



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

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SEAC NEWS & NOTICES

SEAC 2000

After an absence of over 20 years, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is returning to Georgia. And where else in Georgia, but Macon? In many respects, SEAC has its roots in Macon. The WPA-sponsored archaeology conducted at the Macon Plateau site was an important catalyst for the formation of the organization in the late 1930s, and many of the organization's founders were trained there. So important was Macon in the early days of SEAC that in 1953 it was proposed that Ocmulgee National Monument be adopted as the SEAC home base. From 1955 to 1971 the annual meeting was held in Macon every other year.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held from November 8th to 11th at the Crowne Plaza Macon, just three short blocks from over 35 eating and drinking establishments. Although many of you may still remember Macon as it was in 1971 when the last SEAC was held there, it is now a vibrant city that is home to over 150,000 people. It boasts a lively local music scene, a variety of cultural attractions, such as the Georgia Music Hall of Fame, the Georgia Sports Hall of Fame, the Tubman African-American Museum, and of course Ocmulgee National Monument, as well as some of the best barbecue in the South.

This year's program is another full one, with over 250 papers and posters. In addition to 12 general sessions, there are 14 symposia in the program, and these cover topics such as Mississippian iconography, upland settlements around Cahokia, rock art, and the Dog Island Shipwreck survey. Also included among the symposia are several overview sessions covering Georgia prehistory, South Carolina Mississippian and Historic Native

Americans, the coasts of Georgia and Northeast Florida, the Muscle Shoals area, Southwest Virginia, the Cairo Lowlands, and the Sandhills of North Carolina. Also among the symposia are sessions organized in honor of long-time Southeastern archaeologists Patricia K. Galloway, H. Trawick Ward, and James W. Hatch.

SEAC 2000 also will include several special events. Wednesday evening the Student Affairs Committee will hold the first annual student reception, which is designed to encourage interaction between students and long-standing members of SEAC. Refreshments will be provided. After the papers on Thursday afternoon, the Student Affairs Committee will hold two workshops: *Strategies for Giving Conference Papers and Posters* and *Career Opportunities for Archaeologists and How to Write an Effective Vita*. Contact Dawn Ramsey (Jaguar_Night@msn.com) to sign up.

Later Thursday evening a reception and the Great Spirits competition will be held at the Georgia Music Hall of Fame, a short walk from the hotel. The reception is sponsored by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, and will include food and drink as well as access to the Hall of Fame's exhibits on Georgia musicians. In keeping with the musical theme, the reception also will include a live jam session featuring various archaeo-musicians. If you would like to join the jam, contact Dean Wood at southres@aol.com or (706) 569-7233 for more information. For those interested in entering their favorite local spirit into the Great Spirits competition, contact Rob Benson at bengroovy@aol.com or (706) 546-1850.

The special events continue Friday evening with the Keynote Address, *German Moravians: Cultural and Racial Alienation in the 18th and 19th Century Town of Salem, North Carolina*, presented by Leland Ferguson of the University of South Carolina. This will be followed by the traditional SEAC Dance, featuring the live music of

Gravity's Rimm. If that isn't enough to bring you to Macon, the Society for Georgia Archaeology and Ocmulgee National Monument are sponsoring tours of the Macon Plateau site on Saturday afternoon after the papers. Don't miss the chance to see one of the Southeast's most impressive Mississippian mound centers and its famous earth lodge. Free transportation will be available. Following the tours, an authentic Georgia barbecue will be held at the site, featuring food from the renowned Fresh Air Barbecue. Tickets for the barbecue must be purchased in advance (**by October 30, 2000**) for \$10. Make your checks out to SEAC 2000 and send them to Adam King, PO Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809.

For details about the hotel, transportation and meeting registration, please log on to the SEAC website. For any other information, contact Adam King (aking@sc.edu), Jennifer King (ajk196@aol.com) or Keith Stephenson (stephensonk@sc.edu). A few more volunteers are needed to help staff the meeting, so any students interested in having their registration fee waived in exchange for a few hours of work should contact Keith Stephenson.

We hope to see you in Macon!

SEAC OFFICERS' REPORTS

Secretary's Report

Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 2000 SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MID-YEAR MEETING

The 2000 mid-year meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Vernon J. Knight, Jr. at 6:05 PM, April 6, 2000, at the Philadelphia Marriott in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In attendance were David G. Anderson, Eugene M. Futato, Jeffrey L. Hantman, Ed Jackson, Richard W. Jefferies, Jay K. Johnson, Adam King, Jennifer King, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., John O'Hear, Dawn Ramsey, Kenneth E. Sassaman, John F. Scarry, Keith Stephenson, Gregory A. Waselkov, and Paul D. Welch.

President Knight opened the meeting by reminding executives of a recent decision that was rendered via email vote regarding additional subvention of C. B.

Moore volumes. At the 1999 Executive Meeting in Pensacola, the Publications Committee presented a proposal from the University of Alabama Press for SEAC subvention of three additional C. B. Moore volumes (Southern and Central Alabama; Tennessee, Green, and Ohio rivers; and Louisiana and Arkansas expeditions). The proposal requested that SEAC earmark financial surplus from the next three SEAC meetings to subvene these three volumes. At the Pensacola meeting the Publications Committee recommended that SEAC approve this proposal, but the vote was tabled until all executives had sufficient time to review it. President Knight emailed the proposal to all executives on November 24, 1999. A call to vote on a motion to accept the proposal was made by President Knight via email on December 21, 1999. Discussion ensued among executives via SEAC's web site discussion list. Of the eight eligible voting members, six voted to accept the proposal and two abstained. Secretary Sassaman conveyed the results via email to President Knight on January 17, 2000 and indicated that this business would be included in the minutes of the 1999 Executive Meeting. Having failed to do so, Secretary Sassaman includes this business here as an addendum to the 1999 minutes.

Reports of Officers

Secretary Sassaman noted that the minutes of the 1999 SEAC Year-End Meeting would be published shortly in the April 2000 issue of the *Newsletter*. A draft of the minutes was distributed earlier to executives via email. A motion to accept the minutes was seconded by Greg Waselkov and passed unanimously.

Treasurer John Scarry presented a brief Treasurer's Report. John reported that SEAC's books were in the process of being audited. The only problem noted was that SEAC record-keeping in Excel rendered auditing difficult. Accordingly, John purchased QuickBooks accounting software and is uploading our records. In the future the treasurer will simply hand the auditor a diskette with our files. John also noted that dues reminders will be issued shortly, and that CDs that reached term last year were reinvested. Finally, John was happy to announce that Adam King has agreed to accept a nomination for Treasurer-Elect.

Editor Greg Waselkov reported that he received from previous editor Bob Mainfort five manuscripts accepted for publication and was working on the production of his first issue of *Southeastern Archaeology* (Volume 19[1]). Since January Greg has received six additional manuscripts for

review; one has been accepted, two rejected, and three are still under review. Greg expressed concern about the low rate of submissions. He is working with Allen Press to convert production from the PageMaker format used by Bob to the Quark format with which Greg is familiar. Greg is also negotiating with the press to add color to the journal cover, at no additional charge, he noted.

Newsletter Editor Jeff Hantman reported that his first issue of the *Newsletter* was nearing completion. A draft of it was presented to the board for inspection. He noted that some additional editing was needed to pare down overly long current research reports. Jeff also raised concerns about access to mailing labels, printing costs, and standards for submitting material via email. Discussion ensued about the current research section. Jeff noted that state liaisons for current research were very prompt in delivering material, although a couple of states were missing and some reports too long.

Associate Editor for Sales Eugene Futato reported that sales of back issues continues to be strong. He delivered to the Treasurer \$500.00 of revenue, mostly from sales of complete sets of back issues of *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Reports of Standing Committees

Publications Committee

Publications Committee under the leadership of Greg Waselkov presented a proposal to revive the Special Publications series. Committee members (D. G. Anderson, P. Drooker, and T. R. Kidder) agreed on the following points: reviving special publications is desirable if the series has broad appeal to the members and meets level of interest and quality of the journal; submissions should undergo peer review; little enthusiasm exists for publication by SEAC of site reports, although edited collections, monographs, and reprints of out-of-print publications all generated interest. Regarding the latter Greg recommended that out-of-print publications be posted on the SEAC web site in Adobe Acrobat format.

Greg commented on the need to solicit proposals from symposia organizers and others for the special publications series. With so much opportunity to publish with university presses in the region, SEAC needs to target likely contributors well in advance of the meetings. Greg and the committee recommended that one symposium each year be earmarked as a "special"

symposium whose organizers agree to submit the collected papers for possible publication in the series. Discussion ensued about how to get the word out to members about this initiative. Greg agreed to provide an announcement for the next issue of the *Newsletter*.

Discussion followed on aspects of the proposal involving funding. Most agreed that special publications ought to be provided to members at no additional dues cost. The proposal originally stated that the estimated \$7500.00 cost per special publication could initially be absorbed by the Working Fund and then annual conference surpluses. Ken Sassaman pointed out that funding cannot be tied to annual meeting because SEAC has never used the meeting to generate revenue. The proposal was amended to avoid this issue. One other minor amendment was made and then Greg moved to accept the proposal. After being seconded by Dick Jefferies the motion carried unanimously.

Native American Liaison Committee

In the absence of Native American Liaison Committee Chair Pat Galloway, President Knight reported that the committee now has in place an interview instrument and is entering into negotiations with the Seminoles for a pilot interview project, which Bill Marquardt agreed to conduct at SEAC's request. In an email message to President Knight, Pat indicated that George Sabo is prepared to undertake an interview with the Caddos, John O'Hear with the Chickasaws, and Skip Stewart-Abernathy with the Oklahoma Cherokees. Pat mentioned that she recently heard from Anne Rogers, who is interested in conducting an interview with the Eastern Cherokees. President Knight asked if anyone would object to moving forward with one of these other projects in the event the Seminole interview is delayed. No one objected.

Students Affairs Committee

Chair of the Student Affairs Committee Dawn Ramsey reported on the committee's efforts to enlist campus representatives. Seven representatives were on board at the time of the mid-year meeting and another four are pending. Representatives from some key southeastern schools were still needed. Dawn also reported on plans for two workshops at the 2000 SEAC meeting in Macon. Dawn is organizing "Career Opportunities for Archaeologists and How to Write an Effective Vita," and "Useful Tips on Presenting a Paper and Poster" is being organized by Chris Rodning. The committee is also planning a student

reception for Wednesday evening at the Macon meeting. All students and professionals are invited.

