



NEWSLETTER

Volume 43, Number 1

April 2001

Edited by Jane M. Eastman, Department of Anthropology
East Carolina University, A-214 Brewster, Greenville, NC 27858

SEAC NEWS & NOTICES

SEAC 2001

The 2001 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 14-17 at the Marriott Hotel in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Lynne P. Sullivan (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) is the program chair, and Nicholas Honerkamp (University of Tennessee-Chattanooga) is in charge of local arrangements. Please see the enclosed forms for hotel information, registration, and proposal submissions. An added feature of this meeting will be prizes for the best poster submissions. Underwritten by The Friends of Moccasin Bend, SouthWings, a flight service for environmental causes, will provide air tours of major sites in the Tennessee Valley for the lucky winners. Participation in the air tours will be open to other conference attendees on a limited availability basis. Look for more details in the Fall newsletter and on the SEAC web site (<http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html>).

Call for SEAC Sponsored Symposium

(submitted by Gregory Waselkov, SEAC Editor)

Organizers of symposia for SEAC 2001 are invited to submit brief proposals for consideration as a "SEAC Sponsored Symposium," which would form the basis of a volume in the SEAC Special Publications Series. Last year's sponsored symposium, "The Archaeology of Native North Carolina," organized by Jane Eastman, Chris Rodning, and Tony Boudreaux, is the basis of Special Publication 7, which is currently under review. Sponsored Symposium organizers will serve as guest editors and will be responsible for collecting and submitting contributed papers to the SEAC Editor within two months of the conference. Subject to favorable peer review, publication should occur just prior to the next conference. Incentives to participate include rapid publication of your work and free distribution to over 1,000 colleagues and institutions that receive the Special Publications as a benefit of membership. The SEAC Special Publications Committee, which will review proposals, consists of Lynne Sullivan (SEAC 2001 Conference Chair), Dick Jefferies (SEAC President), and Greg Waselkov (SEAC Editor). Please direct

Sponsored Symposium proposals for the 2001 conference to Lynne Sullivan (see more information on the conference elsewhere in this newsletter).

Call for Nominations

(Submitted by Dick Jefferies, SEAC President)

President Dick Jefferies has appointed the SEAC Nominations Committee for 2001. Committee members will identify candidates for two positions, that of Editor Elect, who serves one year in that position and three years as Editor, and Executive Officer I, who serves for two years. Nominations for each of these positions are sought, and names should be sent to any one of the committee members by the end of June. Serving in these positions places the person on the SEAC Executive Committee, which convenes at the SEAC meeting, and, if called, at the SAA meeting.

The Nominations Committee is as follows:

Dr. Jay Johnson,
Chair, Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677
Phone: (662) 915-7339
email: sajay@olemiss.edu.

Dr. Elizabeth Reitz
Department of Anthropology
University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602
Phone: (706) 542-3962
email: ereitz@museum.nhm.uga.edu

Dr. Joe Saunders
Department of Geosciences
University of Louisiana at Monroe, Monroe, LA 71209
Phone: (318) 342-1899
email: GESAUNDERS@ULM.EDU

2001 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 14-17, 2001
The Marriott Hotel, Chattanooga, Tennessee

Don
Wright
812-273-1000

Program Chair: Lynne P. Sullivan, Frank H. McClung Museum, 1327 Circle Park Dr., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-3200.
email: lsulliv2@utk.edu

Local Arrangements: Nicholas Honerkamp, Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology, and Geography,
University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, 615 McCallie Ave., Chattanooga, TN 37403-2598. email: nick-honerkamp@utc.edu

Meeting Registration: Regular \$40 before **October 10, 2001**; \$45 thereafter. Student \$30 before **October 10, 2001** with copy of valid student ID; \$35 thereafter.

Accommodations: The Marriott Chattanooga Convention Center, 2 Carter Plaza, Chattanooga, TN 37402. Telephone: 423-756-0002. Fax: 423-266-2254 or toll free at (800) 228-9290. (For more info see: <http://www.marriott.com>). Room rates are \$92 + tax single through quad. Cut-off date for reservations is **October 17, 2001**. Parking at the hotel is \$5/day. Childcare can be arranged, in advance, through Home Support Services (phone: 423-622-9700).

Transportation: Chattanooga is 117 miles northwest of Atlanta, 130 miles south of Nashville, and centrally located in the Southeast; I-75, I-24, and I-59 all connect to Chattanooga.

Driving Directions to the Hotel: From I-24, follow signs to "Downtown Chattanooga" (US 27 N), Exit at M. L. King Blvd. (exit #1a). Turn right at the traffic light. Hotel is on the left.

By Air: Several airlines serve the Chattanooga Metropolitan Airport (Lovell Field), including Delta, the official airline for this meeting. Delta Airlines is offering a 5% discount on regular rates and a 10% discount on unrestricted fares to the Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Nashville airports; if you book at least 60 days prior to departure, Delta will take an additional 5% off either fare. Call the Delta Meeting Network, for reservations at 800-241-6760 for details, and refer to **File Number 174676A**. Cab fare to the hotel is approximately \$12 one way (Phone: 423-624-1410) for Chattanooga arrivals.

A shuttle service to and from the Marriott to Hartsfield International Airport in Atlanta and to the Nashville International Airport is available. Rides take about 1 3/4 hours and the round trip fare is \$77 (Express Shuttle, phone: 423-954-1400; for schedules and more information see: <http://www.theexpressshuttle.com>). Be sure to indicate that you're going to the Marriott.

Proposals: Deadline for proposals for symposia, papers, and posters is August 1, 2001. Proposals must include proposal forms, registration forms and fees, and membership dues for persons not currently members of SEAC. Symposium proposals must include registration forms and fees and membership dues for all participants. Sessions will be all day Thursday and Friday, and Saturday morning (and early afternoon, if necessary).

Web Submission: For your convenience, you can fill out and submit your registration information online and print hard copies from your browser by going to the SEAC web page at <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html>. Submitting your information electronically eliminates the need for us to type it manually into our database. **IMPORTANT:** Although you may submit your information online, you must MAIL a copy of all forms with your payments. **Please do not forget to include these forms with the payments!**

Other: 1) Anyone wishing to have a group meeting or special event should contact the program chair as soon as possible, but no later than June 1, 2001; 2) Special events being planned include a reception at the world-class Chattanooga Aquarium; a tour of Moccasin Bend, listed as a National Landmark; Great Spirits of SEAC; a limited availability fly-over of major sites in the Tennessee Valley by SouthWings and underwritten by Friends of Moccasin Bend; and a dance and cash bar; 3) Special program events will include a keynote entitled *The Land of Prehistory* by Dr. Alice Kehoe, a special session on the History of Tennessee Valley Archaeology, and a Poster Session competition.

**2001 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Advance Registration Form**

Please type or print clearly

Name (Last) (First) (Middle initial)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office Phone

Home Phone

Fax

E-mail

Registration fee: Regular \$40 before October 10; \$45 thereafter. Student \$30 before **October 10** with copy of valid student ID; \$35 thereafter.
Make checks payable to SEAC 2001.

Send form and checks to:

Lynne P. Sullivan, SEAC Program Chair
Frank H. McClung Museum
1327 Circle Park Dr.
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-3200

*****Note:** You can fill out and submit your registration information online and print hard copies from your browser by going to the SEAC web page at: <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html>

IMPORTANT: Although you may submit your information via the internet, you must snail mail a copy of the registration forms with your payments. **Please do not forget to include these forms with the payments!**

**The Marriott Chattanooga Convention Center
2 Carter Plaza
Chattanooga, TN 37402**

**Reservation Information
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 14-17, 2001**

Hotel reservations for the 2001 Southeastern Archaeological Conference can be made toll free at **800-228-9290**, or in Chattanooga at **423-756-0002**. A major credit card is needed to guarantee the reservation past 6:00 PM on the day of your arrival. Be sure to identify yourself as attending the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. To reserve via mail, copy this form, complete the reservation information, and mail with payment for the first night's stay (plus 12.25% tax) to the address above. The Marriott Hotel requires a 72 hour notice of cancellation for guest room reservations.

CUT-OFF DATE: October 17, 2001 Don't Get Left Out, Reserve Early!

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

<hr/> Name <hr/> Address <hr/> City State ZIP () Phone	<u>Southeastern Archaeological Conference</u> Group <hr/> Arrival Departure <u>11-14-2001 to 11-17-2001</u> Meeting Dates <u>Wednesday, October 17, 2001</u> Reservation Cut-Off
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Reservations made after the cut-off date or when the group block has been filled are subject to availability. Rooms may still be available after the cut-off date but not necessarily at the group rate.

Accommodations	Single	Double	Triple	Quad	Circle Preference
Group Rate	\$92.00	\$92.00	\$92.00	\$92.00	Smoking Non-smoking
# of Rooms					

Accommodations cannot be confirmed without one of the below listed valid credit cards or a deposit of one night's stay plus 12.25% tax. You will be charged for the 1st night if reservations are not cancelled within 72 hours prior to arrival.

Credit Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

(Circle one): AMEX VISA MasterCard Discover Diners Club

Check in time is 4:00 p.m. and check out time is 12:00 p.m.

If reserving with a check, mail this form to:
Attn: Reservation Department
The Marriott Chattanooga Convention Center
2 Carter Plaza
Chattanooga, TN 37402

Proposal for Paper or Poster, SEAC 2001
Submission Deadline: August 1, 2001

*Note: If your paper is in a symposium, all forms and your registration fee must go to the symposium organizer.
Please type or print clearly*

Author's name (last, first) Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

() _____ () _____
Office Phone Home Phone E-mail

Check one: _____ Contributed paper _____ Symposium paper _____ Poster

Check one: I am _____ am not _____ willing to present my paper as a poster.

Title

Co-author's name (last, first) Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-author's name (last, first) Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

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

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

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

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

NOTE: This and all other forms are available to be filled out on-line, printed from your browser, and e-mailed directly to the program chair:
<http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html>. You must still mail the printed copies of the forms with all payments.

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40 regular, \$30 student with a copy of a valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will not be accepted. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper or poster. New members and old members in arrears must include 2001 membership fees (\$25 regular, \$15 student with a copy of a valid ID) with paper/poster proposal. **Make checks payable to SEAC 2001. Advance registration refunds cannot be made after October 10, 2001.**

Please mail two (2) copies of this form (even if you sent the information via internet) along with the advance registration form and fee by August 1, 2001 to: Lynne P. Sullivan, SEAC Program Chair, Frank H. McClung Museum, 1327 Circle Park Dr., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-3200

Proposal for Symposium, SEAC 2001
Submission Deadline: August 1, 2001

Please type or print clearly

Symposium title

Organizer's name (last, first) Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

() _____
Office phone

() _____
Home phone

E-mail

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Participants' names (in order of presentation):

1) _____

6) _____

2) _____

7) _____

3) _____

8) _____

4) _____

9) _____

5) _____

10) _____

Discussants' names:

1) _____

3) _____

2) _____

4) _____

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

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

NOTE: This and all other forms are available to be filled out on-line, printed from your browser, and e-mailed directly to the program chair:
<http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html>. You must still mail the printed copies of the forms with all payments.

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40 regular, \$30 student with a copy of a valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will not be accepted. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper or poster. New members and old members in arrears must include 2001 membership fees (\$25 regular, \$15 student with a copy of a valid ID) with paper/poster proposal. Make checks payable to **SEAC 2001**. Advance registration refunds cannot be made after October 1, 2001.

Please mail two (2) copies of this form (even if you sent the information via internet) along with the advance registration form and fee by August 1, 2001 to: Lynne P. Sullivan, SEAC Program Chair, Frank H. McClung Museum, 1327 Circle Park Dr., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-3200.

Winners of the SEAC Student Paper Competition

(submitted by Dick Jeffreis and Gayle Fritz)

As has historically been the case, the quality of the papers in this competition was very high. The winner of the **2000 SEAC Student Paper Competition** is Gregory D. Wilson, a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. His paper was entitled "Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Moundville Greenstone Industry in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama." In recognition of his accomplishment, Mr. Wilson received a book prize consisting of 275 volumes valued at over \$4500. He is the ninth winner of this annual competition.

Honorable Mention was made of a paper by Edmond A. Boudreaux, also a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Mr. Boudreaux's paper was titled "The Fredericks Site: Societal Diversity within a Late Contact Period Siouan Community in North Carolina."

SEAC congratulates these winners. An announcement of the 2001 competition is included in this newsletter.

The members of the 2001 Student Paper Competition committee are pleased to announce that this year's prize is the largest single student award in American archaeology and would like to recognize the generous contributions of the following organizations and individuals:

TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.
Florida Museum of Natural History
University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology
University of Utah Press
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Mike O'Brien
Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri
The Center for Archaeological Studies, University of South Alabama
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
University of Alabama Press
University of Nebraska Press
Smithsonian Institution Press
Coastal Environments, Inc.
Louisiana Archaeological Survey
Oklahoma Archaeological Survey
University of Kentucky W. S. Webb Museum of Anthropology
Kentucky Archaeological Survey
Louisiana Division of Archaeology
Pat Galloway
Arkansas Archeological Survey
Kentucky Heritage Council
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
University of North Carolina Press
Ohio Archaeological Council
University of Georgia Department of Anthropology
Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois State Museum
University of Alabama Museums Office of Archaeological Services
Tennessee Valley Authority
Tennessee Department of Transportation
Mississippi State University Cobb Institute of Archaeology
National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center
Florida Bureau of Historic Sites

University of West Florida Archaeology Institute
University Press of Florida
Plenum Publishing Corporation
Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Pan American Consultants
University of Tennessee Press

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Books Available for Review

(submitted by Kris Gremillion, SEAC Associate Editor, Book Reviews)

The following books are available for review. If you are interested in reviewing a particular book, please send me the title and your mailing address, and I will be in touch. I am also receptive to ideas for review articles of related books. Please note there are many classics of Southeastern archaeology represented here that offer some interesting possibilities for retrospectives or reviews of multiple volumes.

