323-acre wildlife management area near the confluence of Autauga Creek and the Alabama River (northwest of Montgomery) was surveyed under the direction of Jeffery M. Meyer (field supervisor) and Carey B. Oakley (principal investigator). Fourteen previously known sites were revisited and reevaluated and five new sites were discovered during the survey. All sites are open-air aboriginal artifact scatters, and eight are considered significant, with intact cultural deposits.

A Phase I survey (also directed by Jeffery Meyer and Carey Oakley) was completed of a proposed 700-acre golf course near Montgomery. Varied topographic features in the project area include broad and nearly level terraces, and bottomland of the Alabama River. Twenty-five archaeological sites were discovered during the survey. All sites consist of open-air aboriginal artifact scatters and, with one exception, are shallow deposits disturbed by cultivation. The significant exception, site 1EE461, is a Late Archaic/Woodland base camp adjacent to Still Creek swamp. Shovel testing revealed a site depth of approximately 90 cm, with at least 60 cm of undisturbed cultural deposits. Artifacts recovered include Ledbetter and Little Bear Creek projectile points, biface and uniface fragments, groundstone implements, a piece of steatite, and substantial debitage.

A proposed 900-acre industrial park west of Montgomery was surveyed under the direction of Scott E. Meeks (field supervisor) and Carey B. Oakley. Twenty-five sites were recorded and four previously known sites were revisited and reevaluated. Only three sites are considered to have significant research potential. Shovel testing at 1MT155, a dense Late Archaic lithic scatter, revealed undisturbed cultural deposits to a depth of 27 cm, suggesting a potential for intact features. Site 1MT296 is a low density lithic and ceramic scatter associated with Late Archaic and Middle Woodland

occupations. Although cultural material is sparse, two features were identified during these investigations. Site 1MT307 is a large upland base camp with a high density of lithic and ceramic material relating to Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland occupations. Further investigations at this site have the potential to address research questions concerning prehistoric settlement and subsistence, lithic resource utilization, and ceramic technology in an upland setting. Phase II testing at 1MT307 has been completed and the project report is in progress.

Archaeological testing at the Gibbons site (1AU268) was directed by Hunter B. Johnson (field supervisor) and Carey B. Oakley. Located northwest of Montgomery, the Gibbons site lies on a levee above Autauga Creek. Testing revealed intact cultural deposits at least 60 cm deep in some areas. This is a large multicomponent site with human occupation at various times between 100 BC and AD 1100. The Woodland period is well-represented, primarily by materials relating to the late Calloway (AD 400-600) and early Autauga (AD 800-950) phases. Some of the recovered artifact types are indicative of sites occupied permanently or semi-permanently during these Woodland phases. Calloway Plain ceramics are characterized by heavy mica content in the paste. Sherds with simple and rocker stamping (Tensaw Stamped) may also be associated with the Calloway Phase. Autauga Plain ceramics are identified by their "classic" salt and pepper appearance, attributable to clay and grit inclusions in the paste. Decorated ceramics dating to the early Autauga Phase include Anderson Incised, Autauga Check Stamped, and Autauga Punctated sherds. Lithic artifacts consist of a broad range of knives, scrapers, and projectile points made almost exclusively of local quartz. Well-stratified and well-preserved deposits at the Gibbons site demonstrate the site's potential to significantly add to our knowledge of prehistoric lifeways in the east-central Alabama River region.

Phase II investigations at 1JE497, a Late Woodland site near the Bessemer site west of Birmingham, were completed under the direction of Eugene M. Futato. Testing was conducted to determine the extent of the site, the integrity of cultural deposits, and the site's relationship (if any) to the Bessemer mounds. Field methods consisted of shovel skimming a percentage of the existing grader trenches at the site, the excavation of test pits at 20 m intervals along these trenches, and auger tests to determine site limits. Excavations indicated that 1JE497 is a highly disturbed sparse scatter of Late Woodland lithic and ceramic material, and no subsurface deposits or features were encountered. Auger tests between 1JE497 and the Bessemer mounds failed to recover any cultural materials that indicate an association between the two sites.

Excavations at the Spanish Fort earthworks and an ethnic-French plantation site of the British colonial period on a bluff overlooking Mobile Bay were directed by Bonnie Gums, George Shorter, and Greg Waselkov of the Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama. Funding was provided by the Alabama Historical Commission and the City of Spanish Fort. Excavations were completed with volunteers, many of whom are reenactors with the 21st Alabama Infantry led by Captain Donnie Barrett. The fort was believed to have been built by the Spanish following their successful siege of Mobile in 1780, and rebuilt during the Civil War. Excavation of a long, deep trench across the moat and parapet at the sally port was designed to determine construction episodes. However, this limited excavation only revealed evidence of the Civil War fort, including charred remains of the cribwork sally port that was burned by Union soldiers after the fall of the fort in 1865. Excavations at the nearby Augustin Rochon plantation site (ca. 1750 to 1780) uncovered portions of two buildings burned in late 1780 by Choctaw Indians, allies of the British during the American Revolution. The remains of a gallery along one side of the plantation house, typical of French creole cottages, is the first archaeological example in the Mobile Bay area. Charred wall timbers, scorched tabby and bousillage, and burned artifacts confirm historical accounts that the house was torched and never rebuilt.

The Southeastern Archaeological Laboratory at the University of Oklahoma under the direction of Cameron B. Wesson recently completed two concurrent field projects in Alabama. An archaeological field school was conducted this summer at the Jere Shine site (1MT6) on the Tallapoosa River north of Montgomery. Shine is a multi-mound, multicomponent Mississippian site occupied from approximately AD 1200-1500. Although little previous research has been published, Shine is thought to have been the principal town of a local simple chiefdom. This research is part of a multi-year project designed to address the Mississippian occupation of central Alabama. This year's efforts are intended to assess the sociopolitical organization and geographic extent of Shine and other central Alabama Mississippian polities. The 1998 investigations at the Shine site focused on identifying intact domestic structures and features, mapping the two remaining mounds, assessing the impacts of modern construction activities, and analyzing collections from previous excavations in the 1960s and 1970s. Excavation units totaling 30 square meters were completed in the village area. Two possible domestic structures and numerous intact features were encountered. Results suggest that, despite major land modification over the last 35 years, significant portions of the village

area remain intact. Additional fieldwork at the Shine site is planned.

A second summer field project was conducted at the Moon Lake site (1TU42) in the Black Warrior Valley of west-central Alabama under the supervision of Mark A. Rees, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma. The Black Warrior Valley research is supported by a National Science Foundation dissertation improvement grant. Moundville Archaeological Park and the Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums, generously provided the use of facilities during the fieldwork. Moon Lake is an outlying single mound site approximately three miles north of Moundville. Research is directed towards an improved understanding of the decentralization and decline of the late prehistoric Moundville chiefdom, through examination of social and demographic changes at outlying mound sites. Intensive testing was conducted last winter at Moon Lake and another nearby outlying single mound site. Preliminary analysis of recovered materials suggests a substantial multicomponent occupation, including Middle and Late Gulf Formational, Late Woodland West Jefferson, early Moundville (I or II), and Moundville IV phases.

This summer, excavation units totaling approximately 18 square meters were completed in mound and village areas of the Moon Lake site. The site has been subjected to extensive disturbances from plowing and land leveling, making the mound virtually indiscernible from the surrounding field. Distinct episodes of mound fill were documented and radiocarbon samples were collected. Excavations on the terrace overlooking Moon Lake exposed the remains of two structures, including one wall trench Mississippian structure with evidence of rebuilding. A second daub and thatch structure with associated post molds was superimposed over the wall trench structure. Large amounts of daub and architectural remains were recovered, including well-preserved cane and thatch. Ceramic refuse indicates a Moundville IV phase association for the later structure. While analysis of collections is currently focusing on the Moundville IV phase occupation, the multicomponent nature of the Moon Lake site clearly holds the potential for contributing to our understanding of earlier culture history in the region.

Arkansas (compiled by Kathleen H. Cande)

The first NAGPRA conference in Arkansas is scheduled for September 21-24, 1998 at Buffalo National River (NPS) headquarters in Harrison, Arkansas. Members of ten tribes have been invited, as follows: Keetowah Cherokee, Cherokee, Loyal Shawnee, Eastern Shawnee, Absentee Shawnee, Osage, Quapaw, Caddo, Chickasaw, and Choctaw. Archeologist David D. Hayes is transferring all site data into the Archeological Sites Management

Information System, a National Park Service database designed to aid research and effort monitoring. This database will eventually be linked with Buffalo River's GIS program. Hayes is also a consultant for the reconstruction of an Erbie phase Mississippian house to be built along the second terrace of the Buffalo River. Reconstruction is based on results of excavations at the adjacent Elk Track site (3NW205) conducted under contract by Mid-Continental Research Associates, Lowell, Arkansas in 1988. Since the nature of the roofing material is unknown, experimental archeology will be undertaken over the next few years to determine the most appropriate covering.