Investment and Finance Committee

Representing the Investment and Finance Committee, Paul Welch reported on recent efforts to rebalance the Life Fund investments. Two weeks prior to the mid-year meeting market fluctuations had taken one of four mutual funds below its target allocation. The committee agreed to move funds to remedy the imbalance but in the interim the fund bounced back to its target allocation. Thus the committee recommended no action at this time. Paul noted that some time over the next year SEAC may want to consider moving funds from the growing money market account into equity funds, as it is the policy of the Life Fund to invest in equities.

Old Business

Funding Editorial Office

President Knight reviewed the deliberations over funding the editorial office, a discussion that took place among executives through SEAC's web site. In short, the proposal, initiated by Bob Mainfort, was to allocate an additional \$5000.00 annually to the editor's office to support production of the journal. Treasurer Scarry weighed in last in the discussion with notice that an annual allocation of this size would put operative expenses over the annual revenue from dues alone. President Knight asked if anyone wanted to put the proposal in the form of a motion. Editor Greg Waselkov suggested that an editorial subsidy would help in the future to broaden the range of candidates for the office, but that additional funding was not presently necessary. No one offered a motion and no other discussion ensued.

Annual Meetings

Program Chair, Adam King, announced that everything is moving ahead smoothly for the 2000 meeting in Macon. He indicated that forms for abstracts and registration will be posted on the web for the first time, but members will still have to mail hard copy of forms to him even if they choose to submit electronically. Leland Ferguson will give the keynote address on his work at Old Salem in North Carolina. The Great Spirits reception will take place at the Georgia Music Hall of Fame. A Saturday tour of Ocmulgee National Monument is being

arranged. Keith Stephenson and Jennifer King are local arrangements chairs for the meeting.

President Knight reviewed the terms of a pending contract with the Chattanooga Marriott for the 2001 SEAC meeting, November 14-18. Discussion ensued about the size of the projected room blocks, particularly the overly large block (250 rooms) set aside for Saturday night. Those with previous experience running meetings recommended that the Saturday block be reduced. Nick Honerkamp is Local Arrangements Chair and Lynne Sullivan is Program Chair. The rate for single and double rooms will be \$92.00/night.

John O'Hear reported on plans for the 2002 SEAC in Biloxi, Mississippi. The brand new Beau Rivage beachfront resort is the proposed venue. After some discussion about room rates and meeting times, a motion to move forward with this proposal was made by Ken Sassaman, seconded by John Scarry and passed unanimously.

President Knight called for suggestions for meeting venues for 2003 and beyond. Executives suggested looking into a meeting in Charlotte. Other suggestions from the members are always welcomed.

Hearing no response to a call for new business, President Jim Knight adjourned the meeting at 7:15 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Positions Open

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Research Laboratories of Archaeology invites application for a Research Archaeologist position. Must have experience in eastern U.S. archaeology, with strong interests in North Carolina archaeology. Ph.D. preferred. Duties will include research, public education, and curation of archaeological collections. Will also help train undergraduate and graduate students in archaeological laboratory and field methods. For full consideration, applications must arrive by January 15, 2001. Send application letter, c.v., and names of three references to Search Committee, Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120. EOE/AEE.

Waring Archaeological Laboratory, State University of West Georgia

Applications are invited for the position of Laboratory Supervisor/Coordinator at the State University of West Georgia. A Bachelor's degree in Anthropology or a closely related field is required; a Master's degree is preferred. Applicants must have at least three years of work experience, including supervisory responsibilities, in an archaeological laboratory as well as substantial archaeological field experience. This position requires a thorough understanding of 36CFR79 (Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections) and the successful applicant will be expected to maintain professional training and certification as required to meet state and federal archaeological curation standards. The Laboratory Supervisor is responsible for collection management and routine laboratory operations. Duties include coordinating and supervising all curation and conservation procedures, monitoring curated collections, maintaining curation and laboratory records, supervising student workers, facilitating professional research use of collections, and participating in public-outreach educational programs. Other duties as assigned by the Laboratory Director.

This is a full-time, professional staff position with an excellent benefits package. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience. The starting salary range for Laboratory Supervisor (requires Bachelor's Degree) is \$22,901-\$26,336. The starting salary for Laboratory Coordinator (requires Master's Degree) is @29,224-\$33,607. The anticipated beginning date for this appointment is January 1, 2001. Applicants should send a letter of interest that summarizes employment history and qualifications, an up-to-date Curriculum Vitae, and the names (with addresses and telephone numbers) of three professional references by November 15, 2000 to: Department of Human Resources, State University of West Georgia, 1600 Maple Street, Carrollton, GA 30118. REFERENCE JOB #0123.

University of Oklahoma, Department of Anthropology

The University of Oklahoma Department of Anthropology invites applications for a tenured (or tenure-track) position as Associate or Assistant Professor in the archaeology of eastern North America to begin in

August 2001. Rank and salary are commensurate with experience. Ph.D. in anthropology with a specialization in archaeology, external grants and publications commensurate with rank, and evidence of research in the archaeology of eastern North America are required. Evidence of research in the Southeastern US and/or hierarchical societies is preferred. OU is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. The University has a policy of being responsive to the needs of dual-career couples. Send a letter of interest, vita, and names of three references by November 1 to Chair, Archaeology Search Committee, Dept. of Anthropology, 455 W. Lindsey, Rm. 521, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. We will be interviewing at the American Anthropological Association meetings. Applications will be considered until the position is filled.

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

Southern Illinois University Carbondale announces a tenure track position in archaeology for an Eastern Woodlands specialist, rank open, starting in August 2001. For full details see <http://www.siu.edu/~anthro/position.html> or contact: Search Committee Chair (tthomas@siu.edu), Department of Anthropology, SIUC, Carbondale, IL 62901-4502. SIUC is an AA/EOE.

Research Note

Neal Trubowitz at Peabody Museum

Starting September 1, 2000, Neal L. Trubowitz will spend a year as the Hrdy Visiting Research Curator in North American Archaeology at the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Harvard University. His research project, "Smoking Pipes: An Archaeological Measure of Native American Cultural Stability and Survival in Eastern North America, A.D. 1500 to 1850," will expand upon prior work he did on the Great Lakes-Riverine Region. That research showed the retention of traditional smoking pipes during the eighteenth century reflected the stability or survival of Native American cultural traditions while they adopted analogous European trade goods in substitution for other Native technology.

He will be studying both Native American and European sites with pipes in the Peabody collection, and will also have some time to visit other institutions to study pertinent collections. He would appreciate hearing from those with relevant regional time frame provenienced collections or

references, including sites with Native American stone and clay pipes, European white clay and metal pipes, and/or the European pipe tomahawk, which was developed specifically for trade and gifts to Native Americans.

He can be reached at the Peabody Museum, or at 51 Argilla Road, Andover, MA 01810-4725, (978) 749-9774, or rosenwitz@juno.com (e-mail without attachments).

McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Opens New Exhibition

A new permanent exhibition, *Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Tennessee*, opened on September 23, 2000, at the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. This exhibit occupies 3,200 square feet on the main floor of the museum. Visitors will enter from the lobby through an introductory walkway where a large topographic map of Tennessee reveals through fiberoptic lights the many excavated sites that form the database for the story about to be told. Premiere artifacts representing each of the cultural periods that make up the 12,000+ years of Native American occupation set the stage for the spectacular collections that await within the main exhibit space.

Pull-out study drawers permit the visitor to learn more about specific kinds of artifacts, such as projectile points, pottery, pipes and trade beads and other topics including plant domestication, mound building and cave art. Glass covered cases sunk into the floor recreate excavated archaeological contexts including chipping debris from stone tool manufacture, a rock-filled hearth, an Archaic period dog burial and Woodland period postholes. A scale model of the 600 year old village of Toqua can be explored with a fiberoptic key. Two exceptional discoveries are also exhibited, including the Duck River cache of 46 chipped stone ceremonial implements and an authentic 32.5 foot long dugout canoe. A historic section focuses on the Cherokee and a video addresses the complex events and issues of Euroamerican settlement and the impact and response of the native peoples. The video and other displays illustrate how these cultures continue enriching Tennessee and the nation. One of the visual highlights of the exhibit is five life-size color murals by the nationally known muralist, Greg Harlin. These are arranged around the gallery in each of five

cultural periods providing dramatic glimpses into the past.

The exhibition was designed and fabricated by Design Craftsman, Inc. in close consultation with archaeologists from the McClung Museum and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Department of Anthropology, an external group of advisors and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Arkansas Archaeology Week

Arkansas Archaeology Week is scheduled for October 21-29, 2000. This year's theme is "A Necessity of Life: Clothing." The Arkansas Archaeological Survey has posted pages on their website about Archaeology Week which can be viewed at <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/archinfo/archweek.html>.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Alabama

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The University of Alabama's Dust Cave field school for undergraduates directed by Boyce Driskell completed its 10th season in early August (www.dustcave.ua.edu). Located in the northwest part of the state, Dust Cave was occupied by some of Alabama's earliest peoples. Radiocarbon dates (uncorrected) place occupations from about 10,500 to 5,200 rybp. Because of its protected environment, relatively dry conditions, and low visibility to vandals, the cave's deposits are remarkably well preserved and stratified. While areas of the cave remain undisturbed, other areas have suffered from bioturbation. Even so, geoarchaeological investigations by Paul Goldberg (Boston University), Sarah Sherwood (Middle Tennessee State University), and most recently, Lara Homsey (University of Pittsburgh) have defined and described over 200 stratigraphic units within the cave thus far.

Organic remains are exceptionally well preserved. The deposits contain literally hundreds of thousands of bones and fragments. A sample of the faunal remains were analyzed and reported by Jennifer Grover earlier and more recently by Renee Walker (Skidmore College) and Nick Richardson (University of Washington). Kandi Detwiler

(University of North Carolina) analyzed some of the numerous flotation samples for botanical remains. Together, these studies indicate reliance on a broad range of subsistence resources during the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene. Large mammals are poorly represented in relation to other species, a result at least in part due to the preservation of deposits. Small animals, particularly aquatic species, dominate the faunal assemblages. This is particularly pronounced for the Late Paleoindian Quad/Beaver Lake component, a basal unit of some 70 cm average thickness across the extent of the cave entrance chamber floor. The lithic tool assemblages, samples of which were analyzed by Scott Meeks (University of Alabama) and Asa Randall (University of Florida), are typical for each of the components from the Late Paleoindian to the latest, Seven Mile Island phase component.