Romans, *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*
Eastman & Rodning, ed., *Archaeological Studies of Gender in the Southeastern United States*
Goggin, *Space and Time Perspective in Northern St. Johns Archeology, Florida*
Eubanks, *Corn in Clay*
Ford, *Measuring the Flow of Time*
Wilkie, *Creating Freedom: Material Culture and African American Identity at Oakley Plantation, Louisiana, 1840-1950*
Blitz and Mann, *Fisherfolk, Farmers, and Frenchmen: Archaeological Explorations on the Mississippi Gulf Coast*
Pauketat, *The Archaeology of Downtown Cahokia*
Smith, *Archaeological Investigations of Site 40WY87, Wayne County, Tennessee*
Parnalee & Bogan, *The Freshwater Mussels of Tennessee*
South, *Historical Archaeology in Wachovia*
Bense, *Archaeology of Colonial Pensacola*
Jones, *Antiquities of the Southern Indians, Particularly of the Georgia Tribes*
MacCauley, *The Seminole Indians of Florida*
Cushing, *Exploration of Ancient Key-Dweller Remains on the Gulf Coast of Florida*
Milanich, *Famous Florida Sites*
Moorehead, *Exploration of the Etowah Site in Georgia*
Craig, *Spanish Colonial Coins in the Florida Collection*
Leone & Potter, *Historical Archaeologies of Capitalism*
Whitley, *Handbook of Rock Art Research*
Genheimer, ed., *Cultures Before Contact: The Late Prehistory of Ohio and Surrounding Regions*
Mainfort and Jeter, eds., *Arkansas Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Dan and Phyllis Morse*
Smith, M., *Coosa: The Rise and Fall of a Southeastern Mississippian Chiefdom*
Waselkov, *Old Mobile Archaeology*
Gibson, *The Ancient Mounds of Poverty Point*
Hann, J. (trans.), *An Early Florida Adventure Story, by Fray Andres de San Miguel*
McGahey, *Mississippi Projectile Point Guide*
Wilson, *The Earth Shall Weep: A History of Native America*

and last but not least, four volumes of the reissued Expeditions of C. B. Moore series from U. of Alabama Press: East Florida; West and Central Florida; Northwest Florida; Lower Mississippi Valley

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Newsletter Editor Note

(submitted by Jane M. Eastman, SEAC Associate Editor, Newsletter)

This is the first newsletter produced under my editorship and I would like to take this opportunity to thank Greg Waselkov, a former editor, for all his help and encouragement. His advice and assistance has made this first issue a much easier task than it could have been. I would also like to thank all the officers, state coordinators of current research, and the organizers for SEAC 2001 for all their hard work. Your timely submissions are much appreciated. I also must thank Charles Ewen of East Carolina University for offering me a computer and workspace in his "Happy Place" at the archaeology lab. He also arranged for Anna Moss, a graduate student at ECU, to assist me in this endeavor. I thank you both for your help. Finally, I am open to any ideas or suggestions from the membership about ways to improve the newsletter. Enjoy!

* * * *

2001 Southeastern Archaeological Conference Public Outreach Grant Competition

(submitted by Ann M. Early, SEAC Public Outreach Committee)

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference invites applications for 2001 for a program of small grants to finance public outreach. Proposed projects should promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast. Most grants will be for activities held in conjunction with the SEAC annual meeting. This year's meeting will be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, from November 14-17, 2001.

Funding for teacher workshops, public symposia, field trips for the public to archaeological sites, printed material, or Native American outreach programs is encouraged. Grants will not exceed \$1,000.00 per year. The deadline for submitting proposals is July 1, 2001. Notification of awards will be made by August 1. Proposals should be submitted to Ann M. Early, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N. Hatch Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72704. Phone: 501-575-3556. E-mail: amearly@uark.edu.

* * * *

Words in Honor of Bill Haag

(submitted by Stephen Williams)

When I sat down to put together these words to honor Bill Haag, I found myself thinking of what he and I had done together over the past 50 years. I realized that Bill and I had been together one way or other from Cape Cod on the Atlantic to Vancouver Island on the Pacific, and from Avery Island on the Gulf of Mexico to the shore of a Minnesota Lake near where I grew up. And many places in between; not to forget Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula.

Of course there was also the Lower Mississippi Valley from St. Louis to New Orleans, with many stops along the way. But that doesn't cover the Southeast locales where more than thirty-five

SEAC meetings were held, and which we both attended; Macon, especially, where many of those early meetings were held.

Yes, we did see and do a lot together— Oh, I did miss out on Bill's Carolina Coast expeditions as well as his Caribbean sojourns, but that's about all: 1951 to the year 2000. But that's just geography — Bill was not a stick in the mud, that's for sure. This is just some background material.

An historic event for SEAC and Southeastern archaeology occurred with the death of William G. Haag on October 19th, 2000. Just a few months after his 90th birthday, Bill was the last of the major figures that were important in the WPA archaeology of the Depression years in the Southeast. In Kentucky he worked at many sites and published thereon in conjunction with Major William Webb, the head administrator for many aspects of those Relief projects in the Tennessee Valley. There is little question that these public works activities affected the regional archaeology in a very significant and positive manner and were the launching pad for a score or more of significant Southeastern archaeologists, including Bill Haag. Bill also had a direct hand in the early configuration of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and its publications beginning in 1938. Southeastern Archaeology would never be the same again.

Bill Haag's career in archaeology began at the University of Michigan in the mid-1930s where he was a graduate student in natural history, not archaeology. But this is not the time or place to document or describe in detail his lengthy professional career. Rather I would like to share with you some more personal aspects. I knew Bill over a period of 49 years; meeting him first at the SEAC meeting in Gainesville, Florida in 1951. His title then was Editor of the SEAC publications, a position he would hand over to me in 1959. You see there were no elections then, since there weren't any procedural rules of succession in those early days. Some of the very first Southeastern pottery type descriptions coming out of the Ann Arbor birthplace of this Conference were in those early Haag-edited publications. By the way SEAC was also without a President or attendant Board Members at that time. Bill was all there was, and that's all that was needed.

Of course with Bill's education at Ann Arbor, he also knew Jimmy Griffin from those early days on. It became a firm friendship that remained life-long. Bill's close association with one of the other Lower Valley giants was with Jim Ford, who also took an MA at Michigan at this time. Phil Phillips and Stu Neitzel would also be added to the list of major Lower Valley activists that Bill regularly worked with and collaborated with. Shortly after World War II, Bill would leave the University of Kentucky, also his birthplace. He went briefly to Ol' Miss; then Bill and his family moved to LSU where he settled for the rest of his career. My own closer ties to Bill occurred when I came down the river from Southeast Missouri to the Yazoo Delta in 1958. After that I visited regularly with Bill at LSU almost every time I came into the Lower Valley; his hospitality was great.

Bill's earliest publications were of course those on the Tennessee Valley. Once in the Lower Mississippi Valley his most important publications were on Jaketown and Poverty Point, and

not to forget Monte Santo. Now as one can note, if publications alone are major indicators of success, that his bibliography was not quite as long or hefty as some others. But Bill's commitment to teaching, especially undergraduates, was very strong, and major family responsibilities (he had four sons) were very time consuming. Any one, who knew Bill well, also knew his wide breadth of knowledge, including areas far from archaeology: the Civil War for example, and his deep philosophical involvement in certain aspects of anthropological theory. As "ah, shucks" humble as Bill may have seemed, he had a fine and inquiring mind, filled with a lot of good sound advice.

Indeed it took time to understand the depth of Bill's humane devotion to others and his wonderful companionship. I am very happy to be able to say that I shared some appreciation of those strong personal assets with others and with Bill himself via an article in a volume of the Louisiana Archaeology Society that honored him and his career in 1991. I'm very glad I did: after all, postmortem praise falls on deaf ears!

But for the younger folks among us in this SEAC audience, let me try to express what Bill really was like. Quite a few in this audience knew him for his wonderful sense of humor and his many lengthy and colorful jokes. His last visit to SEAC was in 1995, the one held in Knoxville. There, despite his age and some ongoing medical problems, Bill, at an LMS dinner, gave a flawless rendition of the "Hissing Snake" story for a very appreciative audience. In his later years, after retirement, one had to visit Bill in New Roads, Louisiana where he had married Toppy Olinde, with whom he had very many happy years. His first wife, Hope, died in 1977. Early in 1975, Bill and his son Ricky spent a vacation week in Santa Fe with us, where I was spending a sabbatical year with my own family. He truly enjoyed new places and new vistas all his life.

If one were to find a sentence to characterize Bill's life, I think it would be this: "A joy of and for life" Small pleasures enjoyed; interesting insights perceived; and tasks finished successfully. He was a wonderful companion on trips both short and long. My own last auto trip with Bill was from New Roads up to Monroe and then back, almost two years ago. I drove; it was a warm clear day. We both enjoyed a landscape we knew well. He spotting marsh elder in bloom along the highways, and I not driving too fast so that we could have a pleasant jaunt as the miles and the hours passed. Oh, yes, on the way back we had a flat tire. I changed the tire on my rental car, went to the next little town, got a new tire, and off we went. No sweat, no worry, no complaints. And yes, we were in time for a great meal fixed by Toppy at his home. Life with Bill was like that.

I counted Bill as both a mentor and also a friend, although he was about a decade and a half older than myself. Many others, many here can count him as that as well; they know what I am trying to share with all of you. His last year was not happy, as his health deteriorated. Incapacitation was incompatible with his life ways. But his strong spirit helped him through it. He was gallant, gracious and even at times a bit witty.

I last visited him early this June while he was still at home in

New Roads. He'd had a couple of rough nights, but we still were able to spend a whole afternoon quietly chatting together — mostly he talking about the past; his life as a soldier in New Jersey during World War II and other things. The next morning before I left, he said a final "goodbye" to me, knowing quite rightly what the future would bring.

All of us who knew Bill can now properly say goodbye to him. There were few like him; none so able to make so much out of what life had given him; both some sorrow and lots of joy.

Stephen Williams

November 10th, 2000

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 35th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology

(submitted by Gregory A. Waselkov, SEAC Editor)

The Society for Historical Archaeology and the Advisory Council on Underwater Archaeology will hold their 35th Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology at the Adam's Mark Hotel in Mobile, Alabama, January 9-12, 2002. This meeting will be co-hosted by the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies, the University of West Florida's Archaeology Institute, and the University of Southern Mississippi's Department of Sociology and Anthropology. The plenary session and meeting theme is "Colonial Origins," in recognition of the 300th anniversary of Mobile's founding by French colonists. Deadline for abstracts is June 1, 2001. For program information, contact Amy Young, Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology, Box 5074, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406; fax: (601) 266-6373; amy.young@usm.edu. For local arrangements information, contact Bonnie Gums, Center for Archaeological Studies, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688; fax: (334) 460-6080; bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu; www.sha.org/.

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Western Carolina University Field School

(submitted by Ann Rogers, Western Carolina University)

Western Carolina University will again offer field school classes, in conjunction with the National Forests in North Carolina, at Appletree Group Campground. Dates for the field school are May 14 through June 8. For further information, contact Anne Rogers at the Department of Anthropology/Sociology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723, telephone 828-227-3841, e-mail rogers@wcu.edu.

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SEAC OFFICERS' REPORTS

Secretary's Annual Report

(by Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary)

MINUTES OF THE 2000 SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD YEAR-END MEETING

The 2000 year-end meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Vernon J. Knight, Jr. at 6:14 PM, November 8, 2000, in the Hospitality Suite of the Crown Plaza Hotel in Macon, Georgia. In attendance were David G. Anderson, Ann M. Early, Eugene M. Futato, Albert C. Goodyear, Richard W. Jefferies, Jay K. Johnson, Adam King, Vernon J. Knight, John O'Hear, Dawn Ramsey, Kenneth E. Sassaman, John F. Scarry, C. Margaret Scarry, Gerald F. Schroedl, Lynne P. Sullivan, Gregory A. Waselkov, and Paul D. Welch.

Reports of Officers

Ken Sassaman presented the Secretary's Report, beginning with a review of the published minutes of the 2000 mid-year meeting in Philadelphia. No corrections were noted.

Ken reported the results of the 2000 elections. One-hundred-seventy-two members cast ballots for candidates for President-Elect, Treasurer, and Executive Officer II. Candidate for President-Elect C. Margaret Scarry prevailed in a race with opponent George M. Milner. Running unopposed, Adam King was elected to the office of Treasurer. Candidate for Executive Officer II Ann M. Early prevailed in a race with opponents Penny Drooker and Jon Muller. Ken noted that the drop in ballots cast from 247 in 1998, to 212 in 1999, and now only 172 this year, probably reflects the inclusion of the ballot with the preliminary program, a procedure initiated in 1998. He proposed, and the Executive Board concurred, that SEAC return to the old procedure of issuing the ballot in a separate, first-class mailing.

John Scarry presented the Treasurer's Report (see full account and budget elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter). John was happy to report that SEAC continues to enjoy good fiscal health. Membership stands at 1014 members, a total comparable to those of the past few years. John expressed concern that student membership has dropped 18 percent from two years ago. He encouraged greater recruitment in this area. John called attention to the proposed budget for 2001, noting that we anticipate no increase in revenues but an increase in expenditures due to new projects such as the Native American interviews and revival of the Special Publications series. John suggested that the immediate shortfalls are not a matter of great concern so long as it does not become an annual affair.

Greg Waselkov presented the Editor's Report, provided in full detail elsewhere in this Newsletter. Greg noted that submissions were down from previous years and even with the current acceptance rate of 70 percent, he will find it hard to maintain the usual publication schedule. He encouraged greater support.

Greg's first issue, Volume 19(1), with the nice blue cover, was produced electronically entirely in the SEAC editorial office.

Due to health reasons, Associate Editor for the Newsletter, Jeff Hantman, had to step down. Greg was hopeful that Jane Eastman would accept an invitation to fill in for Jeff (which, later, she indeed accepted). Kris Gremillion is serving as Associate Editor for Book Reviews, and Eugene Futato continues in his role as Associate Editor for Sales.

Greg reported good progress on revival of the Special Publications series. An ad hoc committee consisting of President Knight, Program Chair Adam King, and Greg identified a "SEAC Sponsored Symposium" in the current conference, "The Archaeology of Native North Carolina: Papers in Honor of H. Trawick Ward." Symposium organizers Jane Eastman, Chris Rodning, and Tony Boudreaux have agreed to assemble the symposium papers and submit for review as SEAC Special Publication 7.

Associate Editor for Sales Eugene Futato distributed figures on the sales of back issues this past year, which were slow. He noted that much of his activity recently has been to distribute publications to late dues payers.

Reports of Committees

Representing the Investment and Finance Committee, Paul Welch reported an investment return of about 11 percent this year. The Life Fund balance at the close of FY 2000 was nearly \$72K. He distributed a report to the Executive Board outlining the market value of the Life Fund equity accounts, as well as the target and actual distributions across funds, which closely match. Paul reviewed a preliminary proposal to invest in a fifth fund, a Vanguard Growth Equity Fund, which has a very high rate of return. The major drawback is that the fund requires a minimum investment of \$10K. President Knight requested that the committee look further into this fund and prepare a formal motion for consideration.

President Knight read into the record a letter from Chair of the Native American Liaison Committee Patricia Galloway. Pat indicated that the proposal to initiate the Native American interview project with members of the Seminole Tribe of Florida was referred to a tribal representative who expressed some doubt. Pat further indicated that Bill Marquardt, who earlier agreed to spearhead this effort, was willing to move ahead with the project with two Seminoles with whom he has long-standing good relations. A motion was made and carried unanimously that the President of SEAC write a letter to the chairman of the Seminole Tribe about the possibility of interviewing these two individuals.