A University of Arkansas field school was taught at the Parkin site (3CS29) in July and August 1998. Excavations concentrated in two parts of Locus 4, part of the main village area where protohistoric features have been found in recent years. One focus of the work was completing excavation of Structure 13, a house uncovered in 1997. Like all structures found so far at the site, Structure 13 was square, measuring 4 meters on a side. Daub concentrations indicate that walls had little or no clay plastering, but there was definitely a plastered smoke hole in the thatched roof. A clay-lined hearth was present near the center of the floor. Other excavations in Locus 4 were carried out in a low spot over an aboriginal borrow pit. The goals of this work were to record the original dimensions of the pit and to determine whether it was filled during prehistoric or recent times. Drought conditions followed by inundating rains during the field season hampered the excavations, but modern artifacts (glass, nails, etc.) in the top 50 cm indicate that much of the filling of the pit took place earlier this century.

Excavations using volunteers are continuing through the end of October. The research is directed by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, with field assistants Timothy S. Mulvihill and John N. Peukert, all of the Arkansas Archeological Survey.

Marvin D. Jeter (Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas at Monticello Station) directed small-scale excavations in September and October 1997 at the Lake Enterprise Mound site (3AS379), on an old Arkansas River cutoff near the southeast corner of Arkansas. A report on preliminary testing at the site has been published in *Southeastern Archaeology* [13(Winter 1994):153-162]. This time, one unit was excavated completely through this small mound (only about 1.8 m high at present), revealing two features showing evidence of burning. One feature had been dug into a lower stage of mound construction, and the other into the pre-mound surface. Major portions of both remain unexcavated, and may eventually yield archaeomagnetic samples. The excavated contents, plus those of several smaller features

and mound-fill samples, were saved for flotation.

This mound still appears to have been constructed during the Poverty Point period, which would make it by far the oldest known mound in Arkansas, surpassing the Hopewellian mounds at Helena, though not approaching the apparent late Middle Archaic to early Late Archaic mounds recently described in nearby northeast Louisiana. Beneath historic and a few late prehistoric disturbances, the artifacts from this mound and its features are almost exclusively "Poverty Point objects" of a rather impoverished range of types, mainly simple biconicals and quadruple-indentured (or -grooved) biconicals. Lithic debitage was extremely rare in the mound, but included some exotic materials (see below). Animal bones and plant remains were present in small amounts.

New testing in non-mound loci reinforces the pattern noted earlier. Away from the mound, PPOs are essentially absent. But lithic debitage is fairly common, consisting mainly of bifacial thinning or resharpening flakes of overwhelmingly exotic materials. Artifact analyses will focus on this apparent sharp functional contrast between mound and non-mound activities. On a larger scale, nearby Bayou Bartholomew was almost certainly occupied by the now-distant Arkansas River during much if not all of the Poverty Point period. Comparative analyses will concentrate on this small site's function(s) within the greater Poverty Point cultural system.

During the spring 1998 term, Jeter was granted an "off-campus duty assignment" (formerly known as a sabbatical), primarily for comparative background research relating to the Goldsmith Oliver 2 site (3PU306) at the Little Rock Airport. He had been lead author of a 1990 contract report on the site, which met with sufficient interest to suggest the desirability of a published monograph and related articles.

The site's excavated midden and features, including 16 burial pits, produced a ceramic and lithic assemblage closely related to the Menard complex of the Protohistoric period. Three of the burial pits yielded tubular beads made of European brass or bronze, plus some of copper. Two other nearby burials contained a few glass beads. Native artifacts from these burials with trade goods resemble those from burials without trade goods. The European materials appear to be a somewhat impoverished sample of the larger group associated with Marvin Smith's "Period C" (ca. 1600-1630), as noted originally and reiterated recently by Smith, and were probably ultimately derived from a Spanish source (or sources).

"Period C" is in the midst of the "Protohistoric Dark Ages" of the central and lower Mississippi Valley, between the Soto entrada of the 1540s and the first French ventures down the Mississippi in 1673. With no Europeans near the Little Rock vicinity during the period

in question, identification of the probable source(s) becomes an intriguing problem. The two most likely sources are (1) the Spanish missions in the St. Augustine vicinity -- but not the later ones near Tallahassee -- and (2) the Spanish missions near Santa Fe, not a great distance from tributaries of the Arkansas River, which flows past the site.

Investigating the larger comparative picture, Jeter has corresponded with and visited colleagues from Mexico to Kentucky and examined collections at various institutions in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and communicated with numerous colleagues in New Mexico, Kansas, and Oklahoma, as well as in Arkansas. Some of the site's artifacts (mainly potsherds) are being reanalyzed, and a great deal of recent and new comparative literature on protohistoric sites and situations is being assimilated, with particular attention to the vexing problems of attempting to identify archaeological correlates of tribal/ethnic groups such as Tunicans and Quapaws. He plans to submit a revised monograph on the site for publication in the Survey's Research Series in late 1998 or early 1999, and to write several related but more specialized articles.

The Arkansas Archeological Society returned to the Lake Dumond site (3AR110) for two weeks in June 1998 as part of the 1998 Training Program at the adjacent National Historic Landmark site of Menard-Hodges (3AR4), to complete a two-season initial testing of the site to determine if it is the location of the 1686-1749 Arkansas Post. Fieldwork at Lake Dumond was directed by Skip Stewart-Abernathy, Arkansas Tech University station archeologist with the Arkansas Archeological Survey, working under John House, University of Arkansas-Pine Bluff station archeologist, who was in overall charge of the Society's work at Menard-Hodges. The site is owned by the Archeological Conservancy.

The 1997 fieldwork confirmed that the site has an eighteenth-century occupation, including a European-style cemetery containing Native Americans buried with glass and brass trade items, and a nineteenth- and twentieth-century farmstead at the south end of the site. Work in 1998 included mapping and additional metal detector survey that turned up wrought iron nails, brass tinkling cones, cut brass scrap, and possible gun parts, as well as a very nice Model A hubcap from a late historic farmstead known to have been at the north end of the site.

An important component of the 1998 work was to test several anomalies found during a geophysical survey conducted in April 1998 by a team under the direction of John Weymouth (University of Nebraska), funded by the National Park Service-Midwest Region, and supported by volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society and staff from the Arkansas Archeological Survey. This

geophysical survey included use of a gradiometer and a resistance meter. Some of the strongest anomalies correlated with burials in the European-style cemetery, but these were not tested since the nature of that area as a cemetery has already been demonstrated.

Five other anomalies were examined with test units, which revealed that the site has been severely deflated. Two anomalies turned out to be primary deposits of Mississippian period trash in large pits, consistent with the Native American occupation associated with the contiguous Menard-Hodges site. One of these deposits seems to date to the Early Mississippian, a largely unknown period on the Lower Arkansas River. Testing at a third anomaly yielded a complex array of post molds, including several in pairs, some of which are probably associated with a Native American house rebuilt at least once. A fourth anomaly remains ambiguous, but its investigation led to the discovery of additional shallow post molds, the base of a pit or post mold with both Woodland and Mississippian sherds and wood charcoal, and an apparently prehistoric Native American burial unassociated with the European-style cemetery found in 1997. After the grave outline was confirmed, the unit was backfilled and no human remains were removed.

Finally, and in some desperation since this was supposed to be a French colonial historic site, another unit was opened at a fifth anomaly that was thought to be associated with metal. We discovered that the metal consisted primarily of wrought, cut, and wire nails dumped (along with window glass and brickbats) into a shallow trench. The wire nails, along with a post-1891 manufacturer's mark on a whiteware sherd, indicate the fill dates to the late nineteenth or even twentieth century, though there was also prehistoric gravel chert debitage and heavily leached, Mississippian shell tempered sherds in the trench fill. Excavation of the trench produced two possible post molds but the dig ended before they could be fully explored. One might be associated with the trench, but the other may simply have been a prehistoric post mold truncated by the trench.