Expedition 22 completed its second summer of research at historic Fort Morgan with a hands-on education program designed primarily for high school students and co-sponsored by the Museum of Natural History at the University of Alabama and the Alabama Historical Commission. Archaeology was directed by George Shorter of the University of South Alabama. Fort Morgan, named for the Revolutionary War hero Daniel Morgan, was completed in 1833 at the entrance of Mobile Bay. During the Civil War, the fort saw action when Admiral Farragut issued his famous declaration, "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!" as the Union fleet stormed past the fort during the Battle of Mobile Bay. The old fort was decommissioned at the end of WWII. In the 1950s this historic site was given to the State of Alabama, and it is now administered by the Alabama Historical Commission and open to the public.

Research focused on the Citadel, a barracks building in the middle of the fort that burned during the Battle of Mobile Bay in August 1864. The Citadel was an unusual ten-sided building with brick walls as thick as those of the fort and three tiers of rifle firing ports intended as a last defense. Yet its main weakness, which proved to be a fatal flaw, was its wooden roof. All except three wings of the Citadel burned during the siege. During Expedition 21 in 1999, a block excavation was begun to locate one of the Citadel's additions, which was begun in 1849 and designed primarily to contain "privies in case of a siege." Brick foundation walls from the addition, part of the original Citadel, and a substantial brick privy pit were uncovered. This year's Expedition 22 continued the previous investigations. Craig Sheldon (Auburn

University at Montgomery) generously volunteered two weeks of his time to supervise the excavation of the privy, which measured about 5 by 10 feet and over 4 feet deep. Although some privy artifacts date to the Civil War period, most material is associated with post-war occupations indicating the privy remained in use for a long period, possibly until the completion of the large adjacent concrete battery in 1898. Excavations also revealed rough brick paving and an elaborate brick drainage system. An archaeological monograph and a popular booklet about the fort's history and these excavations will be produced by the University of South Alabama.

In March of 2000, University of South Alabama archaeologists Bonnie Gums, Debi Lawrence, Sarah Mattics, and Glenn Roberts, assisted by nearly 100 volunteers from local communities, completed a shovel test survey of Pond Spring, an antebellum and postbellum plantation located in northwest Alabama. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places and administered by the Alabama Historical Commission, Pond Spring is a 50-acre state park with standing structures including a ca. 1818 dogtrot log cabin, the 1830s Sherrod family home, and the 1870s home of the well-known Confederate General Joe Wheeler. Two planter family cemeteries and an African-American cemetery are also at Pond Spring. The archaeological survey revealed significant and extensive prehistoric occupations from the Archaic through Mississippian periods, which includes four distinct prehistoric sites, one of which centers around a small earthen mound. Evidence of the plantation was concentrated in the few acres surrounding the historic homes and outbuildings. The buried archaeological remains of possibly three plantation structures and numerous historic features were encountered in shovel tests.

Florida

Compiled by Nancy White, University of South Florida

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The Florida Site File is working to put its information into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The work was supported by two ISTE/Transportation Enhancement grants from the Federal Highway Administration, administered by the Florida Department of Transportation. Historical cemeteries, historical bridges, and (soon) historical districts have been added to the archaeological site and standing structure forms. For more on the Florida Site File, see <http://www.dos.state.fl.us/dhr/msf>.

Karen Walker, Donna Ruhl, Tanya Peres, and Lesley Martin are completing the first year of a multi-year project to analyze, catalog, and curate archeological collections produced by the Southeast Archeological Center's 1982-1984 survey of the Everglades National Park. The project emphasizes the analysis of fine-screened archeobiological samples but also relies on pottery analysis and radiocarbon dates for chronological control. Our goal is to reconstruct environmental and human histories of the ENP as they are materially manifested in the landscape, with emphasis on the dynamic relationships between the two. Tracing human-environment relations within the ENP is relevant to today's issues of restoration and global warming. The Everglades project operates under a Cooperative Agreement between the National Park Service's SEAC (and ENP) and the Florida Museum of Natural History (Environmental Archaeology Laboratory and Randell Research Center).

In 1999, Janus Research began a cultural resource assessment survey of the proposed Gulfstream Natural Gas System Pipeline. The corridor consists of a main line extending from the Gulf coast in Manatee County to south of Lake Okeechobee in Palm Beach County, and laterals extending through Polk, Osceola, and St. Lucie Counties. To date, 39 historic resources, including 20th century vernacular buildings, a ranch complex, canals, railroad corridors, cemeteries, windmills, churches, and a pole barn, have been identified. One hundred prehistoric archaeological sites, including isolated lithic finds, lithic and ceramic scatters, middens, and earthworks associated with the Paleoindian through pre-contact periods are also included. Of particular interest is a newly identified midden (8HG965) located in a hammock to the west of the Daugherty site (8HG3), an earthwork complex with several large sand mounds, a village area, associated midden, and at least one circular borrow pit. Preliminary testing suggests this midden dates to the late Fort Center Period (AD 200-800) and Fort Center Period III (AD 600-1400). Testing also indicates that, although some limited tool production took place at this site, it largely functioned as a household or small communal midden. The proximity of this midden to the Daugherty sites, as well as the preliminary dates, suggests an association with the earthwork complex.

Janus Research is also developing a cultural resource management plan that uses a new GIS application for the Florida Dept. of Transportation, District 6. Numerous state and local agencies, departments, organizations and preservation groups were canvassed and asked to contribute their data to this project. Protocols have been established to streamline Department tasks and administer

data updates through the use of a multidisciplinary GIS/Cultural Resources project team, with the goals of early identification of known resources, reduction of required project planning time and costs.

Thomas E. Penders, of Penders Consulting Services, conducted an archaeological potential study for the Titusville Environmental Commission, to update their Historic Preservation Ordinance. Penders Consulting Services has completed an archaeological reconnaissance survey and assisted in writing a grant proposal in a partnership with Ecoes Consulting, Inc. for the City of Cocoa, Florida. The project was a 365-acre tract of land designated for lake restoration and improvements for recreational use. Penders Consulting is also conducting historical research for the Friends of the Enchanted Forest in Titusville. The focus is upon the Addison Canal, an early twentieth century construction that began at the St. Johns River and ended in failure before reaching the Indian River. The second part of the research is the Hernandez Trail, a Second Seminole War trail that may be located within the boundaries of the Enchanted Forest.

Nancy White led the University of South Florida field school and local volunteers in test excavations at three sites in northwest Florida during summer 2000. At Yon mound and Village site (8Li2) on the middle Apalachicola River, the goal was to recover materials for better dating of Lamar ceramics, which have still not been categorized as pre- or post-contact (or both) in this valley. Along the upper Apalachicola, the Thick Greenbriar site (8Ja417) was investigated to recover more evidence for the hypothesized early contact period occupation. At both sites a few tiny metal fragments associated with the late prehistoric Fort Walton and Lamar materials have yet to be categorized as either recent intrusions or sixteenth-century evidence. On the Gulf Coast, they worked at Richardson's Hammock site (8Gu10), a whelk and conch shell midden and burial mound situated on the shore of salty St. Joseph Bay. White and USF Public Archaeology graduate student Mary Beth Fitts directed testing in both the larger, southern, Fort Walton occupation area and the more northerly Middle Woodland (Swift Creek-early Weeden Island) midden next to the burial mound. One feature was an arc of nested sunray venus clamshells (that had to have been from a child playing!). Yet relatively few shell tools were recovered, perhaps because stone raw material is easily available. Numerous black postmolds in the sugar-white sand indicated repeated and/or intensive use of the site over at least a millennium. Farther to the east along this barrier spit formation on the west side of the lower Apalachicola delta, a similar midden site was recorded. The Lighthouse Bayou site consists of the same kind of large whelks and conchs in rich black midden soil, but distributed in discrete piles, each

only a couple meters in diameter, over the landscape. Perhaps it represents less intensive and separable occupation deposits.

Kentucky

Compiled by James P. Fenton, Wilbur Smith Associates
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Environment and Archaeology, LLC conducted a cultural resource survey in Boone County for the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport. During the survey of the approximately 1,760 acres, Laura Clifford and Marina Mozzi identified a total of 30 archaeological sites and 67 isolated finds. Of these, eight sites have been determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. David Breetzke of *Environment and Archaeology, LLC* is scheduled to begin archaeological evaluations of these eight sites early this fall.

Dr. Don Linebaugh of the University of Kentucky, Program for Archaeological Research reports a wide range of projects around the Commonwealth of Kentucky including a data recovery project at the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Lincoln County, several Phase I projects, and Phase II testing at prehistoric sites in Jefferson and Menifee County. Dr. Chris Begley joined the staff as a Project Director in May. Shawn Phillips was hired as Project Director for the cemetery project. The Program staff continues to finish some long overdue project reports including the Lextran Phase III, Boone County Mound Survey, and Phase II Testing at the Big South Fork.

The Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery is a rural family cemetery (68 grave shafts) that spans Kentucky's early settlement period to the first quarter of the twentieth century. This project is funded by the Lincoln County Fiscal Court, Kentucky Division of Fish and Wildlife, and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The archaeological fieldwork, which is currently almost completed, entails full documentation and removal of gravestones and burials. Thus far, variation in gravestone manufacture, cemetery layout, and interment style provide fascinating insights into research questions on mortuary practice transitions in North America that includes the New Republic, the Victorian Period, and the Progressive Era. Headstone dates, with legible birth and death epitaph inscriptions, range from 1767 to 1922. All gravestones

have been documented and removed to storage and three quarters of the graves have been excavated and transported to the University of Kentucky Program for Archaeological Research laboratory for analysis.

Laboratory research for the project will include analysis of textiles, coffin hardware, coffin wood, and skeletal remains. In addition, genealogical and social historical research will be undertaken to glean contextual data for the final analysis. The data will be pooled for a biocultural analysis that considers the unique development of multiple generations of the original Vardeman family and the state of life in rural Kentucky in comparison to other nineteenth-century populations. Once the research is completed, the cemetery will be restored, near the original location, in an area safe from disturbance. The goal of restoration is to place all the gravestones and burials in the same configuration in which they were originally found. The restoration and re-interment is planned to take place within the next two years.

Nancy O'Malley continues to work on a draft report detailing the results of Lextran excavations conducted in 1988 by the University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment (now the Program for Archaeological Research) under the supervision of Drs. Steve and Kim McBride.