Pat's report included an update on a proposal to interview members of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee and a new proposal from a representative of the Muscogee Creek. Ann Rogers reported, through Pat, that negotiations with the Cherokee are ongoing. A proposal was introduced to the tribal council in August but was tabled to allow time for discussion of rights over intellectual property and royalties, should there be any. Ann is revising the proposal for a second hearing. Joyce Bear of the Muscogee

Creeks approached Adam King about the interview project, who passed the inquiry on to Pat Galloway and President Knight. After some communication, Miss Bear invited Pat to address the Cultural Resources Committee of the Council of the Five Civilized Nations about the interview project in the spring of 2001. President Knight expressed strong support for this effort. Finally, discussion ensued regarding the initiative begun last year to invite tribal representatives to attend SEAC meetings. A motion was entered and passed unanimously that the President of SEAC issue annually a personal invitation to attend the SEAC meeting to representatives of each of the federally recognized tribes in the region.

Dick Jefferies reported that the Public Outreach Committee issued announcements for the grant program but received only one proposal. The committee found the proposal worthy of funding but requested some revision. Due to time constraints, the proposal was withdrawn. Thus, no outreach grants were funded this year.

On behalf of Student Paper Competition Committee Chair Gail Fritz, Dick Jefferies reported that 10 papers were submitted this year. One paper garnered a unanimous decision as the winner (see minutes of business meeting for further details). Over 220 books valued at \$4500 were collected for the book prize.

Student Affairs Committee Chair Dawn Ramsey reported that representatives are still needed from a few of the region's graduate programs. She expressed concern about dwindling membership among students this past year. Discussion ensued about raising greater awareness among students about SEAC. Dawn noted that elections for new committee members would be held next year. Students interested in getting involved should contact her.

Old Business

SEAC Program Chair Adam King reported that 415 people had preregistered for the Macon meeting, and 200+ more were expected to register on site. Discussion ensued about the growth in attendance and the need to ensure sufficient hotel space for all participants.

Lynne Sullivan reported on plans for the 2001 SEAC meeting at the Marriott in Chattanooga, November 14-17. (See preregistration and paper proposal forms elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter).

John O'Hear reported that a contract was signed to hold the 2002 SEAC meeting at the Beau Rivage Casino-Hotel, November 6-9. John raised some questions about the projected room block. Room rates are \$99/night, single or double, \$20/additional guests.

New Business

President Knight opened the floor for proposals for the 2003 SEAC meeting. Ken reminded the Board that Alan May and Ann Tippitt of the Schiele Museum were considering hosting a meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina. (Ann and Alan later offered to collect proposals from Charlotte hotels for deliberation at the next Executive Board meeting).

David Anderson entered into discussion over the scheduling crisis SEAC faces as its meetings continue to grow. David suggested that SEAC adopt a two- or three-role rule that would

restrict the number of papers and/or discussant roles for any given individual. Adam King agreed that scheduling conflicts were numerous because of multiple lead-author roles. John O'Hear moved that SEAC adopt a three-role rule similar to that enforced by the Society for American Archaeology. Lengthy discussion ensued, but the motion was tabled. President Knight recommended that the discussion continue via the SEAC Executive discussion list on the web site.

President Knight introduced the issue raised earlier in the year by Gerald Schroedl concerning the Confederate flag controversy and economic boycott of South Carolina. Because SEAC by-laws enable only members of the Executive Board to enter motions, Ken Sassaman read into the record the following motion: The NAACP and other civil rights groups have called for the economic boycott of the state of South Carolina because of the display of the Confederate flag on the capitol grounds. This is a concern to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference because it supports racial and cultural tolerance for all Americans and because its annual meeting is held in a different southern state. The Southeastern Archaeological Conference does not support the display of the Confederate flag on public property, including but not limited to buildings, monuments, and parks. As circumstances warrant, therefore, the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will boycott those states that display the Confederate flag on public property. After being seconded, Gerald elaborated on the intent of the motion. David Anderson shared some of his thoughts about the events leading to the decision to remove the flag from the State House. Additional discussion centered on whether political activities are precluded by SEAC's status as a learned society. The motion did not pass.

President Knight reviewed the agenda for the business meeting, including resolutions for outgoing officers and deceased members.

There being no further business, President Knight adjourned the meeting at 7:55 PM.

MINUTES OF THE 2000 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING

The 2000 business meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Vernon J. Knight, Jr. at 5:40 PM, November 10, 2000, in the Ballroom of the Crown Plaza Hotel in Macon, Georgia. President Knight called on Program Chair Adam King, who acknowledged with thanks the efforts of his co-chairs Keith Stephenson and Jennifer King, and the support of Mark Brooks and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, and the Society for Georgia Archaeology. Adam then introduced Mr. Lonice Barrett, Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, who welcomed everyone to Macon.

Reports of Officers

President Knight beckoned Ken Sassaman to the podium to give the Secretary's report. Ken called for corrections to the minutes of the 2000 mid-year Executive Board meeting that were published in the Fall 2000 issue of the Newsletter. Hearing known, he moved to the results of the 2000 elections, which were as follows: C. Margaret Scarry prevailed in the race for President-Elect; Adam King was elected Treasurer; and Ann M. Early won the seat for Executive Officer II. One-hundred-seventy-two members cast ballots. On behalf of SEAC, Ken thanked the other candidates, George M. Milner, Penny Drooker, and Jon Muller, for their willingness to serve, and called for a round of applause for all the candidates. He concluded by noting that SEAC will return next year to the first-class mail ballot to remedy the apparent drop in voter participation since 1998, when the ballot began to be included with the preliminary meeting program.

President Knight called Treasurer John Scarry to podium to present his report, which is published in full elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.

Editor Greg Waselkov was next summoned by President Knight to present his report, which also is published in full elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.

Announcements

President Knight called for announcements of recent committee work, beginning with the Native American Liaison Committee. Committee member John O'Hear summarized items reviewed in the Executive Board meeting. Please refer to the minutes of that meeting for details.

Chair of the Student Affairs Committee, Dawn Ramsey, opened her committee report by thanking Adam King and his colleagues for sponsoring the well-attended student reception. Dawn reported great success with the two student workshops held this year and announced that next year's workshop topics will be funding and job interviewing. She noted that new officers will succeed next year the current group of charter officers.

Adam King was called to the podium to present his report on the annual meeting. Adam indicated that paying registrants total 624; another 40 individuals exchanged time and labor for registration waivers. Adam was happy to report that the meeting was not only well attended but running smoothly, thanks in no small measure to his co-organizers Keith Stephenson and Jennifer King, as well as the many volunteers and sponsoring agencies.

Nick Honerkamp was called upon by President Knight to invite everyone to the 2001 SEAC meeting in Chattanooga, November 14-17, at the Marriott. Lynne Sullivan is serving as Program Chair for that meeting; Nick is handling local arrangements. President Knight announced that a contract was signed for the 2002 SEAC meeting at the Beau Rivage Casino-Hotel in Biloxi, November 6-9, and that plans were underway to hold the 2003 SEAC meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Awards

T. R. Kidder was invited to the podium to present the 2000 C.B. Moore Award. T.R. read the following proclamation:

David Brose once commented that he wished C.B. Moore had stayed in Philadelphia. I'm not so sure that Southeastern archaeology would have profited had he never come to the area. For all his faults, C.B. Moore was a remarkable field worker and a scholar who published rapidly and widely. His legacy cannot be ignored. In many ways, C.B. Moore was a pioneer in Southeastern archaeology. In 1990 Stephen Williams established the C.B. Moore award for "Excellence in Archaeology by a Younger Scholar in Southeastern Studies." This year we begin our second decade of presenting the award at SEAC. Recipients of the C.B. Moore award are selected by the Lower Mississippi Survey. LMS members come from all parts of the Southeast and their research ranges from Paleoindian to the historic period. The LMS acts as a committee of the whole, both for nominations and the elections. What do members of the LMS look for when we select C.B. Moore award winners? Chronological age is not a criterion. Recipients of the C.B. Moore award exemplify three characteristics. First, the C.B. Moore award is given to "younger" scholars who are above all field workers. These scholars produce data—some in the field, some in the lab, and some in dusty archives—but they are all actively engaged in advancing our understanding of Southeastern archaeology through research. Second, C.B. Moore scholars publish their data. They give papers at SEAC, and they regularly organize and participate in symposia. These scholars translate their field, lab, and archival research into meaningful results and like C.B. Moore, they disseminate their findings. Lastly, C.B. Moore award winners are colleagues of the highest order. They are teachers, mentors, and good friends. These scholars give back to their field, to SEAC, and to their institutions. In short, we look for scholars who are, like the award's namesake, pioneers in Southeastern archaeology. Winners of the C.B. Moore award, beginning in 1990 are:

David G. Anderson
Gayle J. Fritz
Marvin T. Smith
John H. House
Kenneth E. Sassaman
Timothy R. Pauketat
Joe W. Saunders
Penelope B. Drooker
John E. Worth
I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.

The recipient of the 2000 C. B. Moore award is Lucretia S. "Cricket" Kelly of Washington University in St. Louis. Dr. Kelly is recognized for her exceptional contributions to our understanding of American Bottom archaeology. Dr. Kelly has produced an impressive number of publications on the zooarchaeology of the American Bottoms and surrounding regions. Her accomplishments include work as lead zooarchaeologist for the FAI-270

project, where she has contributed chapters in over ten of the project monographs. With Paula Cross she authored an important synthesis published in the volume *American Bottom Archaeology*. She has also worked on data from the ICTII tract at Cahokia, and she has been involved in recent research on upland sites of the Richland Complex east of Cahokia. Dr. Kelly recently completed her doctoral thesis at Washington University in St. Louis titled "Social Implications of Faunal Provisioning for Cahokia: Initial Mississippian, Lohmann Phase." She has already begun to convert this work into publications, including an important article on feasting at Cahokia to be published in a forthcoming Smithsonian edited volume. As an additional challenge Dr. Kelly has recently begun work on the Mound S fauna from Toltec. It is my great pleasure to present Cricket Kelly with the 2000 C.B. Moore award and I ask you to join me in congratulating her on her accomplishment.

President Knight invited Richard Jefferies and Gail Fritz to the podium to announce the winner of the 2000 Student Paper Competition. Gail indicated that the committee consisting of herself, Dick Jefferies, Randy Daniel, and Mary Beth Trubitt received ten papers to review. Dick noted that the book prize has grown to 275 volumes valued at over \$4500, making it the largest single student award in American archaeology. Dick read the list of contributors and thanked them for their generosity: TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., Florida Museum of Natural History, University of North Carolina Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of Utah Press, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Mike O'Brien, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Missouri, The Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, University of Alabama Press, University of Nebraska Press, Smithsonian Institution Press, Coastal Environments, Inc., Louisiana Archaeological Survey, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, University of Kentucky W. S. Webb Museum of Anthropology, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Pat Galloway, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Kentucky Heritage Council, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, University of North Carolina Press, Ohio Archaeological Council, University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois State Museum, University of Alabama Museums Office of Archaeological Services, Tennessee Valley Authority, Tennessee Department of Transportation, Mississippi State University Cobb Institute of Archaeology, National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center, Florida Bureau of Historic Sites, University of West Florida Archaeology Institute, University Press of Florida, Plenum Publishing Corporation, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Pan American Consultants, and University of Tennessee Press.

Gail noted that the quality of papers was once again consistently good. Honorable Mention was made of a paper by Edmond

A. Boudreax (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) titled "The Fredericks Site: Societal Diversity within a Late Contact Period Siouan Community in North Carolina." The 2000 book prize went to Gregory D. Wilson (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) for his paper "Small Celt, Big Celt, Old Celt, New Celt: The Moundville Greenstone Industry in the Black Warrior Valley, Alabama."

President Knight called for an announcement of the Great Spirits of SEAC competition. In the absence of competition organizer, Rob Benson, Dean Wood indicated that he did not know who won but that some of the guests walked off with a few of the prizes. Rob later emailed results to the SEAC Secretary as follows:

Commercial Wine Category (two entries)

"The Black Dog" red table wine submitted by Donna Boyd of Floyd County, Virginia.

Home Made Wine Category (six entries)

"Molly's a Spaz Shiraz" red shiraz submitted by Joel and Torrey Dukes of Natchez, Mississippi.

Home Made Beer Category (eight entries)

A tie for first place: "Ice Princess Ale" India Pale Ale and "Double Dog" Belgian Double. Both were submitted by Brian Yates and Donovan Hall of Tallahassee, Florida.

Ann Early, for Hester Davis, was summoned to the podium to share with those in attendance an award given to SEAC from the Society for Historical Archaeology for 50 years of service to Southeastern historical archaeology.

Resolutions

Ken Sassaman read the following resolution: WHEREAS Adam King, Keith Stephenson, and Jennifer King and their generous volunteers gave freely of their time, energy, and resources to provide SEAC members the opportunity to again come together to share ideas and new findings; and WHEREAS Adam, Keith, Jennifer, and sponsors Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists and Society for Georgia Archaeology created a warm and friendly atmosphere for socializing over lavish, multi-keg receptions and BBQs; and WHEREAS they accommodated an enormous number of excellent papers and symposia in a well orchestrated program; and WHEREAS they accomplished all of this with good humor, patience, and professionalism, and with no expectation of reward; BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its deepest gratitude to Adam, Keith, Jennifer, and their colleagues for a job very well done.

David G. Anderson read the following resolution: WHEREAS Jay K. Johnson has honorably served as Executive Officer of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference from 1998 to 2000; and WHEREAS he has done so with great diligence and enthusiasm; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members

of SEAC extend to Jay our heartfelt thanks and best wishes for the future.

Paul D. Welch read the following resolution: WHEREAS the youthful and energetic Ken Sassaman has served capably and cheerfully as Secretary for the last three years, a duty that is essential to the smooth running of the SEAC conference; and WHEREAS—despite his current address in Florida—he has administered the recent election for SEAC President without a misleadingly designed ballot, or need for a recount; and WHEREAS Ken has set an example of enthusiasm for archaeology that inspires us all; BE IT SO RESOLVED that SEAC thanks Ken for his service to our organization.

Greg Waselkov read the following resolution: WHEREAS Jeffrey Hantman has faithfully served the Southeastern Archaeological Conference as Associate Editor for the SEAC Newsletter this last year, during which time he successfully produced and distributed two informative issues of the Newsletter, but now finds that he must resign his position for personal reasons; THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference gratefully acknowledges Jeff's hard work on our behalf and thanks him for his selfless service to the society.

Chris Rodning read the following resolution: WHEREAS Dawn Ramsey has spearheaded the creation of the SEAC Committee for Student Affairs; and WHEREAS she has worked tirelessly to organize this committee and several events at this year's annual meeting in Macon; BE IT HERE RESOLVED that SEAC thanks Dawn for her efforts, compliments her advocacy of student interests and concerns, and wishes her well in her graduate studies at the University of Florida.