Nonetheless, a remarkable French colonial site was finally found only a few hundred meters south of Lake Dumond. Following up on a 1997 lead from the landowner of the Lake Dumond site, the site survey class, taught by Survey station assistant David Jeane and offered as part of the Society Training Program, found a site that contained an assemblage of eighteenth-century material, including tin-glazed earthenware, Westerwald stoneware, diagnostic green-glazed French earthenware, and gunflints, along with a Native American component with shell tempered sherds and gravel cortex lithics. At this point it is uncertain if the site represents an inhabitant's farmstead, an outlier of the 1686-1749 Arkansas Post that

we are looking for, or even a village associated with that post.

Test work was conducted in the late winter of 1998 at the Cephas and Abigail Washburn House site (3PP474), in Russellville, Pope County by the Arkansas River Valley Chapter of the Arkansas Archeological Society, under the direction of ATU station survey archeologist Skip Stewart-Abernathy. The Washburns were missionaries to the Arkansas Cherokees at Dwight Mission (3PP58; now within Russellville) from 1820 to 1828; they moved the mission to near Sallisaw (in modern Oklahoma) in 1829. After two more decades of religious service, the Washburns retired to Pope County and in the 1850s built a two-story log house sheathed in clapboards at 3PP474, in what was then rural countryside near the now-extinct Arkansas River town of Norristown. There Cephas wrote his *Reminiscences of the Indians*, concerning Dwight Mission (published in 1869), and Cephas and Abigail's son Edward Payson began his career as a painter, doing studies for the renowned painting (at least renowned in Arkansas) "Arkansas Traveler". The house stood until the 1940s, serving in later years as company housing for coal mining families working nearby shaft mines. More recently, the house site was impacted by preparations for an industrial area, leaving only the family cemetery as a local reminder of the Washburns' presence (although both Cephas and Edward are buried in Little Rock).

In 1997 the property that includes the house site was considered for a golf driving range facility and for its recreational potential along the Arkansas River, including increasing use of the Old Post Road Park (US Army Corps of Engineers) and preparations for a massive complex of soccer fields across the road from the Washburn site. Working closely with the developers, Stewart-Abernathy and the Chapter carried out historical research, pulled together all the known late nineteenth and twentieth-century photos of the house and outbuildings, and conducted limited test excavations that indicated components still remained from the mid-1800s. Using the Prince camera technique to sight through an old photo and approximately relocate the houseplace, it was possible to draw a boundary around the most sensitive part of the Washburn site. The footprint of the golf driving range was adjusted to avoid the house and yard area. Further research is being conducted with the goal of eventually developing on-site exhibits for the edification and entertainment of golfers, soccer fans, and passersby.

District of Columbia (compiled by Paul Y. Inashima)

On behalf of the Sherman R. Smoot Corporation and the Department of the Navy, the cultural resource group

of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., has completed a program of construction monitoring associated with renovation activities at Buildings 33 and 109, the Quadrangle Complex (site 51SE40), in the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC. The Washington Navy Yard, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a designated National Historic Landmark, was established in 1799 as the first shore facility of the United States Navy. For nearly two hundred years it has been a site of major importance in the history of the Navy. The Washington Navy Yard became the ceremonial home of the Navy, its first homeport, and the heart of naval and industrial technology for the developing nation. There were many important functions performed at the Washington Navy Yard, ranging from shipbuilding (1805 to 1840); to industrial naval ordnance production (1840 to 1920); to manufacturing, research, and administration (1920 to 1962); and finally to management and administration (1962 to present). As a result, the Washington Navy Yard contains a wide variety of building types and functional areas, including residential, commercial, industrial, administrative, and religious facilities.

The Building 33/Quadrangle Complex is located in an area of landfill created during the 1850s. This area was known historically as St. Thomas Bay, a coastline feature that provided a natural harbor for the shipyard. Historic sources indicate that a timber dock was present in this area during the early nineteenth century. The Quadrangle Complex contains some of the oldest surviving structures within the Navy Yard, buildings that originally served as gun carriage shops.

After demolition and removal of massive concrete floors, archaeologists monitored excavations for the placement of cast piles, grade beams, elevator shafts, and miscellaneous utilities. Ten archaeological features were formally recorded during construction activities, and these features appeared to be typical examples of structural components, wall and equipment foundations, and drains associated with the construction and uses of the two structures. Artifacts recovered from the fill deposits include a variety of tools, hardware, and by-products associated with the site's industrial use. A full report will be available from the Navy (EFA-Chesapeake), the District of Columbia Historic Preservation Division, and from Berger. Contact Charles LeeDecker (project manager) or John Eddins (principal investigator) at Berger for more information.

Florida (compiled by Nancy M. White)

Under the general supervision of William Marquardt, Corbett Torrence and Robert Patton completed a Phase I reconnaissance survey of properties on Buck Key, Lee County, southwest Florida, that are owned by the Mariner

Company. Two new sites were discovered, one pre-Columbian, one early twentieth-century. Marquardt has been directing most of his efforts toward the planning and fabrication of the Hall of South Florida People and Environments, a permanent exhibit in the Florida Natural History Museum's (FNHM) new exhibition center at Powell Hall on the University of Florida campus in Gainesville. Jerry Milanich (FNHM) has a new book, entitled *Florida's Indians from Ancient Times to the Present*, now available from the University Press of Florida, with a stunning Ted Morris painting on the cover. *His Laboring in the Fields of the Lord: Spanish Missions and Southeastern Indians* will be published by the Smithsonian Institution Press next February.

Supported by a historic preservation grant from the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Nancy White and a few intrepid University of South Florida students are surveying remote areas of the Apalachicola delta of northwest Florida.

Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Dale L. Hutchinson (East Carolina University), and Margaret Newman (Bioarch, Inc.) recently completed a project analyzing soil samples from the Tatham Mound (8C1203). Excavated in the late 1980s, the Tatham Mound had 2 distinct strata. The lower (radio-carbon dated to ca. cal AD 992-1228) contained a minimum of 28 burials, while the upper included remains of a minimum of 338 individuals (many with Spanish artifacts dating to the early sixteenth century). Separating these strata was a distinctive layer of dark, greasy sand, referred to as Feature 6.

At the time of excavation, Mitchem and Hutchinson suggested that this stratum represented decomposed soft human tissue from a charnel structure that had stood atop the mound prior to the addition of the upper stratum. In early 1998, five soil samples from Feature 6 were submitted to Bioarch, Inc., where they were subjected to immunological analysis by Margaret Newman. Tested against ten animal and twelve plant antisera, four of the five samples tested positive for human antisera and no others. The fifth sample (from an "offshoot" of the feature) yielded negative results, as did a control sample of sand from elsewhere in the mound. The presence of human proteins and absence of other animal and plant proteins from Feature 6 supports the hypothesis that this layer resulted from the accumulation of decomposed soft human tissue, probably from a charnel structure.

Environmental Services Inc. (ESI) has completed multiple Phase I projects in Palm Beach, Clay, and Putnam counties. In Clay County, ESI recently completed Phase II excavations at the Scorpion Ridge site, where test units revealed a low density, prehistoric assemblage from the Middle to Late Archaic to the St. Johns II period.

Extensive monitoring projects within the National Register districts of Old Town, Fernandina, and New Smyrna Beach are also ongoing. The monitoring project at Old Town has revealed over 150 Native American, Spanish, and British features. Upcoming projects in Florida include continuing monitoring at New Smyrna Beach and Old Town, surveys at Naval Air Station Pensacola, and development of regional impact surveys in north Florida.

The Florida Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee awarded the following archaeology grants in July 1998: First Spanish Presidio Archaeology, University of West Florida, \$200,000; Aucilla River Archaeology Phase IV, University of Florida, \$245,000; Florida Archaeology Month 1999, Florida Anthropological Society, \$10,000; Lower Apalachicola Remote Areas Survey, University of South Florida, \$16,292; Mala Compra Plantation Site Archaeological Survey, Flagler County Board of Commissioners, \$7,500; Maclay Phipps Greenway Survey, Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Division of Recreation and Parks, \$20,000; St. Augustine Shipwreck Survey Phase III, Southern Oceans Archaeological Research, \$20,000; DeBary Archaeological Survey, City of DeBary, \$5,000.

Georgia (submitted by Myles C. P. Brand)

Environmental Services Inc. (ESI) is completing several projects in Georgia. A survey of Dougherty County located four surface lithic scatters; none possessed sub-plowzone deposits, but one yielded an Early Archaic Taylor side-notched point, and another a greenstone celt fragment. In Chatham County, a survey resulted in the relocation and testing of the Dotson Mounds site (9CH10), originally excavated by WPA crews under Caldwell and McCann in 1939. Extensive testing revealed both the absence of an associated village and the lack of any extant mound. Final reports for projects in Forsyth and Liberty counties have also been submitted. Finally, ESI has also recently conducted several road widening projects in Camden County as well.

