



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 41, Number 1

April 1999

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

SEAC NEWS

SEAC 1999

The 1999 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 10-14 at the Pensacola Grand Hotel in Pensacola, Florida, hosted by the Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida. Elizabeth D. Benchley is program chair and Judith A. Bense is overseeing local arrangements. Please see attached forms for registration, proposal submissions, and hotel information.

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Newsletter Editor's Note

My tenure as SEAC's Associate Editor for the *Newsletter* ends this fall. As I make the transition to journal editor, I want to thank all SEAC members who have sent material for the *Newsletter*, particularly the current research coordinators. Since Bob Mainfort first suggested that a current research section be added to the *Newsletter*, that feature has developed into a valuable service to the membership. I hope you will all continue to provide information to your state coordinators. One of those coordinators, Paul Inashima, has resigned as coordinator for Maryland and Virginia (thank you, Paul, for your great work!); if anyone in that region wishes to take that task, please let me know.

With the change in SEAC editor comes an opportunity to appoint associate editors. Eugene Futato has accepted my invitation to continue as Associate Editor for Sales, a task that he has handled so efficiently for many years. After two outstanding terms as Associate Editor for Book Reviews, Lynne Sullivan has asked to be replaced in that capacity. Before selecting new associate editors responsible for book reviews and the *Newsletter*, I would like to hear from members. If you think you might want to serve the conference in one of these important jobs, please let me know of your interest.

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Winners of the 1998 SEAC Student Paper Competition (submitted by Vernon J. Knight)

Mr. Keith Little, a graduate student at the University of Alabama, is the winner of the 1998 SEAC Student Paper Competition. The award, announced at the annual business meeting at Greenville, included a book prize of 224 volumes valued at approximately \$3,871. Mr. Little's paper was entitled "The Emergence of Etowah: A Prehistoric Polity Which Occupied Portions of the Valley and Ridge and Piedmont in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama."

Because of an extraordinarily close competition, two Honorable Mention awards were made this year. One went to Ms. Diana Loren, a student at Binghamton University, for her paper, "Putting on the Ritz: Colonial Dress and Identity in the 18th-Century Presidio of Los Adaes." The second Honorable Mention went to Mr. Gregory Wilson, a student at the University of North Carolina, for his paper, "The Production and Consumption of Mississippian Fineware in the American Bottom."

SEAC congratulates these winners. An announcement of the 1999 competition is included in this newsletter.

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SEAC Officers' Reports

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

MINUTES OF THE 1998 SEAC
EXECUTIVE BOARD YEAR-END MEETING

President Hester A. Davis called to order the 1998 year-end meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference Executive Board at 6:28 PM, November 11, 1998 in the Atrium Suite of the Hyatt Regency, Greenville, South Carolina. In attendance were Judith A. Bense, Hester A. Davis, Gayle Fritz, Eugene M. Futato,

**The Pensacola Grand Hotel
200 East Gregory Street
Pensacola, FL 32501**

**Reservation Information
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 10-14, 1999**

Hotel reservations for the 1999 Southeastern Archaeological Conference can be made via toll free telephone at **1-800-348-3336**, or locally with the Pensacola Grand Hotel at 850-433-3336 (FAX: 850-432-7572). Have a major credit card ready to guarantee the reservation past 6:00 PM on the day of your arrival. Be sure to identify yourself as attending the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. To reserve via mail, copy this form, complete the reservation information, and mail with payment for the first night's deposit to the address above. The Pensacola Grand Hotel requires a 72-hour notice of cancellation for guest room reservations.

CUT-OFF DATE: October 10, 1999

Reserve early!

Reservations requested after the cut-off date will be accepted on a space and rate availability basis.

Name (print) _____

Please check type of room requested:

Address _____

_____ Single: \$78

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

_____ Double: \$78

Telephone # _____

A limited number of Penthouse suites are available at \$175 per night.

For arrival on _____

Departure on _____

A 7.5% State of Florida Sales Tax and a 4% Escambia County Occupancy Tax will be added according to 1999 Florida Tax Rates.

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

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

These special discounted room rates also will be available seven (7) days prior to and seven (7) days following the conference, based on availability.

Guarantee is made with:

Check in time is 3:00 PM and check-out time is 1:00 PM.

___ American Express ___ Discover

___ Carte Blanche ___ MasterCard

___ Diners Club ___ VISA

Complimentary parking and airport shuttle (6AM-9:45PM) are provided.

Special requests (ie, non-smoking):

Credit Card # _____

I authorize the Pensacola Grand Hotel to charge my account for one night's deposit and all applicable taxes:

___ Check or money order for one night's deposit

Amount of deposit including 11.5% tax

Signature: _____

\$ _____

1999 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 10-14, 1999
The Pensacola Grand Hotel, Pensacola, Florida

Host: Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514. Phone: 850-474-3015; FAX: 850-474-6276.

Program Chair: Elizabeth D. Benchley, Archaeology Institute, UWF e-mail ebenchle@uwf.edu

Local Arrangements: Judith A. Bense, Archaeology Institute, UWF e-mail jbense@uwf.edu

Meeting Registration: Regular \$40.00 before October 1, 1999; \$45 thereafter. Student \$30.00 before October 1, 1999 with copy of valid student ID; \$35.00 thereafter.

Accommodations: The Pensacola Grand Hotel, 200 East Gregory Street, Pensacola, FL 32501. Phone: 850-433-3336 or toll free at 1-800-348-3336. Room rates are \$78 single and double. Cut-off date for reservations is **October 10, 1999**. Complimentary parking at hotel and airport shuttle service (6AM - 9:45PM) are provided. *Confirmation # DBT*

Transportation: Pensacola is located on I-10 in northwest Florida and the I-110 spur leads to the Pensacola Grand Hotel. Several airlines serve the Pensacola Regional Airport (Delta, Continental, Northwest, etc.). Air fares are sometimes cheaper through Mobile, AL which is only one hour west of Pensacola on I-10.

Proposals: Deadline for proposals for symposia, papers, and posters is **August 1, 1999**. Proposals must include proposal forms, registration fees, and membership dues for persons not currently members of SEAC. Symposium proposals must include registration fees and membership dues for all participants. Sessions will be all day Thursday and Friday, and Saturday morning.

Other: 1) Anyone wishing to have a group meeting or special event should contact the program or local arrangements chair as soon as possible. 2) Special events being planned include an Open House at the NEW Archaeology Institute Building on the UWF campus; a reception for Early Women of SEAC; Great Spirits of SEAC; and a dance and cash bar. 3) Special program events include a plenary address by David Freidel (SMU) on Maya iconography and cosmology, and a panel presentation on iconography and cosmology of the Southeast. 4) Pensacola Beach is about a 15 minute drive from the hotel.

Advance Registration Form - SEAC 99

Name (Last) (First) (Middle initial)

Affiliation

Address

Office Phone Home Phone E-mail

Registration fees: Regular \$40 before October 1; \$45 thereafter. Student \$30 before October 1 with valid student ID; \$35 thereafter.
Make check payable to SEAC 99.

Send form and check to: Elizabeth D. Benchley, SEAC Program Chair
Archaeology Institute
University of West Florida
Pensacola, FL 32514

Proposal for Paper or Poster, SEAC 1999
Submission Deadline: August 1, 1999

Note: If your paper is part of an invited symposium, this form and your registration fee must be sent to the symposium organizer.

Author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office phone

Home phone

E-mail

Check one: Contributed paper

Symposium paper

Poster

Title

Co-author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

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

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

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

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

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40 regular, \$30 student with valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will not be accepted. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper or poster. New members and old members in arrears must include 1999 membership fee (\$25 regular, \$15 student with valid ID) with paper/poster proposal. **Make check payable to SEAC 99.** Advance registration refunds cannot be made after October 1, 1999.

Please mail two (2) copies of this form along with advance registration fee and form by August 1, 1999 to: Elizabeth D. Benchley, SEAC Program Chair, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514.

Proposal for Symposium, SEAC 1999
Submission Deadline: August 1, 1999

Symposium title

Organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office phone

Home phone

E-mail

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Participants names (in order of presentation):

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 10) _____ |

Discussants names:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 3) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 4) _____ |

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

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

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40 regular, \$30 student with valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will not be accepted. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper or poster. New members and old members in arrears must include 1999 membership fees (\$25 regular, \$15 student with valid ID) with paper/poster proposal. **Make check payable to SEAC 99.** Advance registration refunds cannot be made after October 1, 1999.

Please mail two (2) copies of this form along with advance registration fee and form by August 1, 1999 to: Elizabeth D. Benchley, SEAC Program Chair, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514.

Patricia Galloway, Albert C. Goodyear, Richard W. Jefferies, Vernon J. Knight, Robert C. Mainfort, Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Kenneth E. Sassaman, John F. Scarry, C. Margaret Scarry, Marvin T. Smith, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Gregory A. Waselkov.

Old Business

Ken Sassaman presented the Secretary's Report, beginning with a review of the published minutes of the 1998 mid-year meeting in Seattle. Jim Knight moved that the minutes be accepted as published. After being seconded by Judy Bense, the motion carried.

Ken reported the results of the 1998 elections. Two hundred forty-seven members cast ballots for candidates for President-elect, Editor-elect, and Executive Officer II. Dick Jefferies prevailed in a very close race with candidates Marvin Smith and Jeff Mitchem for President-elect. Greg Waselkov ran unopposed for Editor-elect. The Executive Officer II position was won by Jay Johnson, in another very close race with candidates Lynne Sullivan and Gayle Fritz.