Dick Jefferies read the following resolution: WHEREAS Jim Knight has served the Southeastern Archaeological Conference for most of his adult life, especially as President-Elect and President for the past four years; and WHEREAS Jim has been the inspirational and driving force behind the very successful SEAC Student Paper Competition and prize for many years; THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference recognizes and sincerely thanks Jim for his many years of valuable service, wishes him success in his future professional and personal endeavors, and hopes that he will continue his active participation in and leadership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference for many years to come.

Vin Steponaitis read the following resolution: WHEREAS Joffre Lanning Coe was a leading figure in North American archaeology for more than a half century; and WHEREAS his careful analysis of stratified assemblages from the North Carolina Piedmont resulted in the first detailed chronology for the Archaic period in the Eastern Woodlands; and WHEREAS his long-term excavations at the Town Creek site in Montgomery County, North Carolina not only defined the Pee Dee culture, but also led to the creation of one of the finest archaeological parks in the south; and WHEREAS under his directorship the Research Laboratories of Archaeology at UNC-Chapel Hill became a leading research center for Southeastern archaeology; and WHEREAS he trained

many students, who in turn became prominent members of our profession; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns Joffre Coe's passing, and expresses its heartfelt condolences to his family.

Vin also recited to those in attendance the following poem authored by Stanley South:

The Teacher

Advisor,
And enigmatic guru,
The inscrutable Coe
Said I should do it myself.

So I chose many variables,
Rim and vessel form,
Temper and hardness,
Color, thickness,
Surface treatment,
And decoration.

Six weeks later
The pottery seriation
Showed no pattern.
"Try reducing the variables."
He advised,
And the pattern was revealed.

Proudly I showed him
The graph I made
Of the temporal correlation
Of pottery types I had found.

In a droll voice he said,
"I knew that so many attributes
"Wouldn't work."

Why in the world
Didn't you tell me?
I could have saved
Six weeks time!

"If I had told you," he replied,
"By tomorrow you would forget.
"Now you'll remember forever."

"I can't teach you to become
"A good archaeologist.
"You must learn that
"On your own."

"Good archaeologists are born,
"Not made," he said.
"The best ones come from
"A childhood interest
"In natural science,
"In collecting insects,
"Butterflies, rocks,
"And arrowheads.

"The archaeological answers
"Are not in the back of the book,
"Or the front for that matter.
"They come from a love
"Of the challenge of understanding data,
"Combined with a passion
"To answer questions."

When I showed him a spearpoint
I had found on my first site,
He said, "Dig here,
"And don't stop until you hit water!"

Later, I told his wife
Of my discovery of the stratified site
I found there, and she said
"Before you found it,"
"Joffre told me you would,
"But he wanted you to find it
"On your own."

"They teach most who teaches least,"
Was his creed.
"I simply point the way,
"Forcing you to teach yourself."

Learning under Coe
Was great frustration,
With my anger intense at times.
He was a goad for me
To learn on my own,
And to achieve,
And in the doing, to excel,
To prove to him that I could.

The legacy of the inscrutable Coe is,
That success is not served
On a silver platter by a teacher,
But is dug from the bowels of the earth
With tools of keen observation
And a challenge to the creative mind,
Inspired by a teacher
Who points the way.

Stanley South
February 17, 1998

Wayne Boyko read the following resolution: WHEREAS James W. Hatch, who passed away in December, was a long-standing member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference; and WHEREAS he made significant contributions to late prehistoric research in the Southeast through his work with Dallas phase mortuary behavior, the effects of elevated status on health and diet in Mississippian societies, and central Georgia Mississippian settlement and subsistence systems and domestic architecture; and WHEREAS he trained dozens of students in the practice and spirit of archaeology through 17 field schools and his dedication to class room teaching; and WHEREAS his enthusiasm, humor, and insatiable curiosity endeared him to students, colleagues, and non-

archaeologists alike; LET IT BE RESOLVED that, although SEAC and its members have lost an excellent researcher, a quality teacher, and an even better friend, the spirit of Jim Hatch will live on in his students, peers, and friends.

Tom Pluckhahn read the following resolution: WHEREAS David McKivergan was an enthusiastic student of archaeology and, for the past five years, an effective cultural resource manager at Fort Stewart, Georgia; and WHEREAS Dave's robust sense of humor enlivened many classroom, field, and meeting discussions; and WHEREAS Dave's research has contributed to our understanding of Southeastern Indians; and WHEREAS Dave's career was tragically cut short this summer at the age of 36; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns his passing and extends its condolences to his wife Gretchen and his family.

Brian Butler read the following resolution: WHEREAS, Jeanette E. Stephens was a long-term, active member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference; and WHEREAS, Jeanette was likewise an active and valuable member of the Illinois Archaeological Survey, serving in many important positions through the years, including founding editor of its own journal *Illinois Archaeology*; and WHEREAS, Jeanette devoted her career to Illinois archaeology, mostly in its southern regions, where she worked for many years with the Center for Archaeological Investigations and the University Museum at Southern Illinois University Carbondale; BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extend its sincerest condolences and its appreciation for her work and contributions, to her husband Jon Muller, and daughter, Karen Muller.

Steve Williams was invited to the podium to share some thoughts on the life of William G. Haag, who passed away in October. The complete text of Steve's remembrance of Bill Haag is published elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.

President Knight opened the floor to new business. Hearing none, he summoned Dick Jefferies to the podium for the transfer of the minute books and Presidential authority. The meeting was adjourned by the our President at 5:49 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Kenneth E. Sassaman
SEAC Secretary

SEAC Editor's Report,
November 10, 2000

After publication early this year of *Southeastern Archaeology*, Volume 18(2), the final issue produced under the editorship of Robert Mainfort, I inherited five manuscripts from Bob that were undergoing review. Between February and today I have received fifteen new submittals, which constitutes the lowest submission rate in recent memory. With a manuscript acceptance rate averaging about 70%, submissions are not adequate to maintain the journal on its traditional publication schedule. I urge all members to consider submitting article and report manuscripts to *Southeastern Archaeology* and to recommend our journal to other

prospective authors. With nearly 1000 members, SEAC certainly should be able to generate the 20 (or, dare I dream, 30) submissions a year necessary to maintain the viability of the journal.

My staff at the University of South Alabama's Center for Archaeological Studies — Hilda Cruthirds (Editorial Assistant) and Sarah Mattics (Graphics Assistant) — helped me produce *Southeastern Archaeology*, Volume 19(1). This issue is the first to be composed electronically entirely in the SEAC editorial office, including graphics scanning and insertion, which gives us complete control over (and all the blame for) the journal's appearance. SEAC members are more likely to have noticed another change, the addition of color to the cover. Future editors with more artistic imagination can elaborate on this small step. We have begun to lay out Volume 19(2), which should be delivered to members early next year. I appreciate the patience and good-natured forbearance this year of all the authors and manuscript reviewers as I have tried to learn the duties of this office. I'm also grateful for the assistance of Bob Mainfort and Lindi Holmes in making a seamless transition between editorial offices.

Kristen Gremillion has taken to the role of Associate Editor for Book Reviews, and she encourages members interested in writing reviews to contact her. Writing a review is a great way for students to gain experience with the publication process. Kris reports that outstanding book reviews are slowly trickling in. However, some book recipients remain delinquent, which means that they remain in debt to authors, publishers, and the SEAC membership. Please, if you are unable to produce a review, return the book. Kris will shortly send out via email a list of books received, in hopes of recruiting qualified reviewers.

Eugene Futato continues in his usual efficient manner as Associate Editor for Sales. Jeff Hantman, Associate Editor for the SEAC Newsletter, produced this year's requisite two issues. Unfortunately, Jeff has had to step down from this position for health reasons. I join the membership in thanking Jeff for his good service to SEAC and in wishing him a speedy recovery. This leaves an editorial vacancy and I am searching for someone willing to take on this task.

Finally, with a vote by the Executive Board, SEAC is reviving its long-moribund "Special Publications" series. An ad hoc committee, consisting of President Knight, Conference Chair Adam King, and me, identified a "SEAC Sponsored Symposium" in the current conference, "The Archaeology of Native North Carolina: Papers in Honor of H. Trawick Ward." Symposium organizers (Jane Eastman, Chris Rodning, and Tony Boudreaux) and participants will convert their presentations into manuscript form for peer review, editing, and production as SEAC Special Publication 6. This volume will be distributed free to members by next year.

Respectfully submitted,
Gregory A. Waselkov
SEAC Editor

SEAC Treasurer's Report for Fiscal Year 2000

November 8, 2000

I am glad to report that SEAC continues to enjoy good financial health.

Our total assets—financial assets and inventory—total approximately \$171,908.18. We have \$50,417.23 in liquid assets (\$44,898.95 in the Working Fund WCMA account, \$303.28 in the Associate Editors bank account, and \$5,215 in the Life Fund money market account), \$105,382.16 in long-term investments (\$39,000 in CDs in the Working Fund and \$66,382.16 in mutual funds in the Life Fund), and \$16,108.79 in publications inventory.

Our total assets increased approximately \$12,900 from last year's figure. The assets in the Life Fund increased by \$8,737 during FY 2000. Assets in the Working Fund increased by \$3,524.

We had a total income of \$30,930.60 in the Working Fund. The income consisted of \$25,145 in dues, \$2,855.84 from interest on CDs, \$1,522.16 in dividends on the Working Fund money market account, \$500 from advertisements, \$498 from publication sales, and \$409.60 from rentals of the SEAC mailing list.

Our expenditures from the working fund totaled \$26,798.75. This included \$17,691.55 for *Southeastern Archaeology* and the SEAC newsletter, \$4,000 for subvention of the University of Alabama's C.B. Moore volumes, \$1,800 transferred to the Life Fund, \$1,002.95 for routine expenses connected to the Treasurer's Office and the Associate Editor for Sales' office (e.g., postage, duplication, and supplies), \$1,000 for auditing of the SEAC books, \$500 for preparation of our federal tax return, \$500 for the Macon Meeting, \$184.25 in bank charges, \$100 for processing of our research request by the Cherokee, and \$20 for our corporate registration in Tennessee.

This year, the cost of our publications was \$17.45 per member. I believe that we should be able to continue to cover the cost of our basic publications from our dues revenue for the foreseeable future.

The net value of the assets in the Working Fund increased by approximately \$3,524. This net includes a decrease in the value of our inventory of \$608. However, \$1,200 of our income consisted of Life Membership dues that will be transferred to the Life Fund. Thus a more realistic view of the income in the working fund was that our monetary resources increased by \$2,932.

Dues continue to be the major source of income for the Working Fund. Dues, excluding Life Memberships totaled \$23,945. Essentially, dues payments covered 90% of our expenses out of the Working Fund. However, several expenses that were in the budget for this past year, outreach grants connected to the annual meeting and the Interview Project were not incurred. For these projects and for subventions and publications above the journal and newsletter, it is clear that the income from sales, rental of the mailing list, advertisements, and returns on our investments are very important to our continued success.

The members are the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Our membership stands at 1014 members: 163 student members, 549 regular members, 39 (78) family members, 112 life members, 28 (56) family life members, and 101 institu-

The
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

announces the 2001

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

-and -

BOOK PRIZE

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

\$4,000.00*

to be awarded at the 58th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

- Circumstances of the Award -

The 2001 Southeastern Archaeological Conference Book Prize will be awarded to the author of the outstanding paper submitted by a student concerning the prehistory, ethnohistory, or historical archaeology of the Southeastern U.S.

- Who May Apply? -

Any person currently enrolled in an academic degree-granting program may submit a paper to the competition. Only papers having one author are eligible. The paper must be contributed by the student to the program of the 2001 annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Chattanooga.

- About the Competition -

The purpose of the award is to foster student participation in the program of the annual meetings of the SEAC. The Book Prize shall consist of display copies of new and recent titles in Southeastern Archaeology and related topics contributed by the vendors in the book salesroom of the annual meeting. The papers to be judged must be submitted in advance of the meeting to a committee appointed by the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. It is also the responsibility of the submitter to send an abstract and the necessary registration forms at the proper time (see the SEAC 2001 call for papers) to the Program Chairperson of the annual meeting in order to present the paper as part of the program at the conference.

- How to Apply -

Submit three double-spaced copies of the paper, to the Student Paper Competition committee **by September 1, 2001**. The submitter will insure that the same version of the paper reviewed for the competition is offered for presentation at the annual meeting. A covering letter should accompany the entry, containing a representation of the submitter's current status in a degree program. Only one paper submitted per applicant may be considered for the award. **Mail the entry to Dr. Gayle J. Fritz, Chair, SEAC Student Paper Competition Committee, Department of Anthropology, One Brookings Drive, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899.**

- The Award -

The winner of the Competition and Book Prize will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Chattanooga, on November 16. The winner may receive the Book Prize at the annual meeting. The Committee reserves the prerogative to defer the award in the event of a shortage of competitive entries.

*projection based on 1999 data.