Integration of the documentary data with the archaeological findings resulted in some unexpected changes in the reconstruction of the house lots histories. The Abram Drake house, originally thought to have been the Drake family's primary residence, was found, through additional documentary research, to have been rented out, and may possibly have housed Drake's apprentices in the tailoring trade. This finding in turn altered the interpretation of the material culture associated with the early nineteenth-century deposits on the lot. Another unexpected finding concerned the Free Betty Young house lot. Preliminary documentary research suggested that Betty Young had lived in the shotgun style house that was shown on the 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map. Archaeological excavations indicated that the shotgun style house was a replacement structure and that Betty Young had lived in a smaller domicile with a basement kitchen. Her house was torn down sometime after it was acquired in 1844 by Benjamin Blincoe. Part of the cellar fill was dominated by large quantities of locally made red clay earthenware that may have been produced by High Street potter Robert Campbell. The discovery of these deposits made possible a more detailed look at aspects of the local redware pottery

industry, as well as the material culture of a free black woman in the early nineteenth century.

Dr. Gwynn Henderson is finishing her report on the results of the Boone County Mound Survey completed in 1996. Dan Davis has completed a draft of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Areas Phase I survey work (Four Roads and Terry Cemetery Rd.) and is now hard at work on the Phase II report (fieldwork for both were completed under the direction of Dr. Tom Sussenbach). Dr. Kim McBride completed the final report for the historic context of the Big South Fork region, and it was submitted in January 2000.

Dr. Christopher Begley recently completed a Phase I survey of a six-mile pipeline right-of-way near Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Seven previously unreported sites were identified, including four small prehistoric lithic scatters and three multi-component sites with historic and prehistoric occupations.

Dr. Begley is currently completing excavations in Louisville at Site 15JF668 along River Road, a project funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The site contains one of the few Mississippian period deposits known for the Falls of the Ohio area, which formed part of the boundary between the Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultures during the late prehistoric period.

Dan Davis and crew have recently completed fieldwork on several Phase I projects and a Phase II testing of a multicomponent prehistoric site (16MF632) in Menifee County (funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet). Phase II evaluation at the site consisted of systematic surface collection, hand excavation of test units, and mechanical stripping of plowzone. Thirty-two cultural features were identified; nine were completely excavated. Artifacts recovered consist of debitage, several prehistoric tools, diagnostic projectile points (n=24), and prehistoric potsherds (n=26). A small quantity of historic materials dating from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries was also recovered. Prehistoric diagnostic artifacts dating to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric were present in the assemblage. The primary occupation of Site 15MF632 appears to have occurred during the terminal Late Woodland.

The Lexington Office of Wilbur Smith Associates continued research initiatives commenced last year. Susan Andrews is finalizing the vessel analysis of a small farmstead settled by about 1790 and abandoned by about

1840. The domestic ceramics, as well as other artifacts, indicate that even at this early phase of colonization, settlers retained strong links with the broader commercial markets in the coastal east and south. Research being finalized by Jack Rossen at Ithaca College shows the occurrence of prehistoric/early historic varieties of corn in association with the European crop complex. Ms. Andrews is also finalizing the analysis of a Bluegrass planter homestead in Owen County, KY. Work at both sites was conducted under the auspices of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Section 106 compliance responsibilities.

Dr. Stephen McBride recently took up a position as Director of Interpretation and Archaeology at the recently opened Camp Nelson Heritage Park in Nicholasville, KY. Camp Nelson was a large Civil War supply depot and one of the Nation's largest recruiting and training centers for African American troops. It also encompassed a refugee camp for the families of these enlisting troops. Extensive excavations have been conducted at the site under Section 106 compliance by AT&T and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. Grant funded excavations have also been conducted at two fortifications and in the African American refugee camp. Museum and interpretation facility plans are underway with interpretive trails scheduled to open Spring 2001.

Continuing earlier research efforts in the Green River, George Crothers, Jim Fenton, Nicholas P. Herrmann, Darcy Morey, Julie Stein and Patty Jo Watson, identified stratified deposits at Chiggerville and Indian Knoll, and submitted samples for C-14 dates from Indian Knoll. Investigations will continue later this fall and spring. Friends of Darcy, please note that he is recovering from a car accident; our best thoughts are with Darcy, his wife, Beth McClellan, and family.

Dr. Darlene Applegate, (Western Kentucky University) reports that she is initiating a project with Dr. Lindsey King (WKU Anthro) to document oral histories of early nineteenth century archaeological tourism and WPA archaeological research in southwestern Kentucky. They are interviewing a number of local informants who own or owned the property on which the Page site (a.k.a. Lost City) and Glover's Cave are located.

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) and a diverse group of organizers are partners in a bi-national project called the Kentucky-Uruguay Cultural Heritage Project. The project gives students and teachers the opportunity to learn about prehistory and contemporary cultures in both countries. Video fieldtrips of research at

project sites in Kentucky and Uruguay are being prepared by KET, the Kentucky Network, and a bilingual Teachers Resource Guide is being prepared. The project web site can be accessed through the KAS web site, at <http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc/kas.htm>.

Grant funds from the WV Humanities Council, the Daywood Foundation, and WV Budget Digest Fund allowed for continuation of excavations at a 1770s frontier fort site, Arbuckle's Fort, in southern Greenbrier County, West Virginia, and a first season of excavation at the North House, an 1820s house in Lewisburg, West Virginia that was a prominent tavern in the mid 19th century. The excavations, directed by Stephen McBride and Kim McBride, were open to the general public, and sixteen schools participated. Project outreach was successfully handled through the web page designed by North House Museum Director Joyce Mott. The web page provided a daily log of the excavations and was viewed by nearly 5,000 visitors per day during the excavation. The web site is at <http://www.greenbrierhistorical.org>. The Arbuckle's Fort excavations provided information about an interior stockade line and a forge area within the fort, while the North House excavations resulted in the identification of several mid 19th century outbuildings and a sample of the material culture from the site's 19th century tavern days.

Recent archaeological survey by Kentucky Governor's Scholars, rising high school seniors participating in a summer educational program under the direction of Dr. Kim McBride, resulted in the location of another early frontier period site, the 1779 station of James Harrod. The site is located on a large farm near present-day Danville and Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Landowner Dr. Mike Rankin has donated his development rights and is taking other measures to protect the property, which is already part of a National Register District. KAS recently assisted in the nomination of two additional properties to the National Register of Historic Places: the Bettinger site, a middle Fort Ancient village in Boone County, and Maplewood, a mid-nineteenth century site also located in Boone County. The site was the home of the enslaved Margaret Gartner, the focus of the book and movie *Beloved*.

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey is currently conducting test excavations at Ashland, the estate of Kentucky Senator Henry Clay, in Lexington. The fieldwork is being directed by Jay Stottman and Kim McBride, and is funded by a TEA-21 enhancement grant

from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and by the Henry Clay Memorial Foundation. Systematic shovel test units have been excavated throughout the nearly 20 acre grounds surrounding the house. The shovel test data were used to locate larger block excavations, which revealed remnants of several outbuilding foundations, along with the remains of two infant horses, buried side by side in shallow pits, and well-developed middens of early to late 19th century domestic refuse. Extensive brick rubble was located in an area thought by oral history informants to have housed slaves. These deposits will be investigated in an upcoming excavation session this fall, and in the spring of 2001. The excavations are open to the public and a special session of excavation for public school classes is currently being organized.

Recent KAS publications include the following studies: *Woodland Occupations Along Clear Creek in Southeastern Kentucky* by B. Jo Stokes and Carl R. Shields, *A Metal Detector Survey for the Battle of Richmond* by Kim A. McBride and M. Jay Stottman, and *Archaeological Investigations at Logan's Fort, Lincoln County, Kentucky* by Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride.

Cultural Resource Analysts in Lexington have completed or are working on a number of CRM projects during the last year. Jonathan Kerr conducted test excavations at the Campbell Branch (15Pe188) and Campbell Bend (15Pe189) sites in Perry County, Kentucky. The Campbell Branch site contained a Late Prehistoric component constituting a small village and scattered Woodland buried cultural horizons within the terrace deposits. These deposits probably resulted from a series of short-term residential camps. Other buried cultural horizons are stratified and date from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland Periods. These deposits probably resulted from a series of short- to long-term residential camps. Most interestingly, a cache of 38 bifaces was recovered from the Late Archaic horizon. Several living floors are likely present and further excavations at the sites should provide sorely needed data on this relatively archaeologically unknown region of Kentucky.

Hank McKelway conducted Phase III archeological investigations at an early historic tavern site along the Harrodsburg-Lexington Road, (U.S. 68) in Fayette County, Kentucky. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet facilitated and contributed staff for a well-received public program at the site, consisting of on-site tours and the creation of an educational documentary video of the excavation. The 19th century site, known as Higbee Tavern, was an important focal point of community activity, and served as a meeting

place for Henry Clay and politicians, militia musters, and travelers. The tavern remains consisted of limestone foundations and a large cellar, filled with 19th century artifacts. A nearby chimney pad and root cellar, filled with animal bone and early nineteenth century ceramics, suggests the remains of a detached kitchen or domicile. A small root cellar, located at the back of the property lot, yielded a pierced Spanish coin; and probably represents the living quarters of one of Higbee's slaves. The recorded limestone foundations of other structures are indicative of the complex of buildings that surrounded the tavern, including an icehouse and smokehouse. The archeological investigations at Higbee will provide information on tavern occupants, visitors, and slaves.

Louisiana

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Louisiana State University. Dr. Rebecca Saunders, Curator, Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, has provided the following information on current research by students in the Department of Geography and Anthropology at LSU. Mark Melancon is conducting research at the Meche-Wilkes site (16SL18), a Tchefoncte culture site that may be associated with a mound built almost entirely of baked clay objects. Fiber tempered pottery, unusual this far west in Louisiana, has been recovered from the mound. Ben Goodwin is testing various types of remote sensing techniques, both aerial and geophysical, in archeological applications as part of a NASA grant through the John C. Stennis Space Center. These techniques are being used to reveal subsurface archaeological features at the Broussard Mounds site, a multi-mound site in Ascension Parish, Louisiana. Jack Daggett is researching the Pelican Mounds site (16PL159), a twelve-mound, complex chiefdom site in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. He is interested in the relationship of this site to other multi-mound sites in the deltaic plain of coastal Louisiana and with Mississippi Period cultures to the east. Sara Hahn is researching the Robin Plantation in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, for evidence of a mid- to late-eighteenth century occupation. She is focusing on the barn, one of several standing plantation buildings, which most likely began its history as a domestic structure. Kelli Ostrom is conducting an ethnohistorical and archaeological investigation of

household use on a small, nineteenth century Acadian farmstead in West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana.