Some discussion ensued on problems arising from having more than two candidates for a given position. Ken suggested that a third candidate has the potential to split the votes for the other two. Jeff Mitchem reminded the board that slates for President-elect in past years were restricted to two candidates, while Executive Officer slates usually consisted of three candidates. Board members advised that future nominations committees restrict the number of candidates for President-elect to two.

Ken concluded his report with a briefing on recent archival work. He sent to the National Anthropological Archives in June 1998 six boxes containing the files of former journal editors Steve Davis and Ken Sassaman. Delivered to Ken's office this year for processing were supplemental materials from John Griffin's files, courtesy of Jim Miller, and the presidential files of Pat Galloway, courtesy of Hester Davis. Ken encouraged Board members to send their files to him for archiving.

In the absence of Treasurer Paul Welch (whose plane was delayed), Treasurer-elect John Scarry reported briefly on the state of SEAC's finances. Money Market and CD accounts maintained by Paul in Flushing, New York have been transferred to Durham, North Carolina and await paperwork authorizing access for John. An interim report on SEAC's finances by Paul and a 1999 budget appear elsewhere in this issue.

John raised the matter of the Y2K problem as regards the database used for the SEAC treasury. Author of the database software, Mark Mathis, has assured John that the problem is easily remedied.

Investment committee member Al Goodyear reviewed a pre-circulated proposal to transfer \$3,500.00 of

the Life Fund's money market mutual fund to a Vanguard Specialized Portfolio-Health Care mutual fund. This is a mid-cap stock fund currently not represented in SEAC's investments. The proposed sum is roughly half of the Life Fund money market account. The rationale for investing in a health care fund is the ever "graying" proportion of the American populace. A motion by Ken Sassaman to accept the proposal was seconded by Judy Bense and carried.

John added that membership enrollment in 1998 exceeded 1,000. Discussion followed about the limited number of avocational and institutional members in conference ranks, and that members ought to encourage their acquisitions librarians to order complete journal sets.

Bob Mainfort presented the Editor's Report. Since last year's meeting, two issues of *Southeastern Archaeology* were mailed to the membership in December 1997 (Volume 16 [2]) and July 1998 (Volume 17 [1]). Bob noted receipt of page proofs for Volume 17 (2), and that bound copies should be mailed next month. In 1998 Bob received nineteen manuscripts for review, a slight increase over 1997, but well below 1996. He outlined some of the possible reasons why submissions are off. Of the manuscripts received in 1998, six were accepted, seven were rejected, and six await review. This fall Bob designed and implemented a new form for reviewers, one that requests numerical ratings for manuscripts according to six specific criteria, in addition to a narrative review.

Bob reported that Lynne Sullivan continues her fine work as Book Review Editor, publishing seventeen book reviews and notes in Volume 17 (1), with a comparable number to appear in Volume 17 (2). Newsletter Editor Greg Waselkov continued to produce the *SEAC Newsletter* on time, and the *Newsletter* is bigger and better than ever. News, announcements, and short research reports should be submitted to Greg by February 15 for the April issue and by August 15 for the October issue. Greg noted that mailings are now done by a postal database service, which has greatly improved speed and quality of delivery. The small cost of that service has been offset by the in-house layout of *Newsletter* text using Quark-Xpress™.

Bob reported considerable success in his efforts to have *Southeastern Archaeology* selected for coverage by appropriate indexing and abstracting services. On another note, Penny Drooker, David Anderson, and T. R. Kidder have expressed interest in serving on the SEAC Publications Committee and they, along with Bob, now constitute that committee. Among other things, the Publications Committee will be working toward resurrecting SEAC Special Publications.

Bob stated that the SEAC web page is thriving, and he has received requests to add items to the web page;

some items, such as the announcement of the Student Paper Competition, are clearly appropriate. Other requests raise the issue of a need for a posting policy. Bob expressed reservations about adding anything of transient or limited interest. Judy Bense noted that additional information on the web page about the annual meetings would be helpful. Discussion ensued about the best means to distribute electronic information of short-term value, including requests for contributions to symposia and workshops.

Associate Editor for Sales, Eugene Futato, distributed figures on back issue sales and his expenses. Eugene noted that most back issue sales consist of entire sets of the journal. He continues to offer the last three years of journals free of charge to anyone willing to purchase a complete set of volumes prior to the last three years.

Margie Scarry reported on the Student Paper Competition. Ten papers were received and reviewed by committee members (Scarry, Dick Jefferies, Gayle Fritz, and Randy Daniel). Three exceptionally good papers were rated roughly equal, rendering a final decision difficult for the committee. Margie reminded the board of an e-mail-circulated proposal by Becky Saunders to create an "honorable mention" category for runners-up. Paraphrasing Becky's e-mail, Ken Sassaman put the proposal in the form of a motion as follows: "That SEAC create an Honorable Mention category for the Student Paper Competition, which will be awarded at the discretion of the committee on an annual basis and consist of a set of back issues of *Southeastern Archaeology*."

Far-ranging discussion followed regarding the long-term availability of back issues, the intent of the motion, the effects of runner-up awards on the distinction of first place, and the constitution and procedures of the committee. A vote on the motion proved indecisive, as few board members were prepared to render a final opinion. The issue was tabled for future deliberation.

Pat Galloway outlined a proposal from the Native American Liaison Committee of SEAC (Galloway [chair], Hester Davis, Dick Jefferies, John O'Hear, and Tim Perttula) to offer a complimentary institutional membership to each federally recognized tribe that originally resided in the Southeast. Offers would be extended through formal letters from SEAC's president; tribal representatives would have to accept the offer before SEAC would register the membership and send the usual publications. The proposal also invites each tribe to send a single representative to each SEAC meeting free of registration charge. In addition, the host institution of each annual meeting would be free to offer *gratis* registration to representatives of such locally recognized tribes as the organizers feel should be invited. A list of 25 federally recognized tribes was attached to the proposal. In consultation with Paul

Welch, Pat determined that the cost of sending publications to all twenty-five tribes would be \$495.00 per year. Jim Knight seconded the motion.

A lengthy discussion ensued about many particulars of the proposal. Eugene Futato circulated a series of suggestions for outreach to other groups studied by members of SEAC. These included (1) the development of a mailing list of non-members for distribution of information about meetings; (2) establishing a fund to subsidize the attendance of non-archaeologists at meetings; and (3) providing complimentary copies of publications to selected libraries, schools, etc., on a needs basis. A vote on the motion of the Native American Liaison Committee carried. Futato's proposal was tabled for future deliberation.

Jim Knight offered a preliminary motion to solicit interviews with prominent figures among Native American communities about their thoughts on NAGPRA, reburial, repatriation, and the like. Following a short discussion, the issue was referred to the Native American Liaison Committee for consideration.

Chair of the Public Outreach Committee, Judy Bense, apologized to the board for missing the opportunity to solicit proposals this year. Judy polled executives of SEAC via e-mail about remedial action. General consensus was to rollover funds from this year to the pool for funds for next year. Judy will continue to spearhead this effort in 1999.

New Business

Program Chair Ken Sassaman, reported on the arrangements and registration figures for the 1998 meeting. Nearly 400 people preregistered and another 150 to 200 were expected to register on site. A record number of papers was scheduled for the three-day meeting. Ken noted the special contributions of Local Arrangements Chairs Christopher Judge and Monica Beck, and the institutional support of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), host of the 1998 meeting. Ken reminded everyone to attend the Thursday evening reception in celebration of SCIAA's 35th anniversary. He also acknowledged the generous contribution of the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service toward financing and producing the SEAC 60th anniversary poster. Ken encouraged everyone to take home copies of the poster for local distribution.

Judy Bense reported on plans for the 1999 SEAC meeting in Pensacola to be held at the Pensacola Grand Hotel, November 10-14, 1999. Judy is handling local arrangements and Elizabeth Benchley is Program Chair. A call for papers and preregistration materials are published elsewhere in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

President Davis introduced into discussion some information provided by T. R. Kidder regarding the proposed 2000 SEAC meeting in New Orleans. Most of the available hotels offered room rates well beyond the range of our usual rates. At \$133.00 per night, Le Meridian was the only reasonable choice. After leading some discussion about ways to keep other costs down, President Davis authorized T. R. to enter into contract negotiations with Le Meridian.

There being no further business, President Davis adjourned the meeting at 9:10 PM.

MINUTES OF THE 1998 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

The 1998 business meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Hester Davis at 4:48 PM, November 13, 1998 in the Regency Ballroom of the Hyatt Regency, Greenville, South Carolina. She introduced Mr. Chris Stone, Director of the Greenville Convention and Visitors Bureau, who welcomed the members to Greenville and invited them to partake of its many fine attractions, entertainment, and restaurants.

President Davis next introduced Dr. Bruce Rippeteau, State Archaeologist and Director of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), host institution for the 1998 meeting. Dr. Rippeteau welcomed the members to South Carolina and to Greenville, and acknowledged the hard work of SCIAA staff in organizing the meeting, notably staff of its Savannah River Archaeological Research Program.

President Davis noted that the minutes of the 1997 SEAC business meeting were published in the April 1998 *Newsletter*. She called for corrections and, after hearing none, accepted a motion to accept the minutes as published. The motion carried.