Treasurer's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 2000

	FY 2000 Working Fund	FY 2000 Life Fund
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash (Checking/money market)		
Bank of Moundville	\$303.28	
Merrill Lynch WCMA	\$44,898.95	
Vanguard Money Market		\$5,215.00
Investments (Mutual funds, CDs)	\$39,000.00	\$66,382.16
Inventory (at cost)	\$16,108.79	
Total Assets	\$100,311.02	\$71,597.16
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities (Advance Dues Payments)	\$1,945.00	
NET ASSETS		
Life Funds		\$71,597.16
Working Funds	\$97,366.02	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$100,311.02	\$71,597.16
REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT		
Dues		\$1,800.00
Student Memberships	\$2,205.00	
Regular Memberships	\$14,170.00	
Family Memberships	\$1,170.00	
Institutional Memberships	\$6,400.00	
Life Memberships	\$1,200.00	
Pensacola Meeting Net	\$0.00	
Interest and Dividends		\$6,967.63
CD Interest	\$2,855.84	
WCMA Dividends	\$1,522.16	
Other Income (Mail labels, ads, sales)		
Rental of mailing list	\$409.60	
Advertising revenue	\$500.00	
Publication sales	\$498.00	
Total Revenue Gains	\$30,930.60	\$8,767.63
EXPENSES		
Program Expenses		
Publications	\$17,691.55	
C.B. Moore subvention	\$4,000.00	
Research Fee to Cherokee	\$100.00	
Transfers to Life Fund	\$1,800.00	
Advance for Macon Meeting	\$500.00	
Change in Inventory	\$608.14	
Management Expenses		
Bank Charges	\$184.25	
Corporate Filing Fee	\$20.00	
Audit	\$1,000.00	
Tax form preparation	\$500.00	
Duplication	\$55.83	
Postage	\$748.49	
Supplies	\$198.63	
Total Expenses	\$27,406.89	\$0.00

Continued

	FY 2000 Working Fund	FY 2000 Life Fund
INCREASE IN UNRESTRICTED ASSETS	\$3,523.71	\$8,767.63
ASSETS, beginning of fiscal year	\$96,787.31	\$62,829.53
ASSETS, end of fiscal year	\$100,311.02	\$71,597.16
TOTAL CONFERENCE ASSETS (all funds)		\$171,908.18

Proposed SEAC Budget FY 2001

	Working Fund	Life Fund
REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT		
Dues		2,400.00
Student Memberships	2,200.00	
Regular Memberships	14,000.00	
Family Memberships	1,200.00	
Institutional Memberships	6,500.00	
Life Memberships	1,200.00	
Macon Meeting Net	2,500.00	
Interest, Dividends, and Capital Gains		6,000.00
CD Interest	2,800.00	
WCMA Dividends	1,500.00	
Other Income (Mail labels, ads, sales)		
Rental of mailing list	400.00	
Advertising revenue	500.00	
Publication sales	500.00	
Total Revenue Gains	33,300.00	8,400.00
EXPENSES		
Program Expenses		
Publications	18,000.00	
C.B. Moore subvention	2,500.00	
SEAC Special Publication	7,500.00	
Native American Interview Project	2,000.00	
Outreach grant	1,000.00	
Transfers to Life Fund	2,400.00	
Management Expenses		
Bank Charges	175.00	
Corporate Filing Fee	20.00	
Audit	1,000.00	
Tax form preparation	500.00	
Duplication	75.00	
Postage	500.00	
Supplies	200.00	
Total Expenses	35,870.00	0.00
CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS(2,570.00)		8,400.00

SEAC Membership

	FY 2000	FY 99	FY98	FY97	FY96	FY95	FY94	FY93
Student	163	186	199					
Regular	549	540	550					
Family	39	38	42					
Life	112	108	100	98				
Family Life	22	22	22	18				
Institutional	101	97	106					
Compli - mentary	22	20	5					
Total	1014	1011	1024	985	938	964	874	806

tional members. In addition, we have 22 complimentary members (e.g., Southeastern tribes, the National Anthropological Archives). Overall, these numbers are comparable to those of the past several years. That is, our membership appears to be stable. One number that does concern me is the student membership category. That is down 36 (18%) from two years ago. We can increase it and our institutional membership. We need to work to increase both institutional subscriptions and student memberships. Those of you who teach or who work for major CRM firms should encourage your institutions to purchase subscriptions. Those of you who teach should encourage your students to join SEAC. Southeastern Archaeology is an excellent journal to read and to publish in. SEAC meetings are excellent places to network (or begin to build networks), to hear papers of the highest quality, and to give papers (remember the student paper prize).

The Life Fund had another very good year. The net earnings of the Life Fund in FY 2000 were \$8,737. Discounting the new life member contributions, we had an 11.0% return on our investments. The Life Fund now stands at \$71,597.16.

Our proposed budget for FY 2001 anticipates no increase in revenues. We do, however, anticipate an increase in expenditures. Anticipated expenditures include the routine publication of Southeastern Archaeology and the SEAC Newsletter, continued functioning—at current levels of expenditures—of the offices of the Treasurer and the Associate Editor for Sales, subvention of the next C.B. Moore volume (based on revenues from the Macon meeting), the Native American interview project, public outreach grants, and a SEAC Special Publication. This latter is a new initiative approved by the board. I project that our revenues will fall a little short of our expenditures next year. This is not a matter of great concern—provided it does not become an annual affair. Our reserves are sizable and we can afford to occasionally spend a little more in a year than we take in.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Adam King on his election as Treasurer-Elect.

Respectfully Submitted,
John Scarry
SEAC Treasurer

* * * *

CURRENT RESEARCH

Alabama

Compiled by Bonnie L. Gums, University of Southern Alabama
Bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu Tel: (334) 460-6562

The Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums, has begun the development of a state-wide GIS coverage for archaeologically surveyed space. Primary funding is from a TEA-21 grant from the Alabama Department of Transportation with significant additional support from the Alabama Historical Commission. The project will map all Phase I surveys in the state (currently just over 5,000 reports on file) and attach an attribute table to each area. The table will provide information on performing and sponsoring agency/organization, the date, the NADB document number for the report, and the reference. The table will also include information on survey methods and results. As the coverage is developed, it will be available as part of the Alabama Cultural Resources Online Database.

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services has recently completed archaeological testing of Site 1Ja637 near Bridgeport, Alabama. The site includes a Middle Woodland occupation of a terrace bounded on the east by the Tennessee River and on the west by an unnamed tributary and backwater swamp. The greater than 7-ha site was originally recorded during a reconnaissance survey of the property. When complete avoidance of the site proved impossible, a research design was developed and implemented that included hand and mechanical excavation of approximately 44 m³ of site area and remote sensing of more than 600 m² of site area outside that to be directly impacted by industrial development.

Testing revealed a partially intact Middle Woodland midden overlain by plowzone. Wright Check Stamped and Limestone Tempered Plain/Eroded sherds, including a podal support, indicate that 1Ja637 dates to the Middle Woodland period. Other artifacts include microblades, bifaces, fragments of hafted bifaces, and debitage. Interestingly, four deeply buried clusters of heat-altered chert and quartzite were encountered, each with charcoal intermixed with the rocks. Although no diagnostic artifacts were encountered within any of these features, their stratigraphic position below the Middle Woodland strata suggests that an earlier component may be present at site 1Ja637.

Archaeological testing was also undertaken at Gaineswood site (1Mo56), a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival style mansion managed as a house museum by the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC). The mansion and the property immediately surrounding it, including several outbuildings, former slave quarters, and an ornate gazebo, were acquired by the State of Alabama in 1967. The property was turned over to the AHC in 1971 and restoration was begun in 1975.

General Nathan Bryan Whitfield built the mansion between 1843 and 1861 in Demopolis, Alabama to serve as his plantation residence. The earliest portion of the structure may be a log

dogtrot cabin built by George S. Gaines around 1822. Gaines, a renowned Indian factor and early Alabama entrepreneur, sold the property to General Whitfield in 1843 when the latter, a native North Carolinian, moved his family to Demopolis. Whitfield originally named the property Marlmont, after the chalk formation that lies just below the surface, but later changed the name to honor the man who first owned the property.

Whitfield, serving as architect, and his crew of local free and slave craftsmen transformed the house by adding highly ornate fixtures and decorations. These decorative appointments were made on site, if possible, or produced elsewhere and transported up the Tombigbee River to Demopolis. The architectural style of the house became a combination of Doric, Corinthian, and Ionic orders arranged into an unrivaled plantation mansion.

Jerry Nielsen and John O'Hear, of the University of Alabama, conducted the first investigations of the property in 1973. This work provided insight into the sequence of construction and modifications at Gaineswood, and special attention was given to exploring the intricate drainage systems, water storage facilities, and structural features buried throughout the property. The recent testing project was built upon these earlier findings, and describes more than one hundred-fifty years of building, renovation, and restoration at the site. Testing revealed features related to the original treatment of the driveway west of the house and a cellar which once underlain a structure on the southeast corner of the mansion. The cellar had been excavated directly into the underlying chalk horizon, and materials encountered on the cellar floor indicate that it was probably associated with the original pantry and kitchen of Gaineswood. Stratified deposits associated with several renovations of the property were also encountered during testing. Copper cuttings from restoration of the roof in the early 1970s and window putty from the AHC's work in 1975 were underlain by lead comes from previous window renovations and cut nails from the original construction of the mansion.

Arkansas

Compiled by Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archeological Survey
Kcande@uark.edu Tel: (501) 575-6560

The Arkansas State University Station of the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) has completed five weeks of excavation in two seasons at the Greenbrier site, 3In1, near Batesville, Arkansas. In 1999, test excavations conducted as part of the AAS's Annual Training Program encountered a burned structure in one area of the site. Two charred pine posts provided mid-sixteenth century radiocarbon dates. In 2000, a block excavation was conducted to investigate the burned structure which appears to be a large rectangular set-post house with rounded corners.

With funding from National Geographic and the Craighead County Highway Department, excavations were undertaken in October 1999 to investigate a late Pleistocene mastodon (King Mastodon) site near Jonesboro, Arkansas. Radiocarbon dated to

approximately 12,000 year B.P. (uncalibrated), the mastodon is a paleontological occurrence, possibly part of a late Pleistocene rim swamp deposit exposed by twentieth-century ditch dredging.

Land-leveling in November 1999 revealed a Late Archaic cemetery in Clay County, Arkansas. Eleven burials were salvaged before the site was completely destroyed and skeletal remains are being analyzed prior to reburial.

An Arkansas Archeological Society member informed AAS of a site on the White River from which he has collected numerous Dalton and other Archaic projectile points, knives, and debitage. In November 2000 AAS examined the cut-bank exposure above the collection area. A buried A-horizon was identified approximately 15 to 20 feet below a Late Archaic surface site. The 22-cm thick paleosol contains abundant chert debitage and charcoal fragments. Geoarcheological investigation of the site is planned for 2001-2002.

Mid-Continental Research Associates conducted archeological excavations at the Helm site for the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department in 1998. The purpose of the excavations was to mitigate the impact of a new bridge approach at Grigsby Ford on the Ouachita River, Arkansas. Eight burials, five post molds, a hearth, five basin-shaped pits, and midden samples were excavated from the site. The analyses of the lithics, ceramics, botanical, and zoological remains from the midden and features suggest that most of these deposits were the result of mortuary activities. These activities occurred during the Social Hill and Deceiper phases and appear to represent sequential events spanning the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The individuals were from a stressed population and the botanical remains suggest temporary abandonment of the surrounding fields. Despite this, the reuse of the mortuary indicates that the specific location of earlier graves was known (perhaps being marked by poles). Pollen and phytolith analyses suggest the presence of different floral associations in the grave accompaniments, such as baskets, corn, and cotton garments.

See the Research Notes section of this newsletter for additional information about MCRA projects in the area.

Florida

Compiled by Nancy M. White, University of South Florida
Nwhite@chumal.cas.usf.edu Tel: (813) 974-0815

The Florida Department of State, Bureau of Archaeological Research, has recently produced several publications aimed at private landowners. *BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: An Owner's Guide to Protecting Archaeological Sites*, provides private landowners with information about the nature, management, and protection of archaeological sites. Since September the Bureau has distributed more than 5,000 copies to local governments, land managers, archaeologists, and others. The Bureau's most recent publication, *ARCHAEOLOGICAL STABILIZATION GUIDE: Case Studies in Protecting Archaeological Sites*, provides owners with resources about and real-life solutions to site stabilization

problems. The Bureau has also produced a booklet and two brochures discussing the benefits and procedures of using conservation easements to protect cultural resources, including historic structures. Other Bureau initiatives to promote the protection of cultural resources in private ownership include the Sitewatch and Stewardship Volunteer programs and the Site Stewardship Agreement. For more information or to order free copies of the publications, please contact Brenda Swann with the Bureau of Archaeological Research at (850) 487-2299 or visit our Web site at <http://www.flheritage.com/protection>.

The Florida Division of Historical Resources is pleased to announce the establishment of Florida's Maritime Heritage Trail, consisting of posters, brochures, and a web site dedicated to Coastal Communities, Lighthouses, Historic Shipwrecks, Coastal Environments, Historic Ports, and Coastal Forts. Visit the web site at <http://www.flheritage.com/maritime>. Posters and brochures are available through the Museum of Florida History web site at http://sws.dos.state.fl.us/dhr_secure/maritime/order.cfm or by phone at (850) 488-1484.

In January the Division nominated eight archaeological sites to the National Register. Seven of the eight nominations consist of the Florida Underwater Archaeological Preserves, historic shipwrecks interpreted for divers and snorkelers. They represent Florida's history from the early eighteenth to the twentieth century and include wooden sailing vessels, the nation's oldest battleship, a paddlewheel river boat, ocean-going steam ships, and a racing yacht. The Lake Pithlachocco Canoe Site (Newnan's Lake), consisting of 93 dugout canoes found in the drought-exposed lakebed, is the eighth site.

A new book by Ryan Wheeler (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), entitled *TREASURE OF THE CALUSA: The Johnson/Willcox Collection from Mound Key, Florida*, presents an analysis of a burial cache recovered by Frank Johnson in 1890/1891 and acquired by the newly formed University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology. The collection includes native artifacts, Spanish material, and reworked metal items. It has been mentioned by several archaeologists over the years, but never before thoroughly documented. Several chapters provide a broader look at the Calusa and their neighbors during the Contact period, and attempt to put the materials in historical and archaeological context. The book has 55 line drawings, five maps, and 28 b&w photographs. It is available from Amazon.com for \$29.95 (ISBN 0-9701550-0-X).

A collaborative project is underway at the Indian Key State Historic Site, an island in the Atlantic about one mile east of Islamorada in the upper Florida Keys. Here a wrecking village was established in the 1820s and thrived until the 1840 attack by Chekika and his band of "Spanish Indians" during the Second Seminole War. The foundations of the large warehouse and numerous residences survive, and have been protected and interpreted by the Florida Park Service since the 1970s. This project is a combined approach to public interpretation of Indian Key, using archaeological research directed by Brent R. Weisman of the University of South Florida, and stabilization and conserva-

tion of the architectural remains by Frank Matero of the University of Pennsylvania's historic preservation program. Backyard archaeology has revealed remarkably preserved faunal remains (associated with kitchen deposits) and a large inventory of material culture, including some items possibly attributable to slaves known to have been living with several families. Mapping of the warehouse floor prior to conservation treatment resulted in the discovery of a set of footprints impressed in the plaster when it was wet. This project is planned as a five-year effort and will culminate in a new plan for the public interpretation of the site. Funding has been received from the Tourist Development Council, the Friends of Islamorada Area State Parks, the State of Florida Historic Preservation Grants-in-Aid program, and the Florida Park Service.

On the Florida panhandle, Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc. (PTA) has been involved with intensive survey and site testing at Eglin Air Force Base. The efforts have substantially increased the number of known cultural resources within Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton counties. Notable advancements have also been made in research on the Poverty Point-related Elliotts Point Complex in the region.

In downtown Fort Walton Beach, PTA is currently conducting survey and limited testing at the location of the former Buck Mound, 8Ok11, a Weeden Island site. The mound was excavated to the original ground surface in the 1960s by William Lazarus, producing the famous four-footed human effigy pot and a dog burial with a fired earthen model of the mound nearby. Volunteers have been working with PTA at the site to investigate a village midden and sub-mound contents. Thus far, a shell midden of mixed oyster and *rangia* has been identified as extending over a large area from the former mound about 75 m south to the shore of Santa Rosa Sound. The midden, which is in excellent condition and varies in thickness from 20 to 90 cm, contains predominantly Weeden Island materials, including ceramics, lithics, shell tools, and faunal remains. A sand midden has produced a light density of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek and Deptford ceramics along with some bone and lithics. Samples are being taken for radiocarbon and OCR dating.