Illinois (compiled by Brian Butler)

In July, 1997, Mark Wagner (Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, SIUC) completed excavations at the Rose Hotel site (11HN116) on the Ohio River in Hardin County. This nineteenth-century building, whose core structure dates from ca. 1812, is being rehabilitated by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Extensive excavations were conducted around the external foundations and beneath the floor of the later additions. The work explored deposits related to the building, including numerous small architectural features, as well as the prehistoric deposit on which the structure was built.

The latter contains late Middle Archaic and Late Archaic materials but few associated features. Numerous Middle Woodland pits were intrusive into this deposit, 24 of which were excavated. Some of these pits were of unusual size, with depths of 1.5 to 2.0 m, and contained large amounts of refuse. The work will provide substantial new data on the Middle Woodland portion of the Crab Orchard/Baumer sequence along the Ohio River, one few such opportunities since the original University of Chicago work defined the Baumer focus in the 1930s.

Wagner also completed excavations in the Hills Branch rockshelter (11PP508) in Pope County. This small shelter is in Dixon Springs State Park on a small tributary of Bay Creek. Funded by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, the project began in 1997 as clean-up work in a badly looted shelter known to have a substantial late Late Woodland occupation. Excavations revealed a meter of stratified deposits, including a sealed Late Archaic layer and an Early Archaic Kirk Corner Notched component in the bottom. The Kirk materials, including one possible Greenbriar point, appear to have accumulated on the eroded surface of the basal sand deposit on which the Late Archaic midden formed.

The SIUC field school in archaeology, under the supervision of Christopher Koeppl conducted excavations at the Hayes Creek site (11PP199), a Mississippian site located about 5 km from the Millstone Bluff site in Pope County. This was the third season of the Millstone Bluff Project directed by Brian Butler and Charles Cobb (SUNY Binghamton) which is looking at Mississippian settlement in the interior uplands (Bay Creek) of the Ohio River. It was the first of two seasons with National Science Foundation support. Hayes Creek was chosen as an example of an outlying settlement near Millstone. This summer's work, including magnetic and conductivity surveys by R. Berle Clay (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.), demonstrated that the site has a U-shaped habitation area of some 10,000 m² with a plaza and an artificially raised area at one end. This last feature may be a low platform mound or simply the result of an attempt to raise structure floors above a perched water table that keeps the site wet. Portions of six structures were identified, including one 12x8 m structure with unusually large wall trenches. Eric Drake (SUNY Binghamton) conducted a related survey project in the Millstone area to delineate the local Mississippian settlement system. Additional work at Millstone Bluff and Hayes Creek is planned for next summer.

New information about Late Woodland and Mississippian use of the uplands east of the American Bottom has been gathered by the American Bottom Survey Division of the Illinois Transportation

Archaeology Research Program (University of Illinois ITARP) under the direction of Brad Koldehoff. These ongoing projects will result in a much better understanding of Late Woodland and especially Mississippian developments along the eastern periphery of Cahokia's inner sphere. An Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) project on the Mississippi-Kaskaskia Divide in Monroe County impacted portions of two Late Woodland Patrick phase habitation sites. Six pits were uncovered along the edge of the Rhonda site (11MO717), while seven structures and 80 pits were revealed at the center of the Sprague site (11MO716). All of the structures were set in basins and were of single-post construction; two are square and five are keyhole-shaped. The structures and pits tend to cluster around two large posts that may mark the centers of courtyard groups. Atop the Mississippi Bluffs, the Woodland Ridge site (11MO880) was investigated as part of the relocation of the Village of Valmeyer necessitated by the 1993 floods. Here, 108 features, primarily Patrick phase pits, were uncovered in 15 discrete clusters. These clusters appear to be remnants of small, seasonal encampments geared towards the exploitation of local resources, primarily chert and hickory nuts.

Excavations were conducted at the Grossmann site (11S1131) near O'Fallon, an early Mississippian village situated on the Mississippi-Kaskaskia river divide in St. Clair County. At least 18 structures have been uncovered, most of them rectangular and of typical wall-trench construction, except for a circular one measuring about 4 m across.

On the same divide, but in Madison County, a small, specialized early Mississippian habitation was uncovered at the Center Grove site (11MS1664), consisting of three wall-trench structures, a post pit, and 19 pits. All kinds of artifacts were scarce at the site, and the assemblage contrasts sharply with typical domestic assemblages.

Excavations are currently underway at the Emerald site (11S1), a poorly understood Mississippian mound center 30 km from Cahokia in the uplands of St. Clair County. Largely in private hands, the site's village is for the first time being systematically investigated. Current efforts, undertaken in coordination with landowners and NRCS, entail excavating all features encountered within proposed tile lines for a terrace system. At least nine structures and 10 pits have been located. Both single-post and wall-trench structures are present, the latter apparently early Stirling phase, while some of the former may be Lohmann phase and others Edelhardt phase (late Emergent Mississippian).

Tim Pauketat directed a third year of excavations at the Halliday site, a short-term upland Mississippian settlement dating to the beginning of Cahokia's regional pre-eminence (AD 1050-1100). This year's work, funded in

part by the National Geographic Society, was supervised by Susan Basmajian, with the aid of a SUNY Buffalo field school and teaching assistants Kevin Schatte and Kristi Taft. Mechanically stripping 2,000 m² of plowzone exposed 18 domestic buildings. The houses appeared contemporaneous and were arranged around a small courtyard, itself probably a contemporary of previously exposed courtyards. Halliday is one of many similar sites in this upland "Richland Complex" coeval with early Cahokia and intrusive into a prairie-edge setting. Pauketat will be directing a three-year, University of Illinois, NSF-sponsored survey of these uplands beginning in the autumn of 1998.

The Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute (CMVARI) is currently the sponsoring institution for a number of projects at Cahokia and the surrounding area. The Cahokia Mounds Museum Society (CMMS) funded a five-year project, directed by Mary Beth Trubitt of Northwestern University, to pursue the western and northern walls of the central palisade at Cahokia. The first year's investigations focused on the southwestern portion of the palisade.

Another grant from the CMMS is sponsoring a return to Mound 34 at Cahokia, a small mound east of Monks Mound. Investigations in the 1950s by James B. Griffin and Albert Spaulding uncovered the first evidence of engraved shell from Cahokia. Subsequent work by Gregory Perino (Gilcrease Institute) examined a larger area and discovered a variety of exotic items, including additional engraved shell and drilled sharks teeth from what are now viewed as Moorehead phase contexts. The present investigation will reexamine the original profile and submound deposits. This work is being jointly performed by James Brown of Northwestern University and John E. Kelly of Washington University.

At the East St. Louis mound group southwest of Cahokia, volunteer excavations are being conducted in the vicinity of the Rau hoe cache found in the 1860s. Several early Mississippian structures have been identified on a low sand ridge that was buried by historic debris.

Maryland (compiled by Paul Y. Inashima)

Thomas Stone National Historic Site (18CH331), Port Tobacco. For the past six years the National Park Service's Applied Archeology Center has conducted excavations associated with the rehabilitation of the eighteenth-century home of Thomas Stone, one of Maryland's signers of the Declaration of Independence. The house was constructed circa 1773. It suffered a fire on New Year's Day 1977 that gutted the main structure and damaged the west hyphen and wing. NPS acquired the site in 1981. Prior to the current archeology, other

investigations had been conducted during the 1980s and early 1990s. The recent NPS investigations were directed by John Pousson.

Foundation evidence indicated that the north and south elevations originally had covered porches. A sand bed from former eighteenth-century paving indicated that a herringbone pattern had been employed. Brick-bordered planting beds likely flanked the south porch entry during the eighteenth century. Remnants of the brick cheek wall of a hearth and chimney were uncovered in the west hyphen, probably deriving from an early kitchen fireplace. The installation of new utilities along a section of the entrance road directly north of the main doorway revealed remnants of what appeared to be an original brick walkway leading from a brick-paved section of the road to the house.

North Carolina (submitted by Thomas Beaman, Jr.)