Ken Sassaman presented the Secretary's Report. Results of the 1998 elections were reported as follows. A total of 257 ballots were cast for three positions: President-elect, Editor-elect, and Executive Officer II. Richard W. Jefferies prevailed in a close race for President-elect; Gregory A. Waselkov was unopposed for Editor-elect; and Jay Johnson prevailed in another close race for Executive Officer II. Ken then reported on activities of the SEAC Archives Committee. In 1998 six boxes of editors' files were sent to the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, DC. Ken received for processing from Jim Miller supplemental materials from John Griffin's files, and, from Hester Davis, the presidential files of her predecessor, Pat Galloway. Ken encouraged members to submit materials to him for archiving.

Paul Welch summarized the Treasurer's Report (see full text of the report elsewhere in this issue). Paul

emphasized the unusually healthy state of SEAC's finances, despite recent downturns in the stock market. Membership continues to grow slowly, with over 1,000 paid members in 1998. Paul also notified members about the decision to transfer \$3,500.00 of the Life Fund's money market mutual fund to a specialized health care mutual fund. This move helps to diversify SEAC's portfolio by adding a mid-cap fund that has heretofore been underrepresented. Finally, Paul invited incoming Treasurer John Scarry to the podium to accept the mantle of office—the stylish, money-green dollar tie, preferred neckwear of all prudent investors.

Bob Mainfort presented the Editor's Report. Bob indicated that two issues, Volume 16(2) and Volume 17(1), of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology* were delivered to members since the last meeting, and that the next issue, Volume 17(2), was on schedule for delivery in December 1998. Bob noted a slight increase in the manuscript submission rate from last year, though it remains well below the desired level. He encouraged members to submit papers to the journal. In other editorial matters, Bob has revised the review form, made considerable progress in having *Southeastern Archaeology* added to abstracting and indexing services, and reported good responses to the web page. Bob acknowledged the ongoing superb work of Book Review Editor Lynne Sullivan and *Newsletter* Editor Greg Waselkov.

Chair of the Native American Liaison Committee of SEAC, Pat Galloway, was called upon to summarize a motion to offer a complimentary institutional membership to each federally recognized tribe that originally resided in the Southeast (see minutes of Executive Board meeting for more details). She noted that the motion carried in executive session after considerable discussion.

President Davis recognized Steve Williams to present the Lower Mississippi Survey's 1998 "Clarence B. Moore Award" for the outstanding young scholar in the Southeast. Standing in for T. R. Kidder, who was not able to attend the meetings, Steve read the following award citation:

"John Worth is recognized as an Outstanding Young Scholar in southeastern studies for his many accomplishments in the archaeology and ethnohistory of the Spanish missions of Georgia and Florida. John attended the University of Georgia, where he studied under Charles Hudson and David Hally and earned a dual AB/MA degree (summa cum laude) in 1988. John was awarded a three-year Presidential Graduate Research Fellowship to continue his graduate studies at the University of Florida, working with Jerald Milanich. While engaged in his doctoral work John also received a three-year NSF Graduate Research Fellowship and other

awards and honors. While at the University of Florida John spent four months in Spain collecting what has proven to be a magnificent source of new data on the Spanish missions of northeast Florida. His dissertation, "The Timucuan Missions of Spanish Florida and the Rebellion of 1656," was defended in 1992. John has continued to carry out research in Spanish archives along with archaeological field research and has already published three books based on that work. "The Struggle for the Georgia Coast: An Eighteenth-Century Spanish Retrospective on Guale and Mocama" (American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Paper 75) appeared in 1995, and his two-volume *The Timucuan Chiefdoms of Spanish Florida* was published by the University Press of Florida earlier this year.

"John's work has significantly advanced our understanding of Native Americans at and around the contact period. His research is informed by an appreciation of archaeological, ethnographic, and historical research. He combines the best methods and data from these fields and has presented us with a rich, complex, and nuanced understanding of Native Americans and their interaction with European colonists. His ethno-historic research is at the forefront of Southeastern Archaeology and is richly deserving of the C. B. Moore award."

Margie Scarry and Jim Knight were called to the podium to announce the winner of the 1998 Student Paper Competition. As chair of the committee, Margie acknowledged the efforts of committee members Dick Jefferies, Gayle Fritz, and Randy Daniel. Jim read the list of contributors to the book prize and led those in attendance in a round of applause for their generosity. The prize consisted of 224 volumes with a retail value of \$3871.21.

This year's winner was Keith J. Little (University of Alabama), author of "The Emergence of Etowah: A Prehistoric Polity Which Occupied Portions of the Valley and Ridge and Piedmont in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama." Accepting the award for Keith was his friend Harry Holstein, who gave a warm and enthusiastic salutation. Because of an extraordinarily close competition, Honorable Mention awards were given to two others: Diana Loren (Binghamton University) for her paper "Putting on the Ritz: Colonial Dress and Identity at the 18th-century Spanish Presidio of Los Adaes," and Gregory Wilson (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) for his paper "The Production and Consumption of Mississippian Fineware in the American Bottom." SEAC congratulates these winners. An announcement of the 1999 competition is included in this newsletter.

President Davis next called upon Dolph Widmer to announce the winners of this year's Great Spirits of

SEAC Competition. The winners were:

Commercial Wine: "Messina Hof 1997 Johannesburg Riesling," submitted by Melissa Madrigal.

Homemade Wine: "1972 Fort Watson," submitted by Stanley South.

Home Brew Beer: "Red Bitter Ale," submitted by Rob Benson.

Best of Show: "Honey Ginger Lager," submitted by Scot Keith.

Ken Sassaman was called on to give the 1998 Meeting Report. He was pleased to announce that the meeting had drawn a large crowd, with nearly 600 people registered and over 210 papers presented. Ken acknowledged Greenville businessman and friend to archaeology, Tony Harper, for instigating the process of bringing SEAC to Greenville. Ken also thanked Bruce Rippeteau and the sponsorship of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, particularly its Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP), under the direction of Mark Brooks. In ensuring a highly successful meeting through extraordinary personal efforts, Mark was joined by SRARP staff Buddy Wingard, Tammy Forehand, Mary Inkrot, Patrick Lowe, Steve Miller, and Sally Brown, as well as his wife and scientific colleague Barbara Taylor. In a lapse of consciousness, Ken nearly forgot to thank the superb efforts of his co-chairs, Christopher Judge and Monica Beck. The many volunteers organized by Monica were also gratefully acknowledged.

Resolutions

Jeff Mitchem read the following resolution:

WHEREAS Hester Davis has ably served the Southeastern Archaeological Conference during her term as President; and WHEREAS we have greatly benefited from her wisdom and leadership; and WHEREAS Paul Welch has efficiently and prudently managed our finances during his term as Treasurer, ushering SEAC into a new era of prosperity while working to ensure our long-term solvency; and WHEREAS Becky Saunders has untiringly fulfilled her duties as Executive Officer II despite her very busy schedule; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference express our heartfelt gratitude for their efforts.

Elizabeth D. Benchley read the following resolution:

WHEREAS the 1998 Greenville, South Carolina meeting has been efficiently managed and smoothly run; and WHEREAS the attendees have been provided with excellent meeting facilities and a stimulating program, as well as opportunities to socialize and enjoy each other's company; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

that we extend to the organizers Kenneth Sassaman, Christopher Judge, and Monica Beck and to our hosts Bruce Rippeteau and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, and to Tony Harper of Greenville, our sincere thanks for their successful efforts.

Ken Sassaman read the following resolution:

WHEREAS the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service (SEAC-NPS) offered its good services and resources to the design and production of a poster commemorating the 60th anniversary of SEAC; and WHEREAS its director John E. Ehrenhard personally initiated and encouraged this effort, including commissioning artwork by Martin Pate; and WHEREAS Virginia Horak of the SEAC-NPS staff lent her extraordinary talents to designing and editing the poster; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its deepest appreciation to the Southeast Archeological Center for its generous support of our collective archaeological interests and for its recognition of SEAC's long, productive relationship with the federal government.

John Scarry read the following resolution:

WHEREAS after a long, productive career, Buddy Calvin Jones died this past year; and WHEREAS Calvin made important contributions to our understanding of the prehistoric occupation of Florida by discovering hundreds of archaeological sites; and WHEREAS Calvin made important contributions to our understanding of the Mission-period Apalachees by his discovery and excavations at mission sites; and WHEREAS Calvin made important contributions to our understanding of the Protohistoric period through his discovery and investigations of the De Soto winter encampment at the Martin site; and WHEREAS Calvin made important contributions to our understanding of the Mississippian ancestors of the Apalachees through his excavations of Mound 3 at the Lake Jackson site; and WHEREAS Calvin made important contributions to archaeology in Florida through his interactions with avocational archaeologists, and WHEREAS Calvin, perhaps most importantly, raised the visibility of archaeological research through his appeal to the general public; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference recognizes our debt to Calvin and expresses our profound condolences to his colleagues in Florida and especially to his wife Pat.