The Center for Archaeology, Tulane University, conducted three projects at archaeological sites in Louisiana during the spring and summer, 2000. Directed by Dr. Tristram R. Kidder, these projects were: continued mapping at the Poverty Point site, mapping other mound sites in northeast Louisiana and conducting test excavations at two sites in Madison Parish. Mapping at the Poverty Point site represents the completion of a multi-year project funded by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and the Louisiana Ancient Trails and Monuments Commission. The mapped area encompasses the entire area of the Poverty Point State Historic Site, plus some adjoining land. The now completed site map includes almost 14,000 digitally recorded data points which can be used to create maps of the entire site as well as detailed views of specific features. The map data are being used by the Louisiana Division of Archaeology to provide enhanced color images of the site for publicity brochures, and these data are available to any archaeologist working at Poverty Point. Anyone interested in securing these map data may write to the Center for Archaeology, Tulane University, 1021 Audubon St., New Orleans, LA 70118 or Nancy Hawkins, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, P.O. Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

During the summer of 2000 the Center for Archaeology, also, undertook mapping at the Balmoral (16TE12) and Transylvania (16EC8) sites in Tensas and East Carroll parishes. These sites were selected because they are well known, had been archaeologically tested but had been mapped only with a tape and compass, and because both are potentially threatened by agricultural practices. At Transylvania, for example, only five of the eleven mounds recorded in the early 1960s are still extant. The Center for Archaeology plans to continue mapping potentially threatened sites in northeast Louisiana in future years.

In the summer of 2000 the Center for Archaeology conducted excavations at the St. Mary and Raffman sites in Madison Parish. In addition to excavations, soil cores were taken in and around both sites by Thurman Allen of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Research at these sites was designed to refine site chronology and to provide some insight into mound function. The Raffman site contains nine mounds and has occupations dating from Tchefoncte into early to middle Coles Creek. Test pits were excavated on the summit of Mound A and on the summit and flanks of Mound B. Previous work in 1998 suggested that the site occupation terminated, possibly due to the

influx of flood sediments, at ca. 800 A.D. However, later ceramics have been found on the surface of the site, and Mound A, which is 12 m tall and 100 m long at its base, is so large that it might reasonably be thought to be a Mississippi period construction. The excavation of five test units, extensive probing and coil coring to a depth of 2 m, all failed to locate any cultural features in the summit of Mound A. The function of this mound and the date of its terminal occupation remain unknown. Excavations on the summit of Mound B encountered extensive early to middle Coles Creek midden deposits lying on the surface of a mound stage. Earlier work in 1998 demonstrated that Mound B was built in at least two stages, although the work in 2000 did not penetrate below the surface of this first mound stage. The excavation on the flanks of Mound B revealed a stratigraphic profile similar to that on the summit, with the addition of a thick layer of flood-deposited clay lying above the midden. These excavations establish that Mound B was used during Coles Creek times and that the flood deposits that cover the entire site area were introduced after this time.

Test excavations at the nearby St. Mary site examined the site's single mound as well as an historical feature located immediately north of the mound. Limited surface collections from the site area were inconclusive as to age, and by default it was assumed to be a Middle Woodland mound based on its conical shape and placement on the edge of a terrace overlooking a bayou. The four units placed in the mound suggested relatively rapid construction using locally available silt. Features encountered included a buried midden with a pure Tchefuncte component at the base of the mound and a large, irregular pit, also containing only Tchefuncte ceramics, which had been excavated from the mound surface into the outer mound stage. No evidence of mortuary activity was found. Excavations revealed that the flanks of the mound were overlain by flood deposited clays, similar to those found at the Raffman site.

Work at the Raffman and St. Mary sites suggests the region was the locus of significant Tchefuncte settlement and that at least one mound at the Raffman site was built and used during later Coles Creek times. The function of Mound A at Raffman was not determined, but the collected evidence indicates that it was not structurally similar to the typical late prehistoric "temple" mound. Coring and excavation in and around the two sites indicate they were established atop a sheet of silt built by a crevasse off of nearby Joes Bayou. The occupations at both sites were evidently terminated, or at least largely so,

by the influx of massive amounts of clay sediments deposited after early to middle Coles Creek times. Radiocarbon dates are being run on the Tchefuncte and Coles Creek materials from the sites, and further work on the geomorphology is ongoing.

The Center for Archaeology also conducted test excavations at an historic feature located near the St. Mary site. Alyssa Loney of the Louisiana Division of Archaeology helped map this feature. Test units revealed the feature to be the remnants of a temporary brick kiln or clamp, probably dating to the period ca. 1832-1865. Historic records indicate that the area was largely abandoned after the Civil War. A nearby cemetery contains gravestones dating to the antebellum era, and available maps suggest the area was a thriving community when initially settled before the war.

Maryland & Virginia

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Mike Johnson reports continued excavations at the Cactus Hill Site (44SX202) where the Archeological Society of Virginia hosted the 2000 American University Field School under the direction of Joseph Dent. Continued excavations focused on the southern edge of Area A where last year's work produced a variety of lithic artifacts from a cultural level 8 to 10 inches below a Ft. Nottoway component dated to 8,800 years BP. Another dark soil horizon was investigated and Carole Stein Mandryk of Harvard University collected soil samples for analysis. Recovered artifacts included a medium size lithic blade from the top of the dark horizon. An additional 400 square feet of Area A were excavated to a Middle Archaic component. Additionally, a 5 by 10-foot trench was excavated to explore the southern extent of the site adjacent to a large, spring-fed depression.

Mike Johnson also reports archaeologists and volunteers of the Fairfax County Park Authority, Resource Management Division are nearing completion of excavations at the Lorton Town Center complex. A Late Archaic Savannah River component has produced several large fire cracked rock features dating between 4,000 and 4,500 years BP. These features include one pit lined with fire-cracked quartz and several large, dense horizontal concentrations of fire cracked quartz.

North Carolina

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Dale Hutchinson (East Carolina University) and colleagues Mark Teaford (Johns Hopkins University) and Lynette Norr (University of Florida) are in the third and last year of an NSF project to examine human adaptation in the estuary system of North Carolina. They are examining diet and health of 4 inner coastal and 4 outer coastal populations from the Late Woodland Period in North Carolina.

During the summer of 2000, East Carolina University conducted its summer field school under the direction of I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., at the Barber Creek site near Greenville, NC. Excavations identified a one meter deposit of stratified archaeological remains that is, as yet, unique to NC Coastal Plain. Both Early Woodland (Deep Creek phase) and Early Archaic (Kirk phase) components-associated with potentially radiocarbon dateable materials-have been isolated in a one meter deposit of sandy soils. A long-term research project is being formulated at Barber Creek to address substantive issues of the region's archaeology that have remained intractable due to poor archaeological context. Continued excavation and analysis should contribute to our understanding of early Holocene chronology, typology, and geoarchaeology.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Lithic Studies (FALS) was incorporated as a nonprofit organization on June 8, 2000. The basic goals of FALS are to promote and advance lithic studies by 1) facilitation of undergraduate student internships; 2) graduate fellowships in support of thesis or dissertation research; 3) research grants to professionals engaged in lithic studies; 4) funding for conferences related to lithic studies; and 5) the development and maintenance of an online southeastern regional lithic raw material database. FALS has established the Uwharrie Center for Lithic Research to develop and maintain the raw material database. North and South Carolina and Virginia will be the initial focus of this database with future plans to encompass the greater Southeast. For additional information contact Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr. at P. O. Box 481, Mebane, NC 27302, (919-563-2566) or email at <fals1@netpath.net>.

The Uwharries Lithics Conference was held during the last week of February 1999 at Randolph Community

College in Asheboro, North Carolina. The proceedings of this conference are now online at <http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/uwharrie/framesmain.html>. The site was developed by Roger Kirchen of the Archeology Laboratories, Wake Forest University. The site is maintained by the Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh. For additional information contact Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr. at 919-563-4708, email <fals1@netpath.net> or Kenneth W. Robinson at 336-758-5117, email robinskw@wfu.edu.

The Historic Sites Section's Archaeology Branch, as part of the Division of Archives and History within the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, is responsible for the management, interpretation and research at 22 state-owned properties. A number of site-specific projects have been completed or initiated at Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson, Reed Gold Mine, Somerset Place, Fort Fisher, Horne Creek Farm, and Town Creek Indian Mound by Historic Sites archaeologists Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Tom Beaman, and James Reagan.

In October 1998, at the site of Brunswick Town/Fort Anderson, a group of geophysical scientists donated their time and equipment to work with staff archaeologists on a series of subsurface tests using a specialized group of electromagnetic instruments. Two areas were located among colonial-period ruins and one was situated atop a civil war earthworks. The instruments included a cesium-vapor magnetometer, a bistatic electromagnetic sensor (GEM-2), a broadband, multifrequency electromagnetic sensor (GEM-3), and a gradiometer. The results provided distinct signal recognition for ballast stones, clay bricks, metal artifacts, compressed soils, disturbed soils, and isolated spot finds. The foundation for a previously unexplored building was detected and identified on a 1769 map of the town. The sensors were unsuccessful at determining subsurface cribbing in the earthworks tall battery mound. A poster describing the testing and results will be displayed at the November SEAC meeting in Macon, Georgia.

Erosion around Engine Shaft in the Upper Hill of Reed Gold Mine resulted in the enlargement of the shaft from 26 ft. in diameter to 29 ft. over the last 25 years. Originally the shaft was 10 ft. in diameter. The Engine Mill House and Boiler House on Upper Hill were previously investigated in the late 1970s and mid-1980s, and the Blacksmith Shop was excavated in 1996, but the Whim House for Engine Shaft was never sought. The Whim was a large vertical drum, powered by mules, around which a rope was wound or

unwound to lift the miners in and out of the shaft in a kibble (or bucket). In preparation for stabilizing the shaft, Historic Sites archaeologists searched for the Whim House foundation. On August Partz's 1854 scaled map of the Upper Hill Works, the Whim House measured 40 ft. by 40 ft. and appeared to sit atop a bed of large stones. During a two-day exploration of the site in September 1999, archaeologists identified and mapped a bed of stones approximately 40 ft. by 40 ft. square located immediately north of Engine Shaft. Further investigations, including a metal detector survey of this feature, are planned prior to the stabilization of the shaft.