For three days in the rainy spring of 1865, a deadly drama unfolded near Bentonville in which some 80,000 men and boys participated in what would be one of the last major engagements of the Civil War. At the end of this engagement, over 4,000 troops were dead, wounded, or captured, and many more suffered slower deaths or maiming (from amputations) at the field hospital located in the John and Amy Harper House, adjacent to the central battlefield. The Harper House now forms the focal attraction of the Bentonville Battleground State Historic Site, located in the southeastern tip of Johnston County. The state owns and protects less than 200 acres of the 6,000-acre battlefield, the balance of which remains in private hands. Efforts are underway to preserve the battlefield landscape, which is relatively intact, and to initiate a protective stewardship program for landowners. As part of the comprehensive preservation plan, a two-phase GPS survey has recorded the location, identification, and condition of all cultural resources and landscape features in the study area. The first phase was conducted by a team of specialists from the National Park Service's Cultural Resources GIS Facility (or CRGIS), who located and mapped remaining earthworks, including 3.36 miles of trenches, artillery positions and 68 rifle pits. Of those features, 47% of the earthworks were listed in good or fair condition, while 25 points of vandalism by incessant relic hunters were also identified.

The second phase involved a locally-based GPS crew from McKim and Creed who mapped cemeteries, roadways, buildings, and other historic features related to naval stores extraction. Included in the survey team was a state archaeologist, a military historian, a cartographer, the site manager, and local informants. Follow-up work included archival research on the 42 recorded cemeteries, and brief architectural descriptions of the 49 nineteenth-

century and 47 early twentieth-century structures. A few extant wartime houses of apparent historical significance (the Harper House, the Dupree-Westbrook House, and the Stephens House) were included in this survey. Seven prehistoric sites were also recorded during the survey, including one possible Clovis site. Future shallow geophysical work (magnetometer and soil resistivity) is planned for the Civil War-period house sites to precede archaeological excavations where landowners' permission will be obtained. The comprehensive preservation and resource protection plan for Bentonville is approaching a critical juncture in which community members, private landowners, and officials from state and federal agencies will work together to secure portions of the 6,000-acre site for future generations. Expanding urbanization and intrusive agricultural development now endanger the site. The use of GPS technology in tandem with well-crafted preservation plans should provide the tools necessary to save Bentonville Battleground. For additional information on this project, please contact Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, archaeologist for the Historic Sites Section, or Mark A. Moore, battlefield cartographer, both at the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources in Raleigh.

While the Archaic to Woodland transition is generally understood on the eastern United States Atlantic Slope to represent a refocusing of occupations from upland to riverine environments, a step-by-step descent is premised in theoretical scenarios. As reported by Joel Gunn, excavations conducted by TRC Garrow and Associates at four sites north of Raleigh in the Wakefield Plantation development and Wakefield School site property offer an opportunity to examine the intervening steps in the transition process. The sites range from a ridge top site dating after about 8,000 years ago, to a first terrace site of about 2,000 years ago. The ridge top site (31WA1387) was abandoned after the Archaic, judging by point diagnostics (Morrow Mountain and Guilford). The main focus of the first terrace site (31WA1376) at the foot of the valley was during the Early Woodland in the first millennium BC. High phosphate content in a rock discard feature suggests fish processing. The next site up the valley (31WA1390) is at the riparian-upland vegetation transition, and was used during the Archaic and initial Early Woodland apparently as a hunting camp. It was not used during the late Early Woodland (Piscataway), perhaps reflecting a diminished emphasis on hunting turkey and deer in that habitat. The next site upstream at the foot of the valley wall (31WA1380) was occupied during the Archaic and Early Woodland. A Woodland feature was discovered in a concentration of Yadkin series ceramic fragments that contained phytoliths of pioneer vegetation. The site is suspected to be

a mast processing station, but no direct evidence of that activity was discovered. The location of the sites at the Piedmont-Coastal Plain transition is apparently important, and probably illustrates the lure that fall line locations presented to prehistoric Native Americans.

In another location 7.2 km downstream from Wakefield Creek, TRC Garrow has also just completed the excavation of 31WA1137 for the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). On a floodplain levee of the Neuse River, occupations are stratified through a meter of sediment dating from Morrow Mountain (after 7,500 BP) to Late Woodland (before 500 BP). During the Archaic it seems to have been used as a collecting station for rhyolite, apparently obtained from river cobbles. The emphasis shifted to domestic issues in the Woodland with ceramics forming part of the assemblage, and rhyolite of a different type obtained from a source upstream in the Piedmont. When analysis of the 31WA1137 assemblage is complete, it will add new dimensions to our understanding of the Archaic-Woodland transition in the upper Neuse River basin and the Falls of the Neuse subregion.

New South Associates conducted data recovery excavations at 31CB114, a Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland site in North Carolina's southern Coastal Plain. Ceramics from the site have a mixture of decorative and technological attributes found within the North and South Carolina Coastal Plain. Radiocarbon analysis of five features (three cremations, one hearth, and one pot burst) at 31CB114 indicate that they date to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. All contained associated ceramics. These dates indicate that ceramic production has greater antiquity than previously suspected in this area of the state. In addition, it appears that limestone tempering may date to the Late Archaic. Grog-clay tempering appears to have been used in ceramic production during the later part of the Early Woodland period, suggesting that clay temper may represent a long, continuous tempering tradition starting with the Refuge series and ending with the Hanover/Wilmington series. For further information, please contact Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr., or Erica E. Sanborn at New South Associates in Mebane.

In conjunction with the Office of State Archaeology, the East Carolina University (ECU) Archaeology Lab completed excavations at the proposed location for a visitor's center at Hammock's Beach State Park in Onslow County. Research at this site is addressing Woodland typology and chronology on the Coastal Plain. Extensive Middle/Late Woodland components, including the presence of one structure, were identified during field work. Excavation was directed by former ECU anthropology graduate student Kim Zawacki, with Randy Daniel serving as principal investigator.

Many ECU anthropology graduate students spent the summer conducting research for their theses. Consolidating data from all the previous excavations at the Newbold-White House, Stephanie Bandy is preparing a research design for this site, which has been occupied since the late seventeenth century. Bandy's research will also form the basis for public interpretation at the site. Tom Beaman is analyzing domestic refuse from two eighteenth-century governors' residences—the large collection of artifacts excavated by Morley Williams in the 1950s from Tryon's Palace in New Bern and the assemblage from Russellborough at Brunswick Town excavated by Stanley South in 1966—to determine whether the ranges of the Carolina Artifact Pattern developed by South are adequate to accommodate elite sites. Sabrina Buck conducted a subsurface survey of Hope Plantation, an eighteenth- and nineteenth-century plantation that was home to Governor David Stone, to determine the organization of its landscaping and compare it with other contemporary plantation sites in the region. Charles R. Ewen is serving as principal investigator for these three projects. The US Forest Service has contracted with the ECU Archaeology Lab to conduct research on several sites in the Croatan National Forest. Under the direction of Randy Daniel and John Byrd, students assessed the damage from hurricanes Bertha and Fran on cultural resources. This research will serve as the basis for theses by John Mark Joseph (Civil War fortifications around New Bern) and Adam Marshall (refining White Oak ceramic typology).

Environmental Services Inc. completed a survey in Davidson County that discovered 31 previously unknown sites. Upcoming projects include a right-of-way survey for the NCDOT and other surveys.

October is Archaeology Month in North Carolina. This year Christopher Rodning and Shane Petersen developed the theme of "Mapping the Past," are constructing an Archaeology Month website, and will coordinate events for the month. The website will contain information about Archaeology Month and events occurring around the state during October, and will be accessible through the North Carolina Archaeology page (<http://www/arch.dcr.state.nc.us/>). Support North Carolina Archaeology Month by visiting this web page and participating in an event near you!

Oklahoma (compiled by Cameron Wesson)

Jesse Ballenger, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, is conducting research on Dalton settlement in the Arkansas River Valley of eastern Oklahoma. His examination of raw material use, tool use-life, and technological diversity within the valley has provided evidence for Dalton groups regularly moving between

the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains [see *Southeastern Archaeology* 17(2)]. During the spring and summer, field research led to the addition of materials from upland sites, bringing the current sample to approximately 300 Dalton points. These new materials differ markedly from their lowland counterparts and do not appear to exhibit the attributes expected for upland-to-upland travel. Dalton collections from the Middle Arkansas River (near Ponca City, Oklahoma), as well as those from the Arkansas portion of the valley (from Ft. Smith to Little Rock), will contribute to an improved understanding of this issue.

South Carolina (compiled by Michael Trinkley)

At the request of the congregations of Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, Mount Pleasant, and New Wappetaw Presbyterian Church, McClellanville, limited testing was conducted by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the reported site of Wappetaw Independent Church (38CH1682), in Charleston County.