Della Cook read the following resolution:

WHEREAS Robert L. Blakely devoted twenty-seven years of research and service to the bioarchaeology of

the Southeast and to this conference; and WHEREAS he made early, important contributions to the bioanthropology of the Midwest, and published a 1977 Southern Anthropological Society proceedings volume, *Biocultural Adaptations in Prehistoric America*, that has influenced the direction of the field nationally and internationally; and WHEREAS he has made fundamental contributions to our understanding of the lives of the ancient and recent inhabitants of the Southeast, ranging from Etowah and the protohistoric King site to the nineteenth-century folk whose last resting place was the basement of the Medical College of Georgia; and WHEREAS he has worked tirelessly for the integration of physical anthropology into archaeological and historical research; and WHEREAS he built a thriving program in physical anthropology at Georgia State University and was a dynamic teacher, both in the classroom and in presentations for the public; BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns his untimely death and extends its deepest sympathy to his family.

New Business

Judy Bense invited members to the 1999 meeting in Pensacola, Florida. The meeting will be held November 10-14, 1999 at the Pensacola Grand Hotel. Elizabeth Benchley will serve as Program Chair and Judy will handle local arrangements (see call for papers and preregistration materials elsewhere in this *Newsletter*).

President Davis noted that plans are underway for the 2000 SEAC meeting in New Orleans. T. R. Kidder is negotiating the arrangements and will have further information shortly. Proposals are sought for the 2001 meeting and other future meetings.

President Davis called for other new business. Hearing none, she turned the meeting over to incoming President Jim Knight who promptly adjourned the meeting at 5:54 PM.

Respectfully submitted, Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary.

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Treasurer's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1998

(submitted by Paul D. Welch, SEAC Treasurer)

My term as Treasurer ended at our Annual Meeting in November, 1998. I want to thank SEAC members for their unfailingly friendly communications to me, which made the job far more pleasant than it might otherwise have been. Though I am glad to be passing on the job to John Scarry, I will miss the constant and welcome

interaction with SEAC members that goes along with the job.

In the past, the April issue of the *Newsletter* has usually contained a copy of the CPA-reviewed statement of the fiscal-year-end condition of our organization. Unfortunately, the CPA had not yet finished reviewing our accounts by the deadline for this issue of the *Newsletter*. It is not that there appears to be any problem with our accounts, but merely that the CPA got the paperwork later than usual. This may be a recurrent problem in future years, because some of the account statements we need to submit to the CPA do not arrive at the Treasurer until late January. With the deadline for the *Newsletter* only four weeks later, this leaves little time for the Treasurer to finish preparing the accounts and the CPA to review them. Rather than publish full, but unreviewed, figures now, we will publish the full, reviewed financial statement in the October *Newsletter*, and merely give the highlights now.

SEAC had another good fiscal year. At the end of

October, 1998, SEAC had total assets of \$149,627, up 11.4% from the previous year. This past fiscal year was the first time SEAC technically had a Life Fund, though as you may recall we have always kept our accounts as if such a Fund existed. On the first day of the fiscal year, \$44,542 was transferred out of the Working Fund into the Life Fund, and on paper the Working Fund shows a decrease of <\$35,879> for the year, ending at \$97,597. However, this decrease is merely due to the transfer of the Life Fund money, and in fact the Working Fund took in \$8,663 above expenses in FY98. Thus, aside from the Life Fund transfer, the Working Fund grew by 9.7%. About half of that increase came from the Annual Meeting in Baton Rouge in November 1997, which turned a profit of \$4,821. Meanwhile, our Life Fund increased from \$44,542 to \$51,545, an increase of 15.7%, and a stronger performance than we should expect to see on average.

The following budget for FY99 was presented to the Executive Committee.

SEAC Budget for Fiscal Year 1999 (1 Nov 98 - 31 Oct 99)

	Working Fund	Life Fund	Total Unrestricted
Income from Membership			
Student dues	\$ 3,600	\$	\$ 3,600
Regular dues (net of refunds)	13,500		13,500
Family dues (net of refunds)	1,470		1,470
Inst. dues (net of refunds)	5,500		5,500
Regular Life dues	0	300	300
Family Life dues	0	1,050	1,050
Subtotal	24,070	1,350	25,420
Income from Financial Assets			
Interest income (inc accrued)	4,402	150	4,552
Unrealized capital gains	0	2,840	2,840
Net distribs. from stock funds	0	1,000	1,000
Subtotal	4,402	3,990	8,392
Other Income <loss>			
Labels income	200		200
Advertising income	100		100
Publication sales, net	608		608
Annual Meeting profit	2,500		2,500
Subtotal	3,408	0	3,408
Gross Income	31,880	5,340	37,220
Operating Expenses			
Cost of Publications	17,732		17,732
Office expense	650		650
Bank charges	197	15	212
Corporate filing fee	20		20
Subvention of Classics volumes	7,000		7,000
CPA review & tax form prep.	1,050		1,050
SEAC Outreach Grant	2,000		2,000
Total Operating Expenses	28,649	15	28,664
Net Income	\$ 3,231	\$ 5,325	\$ 8,556

Call for Nominations

A Nominations Committee has been appointed for 1999, and nominations for the offices of Secretary-elect and Executive Officer I are hereby solicited from the membership. The Secretary-elect serves for two years, and then for the following two years as Secretary. The Executive Officer I serves for two years. All are obliged to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee at the annual SEAC meeting and (if called) at the annual SAA meeting. If you have nominations to suggest, please contact a member of the Committee before the end of May. Committee members are:

Phyllis Morse (Committee Chair), 843 Beaver Bridge Road, P.O. Box 1118, Cashiers, NC 28717; Phone: 828-743-1636 (summer) or 850-984-5227 (winter).

Barbara A. Purdy, 1519 N.W. 25th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32605; Phone: 352-373-7204.

Frank T. Schnell, The Columbus Museum, 1251 Wynnton Road, Columbus, GA 31906; Phone: 706-649-0713.

* * * *

Corrections (submitted by Paul Welch)

Two errors appeared in the SEAC Bylaws published in the last *Newsletter*. The first is something we should have changed in the Bylaws revision, but was not included in the amendment voted on by the membership. In Article 1, Section 6 there is reference to "Section 9". Due to deletions and amalgamations, what used to be Section 9 is now Section 7. We somehow forgot to include this editorial change in the amendment proposal we asked the voters to approve.

The second error is an omission of one of the phrases that was added to Article IV, Section 4. The fifth sentence of that Section was amended to read [with new text in caps]: "The Treasurer, AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS OR INSTITUTIONS AS SHALL BE DESIGNATED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, shall have custody...."

SEAC members may wish to correct their *Newsletter* copies of the Bylaws for future reference.

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COMMENTS

World Archaeological Congress - South Africa, January 1999 (submitted by Nancy White)

The Fourth World Archaeological Congress (WAC 4) was held January 10-14 in Cape Town, and offered not only exciting archaeology from around the world but also huge advances in paleoanthropology, prehistory, and historic archaeology of southern Africa and

elsewhere. I was privileged to be one of over 700 attendees. Presentations fell within fourteen conference themes: identity, nationalism, and local voices; repatriation; heritage; CRM; education and the past; movement, migration, and settlement; early humans; early farmers; archaeology and the environment; historic and contemporary landscapes; archaeology of the modern world; art, cognition, and beliefs; analyzing materials; and archaeological techniques. The 3my-old australopithecine remains from Sterkfontein found in December 1998 were detailed. There were new interpretations of breathtakingly beautiful Khoi-San rock art. The material record of the colonial African (and Australian and American) past was explored, and the politics of archaeology, from local to international, was discussed.

Nelson Mandela sent a cabinet minister to talk about African heritage planning. Famed Africanist Desmond Clark gave a moving retrospective on his 60-year career. Rosemary Joyce led a discussion of academic freedom, stewardship, and cultural heritage. Several southeastern archaeologists attended. Tom Wheaton of New South Associates led a session on African-American archaeology, introducing this relatively new focus in U.S. and Canadian archaeology to the international community, and also presented a workshop on CRM and its philosophy, mistakes, and goals. Hester Davis participated in several symposia and workshops on illicit antiquities trade and global standards and guidelines for archaeology.

Native peoples and archaeologists from all continents were represented (there is something marvelous about attending a presentation given by the only black woman archaeologist in southern Africa and realizing you are sitting between an aboriginal Australian and a native of India, and you are all avidly identifying with her tales of getting the field truck stuck, as well as her reconstruction of social systems). As with past WAC meetings, both local ethnicities and political controversy were often featured. Entertainment included meals of interesting game animals and traditional foods; African music, song, and dance of many styles; and a plenary session stressing global archaeological unity in which all in the audience were given small drums, divided into sections, and directed in beating combinations of rhythms with the performers.

I gave my paper in an environmental session featuring marine and estuarine adaptations. It included work by a Japanese archaeologist on the coast of Brazil, a Russian on the Sea of Japan, and Americans and Canadians on the northwest coast of North America, from first Americans' coastal migrations to networks among late sites. There was also a study of estuarine sites in Australia on drainage systems similar to many

Please Post

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THE
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

announces the 1999

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION
- and -
BOOK PRIZE

consisting of new and recent books on Southeastern Archaeology valued at over

\$3000.00*

to be awarded at the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Pensacola, Florida, Nov. 10-14, 1999

- Circumstances of the Award -

The 1999 Southeastern Archaeological Conference Book Prize will be awarded to the author of the outstanding paper submitted by a student concerning the prehistory, ethnohistory, or historical archaeology of the southeastern U.S.

- Who May Apply? -

Any person currently enrolled in an academic degree-granting program may submit a paper to the competition. Only papers having one author are eligible. The paper must be contributed by the student to the program of the 1999 annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Pensacola.