Illinois

Compiled by Brian Butler, CAI, Southern Illinois University
Bbutler@siu.edu Tel: (618) 453-5031

Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Brian Butler and Charles Cobb (SUNY Binghamton) completed a second season of work at the Hays Creek site (11Pp199) with the SIUC Field School in Archaeology. The work is supported by the Shawnee National Forest and the NSF. This work is an important component of the Millstone Bluff Project—a multiyear investigation of late Mississippian settlements in the hill country north of the Ohio River. Hayes Creek is of special interest as it is situated only 5 km from Millstone Bluff and is largely contemporaneous. The 1998 work demonstrated that the site was a

small formally organized village with unusually large wall trench structures (up to 12 m by 8 m) at the north end. This summer 2000 work, under the direction of Richard Herndon, focused on this area and documented a complex building sequence, of which the outsized structures are only the later portion. The presence of large communal structures in a site so close to Millstone suggests that the political history and power relations within the Millstone Bluff polity are much more complex than anticipated.

During the late summer and early fall of 2000 Mark Wagner directed test investigations at the stone fort site (11J-35) in Giant City State Park for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The Giant City Stone Fort (south of Carbondale) is the smallest of 10 known Late Woodland hilltop enclosures in southern Illinois. These are bluff-top promontories or isolated hilltops demarcated by stacked stone walls. These sites are known to be Late Woodland but are otherwise poorly understood and have received only minimal professional attention. This site had never been professionally investigated. Systematic screened shovel testing of the ridge crest within the wall at 5-m intervals revealed that, contrary to expectations, the site was in an good state of preservation, unplowed, and contained substantial amounts of lithic and ceramic artifacts. Hand excavation of a series of 15 1-x-1-m units succeeded in locating six Late Woodland pit features, including a large storage pit with incidental burning, a shallow basin/cooking pit, a post mold "chinked" by sandstone slabs, and three shallow basins. Radiocarbon assays obtained from two features indicate an occupation span from the A.D. 600s into the 800s (Raymond phase).

In the fall of 2000 Mark Wagner directed intensive excavations at the birthplace and boyhood home of Major General John A. Logan, a corps commander in the Union army during the Civil War, later an influential U.S. senator and candidate for Vice-President of the United States. Logan's home in Murphysboro, Illinois, was demolished following an 1868 fire. Although its exact location was forgotten, it was believed to be on that part of the Logan family farm that now forms the grounds of the General John A. Logan Museum. In 1998 limited excavations at the site (11J-952) by Murphysboro Middle School students, working with CAI archaeologists, encountered two deeply buried sandstone walls that were identified as foundations of the Logan home. The 2000 investigations were designed to confirm the identity of these walls, determine the orientation and size of the structure, and partially excavate a Logan-era cistern also discovered in 1998. Excavation of a ca. 100-m² area exposed the entire north end of the structure as well as sections of the east and west foundation walls. No in situ deposits associated with the Logan family were found. Partial excavation of the Logan-era cistern, however, recovered a large quantity of early to middle nineteenth-century artifacts and faunal remains directly associated with the Logan family. Particularly notable was the presence of a series of expensive ceramics not typically found on nineteenth-century southern Illinois sites of lower socio-economic standing.

Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute

During 2000 CMVARI coordinated several important projects at Cahokia Mounds and other sites in the American Bottom region. The work at Cahokia, sponsored by the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society, was the third season on the Cahokia Palisade Project, which focuses on identifying palisade features west of the Grand Plaza and south of Mound 48. Mary Beth Trubitt (Arkansas Archeological Survey) directed a field school from Henderson State University in examining the west palisade area. Testing was conducted at several locations that had been identified as constructed ridges through a program of electrical resistivity surveying and soil coring. In one area, at least two wall trenches were identified, and part of a possible bastion was uncovered. The National Park Service, Midwest Archaeological Center has provided a series of ¹⁴C dates from excavated features.

Students from Northwestern University, Washington University, and the University of Missouri at St. Louis, under the direction of James A. Brown, John E. Kelly, and Timothy Baumann continued their investigation of the previous excavations by Gregory Perino and the Gilcrease Institution at Mound 34. This endeavor seeks to document Perino's excavation and thus verify the timing of the Southeastern Ceremonial complex at Cahokia—at the onset of the palisade construction during the Moorehead phase. Perino's west profile and a portion of his south profile have been located and mapped. Portions of several pre-mound features were identified, including two possible borrow pits and two wall trench structures. A small cache of seven marine shell whelks was located at the base of the mound, possibly a dedicatory offering.

Other work at Cahokia has included the survey of a 1-ha area of the Fingerhut Tract south of the Powell Mound group. Volunteers from the Cahokia Archaeological Society and students from Washington University helped map and collect this section of the site. The results indicate not only the presence of the microlithic industry dating to the early phases of Cahokia but also a possible plaza. Negotiations are underway to transfer this property to the Archaeological Conservancy.

CMVARI also excavated the Lehman-Sommers site in the uplands 15 km southeast of Cahokia. The site is an early Mississippian village belonging to the recently designated Richland complex, dating to the late Lohmann-early Stirling phase. Excavations revealed 33 structures and nearly 300 other features distributed around a central plaza. Also recovered were microlithic debris, celt manufacturing debris, discoidals, Cahokia points, Coles Creek ceramics, and a negative-painted beaker fragment. This site is the first complete village to be excavated in the uplands east of Cahokia and evidences important spatial and ritual linkages to Cahokia.

American Resources Group, Ltd., Carbondale, Illinois

During the summer of 2000, Monica Shah directed a Phase III excavation (for the Black Beauty Coal Company) at the George B. Hargrave (11G-186) Farmstead in the west-central portion of Gallatin County, near Equality, Illinois. Mechanical removal of the plow zone of this nineteenth-century site resulted in the identifica-

tion of 21 features and 28 post molds. Current interpretations of the features and associated post molds include a barn, two trash pits or privies, chimney fall, sandstone-lined well, path, and outbuildings. Artifacts include a variety of types indicative of an early to middle nineteenth-century occupation. The recovered artifacts agree with archival data for the site, which indicate it was first purchased by George B. Hargrave in 1829 and was occupied into the middle of the century.

Jim Snyder directed work at three prehistoric sites (11J-1148, 1149, and 1150) partially located within a 30-m wide natural gas pipeline construction corridor leading to the Ameren-CIPS Grand Tower Power Station. These sites are on the east bank of the Mississippi River in southwestern Jackson County, Illinois. The area is a flood plain characterized by subdued ridge and swale topography. Stratified deposits at site J-1148 extended to 1 m below surface. Stripping revealed 45 prehistoric features between 65 to 100 cm below surface. The majority of these features are thought to be Late Archaic. No prehistoric ceramics were recovered from any of the features, but pottery was recovered during the stripping operation and during the test unit excavations, at depths ranging from 40 cm to 70 cm below surface. The pottery recovered from the upper portion of the occupational zone is Middle Woodland Crab Orchard, while that found lower in the deposit represents an Early Woodland Crab Orchard component.

Site 11J-1149 contained cultural deposits to a depth of 85 cm below surface. A marked decline in artifact density and artifact size below 30 cm below surface indicated that the major occupational zone was located within the plow zone. Forty-eight prehistoric features were identified, originating between 65 and 100 cm below surface. Ceramics from these features included Middle Woodland Crab Orchard vessels that display Hopewellian decorative traits and Late Woodland (Raymond) ceramics. Chert artifacts included a Middle Woodland Affinis Snyders point and four small cached hoes.

Site 11J-1150 contained stratified deposits extending to a depth of 110 cm below surface. Artifact density was highest within the plow zone and the first two 10-cm levels below it, indicating that the major occupational zone across most of the site lies within 40 to 50 cm of the modern surface. An intact buried horizon dated to 6350 ± 140 BP was defined from 140 to 170 cm below surface, but it is of limited extent and extremely low density within the project corridor. A total of 109 prehistoric features was recorded at depths ranging from 40 to 60 cm below surface. Two features have been radiocarbon dated. One, containing what is preliminarily typed as Middle Woodland Hopewellian Zoned-Incised, Dentate and Crescent Stamped pottery, yielded an AMS date of 2040 ± 40 BP (Beta-147979), with a 2 Sigma range of 160 B.C. to A.D. 50. The second contained fragments of two vessels that appear to represent Hopewellian Zoned-Incised, Dentate Stamped and red slipped; this feature was dated to 1790 ± 60 B.P. (Beta 147980), with a 2 Sigma range of A.D. 85 to 400. Numerous features produced temporally diagnostic artifacts dating to the Middle and Late Woodland periods.

Kentucky

Compiled by James Fenton, Webb Museum of Anthropology
jfenton@wilbursmith.com Tel.: (859) 255-3601

Todd Ahlman, of the Louis Berger Group, Inc., reports the results of a survey on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, of a proposed United States Prison/Federal Prison Camp site in McCreary County, Kentucky. The survey identified 21 archaeological sites and relocated one previously recorded site. Eleven sites, including six prehistoric, two historic, and three with both historic and prehistoric components, were identified in the dissected uplands. Due to earlier disturbances, these sites do not maintain a sufficient degree of integrity for National Register eligibility. The archaeological evaluation of the Early to Middle Archaic period site 15McY1151 confirmed that the upland sites are ephemeral and do not have extensive subsurface deposits. The other 11 sites are prehistoric rockshelter occupations located in the bluffs of the dissected uplands. Although these sites have been impacted by looting activities, they appear to maintain sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility and will be avoided by prison construction. A management plan for protecting these 11 sites is currently in preparation.

Jack H. Ray, at the Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, recently conducted two projects in Marion County. The first project, a state grant administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council, consisted of a study of chert resources located in the upper Rolling Fork River valley. One nonlocal (St. Louis) and five local (Muldraugh, Boyle, Gilbert, Harrodsburg, Brassfield) cherts were described, and the availability of each was noted. A diachronic study of chert procurement and use in the project area was also made by analyzing a large documented collection of diagnostic artifacts. The results indicated that Muldraugh chert was the preferred raw material from Early Archaic to Early Woodland times, whereas Boyle chert appears to have been the primary lithic resource during the Late Prehistoric period. The largest amounts of nonlocal raw material were imported to the upper Rolling Fork River valley during the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods. Heat treatment appears to have been practiced most commonly during Middle Archaic and Late Archaic times and occurred least often during early prehistoric and late prehistoric times.

The second project conducted by Ray, a federal grant administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council, consisted of an extensive survey and limited test excavations in the upper Rolling Fork River Valley, which resulted in the first geoarchaeological investigation in Marion County. A preliminary geomorphic model of terrace formation was developed which includes at least two distinct flood plain deposits and three separate terraces. The youngest flood plain deposit consists of reworked gravel, sand, and silt of recent historic age and contains no in situ prehistoric deposits. A higher and older aggrading flood plain appears to be late Holocene in age and potentially contains deeply buried Middle Woodland through Late Prehistoric deposits. Artifacts in this flood plain unit, however, appear to be sparse. In contrast, practically

every terrace in the study area hosts at least one archaeological site, and most of these sites are complex and multicomponent. Early Archaic (especially Kirk) and later materials are present on the surface of the vast majority of the lowest (first and second) terraces, which suggests that all three terrace landforms are late Pleistocene in age and have experienced little or no significant aggradation during the Holocene. This model has important implications for the location and management of cultural resources in the upper Rolling Fork River Valley.

During the summer of 2000, University of Kentucky (UK) archaeologists, under the direction of Dick Jefferies (UK) and George Milner (Pennsylvania State University), continued work on the Green River Archaeological Project (GRAP). This multi-year research project is investigating the adaptive strategies of Archaic period hunter-gatherers who inhabited west-central Kentucky from 8,000 to 1,000 BC.

The 2000 field work, supervised by Victor Thompson (UK), focused on surveying portions of the Cypress Creek watershed, a tributary of the Green River in McLean County. Most of what is known about regional Archaic settlement strategies is based on work conducted at the famous Green River shell mounds. In contrast, the Cypress Creek area research is designed to collect settlement-subsistence data from Archaic sites located away from the main course of the Green River. Data from Cypress Creek will be used in conjunction with the shell mound data to provide a diachronic perspective on regional settlement strategies during the Archaic period.

The 2000 field investigations identified five previously undocumented Archaic sites. In addition to collecting new data on Cypress Creek Archaic settlement, project archaeologists are reanalyzing data from more than 40 previously recorded Archaic sites. Additional survey work, as well as limited testing of some sites, will be conducted by a joint UK/Pennsylvania State University field crew during summer 2001. The long-term goal of the project is to document diachronic trends in hunter-gatherer settlement and subsistence strategies and relate those shifts to concurrent social, economic, and political changes.

Louisiana

compiled by Charles E. Pearson, Coastal Environments, Inc.
cpear2@gte.net Tel: (504) 383-7451

The University of Louisiana, Lafayette, has completed extensive excavations at the Fannie Genin site, a late Tchefuncte/Marksville/late site on Bayou Little Teche, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. A crew of 30-odd university students, some real odd, conducted the work under the direction of Dr. Jon Gibson. Norm Davis supervised the charge, Christie Hardy oversaw the mapping and kept Norm in check, and Paul LaHaye ran the field lab and stayed in the air conditioning. Essentially, a small residence or series of residences, the Fannie Genin site has produced radiocarbon dates indicating occupancy sometime between cal A.D. 150 and 400. So far, analysis has revealed that

the inhabitants ate a lot of hickory nuts. Wal-Mart, which is constructing a new distribution center on the site, sponsored the data recovery.

The University of Louisiana is the new name for the University of Southwestern Louisiana; the name change coincides with the retirement this year of Jon Gibson, although we are unsure of the connection. Jon's new book on Poverty Point, published by the University of Florida Press, will be coming out soon. He reports that all purchases of his book will substantially contribute to his retirement fund and would be appreciated.

Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc. continues a program of site testing at Fort Polk Military Reservation that has been ongoing for most of the 1990s. The effort has resulted in refinement of the cultural sequence with considerable attention focused on the nature of Paleoindian and Archaic settlement.

Mississippi

compiled by Sam Brookes, USDA Forest Service
sbrookes@fs.fed.us Tel: (601) 965-5518

Evan Peacock, of Mississippi State University, is analyzing tens of thousands of land snails obtained from Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric sites on the western edge of the Black Belt physiographic province. The sites have been excavated by Janet Rafferty and Homes Hogue of Mississippi State. Artifact assemblages span several centuries, and chronological control has been worked out using a combination of relative and absolute dating methods. The land snail remains from the archaeological deposits are remarkably different from those inhabiting the area today, indicating significant landscape alteration. This rich record will allow for an in-depth examination of human environmental impact through time. Peacock recently received a National Science Foundation grant to collect modern litter samples that will be processed for snails, providing habitat information that will be used to interpret the archaeological gastropod assemblages.