Wappetaw Church was established by a group of fifty-one Congregationalists arriving in Charles Town from Ipswich, Massachusetts probably in early 1696. Ultimately they settled in an area some 15 miles northeast of Charles Town and in 1699 initiated a call for a minister. The church was rebuilt at least once and remained a house of worship for more than 150 years, ultimately falling into disuse and disrepair in the late nineteenth century. The primary focus of documentary research for this project was the earliest years of settlement; settlement patterning and motivations for immigration were examined. Archaeological remains of the last church to occupy the site (ca. 1783-1897) were securely identified, and a tentative reconstruction of the foundation of this structure is provided in the report. Evidence of earlier structures, including at least one church, was also encountered on the property. For additional information, contact Christopher Ohm Clement, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at 803-777-8044 or clement@sc.edu.

The Mann-Simons Cottage is located at the corner of Richland and Marion streets in Columbia. Owned by the City of Columbia and managed by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the cottage is a tangible link to the city's early free black community. In part because there is little historical documentation about the site or its inhabitants, the Historic Columbia Foundation sponsored limited archaeological testing at the site during April and May 1998, with funding from the South Carolina Humanities Council and the United Black Fund. The work was performed by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology with help from Historic Columbia Foundation volunteers. This work at the Mann-Simons Cottage could be the first archaeological study of an ante-

bellum free black site in the state.

Three densely packed trash pits were found aligned in a row that may correspond to the back edge of the house lot. Portions of two were excavated, while the remaining portions as well as all of the third feature were left in place. Based on field observations, as well as the lab work completed thus far, both excavated features appear to date to the late 1870s. In fact, a pin or brooch celebrating the US centennial, and providing a nice terminus post quem of 1876, was recovered from one of the excavated features. For additional information, contact Christopher Ohm Clement.

Chicora Foundation has recently completed a final report, *The Plantation Landscape: Slaves and Freedmen at Seabrook Plantation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina*. Excavations at Seabrook Plantation concentrated on three main areas, including the main house complex and two slave rows. Archival research revealed that one slave row of five structures was situated about 200 feet south of the main house. A second row was located about 500 feet south of the dock at Seabrook landing and contained seven structures loosely arrayed along the marsh edge. Excavations revealed two structures in the slave row near the marsh, which was occupied after 1850 and into the postbellum period, and one in the other row, which was occupied until about 1850. Although most of the plantation's main house site had eroded into Skull Creek, excavations did reveal a utilitarian building and a well at the main house complex. For additional information, contact Rachel Campo at 803-787-6910 or at chicora1@aol.com.

Chicora has also just published *An Investigation of the St. Queuntens Plantation Main House, Beaufort County, South Carolina*. The plantation, situated at the north end of Lady's Island overlooking the Coosaw River, was established in the early eighteenth century, although the best historical and archaeological data relate to the early nineteenth century occupation.

Investigations of the main house as well as associated yard areas revealed a modest main house, measuring about 20 by 36 feet, with exterior end chimneys. Set on individual tabby piers, the house was of frame construction and probably 1½ stories high. Unlike many main houses in the Beaufort area, this one does not appear to have been enlarged through time -- probably because of the owners' modest means. The study expands our understanding of the archaeological assemblage typical of a small planter in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. For additional information contact Michael Trinkley at 803-787-6910 or chicora1@aol.com.

Excavations have been completed by Chicora Foundation at what was thought to be a heavily plowed prehistoric shell midden (38CH1257) on Seabrook Island

in Charleston County. Although analysis is still on-going, the field work revealed the existence of at least one circular, probably Mississippian, structure. A pit features (not associated with the structure) contained peach pits, which have been radiocarbon dated to 270±40 BP (Beta-118433; charred peach pits; $d^{13}C = -26.5\%$). Pottery associated with the feature includes wares that resemble Irene/Pee Dee, as well as bolder complicated stamped materials resembling Ashley wares. For additional information contact Michael Trinkley.

Broad Street, Downtown Charleston: Although analyses are only just beginning on the materials recovered from extensive excavations by Chicora on Broad Street in downtown Charleston, some preliminary information is already available from pollen studies conducted by Art Cohen at the University of South Carolina. The identified pollen indicates a wide range of probable cultigens associated with under kitchen deposits in the rear yards of several houses on the block. Well preserved pollen was also recovered from several early humus deposits, providing a view of vegetation on the edge of Charleston in the first decade of the eighteenth century.

Analysis of the egg shells recovered from several proveniences has also been completed by Suzanne Coyle at Chicora. Using characteristics of shell thickness and the mean number of pores, shells of chicken, duck, and goose have been tentatively identified. This work expands our understanding of activities taking place in rear yards and will be correlated with the other faunal studies still in progress. For additional information contact Michael Trinkley or Suzanne Coyle at 803-787-6910 or chicora1@aol.com.

Tennessee (compiled by Kevin E. Smith)

The following was compiled from abstracts of the 1998 Annual Meeting on Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology and submitted short reports. Detailed abstracts and contact information for projects are located on the Tennessee Archaeology Net World Wide Web pages at <http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/TNARCHNET/archpage.html>.

Survey Projects

In cooperation with the Trail of Tears Association, Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDOA) staff are relocating the Trail of Tears. Using nineteenth-twentieth century historical maps, deed records and field surveys, the original routes of Higginbotham's Trace and Rainey's Turnpike were mapped across the Cumberland Plateau from Pikeville to McMinnville. Eleven detachments of Cherokees, about 1,100 persons, took this route in the fall 1838. This information will be use to mark and interpret the route. Benjamin Nance and Samuel Smith (TDOA)

completed the third phase of a statewide survey of Civil War period military sites with the goal of recording sites of military activity that still retain some archaeological integrity. The study used a combination of archival information, field survey, and informant leads to describe each site in terms of specific military components, such as types of earthworks, battle activity, or encampments. The project team has recorded over 400 sites across the state and a final statewide survey report is forthcoming.

Jan Simek and others in the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville (UTK) continued a long term project identifying and recording prehistoric cave art sites. Since 1979 when two Southeastern caves were discovered almost simultaneously, both containing prehistoric art in dark zones beyond the reach of all exterior light, more than twenty others, mostly in Tennessee, have been identified and recorded, including five over the past year.

Tom Des Jean (National Park Service) with student interns from Middle Tennessee State University (MTSU) completed the second year of a multi-year archaeological rockshelter survey at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. Out of 750 miles of cliffline in the National Area, a total of 25 miles has been surveyed and 63 prehistoric rockshelter sites have been identified.

Testing Projects

William Lawrence (TDOA) reports on the results of small-scale testing at two sites in the Reelfoot basin of Lake and Obion counties. Excavation at the Still Site (40LK55) revealed an intact Emergent Mississippian midden. Limited testing of one of a pair of small mounds along the shoreline of Reelfoot Lake (40OB179) indicates that this mound overlies the burned remnants of a Mississippian charnel structure. Recent test excavations by Mark Norton (TDOA) and volunteers at Pinson Mounds (40MD1) have documented three previously unrecorded mounds, bringing the known total of mounds to fifteen. Mounds 36 and 37 exhibit attributes typical of platform mounds, while the classification of Mound 38 is difficult to determine without more extensive testing.

Erin Pritchard and Jay Franklin (UTK) completed an overview of recent archaeological research in "3rd Unnamed Cave," where Archaic period hunter-gatherers traveled far underground to intensively mine and work chert nodules. Through core refitting, they are examining the technology practiced at this locality by the prehistoric miners.

Over the past two summers, Lynne Sullivan (New York State Museum), Cheryl Claassen (Appalachian State University), and Nick Honerkamp (UT Chattanooga) conducted excavations at the Mississippian town

site of Hiwassee Island. WPA excavations there during the 1930s are well-known, but little professional work has been done on the island since then. The main goal of these new investigations is to collect subsistence and chronological information not available from the WPA work.

Major Excavations

During summer 1997 and 1998, the MTSU archaeological field school under the direction of Kevin Smith completed additional excavation at Bledsoe's Station (ca. AD 1783-1806) in Sumner County. In 1998 the elusive stockade line was finally discovered. The enclosure consisted of a row of more than four cabins along the front. The remaining three sides consisted of a narrow (10-12 inch) excavated trench in which closely-spaced posts and split logs were placed. In addition, five structures were identified on the basis of rectangular subfloor pit cellars, bringing the total number to fourteen. Three were located in the line of the enclosure, four others comprised the corners, with the remainder in rows inside the palisade.