- About the Competition -

The purpose of the award is to foster student participation in the program of the annual meetings of the SEAC. The Book Prize shall consist of display copies of new and recent titles in Southeastern Archaeology and related topics contributed by the vendors in the book salesroom of the annual meeting. The papers to be judged **must be submitted in advance of the meeting** to a committee appointed by the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. It is also **the responsibility of the submitter** to send an abstract and the necessary registration forms at the proper time (see 1999 SEAC call for papers) to the Program Chairperson of the annual meeting in order to present the paper as part of the program at the conference.

- How to Apply -

Submit three double-spaced copies of the paper, to the Student Paper Competition committee by **September 1, 1999**. The submitter will insure that the same version of the paper reviewed for the competition is offered for presentation at the annual meeting. A covering letter should accompany the entry, containing a representation of the submitter's current status in a degree program. Only one paper submitted per applicant may be considered for the award. Mail the entry to Dr. Gayle J. Fritz, Chair, SEAC Student Paper Competition Committee, Department of Anthropology, Washington University in St. Louis, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.

- The Award -

The winner of the Competition and Book Prize will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, in Pensacola, on November 12. The winner may receive the Book Prize at the annual meeting. The Committee reserves the prerogative to defer the award in the event of a shortage of competitive entries.

* projection based on 1997 data.

that we work with along the Gulf Coast; the archaeologist's photos included her shell mound right across the water from the famous Sydney Opera House. All these researchers dealt with the problems of shell-bearing sites, faunal profile reconstruction, and flow of resources, people, and information along waterways.

After the conference I was lucky to be able to travel to Great Zimbabwe and related sites of the Iron Age civilization dating from the 10th-16th centuries AD. Historic European and Asian trade goods as well as early Portuguese accounts help reconstruct this poorly known indigenous culture, whose archaeological record has been much looted. The rise of political power at Great Zimbabwe is attributed to wealth from cattle and metalworking. One theory suggests gold was important for trade but iron was more important to the people themselves, both as status symbol and for sacred meaning. Male and female symbols and other designs of ideological importance are speculated to be contained in the beautiful chevron and checkerboard stoneworking patterns making up the walls, stairs, towers, and enclosures of the sites, as well as in soapstone statues of mysterious birds. These sites were built where massive, awe-inspiring rock outcrops on the landscape could be enhanced and combined with human-made structures of small, regular granite and basalt blocks and complex engineering. It is amazing that only a few decades ago, government archaeologists in Zimbabwe were fired for promoting the view that this was a native (Shona) civilization, not left by some long-lost white people moving in from the Middle East. The emergence of studies on indigenous African archaeological cultures and exciting new finds in early hominid research have added to the socio-intellectual process called the African Renaissance that is part of the political change coming from the end of apartheid.

The program and papers from WAC 4 are available on their website <www.uct.ac.za/depts/age/wac>. The congress is held every four years, so think about an international experience in your professional future. Tentative location for the 2002-3 meeting is São Paulo, Brazil.

* * * *

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BLM Land Records (submitted by Ed Hooker)

Land patents for some states are now listed on a web site managed by the Bureau of Land Management <www.glorerecords.blm.gov/news.htm>. A request in the form of a section, township, and range location will produce a list of all the patents for that section. You can also search under the the name of the patentee or by

patent number. Patents can be examined on screen and printed out, or, if necessary, you can order a certified copy for \$1.50 from the BLM.

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Florida Archaeological Council

John W. Griffin Student Grant

(submitted by Robert J. Austin)

The Florida Archaeological Council (FAC) is making available a maximum of \$500 per year to be awarded to archaeology graduate students (MA or PhD) who are currently enrolled at a Florida university. The grant money will assist students conducting archaeological research in Florida. Grant funds can be used to cover costs associated with archaeological field work, special analyses (e.g., radiocarbon dates, faunal or botanical analyses, soils analysis), or travel expenses associated with presenting a paper based on the student's research at a professional meeting. The entire amount may be given to a single individual or it may be divided among several applicants at the discretion of the FAC's Grant Committee.

Students interested in applying for the grant should submit a two-page letter describing the project for which the funds are being requested; what research question(s) or problem(s) are being addressed; how the funds will be applied to these problems; what, if any, additional funds will be used to accomplish the research; and how the research will contribute to Florida archaeology. Accompanying the letter should be a budget, indicating the amount requested and describing how the money will be spent, along with a letter of recommendation.

Applications for 1999 are now being accepted and can be sent to: Robert Austin, FAC Griffin Student Grant, P.O. Box 2818, Riverview, FL 33568-2818. The deadline for applications is May 1, 1999.

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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

Florida: Nancy 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@chumal.cas.usf.edu

Georgia: Jack T. Wynn, 3052 St Charles Avenue SW, Gainesville, GA 30504; Fax: 770-534-4411; Phone: 770-536-0541; e-mail: Wynn_Jack/r8_chattaconee@fs.fed.us

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 Pearson, Coastal Environments, Inc, 1260 Main Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; Fax: 504-383-7925; Phone: 504-383-7451; e-mail: cpear2@gte.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@nic.smsu.edu

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

Ohio, Pennsylvania & West Virginia: Robert F. Maslowski, PO Box 213, 2300 Dry Branch Road, Milton, WV 25541; Fax: 304-529-5136; Phone: 304-743-5665

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

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Alabama (compiled by Bonnie L. Gums)

David W. Morgan, a PhD candidate at Tulane University, is excavating seven prehistoric sites in the Mobile-Tensaw delta of southwestern Alabama. Funded by a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant, this project is the basis of his dissertation research. The principal goal of these investigations is to gather floral and faunal data to examine how Late Woodland people used and settled this unique coastal environment. To address these issues, seven sites were chosen to include both delta bottomland and adjacent upland bluff environs. The lowland component of this research includes test excavations at Briar Lake Slough (1BA269), Larry Island Branch (1BA270), Little Lizard Creek (1BA195), and Squirrel Bayou (1BA262), all well-stratified sites on the Tensaw and Middle rivers. At each site, test units were excavated along exposed banks in thick midden deposits that appeared highly organic and contained the greatest number of artifacts. The upland component includes the Hamilton Creek site (1BA354), the Killcreas site (1BA351), and the Rice Branch site (1BA347), all located on the delta's western bluffs. At upland sites, potentially rich middens were first identified by soil probe tests, and test units were excavated in targeted areas.

Ten-liter flotation samples were taken from all natural and arbitrary levels, and features of primary context. Samples were processed through 0.5-mm screen, using a Flote-Tech flotation system at the University of South Alabama. The samples from non-Late Woodland contexts will provide a bountiful source of comparative data for future subsistence studies of Mississippian sites, such as Bottle Creek (1BA2). Although the excavations and analysis are ongoing, preliminary evaluations of the Late Woodland assemblages suggest that data pertaining to chronology, subsistence, and seasonality are plentiful. Completed excavations at the lowland sites and one upland site have yielded relatively large samples of Mississippi and Late Woodland period pottery. The latter will be used to refine our understanding of the chronology of Late Woodland phases proposed for the delta. Faunal and plant remains from the lowland sites are numerous. Many of the bones represent aquatic species, with brackish water fish especially common. Present in small quantities are fish otoliths that will be used for an additional seasonality analysis conducted at Tulane. When excavations are completed, a paleobotanist will analyze the floral remains, and Morgan will complete the faunal analysis at the University of Florida.

The University of Alabama's Office of Archaeological Services (OAS) conducted Phase III investigations at the Tapscott-Eason site (1MG774) in Morgan County. A standing I-house (built around 1900)

and associated artifact scatter provide a unique opportunity to explore early historic rural landscapes of northern Alabama. Dating from 1831, the Tapscott-Eason site is considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The I-house with a hall and parlor floor plan is a rare example of a turn-of-the-century rural Alabama home and the site contains subsurface features and dense stratified deposits representing its continual 150-year occupation.

Pride Place (1TU1) located on the Black Warrior River in Tuscaloosa was investigated in 1933 by David L. DeJarnette of the University of Alabama. DeJarnette excavated at least nine burials from the site, although no report was published on his findings. Recent investigations by OAS have shed new light on the site's chronological placement indicating occupations during three periods: sometime between 500 to 100 BC, AD 900 to 1200, and AD 1350 to 1500. This last period represents the primary occupation of Pride Place. Following Knight and Steponaitis' model, Moundville, located approximately 15 miles south, was more or less abandoned during this period. Pride Place apparently was reoccupied by Moundville artisans who were exploiting a nearby outcrop of high-grade gray micaceous sandstone for the manufacture of implements, especially pallets that were important to Moundville's economy. Pride Place is considered NRHP eligible based on Criterion D. Phase III mitigation of a sewerline across the southern portion of the site has revealed numerous features.

OAS staff performed a cultural resources survey of a 450-acre tract of land near the community of Cambridge in Limestone County, north Alabama. Portions of this large tract will be quarried for limestone. Investigations identified eleven archaeological sites and nine architectural resources. Nine archaeological sites occur within disturbed contexts and are not considered NRHP eligible. The remaining two sites (1LI468 and 1LI477) contain remnants of historic structures. Site 1LI477 represents the early nineteenth-century plantation home of George Malone, and 1LI468 consists of a cistern and historic artifact scatter associated with the Malone plantation. Archival resources chronicle occupation from the 1830s through the 1950s. Based on their association with the early historic settlement of northern Alabama, both sites are considered potentially eligible for the NRHP. Four of the nine architectural resources recorded during the standing structure survey are also recommended for NRHP listing based on relationships to the early history of the Cambridge community. These structures include the Cambridge Methodist Church (ca. 1832), Parsonage and Cemetery, the Parham and Barksdale houses (ca. 1840), and a barn (ca. 1917) associated with the Malone plantation. Although the

proposed quarry will not encroach upon the structures, recommendations were made to avoid visual impacts to these historic resources.