At Somerset Place, a plantation site in Washington County, staff archaeologists excavated a test trench beneath the floor of an extant dependency known as the Kitchen/Laundry building. Restoration work is underway for this structure, as it was constructed in the early 1830s and renovated in the 1840s-1850s era. In October 1999 a test trench was positioned adjacent to the base of a large brick hearth and extended to the outer foundation curtain wall. Over 1000 artifacts of domestic-related refuse were found in the 8.5 ft. by 3 ft. trench. A mean ceramic date of 1830.11 was calculated from sherds. Faunal and architectural elements outnumbered kitchen artifacts. Evidence of remodeling was discovered in the test trench but no cellar has as yet been located. Architectural and archaeological analyses continue on this structure and will be reported on at a later date.

Historic Sites archaeologists partnered with John Clauser of the State Historic Preservation Office in November 1999 to map the Hill Top Cemetery in Historic Halifax. The cemetery, located on a wooded prominence behind the Burgess House, was known to contain African-American burials dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but was also suspected to contain the interments of colonial period criminals, slaves, and others not buried in the Colonial Cemetery (located closer to the town common). The four-day project resulted in the recordation of 210 burials, only eight of which were marked. Three distinct areas or groupings of graves were noted within the two-acre site, possibly representing different periods of interment. Witness trees, surrounds and other landscape features were also recorded. The results of this mapping project will be used to manage the cemetery area as well as interpret part of the substantial African-American presence in Halifax.

The 80-mile-an-hour winds of Hurricane Floyd caused three ammunition barges to break loose from their

moorings at the U.S. Army's Sunny Point Military Ocean Terminal on the west bank of the Cape Fear River, float across the river, and become mired in the marsh grass at Fort Fisher. When subsequent efforts by tugboats to dislodge the barges proved fruitless, a decision was made to cut up the barges and remove them overland in pieces. In May 2000 a subsurface testing program ensued to find suitable removal corridors. Staff archaeologists uncovered a multi-component site just below the earthworks of Sheppard's Battery. Forty-four 1 ft. by 1 ft. test units revealed intact buried strata of a prehistoric shell-midden with New River, Hanover, and Cape Fear prehistoric ceramic types, a late 18th-early 19th century domestic refuse layer, a Civil War period zone, and on top, a layer of modern refuse (which included Civil War re-enactor artifacts). The late 18th-early 19th century artifacts are believed to be associated with the first lighthouse keeper's residence, built prior to 1837. The quantities of artifacts from this project are presently being cataloged and analyzed for a final report slated for completion by the end of this year.

In Surry County, at the site of Horne Creek Living Historical Farm, a special orchard has been planted in heritage apple trees. The Heritage Apple Orchard was initiated to preserve varieties of southern apples quickly disappearing from the rural landscape. A seven-acre hilltop field was surveyed, logged, cleared, and then graded under the watchful eyes of staff archaeologists. While dozens of prehistoric lithic tools of the middle to late Archaic period were found scattered across the hill, none appeared to be associated with significant archaeological features. All spot finds were plotted *in situ* and collected. Most chipped stone tools were made of local white quartz, although a few rhyolite tools and points were also recovered. Monitoring by archaeologists will continue on this site.

At Town Creek Indian Mound, the archaeology supervisor, a video-grapher, scriptwriter, and Native American consultants, worked to produce a new audio-visual program for the renovated visitor center at the site. The program highlights 50 years of archaeological research at the site, current landuse of the property, and the site's connection to Native American heritage in the South. Using a team of Native American models, voices and music, the program unfolds a 17-minute story of *The Mystery of Town Creek*. A special *début* will be held in October, North Carolina's Archaeology Month celebration. For further information about the projects listed above or North Carolina's Historic Sites and its Archaeology Branch, please contact Dr. Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton via e-mail

at lcaumes-mcnaughton@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us or telephone, (919) 733-9033, or Tom Beaman via email tbeaman@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us.

Dr. Linda France Stine has been working with the Greensboro Parks and Recreation Department to develop a protocol for cultural resources. She has also completed an archaeological context and begun a testing program for Tannenbaum Historic Park in Greensboro. The report is available at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology. She recently finished a small testing project at Old Salem's Timothy Vogler nineteenth-century log barn site, on file at Old Salem with Michael Hartley.

In December 1999 and January 2000, Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Smithfield bypass corridor in Johnston County. Loretta Lautzenheiser was the Principal Investigator and Ellen M. Brady served as project archaeologist. Eleven archaeological sites were recorded during the survey, and one was revisited. The majority of the sites were small lithic scatters consisting of only two or three artifacts. Eight of the sites were Native American, and three dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition to the archaeological survey, geomorphological investigations were conducted on the east bank of the Neuse River to assess the area's potential for containing buried archaeological sites. The investigation consisted of the excavation of four exploratory units and five core samples and included the area of site 31JT340. The results of the testing suggested that there is little potential for buried archaeological sites in this area. The geomorphological investigation and analysis was conducted by Keith Seramur of Geonetics, Inc.

In June 2000, Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., conducted archaeological data recovery investigations at the site of the Samuel Cornell house in New Bern. Loretta Lautzenheiser was the Principal Investigator and Ellen M. Brady served as project archaeologist. Cornell, a wealthy merchant and friend of Governor Tryon resided at the site from 1754-1771. The property was originally granted to Walter Lane in 1730. The archaeological remains at the site consisted of ballast stone foundation walls, numerous features dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, two intact eighteenth-century midden zones, and a washed sand zone from the 1769 hurricane. The results of the investigation suggested that the ballast stone structure was built in two phases. The back portion of the foundation is likely the earlier, and was probably constructed in 1730 or 1731 according to the terms of the

original patent. When the property was purchased in 1754 by Samuel Cornell, it is likely that the large front portion of the structure was constructed.

Tennessee

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The following was compiled from abstracts of the 2000 Current Research in Tennessee Archaeology conference and submitted reports. Detailed abstracts and contact information are located on the Tennessee Archaeology Net at <http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith/index.html>.

Survey

Tom Des Jean (National Park Service -- NPS) reports the results of four years of the Group Archaeological Survey Project at Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, an archaeological internship program conducted under a cooperative agreement with Middle Tennessee State University. While learning field techniques, twenty MTSU archaeology students have recorded over 100 previously unidentified rockshelter sites. Contrary to expectations, only 25% of these sites exhibited evidence for looting.

In June 2000, Benjamin C. Nance (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) completed investigations of surviving portions of the "Trail of Tears," the road system over which thousands of Cherokee Indians traveled westward during the forced removal of 1838 and several preceding years of "voluntary" removals. Investigations focused on identifying surviving road segments by comparing period maps to modern topographic and road maps; consultation of period journals and other documents; and subsequent field investigations.

Over the past year, Susan Frankenberg and several graduate students (Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville) completed reports on four large-scale surveys and one survey and testing project for the Tennessee Valley Authority. Each of the four large-scale surveys around the Watts Bar, Melton Hill, Cherokee and Tellico Reservoirs in East Tennessee involved site inventory across TVA fee-owned lands, particularly in areas of high development potential, to assist with ongoing site protection and management issues. The Watts Bar Reservoir survey (1993-1999) included 2211 acres of above-pool tracts and 4650 acres of below-maximum-pool beach along 387.5 miles of shoreline. Survey revealed 398

newly identified sites (plus 15 new sites on Lake Loudon) and reevaluated 40 previously recorded sites. Areas surveyed around Melton Hill Reservoir (1995-1997) consisted of above and below pool zones along 114 shore miles plus roughly 1065 acres of inland tracts. The survey recorded 90 newly identified sites and reevaluated nine previously recorded sites. The Cherokee Reservoir survey (1996-1999) consisted of 7,317 acres of TVA fee-owned lands plus 60 additional miles of shoreline management zones. The survey recorded 210 newly identified sites and reevaluated three previously recorded sites. The Tellico Reservoir survey (1997-1999) consisted of 2,290 acres of TVA fee-owned lands plus 56.5 additional miles of shoreline management zones. The survey recorded 217 newly identified sites and reevaluated 22 previously recorded sites. In addition, a survey and testing project involved a 5.7 mile long 400-foot wide proposed rail spur corridor for the Kingston fossil plant located near Watts Bar Reservoir. Survey resulted in the identification of eight new sites and reevaluation of one previously recorded site (40RE179). Subsequent Phase II testing was conducted on 40RE179, 40RE328, 40RE331 and 40RE333. Of the identified sites, only 40RE179 yielded intact archaeological horizons, including a single late Middle Woodland structure (based on both radiocarbon dating and diagnostic artifacts). The material collections and original documentation from these projects are catalogued and housed in the Anthropology Collections facility at the University of Tennessee. For additional information contact Susan Frankenberg, Curator of Archaeology.

In November 2000, Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University) and George Heinrich (Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society) will begin the seventh season of a cooperative avocational survey of the Cordell Hull Reservoir shoreline in northeast Middle Tennessee. Under an ARPA permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nashville District, volunteers have recorded information on more than 250 archaeological sites ranging from Paleoindian to early twentieth century farms. While recording only surface artifacts and data on erosion and looting activities, project results illustrate the potential for involving avocational archaeologists in site recording and preservation efforts.

Testing

From 1998-2000, Panamerican Maritime, LLC conducted underwater archaeological investigations at the Johnsonville Site. The intensive remote sensing and

diver investigation in Kentucky Lake off the now submerged town of Johnsonville is designed to locate the remnants of US Naval vessels lost during a raid on the town by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Investigations have revealed numerous watercraft, including probable Civil War troop transports and a tinclad.

Shawn Chapman (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) directed testing of the Hendrixson Site (40BD47) at the Normandy Fish Hatchery for the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. Phase II excavations of 3.75 acres revealed 36 aboriginal features and 107 possible postmolds ranging from transitional Paleoindian through Early Mississippian.