Dan Allen (DuVall & Associates, Inc.; DAI) reports on two 1998 projects. Allen directed the fourth season of a public archaeology program using volunteer labor at the Bowen Plantation (ca. AD 1785-early 20th century) in Davidson County. Excavations focused on the chimney base of a second slave cabin in the west yard area. In addition, Allen recorded twenty-five historic sites during the third year of a systematic, stratified survey of the northern half of the 18,000+ acre Ames Plantation in West Tennessee. Ten antebellum plantation sites identified within the tract were tested to yield a comparative database. Further testing will focus on postbellum tenant and sharecropping sites identified during the survey.

In April-July 1997, Alan Longmire and UTC archaeologists completed data recovery at Westview, an antebellum plantation (ca. 1805-Present) in Williamson County. The area within the highway right-of-way included the core residential portion of the plantation (the remains of a large house foundation, a standing antebellum brick structure, a possible cemetery area, and a circa 1930s farmstead with house and outbuildings intact). The 1930s house was apparently built on the foundation of the antebellum icehouse. The rear yard of the standing antebellum structure contained the remains of at least one slave house, a privy, and a smokehouse.

During summer 1997 and 1998, Larry McKee and the Hermitage Archaeology Program undertook excavations and magnetometer surveys at the First Hermitage, the first home of Andrew and Rachel Jackson on Hermitage property. This project investigates the area within, beneath and around the two standing log structures at the site to provide a more detailed interpretation of changes to the area's use during the nineteenth century.

Between July 28 and November 4, 1997, Michael Moore, Suzanne Hoyal and other TDOA staff conducted salvage excavations at a fortified Mississippian town (Thruston phase, ca. AD 1250-1450) discovered during construction of the new Brentwood city library. Performed in conjunction with the removal of 68 human burials by Dan Allen and DAI archaeologists, the project defined and mapped a total of 61 structures, 106 pit features, and two palisade lines.

Other

Hugh Matternes (UTK) completed analysis of five mortuary features from a frontier period Appalachian cemetery (40HK9) in Hancock County. Bioarchaeological data indicate cemetery use during the first quarter of the nineteenth century by white agriculturists. Many burial features correspond with ethnographic information collected as much as 150 years later, suggesting that many "traditional" Appalachian burial patterns were already established at the frontier period War Creek cemetery.

Texas (submitted by Timothy K. Perttula)

Velicia Hubbard (National Forests and Grasslands of Texas) reports that the Davy Crockett National Forest of the National Forests and Grasslands of Texas hosted in 1997 a Passports in Time (PIT) dig at the Hargrove Lake site (41HO150), a stratified late prehistoric Caddoan and Late Archaic site in the Neches River floodplain. The site was surveyed with ground-penetrating radar, which revealed anomalies to 4 m in depth. Preliminary geomorphological analyses conducted by Gordon Wells (Stephen F. Austin State University) indicate that Hargrove Lake may contain fossil pollen, and that the landform on which the site is located may be at least 6,000 years old. Caddoan houses and camps containing ceramic and lithic assemblages were excavated, yielding fine-grained house lots that promise to shed light on Late Caddoan/historic Neche kin groupings.

The 1998 PIT project involved the excavation of the William Conner Farmstead on the Davy Crockett National Forest. Processing and analysis of the artifacts recovered from this nineteenth-century historic site will take place during a September 1998 PIT project.

Heritage resource management specialists on the four National Forests in Texas have been conducting intensive, transect-based surveys over 13,000 acres, and have identified 71 previously unrecorded archeological and historical sites. The report on the survey documents the methodologies used and their effectiveness, along with results derived from their implementation. It also recommends certain sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places from the historic contexts and

study units in the 1995 Forest Heritage Management Plan. The report presents a long range survey plan for the four National Forests, and a forest-wide strategy for watershed-based surveys is presented.

The Big Thicket Land Exchange survey has recently been concluded. An intensive archeological survey has been conducted on 5,400 acres that will be exchanged with three privately-owned timber companies. More than 70 sites were recorded during this survey, and one significant site contains a substantial source of Catahoula Sandstone.

In 1998, National Forests and Grasslands of Texas archeologists have been assessing the damage to 157 known archeological sites resulting from the February 10, 1998 storm, and are completing a post-harvest survey of the affected areas. By mid-June 1998, 33 archeological sites had been newly identified during the post-harvest survey.

Shawn Bonath Carlson and Roger G. Moore report on recent archeological investigations at the site of Houston's new ballpark and stadium. In August 1997, archeological investigations sponsored by the Houston Sports Authority of Houston began in an area of downtown that was once a wealthy residential neighborhood known as Quality Hill. Located only 1200 feet from the Harris County Courthouse and a few blocks from Buffalo Bayou, many of Houston's earliest residents lived there. When fieldwork began, the 17-block project area was occupied by asphalt parking lots, deteriorating warehouses, and an abandoned railyard. By the year 2000, it will boast a new ballpark and stadium for the Houston Astros.

Houston's history begins in August 1836 when the Allen brothers, Augustus and John, purchased a half league of land at the head of Buffalo Bayou. Their intent was to promote it as an ideal location for the seat of government of the newly established Republic of Texas. Although the seat of government was eventually moved to Austin, through the years Houston continued to flourish as a market because of its proximity to Galveston Bay.

The initial phase of research for this project was conducted by Janet K. Wagner & Co., Inc., of Houston, who carried out an intensive archival search during the spring of 1997. Based on their data, Roger Moore (Moore Archeological Consulting, Inc.) assessed the archaeological potential of the various lots using a significance ranking system. From a total of 72 available lots, a pool of 34 lots scattered over 11 blocks were proposed for investigation. Subsurface survey, testing, and data recovery of these lots followed with the field investigations concluding in March 1998.

On one lot, the home of Jacob de Cordova was located. Cordova was a Spanish Jew born in Kingston, Jamaica who migrated to Texas to become a land entrepreneur.

A half-dozen brick piers were all that remained of the home that he and his family occupied from about 1839 to 1860. However, a wood-lined privy at the back of the lot was filled with the remains of an active household. Gilded tableware, silver-plated vessels, and large platters and serving dishes are all indications of their wealth. A cameo brooch and jeweled pin reflect the finery of his wife. Multiple pocket knives, marbles, and doll parts were the accumulation from his five children.

Catty-corner across the street from Cordova was the home of James Wells, built between September 1836 and February 1837 by Ben Fort Smith. Wells owned the entire block and his house was situated almost exactly at its center. During excavations, the continuous brick spread foundation of the house was uncovered, measuring 24 x 40 feet in size. Beneath the last layer of the foundation were 2 x 12 inch wooden planks used for leveling the bricks. Artifacts were found beneath these planks, suggesting an earlier occupation of the site.

Built in typical Houston fashion, the Wells house faced north and, judging by the size of the foundation, was probably one and one-half to two stories in height. The northern perimeter was partly destroyed, and there was no evidence of a rear frame ell that was depicted on one historic map. Multiple features were found in the side yard to the west and included a kitchen midden, a privy lined with an old shipping crate, a well, and a cistern.

Nearly 200 features were investigated in the project area, including 13 cisterns and eight privies, but none as early as those associated with the Wells occupation. Analyses are now in progress and some of the patterns that have emerged so far are multiple brick features, numerous artifacts that reflect the wealth of the residents, and huge quantities of butchered bone. All of these are in keeping with the name, "Quality Hill."

Archeological & Environmental Consultants (Austin) completed survey and test excavations on a 1,400-acre area leased by the Caddo Lake Institute, Inc., along Harrison Bayou and the Caddo Lake shoreline at Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant, Harrison County. Fourteen prehistoric archaeological sites were found on the Harrison Bayou lease lands, three previously recorded sites (41HS240, 41HS407, and 41HS408) were successfully relocated, and a number of shovel tests and 50 x 50 cm units were excavated at the three sites to investigate possible midden areas and features.

Two or three of the prehistoric sites contain Caddoan midden deposits and features. One is 41HS240, the Harrison Bayou site originally reported by James A. Ford in 1936, located on a high ridge along the east side of Harrison Bayou. The other two sites are situated on a distinctive ridge (or island) surrounded by swamp near

where Harrison Bayou enters the now-drowned valley of Big Cypress Bayou. These three sites have high densities of Middle to Late Caddoan ceramics, lithic debris and tools, burned and unburned animal bone, burned clay and daub, and small amounts of fire-cracked rock. A burned rock feature was encountered in the shovel testing at 41HS407. All of these attributes suggest that these three sites are small hamlets or farmsteads with preserved Caddoan structures, associated trash midden deposits, and outdoor cooking and heating features.

The remaining prehistoric sites have only lithic artifacts, including low densities of lithic debris (the remains of stone tool knapping) and ground stone mano. These sites occur on a variety of ridge and terrace landforms, usually in areas of deeper sand, and they may represent limited activity foraging and hunting camps occupied during Archaic, Woodland, and Caddoan times. Further investigations are planned in 1999 at a sample of these sites to clarify their age and archaeological character.