Another Phase I cultural resources survey was conducted by OAS for the proposed Duck River Impoundment in Cullman County, north-central Alabama. The proposed water impoundment area (WIA) will encompass approximately 1,300 acres, including a 300-foot environmental buffer zone (EBZ). The WIA consists of the steep ravine of Duck River that offers few inhabitable areas, but the most opportune locales are rockshelters located along the steep slopes. The EBZ includes moderately sloping ridge spurs that have been affected by cultivation and sheet erosion. Twenty-two sites (1CU206 to 1CU227) were found, including eighteen rockshelters with occupations ranging from Archaic to Mississippi periods, an aboriginal open-air lithic scatter, an early twentieth-century mill site, an early to mid-twentieth-century punch mine, and one unidentified historic structural remnant. The majority of the rockshelter sites contain shallow, stratigraphically disturbed deposits, most destroyed by looters. Sixteen rockshelters are considered ineligible for the NRHP based on disturbed contexts, six of which are severely damaged by looting activities. However, two rockshelters (1CU221 and 1CU224) with intact cultural deposits of approximately 95 cm are considered potentially eligible under Criterion D for NRHP nomination. Avoidance or Phase II testing was recommended for these two rockshelter sites.

The Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at the University of South Alabama is completing an archaeological survey of historic potteries on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay near the Gulf coast. The names of over thirty potters have been found in historic documents and the sites of at least ten pottery kilns or associated waster dumps have been recorded. One unexpected discovery occurred in late September when rough waters in Mobile Bay caused by Hurricane Georges exposed a kiln floor and large waster dump from the James Beasley pottery (ca. 1860s-1880s). This kiln site had been visited with a local informant only a few weeks before the hurricane, when no surface remains of the kiln or wasters could be seen. With volunteer help and landowners' permission, a volunteer team recorded this kiln remnant and excavated a sample of sherds from the waster dump.

CAS archaeologists Bonnie Gums, Greg Waselkov, and Sarah Mattics completed a cultural resource plan for the historic city of Mobile, which was funded by a grant from the Mobile Historic Development Commission. This report reviews Mobile's historic maps and land records, previous archaeological studies, and the potential for significant archaeological sites in the

downtown area. It also includes an extensive bibliography on Mobile's history, architecture, material culture, and archaeology. The plan calls for the establishment of a city archaeologist position, city codes and ordinances protecting archaeological resources, surveys of city-owned properties, and public education and volunteer programs.

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.'s (PCI) Tuscaloosa office recently completed a report on investigations at four sites (1JE546, 1JE547, 1JE549, and 1JE551) along the Cahaba River in Jefferson County, north-central Alabama. The sites lie within a 24.4-meter-wide and 4.8-km-long pipeline corridor. Phase II investigations were conducted at all four sites and Phase III excavations were conducted only at 1JE546, an open-air site that yielded artifacts diagnostic of Middle Archaic, Late Gulf Formational, and Late Woodland occupations. The other sites include an open-air site with a Late Woodland component (1JE547), a rockshelter that yielded cultural material dating to the Late Gulf Formational and Late Woodland periods (1JE549), and a historic gristmill site and masonry dam (1JE551).

A Phase III mitigation was initiated by PCI in early 1999 at site 1EE491 in Elmore County, central Alabama. The 120 by 160-meter survey area has produced cultural material dating to the Middle and Late Woodland periods and a turn-of-the-century historic occupation possibly associated with Reese Ferry, an original ferry crossing on the Alabama River. Field methods included cross trenches in areas containing potentially intact occupational zones and the excavation of 2.0-m² units in areas of concentrated materials and deep deposits. Several prehistoric and historic features have been recorded and excavated.

A report is being completed by PCI on Phase III excavations at three multicomponent sites (1MR160, 1MR165, and 1MR166) located along Corridor X in Marion County, northwest Alabama. Investigations were conducted for the Alabama Department of Transportation. Site 1MR160 encompasses 7,186 square meters on an alluvial terrace of New River where a total of 338 1.0-m² units was excavated. The investigations revealed several pit features and rock hearths. The artifact assemblage indicates the presence of Archaic, Gulf Formational, and Late Woodland components. Site 1MR165 encompasses 1,787 square meters of a relatively flat area near the base of a ridge spur. Investigations at this site included the excavation of 206 1.0-m² units. Several rock hearths were encountered and the artifact assemblages indicate the presence of Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Gulf Formational, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland components. This site's occupations were probably associated with the procurement of local

hematite and limonite. Site 1MR166 is a rockshelter located in the upper reaches of an intermittent stream that flows into a tributary of New River. The rockshelter is situated within a sandstone outcrop that forms the nearly vertical walls of a small canyon or gorge. A small waterfall flows nearby. A total of 25 1.0-m² units was excavated. Recovered diagnostic artifacts indicate the presence of Late Archaic, Gulf Formational, and Late Woodland components.

Florida (compiled by Nancy White)

Southeastern Archaeological Research (SEARCH), Inc., recently completed a Phase I reconnaissance survey to locate British Colonial archaeological resources related to the Andrew Turnbull Colony in Volusia County, Florida. Established in 1768, the settlement was the largest and most significant attempt by Britain to colonize Florida. It contained commercial buildings, hundreds of residences, wharves, canals, agricultural fields, and a road linking it to St. Augustine. Although abandoned in 1777, the Turnbull Colony laid the foundation for the development of present-day New Smyrna Beach. The survey lasted 2½ months and documented fifty-five sites, most of which date to the Turnbull period. These include coquina foundations, collapsed walls, and tabby floors from at least twenty structures; two possible lime kilns; a complex of mortar-lined coquina vats possibly used for indigo processing; and scattered artifacts and coquina rubble indicating the presence of other, unidentified related sites. The SEARCH team (consisting of project co-directors Robert J. Austin and Anne V. Stokes, Roger T. Grange, Jr., Dorothy Moore, James Pochurek, and Larry Payne) was assisted in the field by many local volunteers. The survey was funded by a grant from the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources (DHR), with matching grants from Volusia County and the cities of Port Orange and New Smyrna Beach. A final report on the project is currently in preparation.

During another DHR-funded survey, Greg Mikell of Pensacola discovered a group of nine Late Archaic sites within a 5-square-mile area along the floodplain of the Lower Choctawhatchee River in the fall of 1997. Now he has led a group of volunteers and students conducting excavations at six of these sites. Four have yielded a wealth of data and diagnostic artifacts in association with intact features, such as earthen ovens, refuse pits, hearths, and shell middens. Subsistence data are abundant because of the presence of shell middens and shell-filled refuse pits.

Radiocarbon dates falling primarily between 3700 and 4500 yrs BP, but as early as 5030 yrs BP, have been obtained from oyster shell and wood charcoal. An extensive shell midden, 60 to 70 cm deep with an

impressive assemblage of artifacts, is particularly interesting; it may represent a permanent settlement.

An international wetlands archaeology conference (WARP in Florida) will be held in Gainesville, December 1-5, 1999. For information contact Barbara A. Purdy, 1519 NW 25th Tr., Gainesville, FL 32605; e-mail: <purdy@nervm.nerdc.ufl.edu>.

Georgia (submitted by Kristen Reed)

The Tuscaloosa office of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI), completed fieldwork in July 1998 for a Phase I survey of 7,250 acres at Thurmond Lake in north-central Georgia. A total of 365 multicomponent open-air sites was recorded with occupational periods ranging from Paleoindian times to the twentieth century. PCI also conducted a shovel test survey in order to discern the boundaries of two sites (9LW71 and 9LW70) located on Moody Air Force Base in Lowndes County, south-central Georgia. Field investigations indicated that the two previously recorded sites actually represent one larger site. Site 9LW70 was originally recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, but this standing was changed due, at least in part, to a realization of its large size, which is now defined as 95 by 170 meters. Components at the site include Late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, and Woodland/Mississippian. Both of these survey projects were conducted for the Savannah Corps of Engineers.

Illinois (compiled by Brian Butler)

The Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute has received support from the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society to conduct investigations at Cahokia Mounds Historic Site this summer. The focal point of this work will be the western wall of the Central Palisade under the direction of Professor Mary Beth Trubitt of Western Michigan University. Dr. Trubitt will conduct a field school from June 23 to August 13, 1999.

Another project at Cahokia, a joint venture by James Brown of Northwestern University and John E. Kelly of Washington University, will attempt to locate the 1956 excavations into Mound 34 conducted by Greg Perino of the Gilcrease Institute. This mound, located on the northwest corner of the East Plaza has provided a glimpse of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex at Cahokia during the Moorehead phase. A Northwestern University field school will run from June 21 to August 13 and a Washington University field school will run from June 6 to July 9, 1999.