During July and November 1999, John E. Cornelison (National Park Service) documented events of the Civil War Battle of Shiloh in two areas of Shiloh National Military Park in Western Tennessee through systematic shovel testing and metal detecting, coupled with total station and GPS mapping. A Union camp occupied for a month prior to the battle yielded predominantly utilitarian items and unfired rounds, while a second area of intensive fighting yielded large numbers of fired rounds. Systematic shovel testing in both areas failed to locate a single Civil War era artifact, while systematic metal detecting in the same areas located hundreds of period artifacts, providing an important lesson about field procedures. Ground penetrating radar was successfully used to delimit Confederate mass graves. Also in July 1999, Cornelison and David G. Anderson (NPS) conducted limited and primarily noninvasive investigations at the Shiloh Indian Mounds located on the park. Ground penetrating radar was used to (1) relocate excavation units opened but not mapped by Frank Roberts in 1933-1934 during major New Deal era excavations; (2) explore the interior of Mound A; and (3) examine the interiors of other mounds, the plaza area and a long linear dike-like feature. Over 100 GPR transects produced almost 3 linear kilometers of output. Transects on all seven major mounds revealed a number of internal features in each, such as construction stages or past excavation units. Extensive GPR mapping on Mound A revealed well-defined signatures of earlier construction stages. The GPR output also revealed important information on past excavation activity in the mounds. Mound C, long thought to have been completely dug and rebuilt, was found to be intact at the south end. Major excavation trenches opened into this and other mounds left pronounced signatures. Union burial pits placed in Mound G after the battle were relocated, with output indicating one soldier may have been left behind when the burials were relocated to the nearby national cemetery. GPR transects on the plaza area successfully

located signatures of literally dozens of excavation units opened by Frank Roberts' New Deal era crews. Thirty-one 1x1 m units were opened to ground truth the GPR signatures, with clearly identified trench edges found in many units.

Hugh B. Matternes and Jennifer Matternes (University of Tennessee, Knoxville) monitored construction on the periphery of Fort Southwest Point (40RE119) in Kingston, Roane County, a well-documented late 18th and early 19th century military site. Investigations revealed a large historic period midden covering most of the steep slope immediately west of the fort, and recovered artifacts relating to construction activities, food consumption, button making, and uniform repair associated with military life on the Tennessee frontier.

In spring 2000, Weaver & Associates conducted Phase II testing at the Memphis Cobblestone Landing on the riverfront in Memphis. The Landing is significant in that it is the last remaining major nineteenth century stone paved wharf of the interior waterways. Excavation of over 40 excavation units in the proposed impact area of the Cobblestone Walkway, identified landing deposits predating the first major stone paving project in 1859.

Excavation

In 1999, Paul D. Bundy (University of Memphis) and J.W. Gray (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.) conducted investigations at Chucalissa (40SY1), a Mississippian mound site in Shelby County. Area 1, located on the steep slope north and west of the primary platform mound, yielded an intact midden along with pit features, hearths, superimposed structures, and a human burial. Area 2, located east of the "entrance trench" excavated by C.H. Nash in the late 1950s, exposed undisturbed midden deposits, along with a structure and an infant burial. Artifacts from Area 2 included a complete hooded effigy bottle and an effigy bead.

During spring 1999, Ellen Shlasko and Claire Henline (University of Memphis) directed an archaeological field school at Shiloh National Military Park. Students located and excavated portions of an antebellum farmstead, one of approximately 70 structures in the area at the time of the Battle of Shiloh. Although home to a number of farm families, the park retains little physical evidence of their lives and this excavation is part of a larger project to increase knowledge of these yeoman farmers.

During June 1999, Kevin E. Smith (MTSU), Mark R. Norton (TDOA), and David Michaels (University of the

South) directed a summer field school at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area in Madison County. Testing focused on the Western Mound Group and confirmed the existence of two additional Middle Woodland platform mounds (Mounds 36 and 37). The final surviving sand cap on Mound 37 yielded a puddled clay hearth and eight postholes. B. Clay (Cultural Resource Analysts) conducted near-surface geophysical survey (gradiometer and conductivity) on a probable burial mound (Mound 39) with promising results for future applications at Pinson. During June 2000, Smith, Jared Wood, and Michael Strutt directed the 2000 MTSU field school at Wynnewood State Historic Area in Sumner County. Investigations focused on slave quartering areas associated with the surviving two-story log stagecoach inn and mineral springs resort opened in 1830. Preliminary results include detailed architectural information on two structures, and an astounding array of artifacts documenting slave life at Wynnewood from 1830-1860. Among the more spectacular artifacts recovered was a fist-shaped charm similar to three recovered from the Hermitage slave quarters in Nashville and one recovered from the Hilderbrand House (40SY615) in Memphis.

During 1999, University of Tennessee Transportation Center archaeologists report two investigations in Claiborne County. Rick Alvey directed excavations at the Doug Young Site (40CE56). The primary Middle Woodland component included a structure near one sinkhole and a midden in another nearby sinkhole, with lesser Early Archaic through Early Woodland, and Late Woodland components. Ceramics were of local origin, but lithics exhibited considerable diversity, including local Knox cherts and mid-western Burlington and Flint Ridge cherts. Projectile point types showed influences from the Northeast, Midwest, and Middle Tennessee.

C. Alan Longmire directed excavations at the DeVine site, a multi-component site including a frontier period house dating ca. 1810-1830. Possibly associated with the Grahams, a prosperous merchant family, the house was built, occupied, and abandoned as a residence during the twenty-year period leaving a rich midden but no subsurface features.

With fieldwork continuing through December 2000, University of Tennessee Transportation Center crews under the direction of Charles Bentz are conducting the largest archaeological project ever sponsored by the Department of Transportation as part of the widening of US231 in Townsend, Blount County. Located in Tuckaleechee Cove along the Little River at the edge of the Blue Ridge

physiographic province, the project has revealed thousands of features on several sites. Major components include an extensive Terminal Archaic site, Middle Woodland habitation areas with structures and associated features, numerous historic Cherokee occupations containing summer and winter structures, Early Woodland habitation areas with structures and features; and Mississippian habitation areas with structures, palisades, and associated features.

During 1999, Gary Barker (Tennessee Department of Transportation) directed excavations at Kellytown (40WM10), a fortified late Mississippian village in Williamson County. Included in the right-of-way were a minimum of ten structures (including one with intact floor deposits), two bastioned palisade lines, and six human burials.

As reported by Jillian Galle, 1997-1999 investigations at the Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's plantation, focused on activities at the First Hermitage, an area serving as the Jackson's main residence (1804-1821). Upon completion of the brick Hermitage mansion in 1821, the First Hermitage buildings were converted into slave residences. During 1999, archaeologists continued to examine changes in architecture and use of space during the two occupations. Excavations revealed information on the physical restructuring of the West Cabin, Jackson's house into a slave dwelling, and documented a previously unknown log structure, rich artifact deposits, and several intriguing yard features.

Guy Weaver (Weaver & Associates) is conducting data recovery for TDOT on State Route 99 in Lewis County through September. Located in the Big Swan Creek Valley, a tributary of the Duck River in the Western Highland Rim of south central Tennessee, data recovery at 40LS20 has identified components ranging from Paleoindian through Middle Woodland, with major components dating from the Terminal Archaic/ Middle to Late Gulf Formational periods. Stripping and excavation at site 40LS22 has identified several large pit features associated with a Late Archaic component.

Gary Crites (Curator of Ethnobotany) is inventorying and stabilizing the extensive ethnobotanical collections of the Frank H. McClung Museum. All provenience information, dates, relevant references, and curation location will be included in an electronic database and all laboratory records covering 24 years of botanical analyses are being reorganized.

East Texas

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The Morse Mounds site (41SY27) was recorded in 1974 by a member of the East Texas Archeological Society. At that time, the site was reported to contain one earthen mound and cover about 4-5 acres of a ridgetop and slope between two tributaries of Chicken Bayou, a perennial stream in the Sabine river basin. The mound was estimated to be 9.1 m in diameter, and stood 1.2 m high, and apparently had a red clay fill. A few Caddoan sherds and lithic artifacts were visible on the surface, but absolute dates were not available. Nothing further was known about the Morse Mounds site until the fall of 1999, when the landowners, Ronald and Kay Morse, informed the Texas Historical Commission (THC) that they wished to bulldoze the mound because it interfered with farm activities, but that they wished the THC and the East Texas Archeological Society (ETAS) to investigate the mound before it was destroyed.

During the work by the THC and ETAS that followed, directed by James E. Bruseth, Mark L. Parsons, and Tom Middlebrook, the original mound (labeled Mound A) was extensively investigated, and found to contain a circular structure with a large Caddoan burial pit dug through it. Both the burial pit and the structure were covered by a mix of charcoal and burned clay (burned structural debris) and sediments. Offerings placed with the burial included at least 11 ceramic vessels, four ear spoons, three groupings of Bassett points, and a ceramic elbow pipe. Also apparently placed in the burial pit were several perishable containers--baskets or wood items--that were marked by linear stains of gray silty soil.

A second mound (Mound B) was found nearby, and this had been built over another circular structure. Shovel testing and hand excavations located habitation debris a short distance from Mound B (Village area). Mounds A, B, and the Village area are probably contemporaneous, and date to the Late Caddoan period. This Late Caddoan age is confirmed by the recovery of Bassett arrowpoints and ceramic elbow pipes with Feature 2, the burial pit, in Mound A, which were generally made and used beginning about A.D. 1400-1450 in Northeast Texas. Among the ceramic vessels with Feature 2 were a Belcher Ridged jar and several vessels with a Tyson Engraved motif. Belcher

Ridged vessels appear to have been made between ca. A.D. 1500-1650 along the Red River, during the Belcher phase. The Tyson Engraved vessels are also chronologically sensitive because it has been found in dated contexts at the Tyson site (41SY92). Three calibrated radiocarbon dates on charcoal from Feature 3 at Tyson have a calibrated age range (at 1 sigma) of AD 1390-1442, AD 1394-1441, and AD 1403-1490.

In the fall of 1999, Archeological & Environmental Consultants completed the archeological survey of the proposed Lake Naconiche for Nacogdoches County. Lake Naconiche is a proposed 1254 acre floodwater and recreational structure located on Naconiche Creek, a tributary to Attoyac Bayou. The archeological survey of approximately 600 acres of lands not covered with swamps or wetlands, identified 61 prehistoric and historic archeological sites. Three are historic sites including a late 19th century cemetery just outside the proposed lake, and two mid-20th century structures.

Site density is a very high 1 site per 10 acres in the Lake Naconiche project area, and the vast majority of the sites were found during extensive shovel testing of high site potential areas; few artifacts were visible on the surface anywhere in the project area. Analysis of the sediment data acquired during the shovel testing--particularly the amount of hematite and ferruginous sandstone gravels and concretions in the sandy loam and loamy fine sand soils in the project area--indicate that prehistoric archeological sites tend to occur in settings having relatively gravel-free sediments (primarily Late Holocene alluvial terrace deposits and toe slopes), and this is particularly the case for the prehistoric Caddoan archeological sites at Lake Naconiche. Sites without prehistoric ceramics are more likely to occur, however, on landforms with gravel-rich sediments, such as narrow ridges and upland slopes.