Missouri

compiled by Neal Lopinot, Center for Archaeological Research
nhl927t@mail.smsu.edu Tel: (417) 836-5363

Archival and Phase II archaeological investigations on site 23Ne107 were conducted by the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) under the direction of James P. Harcourt. Site 23Ne107, located to the south of Joplin in Newton County, Missouri, is a suspected "rent house" associated with Redings Mill, a middle nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century Ozarkian water-powered grist and saw mill complex. Records indicate that the four renters during the 1890s included a part time employee of the mill, a renter with no known ties to the mill, and two sequential members of the Redings family. Generalized social equality between the workers, renters, and family members is indicated by the spatial placement of the house within the Redings estate, the

common rent rate for all four tenants, and a homogenous assemblage with few "prestige" items. Unfortunately, the integrity of this component was low, and no further investigation of the site is warranted.

A second investigation by MoDOT was conducted on the northern Ozarks frontier in Benton County at the town of Edwards. Four buildings (a house, a spring house, a motel, and a church) are thought to merit a multi-property listing under the theme "Native Rock Architecture of Edwards, Missouri." These buildings exhibit rock slab construction and were built of locally available materials by area residents. The physical fabric of these structures, their history, and biographies of the owners were compiled by MoDOT staff.

In the spring and summer of 2000, Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc. (PTA) conducted data recovery operations at the Weems site, 23Mi25, in southeastern Missouri. Weems has a Late Archaic, Poverty Point-related O'Bryan Ridge component as well as a later Woodland Burkett phase component. Structural remains associated with the O'Bryan Ridge occupation were identified and data analysis is underway.

During the week of August 21-25, 2000, the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) of Southwest Missouri State University performed a survey and limited testing of a house site (23Sg176) attributed to Charles (Carlos) de Hault de Lassus, last Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana. The site is located on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi River about 3 km southeast of the French Colonial town of Ste. Genevieve, Missouri. Investigations were performed at the request of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR Project No. 29-00-15328-526), in response to possible borrow pit construction and to aid DNR in determining whether reconstructed portions of the nearby historic Kern house on DNR property were associated with an historic foundation at 23Sg176.

This project documented a multicomponent prehistoric and historic site, with a transitional late Spanish and French Colonial period (AD 1763-1803) to early American period (AD 1804-1866) occupation. The historic component included three contemporaneous features that date within a time frame of AD 1770-1840. A review of historical sources indicates that the site may have been the residence of Pierre-Charles de Lassus de Luzières, Commandant of New Bourbon (AD 1797-1806). Two prehistoric features were also identified by limited shovel testing and are likely associated with Late Woodland (AD 400-1000) and Mississippian (AD 1000-1500) components. The landowner has an extensive collection of artifacts from the site, ranging from Dalton or late Paleoindian projectile points to colonial-period ceramics.

Another project undertaken by CAR, the Delaware Town Archaeological Survey and Site Assessment, is the first research project specifically designed to investigate the early nineteenth-century settlements and trading post of the Delaware Indians in the James River valley of southwest Missouri. The project was funded by a MoDNR Historic Preservation Program matching grant (No. 29-99 14258-494). The project area is located in northwest Christian County, Missouri. The Delaware lived in this area for a

relatively brief time (ca. AD 1820-1831), during a period of unrivaled demographic and political-economic change for Native Americans and European-American immigrants.

The first season of fieldwork was conducted in the summer and fall of 1999, and was geared to locate and identify sites associated with Delaware settlement. Ten previously known sites and an unrecorded prehistoric site were investigated in 1999. Additional investigations were performed at six sites during the 2000 field season. Surface surveys, systematic shovel testing, and limited test excavations at these sites have produced archaeological evidence of early nineteenth-century occupation, as well as multi-component historic and prehistoric sites. In particular, fieldwork at sites 23Cn455 and 23Cn571 has provided the first indications of early historic occupations associated with the Delaware. These two sites are considered potentially eligible to the National Register, and additional investigations are warranted for seven other sites that have possible associations with Delaware settlement.

To update the first volume on the 1997 work, CAR has completed a second volume describing the 1999 excavations and laboratory analyses of the Big Eddy (23Ce426) project. The 1999 work was supported by the Kansas City District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the National Geographic Society, the Green Foundation, and the Tom and Shirley Townsend family. The meticulous excavations focused on the lowermost Paleoindian and thick pre-Clovis-age deposits, extending from 350 cm to 480 cm below surface, or to the top of a paleo-gravel bar that underlies the main part of the site. Two possible human-modified tools were recovered from deposits dating to 12,600-12,200 radiocarbon years before present. They consist of a possible broken sandstone anvil and a possible chert hammerstone. Both objects were found in relatively undisturbed strata, but the agents responsible for their fracturing and deposition are a matter of controversy. Three micro-use-wear analysts (Marvin Kay, Tom Dillehay, and Stanley Ahler) have analyzed the specimens and provide detailed reports on the nature and possible causes for the modifications.

Other potential artifacts from pre-Clovis-age deposits appear to have been modified by natural agents or else represent intrusions from the overlying Paleoindian deposits. An experiment using zoo elephants suggests that the presence of a large number of chert flakes and flaked chert pebbles and cobbles in the pre-Clovis-age deposits may be the result of trampling by large Ice Age mammals. Additional geomorphic coring, radiocarbon dates, and stable carbon isotope analysis have added to our understanding of site stratigraphy and geochronology, the depositional environments at the time of occupation, and paleoenvironmental conditions. The new stable carbon isotope data suggest an early Holocene warm or dry interval that began sometime after 11,200 B.P. and ended between 10,400 and 10,100 B.P., which corresponds to the reported "Folsom drought" in the Southern High Plains.

The second Big Eddy volume also presents data associated with: (1) a refit analysis by Kary Stackelbeck of Paleoindian materials recovered during the 1997 excavations, (2) excavations along the south side of Blocks B-C, (3) continued monitoring of the eroding cutbank, (4) an expanded investigation of exotic cherts

components are present, with smaller (and potentially insignificant) Archaic, Swannanoa, and Pisgah components. As a result, Chicora Foundation recommended that the entire site is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria D (ability to yield important information) at the state level of significance. In addition, the linkage between this site and the historic Cherokee village of Joree suggested that the site is also eligible under Criterion A (association with historic events or activities). It is worth noting that even if the site does not meet these clearly defined criteria, the property might still be eligible for inclusion on the National Register for its traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans.

In January of 2001, the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) issued the scope of work for the preliminary work on a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) archaeological predictive model. This model will be designed to generate archaeological site probability data to compare proposed transportation alternatives for possible site impacts. Six counties representing the wide physiographic attributes of the North Carolina piedmont have been selected for the initial pilot model development. Verification of the model's predictions will be accomplished through the intensive archaeological survey of the preferred alternative's footprint. Should the initial model for the piedmont prove successful, additional models for the Mountain and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces of the state will be developed. The development of the digitized information will ultimately benefit the Office of State Archaeology by providing a method for the creation of digitized archaeological site files for all counties in North Carolina.

The close proximity of the historic Cherokee site, 31Jk12, to a proposed bridge replacement project gave the NCDOT its first opportunity to work with Mr. James Bird, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Nation late last year. The proposed replacement of Bridge 3480 in Jackson County, North Carolina may effect this National Register Eligible site. While not on tribal lands, Mr. Bird was contacted to initiate a working relationship between the Cherokee Nation, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the NCDOT. Representatives of each organization met onsite to discuss the project in November 2000. A final determination of effect regarding 31Jk12 will be completed by March, 2001.

On behalf of the NCDOT, TRC Garrow and Associates continues the analysis of site 31W137, a multi-component Woodland and late prehistoric site located on the Inner Coastal Plain of North Carolina. First identified during the archaeological survey of the US 264/Wilson Bypass in 1980, portions of the site excavated during 1999 yielded 2,244 large pits and 602 small pits. Approximately 12 acres of the site were stripped by mechanical means to expose numerous features below the plow zone. More than 50,000 lithic artifacts, including 600+ projectile points, and over 13,000 ceramic sherds were recovered from many of the refuse-filled storage pits. Fragments of cordage, preserved by copper sulfates, have been recovered from small sheet-copper bells. A total of 20 radiocarbon dates, obtained from a large number

of features, range from cal A.D. 980 to cal A.D. 1665. In concert with the ceramics recovered from these dated features, the site promises to provide insight into the ceramic sequence of the North Carolina Coastal Plain. Furthermore, this information will provide data useful for comparative studies of other Woodland ceramic assemblages in the area. In addition to the potential for refining the ceramic sequence of the North Carolina Coastal Plain, botanical analysis has yielded information regarding subsistence practices at the site. Wild grape seeds, corn cob fragments, and evidence for beans and berries have been recovered from many of the features. Evidence for mast consumption is represented at the site by the recovery of hickory, walnut, and acorn shell fragments.

A nineteenth-century kiln of the Schaffner-Krause Pottery was located during the Old Salem/University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNC-G) Field School in Historical Archaeology last summer and will be further explored in the upcoming field season. The eastern edge of the Schaffner-Krause pottery kiln exposed last summer allowed a glimpse of the rectangular structure approximately 20 feet long and 15 feet wide. Kiln furniture and pottery were recovered during this initial investigation. Old Salem Archaeologist Michael O. Hartley, director of the Old Salem/UNC-G Field School, expects this summer's field school to reveal a substantial portion of the interior of the kiln and other buildings related to the pottery on Salem's Lot 81. The pottery complex on this lot offers an opportunity to continue research into nineteenth-century pottery in the Wachovia Community. The 9th Annual Old Salem/UNC-G Field School runs May 29-June 22, 2001 and is open to graduate and undergraduate students. Contact Trina Smith at UNC-G (336-334-4677) for more information.

South Carolina

compiled by Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, Inc.
chicora@bellsouth.net Tel.: (803) 787-6910

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

In December 2000 cultural resource investigations, including predictive models, were completed for new federal correctional institutions in Salters (Williamsburg County) and Bennettsville (Marlboro County). This work was performed on behalf of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

At the 243-ha Salters Site, six archaeological sites were identified including one prehistoric camp of undeterminable age and five early twentieth-century historic domestic sites associated with tenant farms. The architectural survey identified 46 resources, 20 of which were determined to be part of a National Register-eligible historic district. The Salters Historic District is an example of a community that developed as a result of railroad expansion through Williamsburg County during the mid-nineteenth century. The previously National Register-listed Salters Plantation House is a two-story Greek Revival style dwelling constructed ca. 1830 and it is included in the District. The Gourdin House, a one-story frame dwelling built ca. 1900, also was determined to be individually eligible for the National Register as an example of a hall-and-parlor

from Big Eddy and other sites, and (5) examination of previously undocumented collections from Big Eddy and other sites in the lower Sac River valley.

Thanks to substantial funding from the Army Corps of Engineers, extensive excavations will be undertaken at the Big Eddy site during the next two years. The first year will focus on thick, complex Woodland and Archaic deposits, and the second year will entail substantial excavations into stratified Paleoindian deposits, as well as underlying pre-Clovis-age deposits. In addition, archaeological, geomorphological, and paleoecological research is currently being expanded to other sites and localities in the Sac River valley, beginning with a matching grant from MoDNR to support a cutbank survey (including analysis of private collections) of the entire lower Sac River drainage.

North Carolina

compiled by Thomas Beaman, Jr., State Historic Sites

TBeamanJr@aol.com

Tel.: (252) 291-2768

For the week of July 30-August 5, 2000, The North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) worked in conjunction with graduate students from East Carolina University to examine and record the remains of the Black Warrior, located in the Pasquotank River near Elizabeth City. The Black Warrior began its career as the schooner M. C. Etheridge. With the coming of the Civil War, it was armed, renamed, and became one of the vessels in North Carolina's ill-fated Mosquito Fleet. As a result of the naval engagement to defend Elizabeth City on February 10, 1865, Black Warrior was set on fire and abandoned by her crew to prevent its capture. Discovered by sport divers in 1972, the UAB relocated the site in 1999. This year's work mapped the major structural remains of the wreck and examined a nearby debris field. The archaeological evidence indicates that this wreck is very likely the Black Warrior. Beyond its significance as a Civil War vessel the Black Warrior, built in Plymouth, N.C. in 1859, may provide important details into the boat building tradition of North Carolina. For more information on this project, contact Chris Southerly, Underwater Archaeology Branch, NC Division of Archives and History, P.O. Box 58, Kure Beach, NC 28449.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Lithic Studies, Inc. (FALS) sponsored an archaeological student internship during the summer of 2000. The internship was funded by a \$2,100.00 grant to FALS from the U. S. Forest Service, National Forests in North Carolina, Asheville. This program was offered by FALS, Elon College, and Binary Analytical, Inc. to two students from Elon College and one student from the School of Math and Science in Durham, NC. The interns worked on soil samples and lithic artifacts from site 31Mg328, located in the Uwharrie National Forest, Montgomery County. The students gained experience in flotation techniques, sorting and cataloging artifacts by raw material and artifact types, and the creation of database spreadsheets. In addition, the students gained experience in phytolith analysis with Dr. Irwin Rovner of Binary Analytical in RTP, NC.

Each student was required to write a paper outlining the methods used and the results of their work. In addition to Dr. Rovner, Erica E. Sanborn of New South Associates, Inc. and Jack Burnhardt of Elon College were instrumental in developing and supervising this program. For additional information on the internship and FALS please contact Lawrence E. Abbott, Jr. at email address fals1@netpath.net.

An extensive lithic and ceramic sourcing study, encompassing the Sandhills and the Uwharries has been initiated by the Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Program. The study, coordinated by Wayne Boyko from Fort Bragg and Mike Hargrave and Tad Britt from the US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, has several components. Quarry sites in the Slate Belt are being mapped by Fort Bragg intern Chris Moore; petrographic, trace element, and isotopic geochemistry of selected quarry, clay, and archaeological specimens is being undertaken in an effort to document the movement of lithic material and ceramics between the Sandhills and adjoining regions; and comparative lithic material collections are being assembled. Locational information, thin sections of ceramics and lithic material, and information generated from the petrographic, trace element, and isotopic geochemistry studies will be assembled into a single comprehensive database. Additionally, archaeological and historical investigations of a mid- to late-nineteenth-century farmstead site located in the former Sandhills community of Manchester are continuing under the direction of Charles Heath. The Howard House site was excavated by Fort Bragg Cultural Resources staff and Summer Internship Program participants during summer and fall 2000. Artifact analyses and archival research are ongoing.