Timothy R. Pauketat, under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois and with NSF funding, has begun a large-scale pedestrian survey of the forested and prairie-edge uplands to

the east of the Cahokia site. Over the next two years, up to 3000 hectares are to be covered. To date, the results include clusters of early Cahokian sites, dating to the Lohmann and Stirling phases, that reveal the common assumption of upland abandonment to be an oversimplification. Last year's excavations at the Halliday site, about 15 km east-southeast of Cahokia, uncovered another in a series of pre-Mississippian-style courtyard clusters. Like the others, this set of about a dozen houses around a central post dates to the early Lohmann phase (ca. AD 1050). Preliminary analysis is suggestive of subtle stylistic and refuse-content differences between the courtyard feature groups, of which all or portions of six have been excavated to date. This summer (1999) will be the final season of excavation at the site and the initiation of excavations at three other upland sites over the next three years. The project aims to investigate the activities and identities of these upland farmers who, it appears, intruded into parts of the interfluvial landscape coeval with Cahokia's Mississippian beginning.

Louisiana (compiled by Charles Pearson)

Coastal Environments, Inc., has completed the final report on Phase II testing and Phase III mitigation of the Maitland Plantation site (16CT176) located on the banks of the Tensas River in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Research at the site was funded by the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and directed by Joanne Ryan and Charles Pearson. The plantation has remained in the same family since it was founded in 1839 when cotton agriculture expanded into the region. Archaeological examination of the site involved magnetometer survey, hand excavations, and mechanically stripping a large area that formerly contained the plantation quarters and service buildings. The foundations of ten plantation structures and over thirty subsurface features were discovered and examined. These foundations were related to several double-pen slave cabins, a "store house" or commissary, a possible blacksmith forge and shop, a more recent "shotgun"-style tenant house, a twentieth-century pole barn, and one unidentified structure. Artifacts recovered indicate that several of the slave cabins continued to be occupied by plantation tenants after the Civil War. The artifact collection also revealed the presence of a small prehistoric component dating to the Baytown and Coles Creek periods. An unpublished collection of primary documents in the plantation owners' possession was used extensively. These documents provided a great deal of information on the economic activities of the plantation throughout the nineteenth century. They also provided a rare opportunity to trace the activities of several slave families who remained on the plantation as tenants after the Civil War.

In 1995 archaeologists from Coastal Environments, Inc., conducted data recovery excavations at Hedgeland, a small Coles Creek and Early Mississippi period mound site on the Tensas River, in Catahoula Parish for the Vicksburg District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Investigations included mapping, systematic coring and augering, the hand excavation of sixteen 2.0-m² units located in three areas of intact midden, and the mechanical stripping of ca. 1078 m² of soil to reveal sub-midden features. Analysis and draft report production for this project are now complete. Chronological data derived from calibrated radiocarbon dates and ceramic analysis indicates that Hedgeland was occupied from before AD 785 to ca. AD 1405. Some 470 soil samples from midden and feature contexts at the site were processed by flotation to recover plant remains. The ethnobotanical data strongly reflect substantial use of chenopod, barnyard grass, maygrass, sunflower, sumpweed, knotweed, and little barley by the Early Coles Creek period. The chenopod and sunflower were almost certainly domesticated. The status of maygrass and barnyard grass are more difficult to assess, but some level of management is likely.

Maize was notably more dense in Early Mississippi period deposits than in those dating to the Late Coles Creek period. Increased density values for corn are concomitant with lower values for acorn, pecan, and persimmon, and also the native seed plants. Therefore, by the Early Mississippi period, considerable amounts of maize were being grown while formerly pivotal native herbaceous and arboreal food resources seem to have diminished in importance.

Analysis of this assemblage suggests that plant food procurement and production in Louisiana's Tensas Basin was more varied than previously thought. As early as AD 785, native seed plants were being consumed in notable quantities at Hedgeland. The plant foods represented at the site are predominantly wild; however, some domesticates clearly are present. The Hedgeland data suggest that Early Coles Creek culture may have resembled Plum Bayou culture of the Central Mississippi Valley in its dependence on Native American seed plants prior to the adoption of maize.

During the summer of 1998, the Center for Archaeology (CFA), Tulane University, initiated what is planned as a long-term research project at the Raffman site (16MA20) in Madison Parish, Louisiana. The research is directed by Tristram R. Kidder, Tulane University, and is being conducted with funding from the National Geographic Society. The Raffman site contains nine mounds ranging from 1.5 to 12 m high arranged around a plaza. The small amount of previous archaeological research at the site indicates the presence of Early Woodland (Tchefuncte), early Coles Creek, and possibly Plaquemine occupations.

The six-week 1998 field season involved making a laser transit map of the site, conducting a study of its geological and geomorphological context, and excavation of a limited number of units to gather information on site stratigraphy and cultural association. Mapping recorded the nine known mounds of the site, plus a previously unrecorded depression (borrow pit?) and two enigmatic linear features or levees that extend out from two different mounds. These features are several hundred meters long and neither their age nor function has been determined. The map of the Raffman site was extended to take in the nearby St. Mary site (16MA62), containing a single conical mound.

The Raffman site is situated on a terrace five to six meters above a local drainage known as Tensas Bayou. However, geological evidence indicates the initial occupation of the site was on a finger of relatively coarse, silty soil formed by a crevasse from Joe's Bayou, located about 6 to 8 km to the west. Subsequently, Tensas Bayou cut through the crevasse soils adjacent to the site forming the terrace on which it is now situated. Much of the site surface is buried beneath recent clay thought to have been deposited beginning ca. AD 800-1000 as a consequence of a meander of the Mississippi River capturing the headwaters of Tensas Bayou. The site appears to have been abandoned as a substantial occupation after the flood or floods that followed the capture of Tensas Bayou.

Eleven 1.0-m² test pits were excavated at the site. Preliminary findings indicate that Raffman supported a very extensive Early Woodland occupation. Tchefuncte culture remains were found across the site and Middle Woodland (Early Marksville and/or Issaquena) strata overlay Tchefuncte middens in some units. Excavations at the edges of all nine mounds indicate they were built during or after the Baytown period. Submound middens contain late Baytown or possibly early Coles Creek ceramics. A few late Coles Creek and Plaquemine sherds were recovered in surface collections, but no Coles Creek or Plaquemine materials were found in mound construction stages or flanking middens. The data suggest that the mounds were constructed very rapidly or that the inhabitants of the site kept the mound slopes remarkably free of debris (or both). The lack of extensive post ca. AD 800 occupation suggests the site was largely abandoned due to flooding associated with shifting Mississippi River meanders. The Raffman site appears to represent an early development in the later prehistoric mound building tradition of the Lower Mississippi Valley. Further research will be directed at expanding on the 1998 work.

In the winter of 1999 CFA contracted with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology to make a

topographic map of the Poverty Point site (16WC5) in West Carroll Parish. The mapping project was directed by Tristram R. Kidder. This map will be used by the Division of Archaeology for research purposes as well as to promote the Poverty Point State Commemorative Area. The map was produced using a Nikon DL420 Total Station Laser Transit with a TDS 480GX Data Collector.

Map controls were based on existing fixed datum points established by Jon Gibson in 1983. A total of 10,418 points were collected during a six-week field season. All of the site lying within the state park boundary was mapped, with the exception of a possible borrow area west of Mound A. Data were downloaded and reviewed using TDS EasyMap software and the map was produced using Surfer v. 6.0. Digital coordinate data will be made available in ASCII format using five columns (point number, X, Y, Z, and comments). Presently the map is being edited and prepared for delivery to the Division of Archaeology.

North Carolina (submitted by Thomas Beaman, Jr.)

In late spring of 1998 Linda France Stine, with the help of students from the University of North Carolina-Greensboro, finished a research and mapping project for the Stoner's Cemetery Preservation Fund Board of Alamance County. Stoner's (Steiner's) German-Reformed Cemetery, located near the town of Bellemont, is a rural cemetery with extant grave markers dating from 1789 to 1908. These burying grounds were once associated with an eighteenth- through early twentieth-century German-Reformed Church and school. The boundaries of the site were determined through a systematic probe survey. Interested researchers can find a copy of the report, "Investigations at Historic Stoner's Cemetery (31AM174)," on file at the Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh.

Prehistoric ceramic research at Fort Bragg, focused on improving taxonomy and chronology of Sandhills Coastal Plain types, was bolstered by two recently acquired thermoluminescence dates. The dates, from two sand-tempered, over stamped, cord-marked Cape Fear series sherds, place these ceramics in the Middle Woodland at about 300 BC. Paleoindian and Archaic period research is focused on incorporating existing lithic distributional and raw material utilization data from approximately 400 sites into a settlement organization model. The results of an ongoing oral history project conducted by Dr. Lorraine Aragon will enable researchers to better interpret early historic lifeways in the region. In addition, documentary research to identify potential Colonial period historic sites for archaeological testing continues.

South Carolina (submitted by Kristen Reed)

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.'s (PCI) Tuscaloosa office recently began Phase II testing of four sites at the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) in Beaufort County, along the coast. Site 38BU1343 was originally believed to contain only a nineteenth-century component, but further testing led to the discovery of a prehistoric component of unknown cultural affiliation. Site 38BU1344 was recorded as a nineteenth-century house site, but test excavations revealed a large Woodland component. Phase II testing also began at 38BU1335, which has Late Archaic through twentieth-century components, and 38BU1692 with Late Archaic and Mississippian components.