The prehistoric archeological sites at Lake Naconiche occur on a variety of landforms, such as small pockets of a distinctive Late Holocene alluvium and T2 terrace (dubbed the "Chocolate Brown" soil), floodplain rises, ridge toe slopes, and on the crest of sandy uplands. The best preserved Woodland period (ca. 200 B.C.-A.D. 800) and Caddoan (ca. A.D. 800-1700) sites occur in the "Chocolate Brown" soil. Much of the remainder of the project area has steep ridges and slopes, however, and was frequently rocky and eroded. Such areas were not apparently suitable choices for prehistoric settlements,

except occasionally by Archaic and Woodland period hunters and gatherers.

Twenty-five of the sites have prehistoric pottery, and most of these apparently date to the Middle to Late Caddoan periods (ca. A.D. 1200-1700), based on decorated sherds and arrowpoints, and a calibrated radiocarbon date of AD 1285-1410 (2 sigma) from the Miles Boundary site (41NA248), although several may date prior to A.D. 1200. Most of the Caddoan sites were found in areas where the Naconiche and Telesco creek valleys are significantly wider and not as steep, and there are relatively fertile and arable sediments present in such settings. An equal number of ceramic-bearing components also have plain sandy paste pottery and/or dart points that indicate there was an intensive Woodland period use of the Lake Naconiche project area. The latter sites are dispersed throughout the project area, but notable components occur in the upper part of the Naconiche Creek basin as well as in parts of the Telesco Creek valley.

At least two of the prehistoric Woodland and Caddoan sites, Tallow Grove (41NA231) and Naconiche Creek (41NA236), have well-preserved midden deposits with animal bones, ceramics, and charred plant remains. The Tallow Grove site occurs in the Late Holocene "Chocolate Brown" alluvium, while the other is on a floodplain rise near the Lake Naconiche dam site.

The Tallow Grove site also has an associated Caddoan burial with funerary objects that was discovered during backhoe trenching. Human remains and two pottery vessels (one resting inside the other) were recovered from 59-69 cm bs in the trench, but no burial pit was evident in the profile. The two grog-tempered vessels included a small engraved bowl with rectilinear and curvilinear elements and a small brushed jar. The jar has horizontal brushing marks on the short rim, and diagonal brushing on the vessel body. There are charred organic remains and sooting along the interior rim and lip, and much of the exterior body is blackened from sooting and charred organic residues. Due to poor preservation and limited exposure of the burial feature, only a small fragment of cranial bone was identified from the Tallow Grove site burial.

A third nearby Caddoan site (Beech Ridge, 41NA242) also contains an intact burial feature discovered in the initial shovel testing. Only a small part (ca. 40 x 30 cm) of the burial was exposed at about 31 cm bs. The size of the tibia indicates that the Beech Ridge site burial was an adult. This individual had diffuse periostitis and endosteal bone growth,

and diseases characteristic of these pathological conditions include periostitis, treponematosi, and osteomyelitis.

Another eight prehistoric sites have preserved animal bone, and midden deposits and/or features are probably present there as well. These also appear to have primarily Caddoan occupations, although the calibrated radiocarbon date of AD 255-435 (2 sigma) from the lower part of the Tallow Grove site midden suggests that the midden deposits began to develop during the Woodland period.

Our findings to date indicate that prehistoric residential Caddoan sites--probably farmsteads and small villages--are common throughout the Naconiche Creek valley, as are Woodland sites. The Caddoan sites are likely affiliated with farming communities that stretch from the headwaters of Naconiche Creek downstream to Attoyac Bayou. The Woodland sites probably represent small camps and short-term residential occupations of hunter-gatherers. Probable Archaic sites are also well-distributed across the project area, in a variety of settings, and are marked by scatters of chert and quartzite lithic debris, small amounts of burned rock, and an occasional chipped and/or groundstone tool. The Archaic sites tend to occur in areas of deeper sands on upland landforms.

James E. Corbin and J. Grant Barber (Stephen F. Austin State University) completed archeological investigations at 41NA223 in 1999, the 1804 Mission Church in Nacogdoches, Texas. Upon inspection of the area, a small amount of late 18th-early 19th century Euro-American artifacts and Caddoan pottery sherds were noted. Also noted were two large aboriginal ceramic sherds projecting vertically from the ground surface. The in situ sherds appeared to mark some sort of feature characterized by a fill containing ash and charcoal.

Historically, this location was known to have been the location of the early 19th century church and mission complex known as Mission Guadalupe del Pilar de los Nacogdoches. This complex, built on a new location in 1804, replaced the original 1721 mission complex. Two major 20th century construction episodes have significantly impacted the site, yet the initial findings suggested that some archeological deposits that related to the 1804 church complex still remained.

In the fall of 1999 the Anthropology Laboratory at SFASU returned to map the site, and the county commissioners agreed to allow excavation of the feature discovered that spring. Excavations commenced by

exposing the known feature at the ground surface, and a 20 cm wide profile trench and a backhoe trench were excavated across it for a cross-section view. The south profile of the trench revealed that a flat-bottomed pit had been excavated into undisturbed soil. The pit had been filled with ash and other cultural debris. The lowest level in the pit was an undisturbed ashy fill, which also contained bone, aboriginal ceramics, and a few sherds of Euro-American ceramics. A number of artifacts were recovered in situ, including an engraved Caddoan sherd. In addition, a worn out gun flint and several sherds of Spanish, Mexican, and English ceramics were recovered on the screen. An engraved Caddoan rim sherd was recovered near the bottom of the pit.

The original pit was at least 1.5-2 m in diameter and had been excavated to ca. 65 cm bs. It may have started as an adobe mixing pit to provide mud plaster for the palisado walls of the church and priest's quarters. Eventually, it was filled with refuse. Based on the recovery of Caddoan ceramic artifacts in Fea. 1, it is clear that as late as 1804-1810, there were still Caddo potters producing traditional wares, and that these wares were important items in the cultural inventory of the inhabitants of early 19th century Nacogdoches.

Newsletter Editor Note

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New state current research coordinators are needed for Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma. Please contact the newsletter editor, Jeff Hantman (j1h3x@virginia.edu), if you wish to take on this task for one of these states.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

University Press of Florida

The University Press of Florida (15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079, www.upf.com) has released several books of interest to SEAC members. *Indians of the Greater Southeast: Historical Archaeology and Ethnohistory*, edited by Bonnie G. McEwan, offers a summary of current knowledge of the development of Native American cultures in the Southeastern United States during the colonial encounter. *The Timucua Indians—A Native American Detective Story*, by Kelley G. Weitzel, provides an introduction to the first Floridians and the methods that archaeologists and historians use to study them. *The Maritime Heritage of the Cayman Islands* by Roger C. Smith, provides an illustrated history that blends elements of archaeology, geography and ethnography. Alan K. Craig's *Spanish Colonial Silver Coins in the Florida Collection* provides photographs and a discussion of the outstanding specimens of Spanish treasure coins salvaged in Florida waters.

Three titles in the Southeastern Classics in Archaeology, Anthropology and History Series that are back in print and new in paperback include *Exploration of Ancient Key-Dweller Remains on the Gulf Coast of Florida* by Frank H. Cushing; *Exploration of the Etowah Site in Georgia* by Warren King Moorehead; and *The Seminole Indians of Florida* by Clay MacCauley.

University of Alabama Press

Now available through the University of Alabama Press (Box 870380, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0380, www.uapress.ua.edu) is *Southeastern Indian Life Portraits, a Catalogue of Pictures 1564-1860* edited by Emma Lila Fundaburk. This publication is a valuable ethnographic record of Southeastern Indians. Among the tribes pictured are the Natchez, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole, Chitimacha, Timucua, Powhatan, Tuscarora, Caddo, Yuchi, Shawnee and others.

The University of Alabama Press has also recently published *Pottery and Chronology at Angel* by Sherri L. Hilgeman. By analyzing the pottery found at the Angel site, Hilgeman constructs a long-awaited timeline for the rise and decline of this ancient society. Located near present-day Evansville, Indiana, the Angel site is one of

the most important archaeological towns associated with prehistoric Mississippian society. Angel is generally thought to have been occupied from before A.D. 1200-1450 but scholars have had to treat this period as one chronological unit without any sense of the growth and decline of the society that occupied it. Using radiocarbon assays and the analysis of morphological and stylistic attributes of pottery, Hilgeman is able to divide the occupation of Angel into a series of recognizable stages, which are then comparable with other native cultures of the Lower Ohio Valley. Through this ceramic study, Hilgeman opens a window into the lifeways of prehistoric Angel society and places that society in a larger context of Mississippian culture.

Archaeopress

The Years Without Summer: A.D. 536 and its Aftermath was recently published by Archaeopress. The book is the proceedings of the 1996 symposium organized by Joel Gunn on the worldwide impact of the A.D. 536 atmospheric event as it can be observed from history and archaeology. Half of the chapters are devoted to subregional examination of Southeastern United States. The other half are a survey of evidence from Eurasia, Africa and Mesoamerica.

The book is BAR International Series 872, ISBN 1 84171 074 1. The distributor is Hadrian Books Ltd., 122 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7BP Tel/fax +44 1865 316916. The details of the book will appear on the www.Archaeopress.com website. The book will also be available from Oxbow books (oxbowbooks.com) and David Brown Books Co. in North American (david.brown.bk.co@pop.snet.net).

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The *SEAC Newsletter* is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$15 for students, \$25 for individuals, \$30 for families, and \$50 for institutions. Life membership dues are \$300 for individuals and \$350 for families. In addition to the newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscription dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer. Back issue orders should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales (see addresses below).

INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

The *SEAC Newsletter* publishes reports, opinions, current research, obituaries and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All materials should be submitted to the Associate Editor for the Newsletter. Deadlines are February 15 for the April issue and August 15 for the October issue. Submissions via e-mail are preferred. Style should conform to the detailed guide-lines published in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 57, No. 4 (Oct. 1992).

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IN THIS ISSUE

SEAC NEWS & NOTICES.....	1
SEAC OFFICERS' REPORTS.....	2
ANNOUNCEMENTS.....	4
CURRENT RESEARCH.....	6
NEW PUBLICATIONS.....	22

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