Virginia (compiled by Paul Y. Inashima)

The Archaeology Department at the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which operates Monticello, continued work this year on two ongoing projects. Crew members spent the winter and spring months conducting the Monticello Plantation Survey, a multi-year effort designed to systematically survey the lands owned by the Foundation (2,000 acres of Jefferson's original 5,000-acre holdings in the Charlottesville area). The department identified five sites during this year's survey: two field laborers' quarters, an overseer's house, and two small naileries. Survey efforts last year resulted in the discovery of six additional domestic sites, along with landscape features such as roads and field boundaries. Two sites dating from the 1920s were also found; both represent early restoration efforts by the Foundation.

This summer the department hosted its annual field school, returning to the Monticello Farm Quarter site (44AB442). The site was identified during the 1997 survey and excavations began with last year's field school. It is the first African-American dwelling site excavated at Monticello associated with field laborers. Artifacts dating from the mid-eighteenth century further indicate that this was one of the first slave quarters built at Monticello. Jefferson's plantation was originally an outlying farm of his father Peter Jefferson's Shadwell plantation, and the dwelling at 44AB442 probably housed field laborers responsible for cultivating tobacco. Excavations during the 1998 summer field school confirmed the presence of that early, Shadwell-era occupation, but also defined two additional components. A possible overseer's house also stood in this location, as did a subsequent laborers'

dwelling dating from the 1770s and 1780s. The complex was abandoned in the 1790s, when Jefferson began to switch from tobacco to wheat as his cash crop. Unlike tobacco, wheat cultivation required the use of a plow, and level areas that could be tilled with a minimum of erosion were suddenly in demand. The Quarter site is situated on a level terrace, and we theorize that Jefferson relocated his slaves to steeper lands in order to put that terrace into wheat production.

Excavations by Alexandria Archaeology continued for the fourth year at Shuter's Hill this summer and fall. A site of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century mansions unthreatened by urban development, Shuter's Hill allows gradual excavation and presents an ideal educational and public outreach opportunity. A two-week field session and a two-week archaeology summer camp for ages 12 to 16 are conducted annually. Volunteers are enlisted for Saturday work, and seven "Family Dig" days are offered during the year. Participants in the Family Dig learn the history of the site, tour the excavations, and screen dirt for artifacts.

The educational sessions are enhanced by site accessibility, clearly visible stratigraphic layers and archaeological features, and by the abundance of domestic artifacts. Below the plowzone, late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century soil layers are intact, along with brick-and-mortar wall footings, stone foundations, and a variety of architectural features. Delineating the outline of the main house structure and associated buildings, and interpreting the material assemblage of this elite site continue to be ongoing goals.

Conservation of artifacts recovered from the Lee Street site in Alexandria continues this summer with the hiring of two conservators and an archaeologist to treat several hundred of the most significant and unstable finds from a Civil War period Union privy. Volunteers and interns help in the process. Wood and leather artifacts (i.e., many shoes, straps, brush handles, and a keg cap) will, during the next year, be cleaned, desalinated, treated with Polyethylene Glycol 400 (PEG), and finally freeze-dried. Metal objects (i.e., copper alloy coins, military buttons, lead musket balls and Minié balls, a tin cup, iron hinges, sewing pins, and a thimble) will be mechanically cleaned and stabilized. Composite artifacts (bone knife handles, and bone and shell buttons with metal attachments) will be cleaned and consolidated. Ceramics are being slow-dried in a humidity chamber that reduces humidity by 50%; then they are air-dried. Glass is being dehydrated and consolidated with 15% Acryloid B-72 in acetone.

As part of a Model Community Multiple Property Study with the National Park Service, Alexandria Archaeology staff and interns are conducting research to

identify and record Underground Railroad sites.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Pre-Caddoan Cultures in the Trans-Mississippi South: A Beginning Sequence, by Frank F. Schambach (submitted by M. Kennedy). Many records of the extensive fieldwork by WPA archaeologists in the Southeast have lain fallow in museum archives for the past 60 years, awaiting analysis, writing, and publication. Over the years, some of these collections were gleaned by masters and doctoral students for research opportunities as excavation possibilities decreased and the array of analyses increased. One of those students was Frank F. Schambach, who in the late 1960s used the records and collections on two Arkansas sites to discern the archaeological cultures of the Caddoan area before it was inhabited by the Caddo. His Harvard University dissertation (1970) has been widely used and remains the definitive volume on pre-Caddoan cultures in the trans-Mississippi South. Providing basic descriptions of the artifacts and detailed artifact distribution maps, as well as defining new cultural phases, he also developed the concept of the trans-Mississippi South and fleshed out the culture historical sequence for the area. His distinctive and lively writing style makes this seminal research a pleasure to read.

The Survey is proud to announce that this important work is now available for sale in a single volume with the text, artifact figures, and maps intact. *Pre-Caddoan Cultures in the Trans-Mississippi South: A Beginning Sequence*, by Frank F. Schambach (Research Series No. 53; ISBN 1-56349-084-6; 1998; 142 pages, 95 figures, index) sells for \$20.00 plus \$3.00 shipping and handling and can be obtained from the Arkansas Archeological Survey, PO Box 1249, Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249.

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University Press of Florida

Hernando de Soto Among the Apalachee: Archaeology of the First Winter Encampment, by Charles R. Ewen and John H. Hann (paperbound, \$29.95, ISBN 0-8130-1557-X; 1998; 256 pages, 3 maps, 16 photographs, 10 illus., bibliography, index) chronicles "the discovery and excavation of the only known campsite of Hernando de Soto's ten-state odyssey in La Florida during the 16th century."

The Apalachee Indians and Mission San Luis, by John H. Hann and Bonnie G. McEwan (cloth, \$49.95, ISBN 0-

8130-1564-2; paper, \$19.95, ISBN 0-8130-1565-0; 1998, 208 pages, 120 color illus., appendix, bibliography, index) inaugurates a new series, "Native Peoples, Cultures, and Places of the Southeastern United States." Both books are available from the University of Florida Press, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079; Phone: 352-392-1351; Fax: 352-392-7302; e-mail: <http://nersp.nerdc.ufl.edu/~upf>

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University of Alabama Press

Two new volumes in the "Classics in Southeastern Archaeology Series," supported in part by grants from the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, will be published this fall: *The Georgia and South Carolina Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, edited by Lewis Larson (paperbound, \$34.95, ISBN 0-8173-0941-1; 1998; 312 pages, illustrated) and *The Lower Mississippi Valley Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, edited by Dan F. Morse and Phyllis A. Morse (paperbound, \$39.95, ISBN 0-8173-0949-7; 1998; 472 pages, illustrated).

Scheduled for publication in November is *A World Engraved: Archaeology of the Swift Creek Culture*, edited by Mark Williams and Daniel T. Elliott (paperbound, \$29.95, ISBN 0-8173-0912-8; 1998; 344 pages, illustrated). Seventeen contributors develop a comprehensive summary of the current state of archaeological knowledge about the Swift Creek culture, with particular attention to the elaborate paddle-stamped designs found on Swift Creek pottery.

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UPCOMING MEETING

Uwharries Lithics Research Conference

The North Carolina Archaeological Council is sponsoring the Uwharries Lithics Research Conference (February 24-27, 1999), a three-day conference/workshop in Asheboro, North Carolina for archaeologists interested in the prehistoric utilization of rhyolites and other lithic resources from the Uwharrie Mountains of the North Carolina Piedmont. The conference will include tours of quarry and lithic workshop sites (and visits to sites such as Morrow Mountain, Hardaway, and Town Creek), hands-on workshops with lithic samples, knapping demonstrations, and presentations by leading archaeologists and geologists on topics such as typology, analytical strategies and resource management. The conference will conclude with a forum discussion and commentary by a nationally recognized lithic technologist.

Costs and planning for the conference are still being finalized. Space may be limited. Please contact one of the conference coordinators for agenda, costs, and additional details. Assistance for this conference is being provided by the NC State Historic Preservation Office and the National Forests of North Carolina, among others. For further information, contact Lea Abbott, Jr., New South Associates, PO Box 481, Mebane, North Carolina 27302; phone: 919-563-4708; email: LABBNSNC@netpath.net or Kenneth W. Robinson, Archeology Laboratories, Wake Forest University, PO Box 7807, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27109; phone: 336-758-5117; email: ROBIN-SKW@wfu.edu

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