PCI has completed Phase II testing of six sites located on Parris Island. Site 38BU924 consists of a Late Woodland to Mississippian lithic scatter and shell midden, and a historic artifact scatter. Site 38BU1571 represents a possible house site from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and was recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Sites 38BU1620 and 38BU1622 represent the remains of the Parris Island rear light beacon and the lightkeeper's house dating from 1881 to World War I, and were recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 38BU1624 is an aboriginal artifact scatter and shell midden with a historic artifact scatter. Site 38BU1633 is a Middle Woodland Deptford phase artifact scatter with an intact shell midden and has also been recommended as potentially NRHP eligible.

Field investigations by PCI are in progress at the Tabby Wall site (38BU162), also located on Parris Island. Ground penetrating radar (GPR) was used to locate a buried tabby wall and excavations have so far uncovered one corner of the structure. These remains were originally believed to be part of an antebellum home, but the possibility exists that portions of the sixteenth-century French Charlesfort or Spanish Santa Elena settlements were located in this area. A military midden dating to World War I was excavated in proximity to the early tabby structure.

Tennessee (submitted by Kevin E. Smith)

The following was compiled from abstracts of the 1999 Annual Meeting on Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology. Detailed abstracts and contact information for projects are located on the Tennessee Archaeology Net World Wide Web pages at <<http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith>>. In addition, information is provided there on smaller projects and major projects not submitting sufficient information for reporting here.

Survey Projects. E. Albertson (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. [PCI]) directed a 9,400-acre survey at Ft.

Campbell, Kentucky-Tennessee. The large number of identified sites range from Paleoindian encampments to an upland Mississippi period farmstead to several late historic rural domestic sites..

Testing Projects. D. Allen (DuVall & Associates, Inc. [DAI]) reported on three years of historical archaeology on the 18,000-acre Ames Plantation, a nineteenth-century slave and emergent tenant cotton plantation in southwest Tennessee. C. Bentz (University of Tennessee Transportation Center [UTTC]) tested a Civil War site (40Ld211) in Loudon County. Investigations identified eleven period features on "Button Hill," including a complex of earthworks protecting the railroad bridge and intact remains of "wintering huts." A. Bradbury (Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.) conducted test excavations at 40Sw346 at Fort Campbell, Stewart County. Artifact analysis of the single component Mississippian occupation (ca. AD 960) indicates a short-term limited activity loci for procurement of animal resources during the fall/winter months.

Major Excavation Projects. Todd M. Ahlman (University of Tennessee, Knoxville [UTK]) reported on the Tipton-Dixon site (40LD179), a multicomponent site including a Middle and Late Woodland upland campsite and several historic structures (ca. 1820-1960) relating to the first circuit-courthouse in Monroe County, an antebellum plantation, and several tenant houses.

Rick Alvey (UTTC) directed the excavation of 119 features at the Cheek site (40Ce28), Claiborne County. The Early Woodland component yielded seven radiocarbon dates ranging from 770-1170 BC, Swannanoa ceramics, and numerous projectile points/knives defined as the Powell River cluster. J. Simek and E. Pritchard (UTK) reported on discoveries in Hubbards Cave, Warren County, showing conclusively that prehistoric gypsum mining occurred in southern Tennessee on an impressive industrial scale. Native miners worked wall crusts for several miles below the ground surface and removed great quantities of sulfates. Radiocarbon dating implicates Early Woodland people in this endeavor, roughly contemporary with mining in the Mammoth/Salts Cave complex in Kentucky.

M. Dicks, C. Hazel, and S. McCorkle (DAI) reported on investigations at the Fewkes site (40Wm1), a Mississippian town near Brentwood, Williamson County. Recent investigations focused on the well-preserved remains of numerous domestic structures, associated activity areas, and palisade segments. S. Jones (DAI) conducted excavations at the Kelley's Battery site (40Dv392), a Mississippian village in Davidson County. Two formal stone-box cemeteries, numerous structures, and large pit features were investigated.

J. Galle and L. McKee (The Hermitage) reported on 1998 excavations of the First Hermitage, home to Andrew Jackson and family from 1804-1821 and subsequently a quartering area for slaves. Recent work focused on the interior of one standing cabin, the exterior of a second cabin, testing in outlying areas, and a magnetometer survey. A. Longmire (UTTC) reported on investigations of Westview Plantation (40Wm179) in Williamson County, an antebellum plantation dating ca. 1805-89. K.E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University) held the third season of investigations at Bledsoe's Station (40Su32), one of the first fortified Euroamerican and African-American settlements in Middle Tennessee (ca. 1783-1806). Five additional structures were identified on the basis of subfloor "root cellars" (bringing the total to twelve) and the palisade ditch enclosing the site was identified and investigated.

Other. A. Buchner (PCI) reported on multidisciplinary investigations during the Ridley Graveyard (40Wm208) relocation project. The Ridley Graveyard is an unmarked African-American burial site used from ca. 1880 to 1940. A total of 47 burials was excavated, examined in a field lab, and reburied. Detailed analysis of the coffin hardware was conducted, along with experimental OCR dating and the use of oral, archival, and biocultural data (recovered by E. Breitburg, Tennessee Division of Archaeology [TDOA]). S. Carlson (University of Arkansas) and W. Lawrence (TDOA) reported on an interdisciplinary project to date the New Madrid seismic zone using radiocarbon assays from the Lindamood Site (40Lk5), a large Late Woodland/Emergent Mississippian village.

Surface collections of temporally diagnostic ceramics from sites both inside and outside the meander have been used to constrain the age of the meander's terminal position.

N. Fielder (TDOA) reported on the discovery of thirty black powder-filled cannonballs, an unfinished cannon, pig iron, foundry sand, and other materials during construction of a building in downtown Nashville. Archival research relates the finds to a foundry operation. Samuel D. Smith (TDOA) provided an update on historic period pottery research in Tennessee.

In the late 1970s the TDOA conducted the first statewide survey of late eighteenth- to early twentieth-century southern pottery manufacturing sites (163 Tennessee operations were identified). The 1979 publication served as the catalyst for an information exchange network composed of archaeologists, local historians, genealogists, and ceramic collectors. Subsequently, additional potteries were discovered, a few kiln sites became the subjects of salvage

excavations, and more was learned about the wares produced in both small and large manufacturing establishments. A much expanded revision of the original publication is planned.

L.P. Sullivan (New York State Museum) and T. Baumann (University of Missouri, St. Louis) presented a preliminary seriation of ceramics from the Dallas Phase (ca. AD 1300-1600), the major Late Mississippian complex in the Upper Tennessee Valley. Modeled after Steponaitis's Moundville study, their analysis correlates suites of attributes with early, middle, and late segments of the Dallas Phase to track culture change. M.C. Tuttle (Panamerican Maritime L.L.C.) reported on remote sensing and diver investigations of the Civil War Battle of Johnsonville site. Submerged under Kentucky Lake, research was conducted to locate remnants of naval vessels lost by the Union during a raid by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest in 1864. Twelve magnetic anomalies and side scan sonar images were chosen for diving operations. Although no direct evidence of Civil War era vessels was obtained, three identified watercraft were of historical interest in examination of the evolution of Tennessee River watercraft.

* * * *

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Maryland Historical Trust

(submitted by Maureen Kavenaugh and Dennis C. Curry)

A new publication, *GIS and Archeology: A Demonstration CD-ROM*, was originally produced as part of a grant project funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and is now available for purchase. The CD-ROM contains demonstration projects illustrating potential research uses of the GIS, including historic map manipulation; spatial analysis of specific archaeological site types; lithic analyses by region; and integration of archival, database, and inventory information within a visual context. Teachers and professors should find the CD-ROM useful as a tool for teaching computer applications in historic preservation.

The CD-ROM is available for \$10.00 (shipping and handling included), made payable to "MHT GIS/DHCD," from Maryland Historical Trust GIS/DHCD, Division of Finance/Central Cashier, P.O. Box 500, Crownsville, MD 21032-0500.

* * * *

University Press of Florida

Two new titles have recently been published in the "Southeastern Classics in Archaeology, Anthropology,

and History" series edited by Jerald T. Milanich. *Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors*, by John R. Swanton (ISBN: 0-8130-1635-5, 508 pages, paper, \$29.95) and *Space and Time Perspective in Northern St. Johns Archeology, Florida*, by John M. Goggin (ISBN: 0-8130-1634-7, 192 pages, paper, \$29.95) are available from the University Press of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079 <[www:http://nersp.nerdc.ufl.edu/~upf](http://nersp.nerdc.ufl.edu/~upf)>.

* * * *

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.

(submitted by Brett Donahue)

EDR has recently completed a two-year project of digitizing Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of 12,000 U.S. cities and towns dating back to 1866. Researchers can now search this digital library by latitude and longitude for map coverage. If Sanborn maps are available for your location, 18x22-inch prints can be obtained in 3-5 business days. For more information, contact EDR at 800-352-0050 or at <www.edrnet.com>.

* * * *

The Archeological Society of Maryland

(submitted by Elizabeth Hughes)

In *Feast of the Dead: Aboriginal Ossuaries in Maryland*, Dennis C. Curry has compiled data from Maryland's three dozen known ossuaries and examines them from an archaeological perspective. These communal graves date from ca. AD 1400 to the time of European contact. Curry's analysis sheds light on late prehistoric Algonkian burial rituals, belief systems, and social status.

Copies of this volume (ISBN 878399-72-1, 120 pages, paper, \$15.00; add postage and handling fee of \$3.50 for first copy, \$1.00 for each additional copy) can be obtained from the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc., 4302 Crow Rock Road, Myersville, MD 21773-8826.

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