In October 2000, Chicora Foundation archaeologists conducted an intensive testing program at a Woodland and Cherokee site (31Ma77) in Macon County. A series of 80 trenches, incorporating 52,680 ft², were excavated in areas of the site considered to have both low and high probability for intact remains. Trenching of a 2.03% sample of the low probability area revealed 71 postholes and one feature. Over one-third of these postholes and the feature were in Trench 10, situated at the toe of the slope, in an area that might better be considered intermediate or high probability. Nevertheless, this suggests that as many as 349 postholes and 49 features may be present in the low probability area of the site. An 8.21% sample of the high probability area revealed 1,498 postholes and 167 features. The mean number of postholes per trench in this portion of the site is 20, although the standard deviation of 16 reflects the considerable variation between the trenches (the number of postholes ranges from 2 to 76). Regardless, it is possible that as many as 18,246 postholes and 2,034 features are present in the high probability portion of the site. Of the 168 known features, four are burials with in situ human remains. All four were located in the high probability area and were accidentally uncovered during stripping operations. Since there are at least an additional 28 potential burials, the total number of inhumations at 31Ma77 may be considerably higher. Artifacts identified during the stripping operations suggest that significant Connestee (A.D. 200-800) and Qualla (ca. A.D. 1450-1838)

type house with a dual pitched roof—a type rapidly disappearing in the region.

The archaeological survey of the 166-ha Bennettsville Site resulted in the identification of 19 sites. Four of these contained only a prehistoric component; another four sites contained only an historic element; while eleven of the sites contained both prehistoric and historic components. The historic sites, like those found at the Salters Site, were related to early twentieth-century tenant farms. The architectural survey resulted in the identification 17 resources, many of which are also early twentieth-century tenant houses. One resource, the former Palmer Field, was recommended as eligible for the National Register for its role as a World War II aviation school.

Diachronic Research Foundation

A five-year, NOAA-sponsored research effort at Fort Johnson, located on a peninsula jutting into Charleston Harbor, is nearing completion. This research has revealed at least 5,000 years of Native American occupation at Fort Johnson, beginning with sites containing fiber-tempered Stallings pottery. The latest archaeological component yielded English slipware and bottle glass in a shell midden that also produced complicated-stamped pottery.

The Colonial occupation at Fort Johnson began with English farmers in the 1680s. The state obtained the land in 1705, and a fort was built in 1707. Since that time the 90-acre peninsula has remained under government control. The fortifications were mostly limited to the tip of the landform, but the shorelines and interior received military-oriented modifications during the 1740s, 1770s, 1790s, and 1860s. After the Civil War a quarantine station was established that remained in operation into the twentieth century. There was a small military presence through the 1950s, when the site began to develop into a major marine research facility.

Perhaps the single most interesting component was the remains of a settlement occupied by African-American workers between 1865 and 1907. The area of this settlement was sampled extensively, and then a large area was stripped. Over 300 features were identified, including the remains of at least three structures, and five shallow barrel-lined wells. At the end of the Civil War the artillery at Fort Johnson was dismantled by Union troops, including laborers from the African-American 55th Massachusetts regiment. At least three of the five wells documented by this project date to this period. Other Union features include a number of circular trenches 8 ft to 10 ft in diameter that are believed to be tent rings.

In addition to the Fort Johnson area, major excavations were also conducted in an area that was not supposed to be impacted. Because of this miscommunication, this second area received less intensive sampling, and the full extent of its resources were not discovered until construction was under way. By that time the remains of the 1790s "Gunnery House" compound, once capped by an asphalt road, were exposed and partially disturbed. The lower corner of the compound was outlined by a ditch and fence, and in the far corner a dense midden had accumulated between

around 1790 and 1821. As much as was possible of the loose midden was salvaged and the area was then stripped to delineate features. Another 300-odd features were present in the cleared area, including a system of deep ditches, a substantial structure, and more Civil War wells and tent rings.

Altogether over 800 subsurface features were identified and examined and more than 1500 field photographs were taken. Artifact collections including more than 570 ceramic vessels and 550 glass vessels were recorded, described, measured, and photographed. The printed report of this project will be complemented by a CD-based electronic version incorporating text, databases, and literally hundreds of photographs and drawings. A final product is expected in 2001.

New South Associates

Data recovery excavations were undertaken on three areas of the Manning site (38Lx50) for the South Carolina Department of Transportation during the Summer of 2000. Investigations focused on three areas of the site (approximately 20,000 m²) and consisted of shovel testing at 10-m intervals, preparation of distributional maps, geomorphological sampling, test unit excavation, and machine stripping and block excavation. Shovel testing in Areas A and C revealed occupation loci dating to the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Late Archaic lithics and sparse Woodland ceramics were also found in surface and plow zone contexts. At Area A, Early Archaic points recovered included side-notched and small corner-notched types (possibly a small Kirk Corner Notched variant). A variety of other lithic tools and debris and fire-cracked rock clusters were found in association with these early occupation loci. These loci measured approximately 4 m by 5 m in size, and were situated along the edge of the terrace. Several features were defined, typically clusters of fire-cracked rock, cobble tools, and lithic artifacts. At Area C, 18 m², including an 12-m² block (3 m by 4 m), were excavated. The block units exposed an Early Archaic occupation locus measuring approximately 3 m by 3 m that had been buried under colluvium.

In addition to deflated Archaic and Woodland components, a middle eighteenth-century component was identified on Area F. This probably represents an outlying farmstead associated with the historic town of Saxe Gotha. Shovel testing defined a discrete historic artifact concentration, but failed to identify structural features. One 5- by 18-m area in the vicinity of early historic material also was stripped mechanically in an unsuccessful attempt to define a structure location.

Artifact analysis and soil sample processing is ongoing, and no dates have been received as yet. For more information, or if you have data from similar sites that you would like to share, please contact Lisa O'Steen at losteen@aol.com or at 706-769-4475.

New South Associates has also completed archaeological evaluations of three sites on the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Beaufort, Beaufort County, South Carolina. This work was sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District, and it involved assessments of a multi-component

prehistoric site (38Bu1335), an Early Woodland component at 38Bu1344, and a possible early nineteenth-century slave occupation at 38Bu1345. Testing at the latter two sites revealed low-density deposits lacking integrity and archaeological significance.

Investigations at Site 38Bu1335 identified two loci containing intact or partially intact prehistoric features and cultural deposits. At one locus, Woodland components, tentatively attributed to the Deptford and Wilmington phases, were superimposed over Late Archaic deposits. The Wilmington-phase component includes a large refuse-filled pit indicative of a lengthy and intensive occupation of this site at that time. Cultural materials from the pit include pottery, projectile points, lithic debris, and well-preserved botanical and faunal remains consistent with intensive exploitation of hickory nuts and deer. Radiocarbon dates from this feature are pending. Radiocarbon samples from a possible fire pit located in a separate area of the site have also been submitted. These investigations indicate that site 38Bu1335 can provide important information about life in the Coastal Zone of South Carolina during the Early and Middle Woodland periods, and possibly even the Archaic period.

Archaeological remains at Lot 92, Saxe Gotha Town, Lexington County, South Carolina recently have been excavated. The work was funded by the City of Cayce and was performed in the area where a new raw water intake pump station is to be constructed. Saxe Gotha town is located on the west bank of the Congaree River, along the Fall Line. The town was initially settled in the mid-1730s by Swiss and German immigrants and was abandoned sometime in the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Lot 92 was granted to Robert Lang, Sr. in 1737 and appears to have been abandoned at his death in 1763. The primary method of data recovery was mechanical stripping of the top half of the plow zone followed by hand excavation of the lower half within 5-ft squares. Portions of a rather modest earthfast domestic structure measuring approximately 17 ft by 22 ft were identified. The artifacts consisted of European- and locally-made ceramics, as well as bottle glass, tobacco pipe parts, gun flints, and other items. Ceramics consisted primarily of white salt-glazed stoneware, but about one-fifth of the assemblage was a lead-glazed earthenware of a type very similar to that found in colonial-period Swiss-German settlement at New Ebenezer, Georgia. These wares have also been identified at another Swiss-German settlement, New Windsor, near Aiken, South Carolina. It is believed that the wares may have been made by potters living along the Savannah River. Very similar pottery has been attributed to Andrew Duche, who was producing stonewares and lead-glazed earthenwares in the eighteenth century.

Chicora Foundation, Inc.

Archaeological investigations at two sites (38Ch1466 and 38Ch1477) situated northeast of Charleston were conducted for Centex Homes. Site 38Ch1466 is prehistoric and produced a large quantity of Deptford pottery and much smaller quantities of Wilmington wares and pottery previously identified as Wando.

This study provides a detailed typological study of the pottery. The temper in Wando pottery is thought to consist of limestone or marl. Petrographic analysis of the Wando pottery from 38Ch1466 reveals that the aplastic particles include both large crystal carbonates which are not consistent with marl and also clinozoisite or a claystone. Future analysis of Wando series pottery should focus on macroscopic methods of distinguishing between these different inclusions. The investigations at 38Ch1466 also yielded two AMS radiocarbon dates for the Wando Series, that fall between A.D. 700 and 1000.

This site also includes two areas with dense concentrations of historic remains. Investigations revealed the remains of a freedman's structure that was indicated on an 1875 coastal chart. These materials exhibited an artifact pattern that is entirely consistent both with the previously defined Tenant/Yeoman Pattern and also the artifact pattern found at the freedmen's village of Mitchelville on Hilton Head Island. The other concentration of historic remains consisted of a wall trench structure like those found at other coastal sites from the mid-eighteenth century. The remains associated with this structure, however, appear to date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

The historic site investigated by this study, 38Ch1477, is a small slave settlement. It was originally associated with Thomas Whitesides' plantation and was subsequently used by his son, Moses Whitesides until just before the Civil War. Thus, the site was under the control of one family from about 1762 until around 1856. We have characterized Moses Whitesides as a "typical" small planter of Christ Church. The success of the plantation may have been somewhat limited by infertile soils, large areas of sloughs with poor drainage, and marsh frontage.

The examination of the slave settlement reveals a mean date of 1813, clearly reflecting its very long history. Early ceramics, however, were not European, but were almost exclusively Colonial wares. Into the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries the proportion of European wares increases with the presence of creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares. The investigation found that the artifact pattern at 38Ch1477 is almost identical to that of the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern, typically associated with eighteenth-century sites with only impermanent architecture. This anachronistic lifestyle may have continued well into the nineteenth century at this site because the planter was not wealthy and did not participate in the nineteenth-century reform movement that improved the living conditions of African American slaves.

Chicora Foundation is also working to mobilize support for the preservation of a twentieth-century African American cemetery being destroyed by the City of Columbia for use as a golf course. Known as the "Farm Cemetery" or the "Colored Asylum Cemetery," it was used by the S.C. State Hospital from about 1909 to 1922, when African American patients were shifted to a different facility. Based on the annual death rate of African American patients at the State Hospital and a survey of 16 months of death certificates, we expect that the cemetery contained 1,400 or more graves of indigent African Americans. Although Section 16-17-

600 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1979, as amended, makes it illegal to damage or destroy cemeteries, monuments, or human remains, the graveyard was cleared, grubbed, and graded by the City. Thus far Chicora Foundation has been unable obtain enforcement of the state law protecting cemeteries. This case demonstrates well that South Carolina cemeteries remain unprotected despite existing legislation.

Virginia and Maryland

compiled by Thomas Klatka, Virginia Dept of Historic Resources
tklatka@dhr.state.va.us Tel.: (540) 857-6047

Ester White reports excavations continued at the site of George Washington's Distillery. Located three miles from Mount Vernon, the Distillery was part of a larger complex that contained a grist mill, cooperage, housing for hired whites and African American slaves, and animal pens. Constructed in 1797, at the suggestion of Washington's Scottish farm manager, the distillery operated five stills. The farm manager and his son acted as the distillers, assisted by six male slaves. Ongoing documentary research suggests the Distillery was a large, commercial venture producing over 11,000 gallons of corn and rye whiskey for sale in 1799. The whiskey was sold by merchants in Alexandria, Virginia as well as to local farmers and the plantation community. This second field season uncovered a larger section of the 75- by 30-ft stone foundation, as well as brick, wood, and earthen drains which served to channel water into, and through the structure. The excavation, part of a cooperative venture between Historic Mount Vernon and the Commonwealth of Virginia, will continue for the next two summers to develop a design for a proposed reconstruction of the distillery. The research and reconstruction is being funded by a grant from the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States.

Current Research Coordinators Needed

To my knowledge to fine states of **Georgia** and **Texas** do not currently have a state coordinator for current research. I am seeking volunteers from these states to gather reasearch summaries from colleagues, compile and edit them, and submitt them to me for publication in the newsletter.

Join the few, the proud, and serve your state and your conference! If interested, please contact Jane Eastman, at eastmanj@mail.ecu.edu or (252) 328-6760.

RESEARCH NOTES

Call for Information

submitted by Charles Redwine, University of Alabama

I am doing a Masters thesis on the site 1Ha11. To obtain comparative data for the burials in two structures there I am requesting information on the spatial and temporal distribution of the following two types of burials: infant burials under house posts and single reburials under house floors. A brief description of the location and date of such burials would be appreciated. I would also like a reference to literature, if possible. My email address is redwi001@bama.ua.edu. My mailing address is Charles Redwine, 417 Reed St., Apt. 8A, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401.

Upcoming Thematic Issue of Early Georgia

submitted by Chris Espenshade, Skelly and Loy, Inc.

Chris Espenshade and Skelly and Loy, Inc., have submitted an article for the upcoming Stoneware Thematic Issue of *Early Georgia*. The volume will also feature papers from Scott Butler and Bill Jordan of Brockington and Associates, and from John Burrison of Georgia State University.

An abstract of Chris' paper, Taming the Groundhog: Excavations at the Sligh Stoneware Pottery, Paulding County, Georgia, follows.

Abstract. The preliminary investigations of the Sligh stoneware pottery complex in Paulding County, Georgia, revealed details of kiln configuration and size, its product and failures through time. The rural pottery workshop was established in the 1860s and operated until the late 1920s. It spanned the period when northern Georgia potters shifted from alkaline glaze to Albany slip. Limited excavations in the waster dump and kiln suggest that the enterprise expanded in the late 1870s. The expansion entailed adding potters, expanding the groundhog kiln, and switching to Albany slip. The Sligh pottery serves as an example of one pottery that expanded operations in an effort to remain competitive.

The archaeological results from the Sligh potter are used as the basis for discussing two issues: 1) the factors affecting the decision to switch to Albany slip; and 2) the modeling of optimal kiln size relative to productivity. It is suggested that many factors – including cash flow, availability of cheap labor, access to railroad depots, and customer preferences – entered into the decision to adopt Albany slip. It is argued that bigger is not always better in terms of kiln size, and that ability to control firing temperatures decreases once a kiln size surpasses a generalized “ideal” size.

Geoarchaeological Research in Arkansas and Missouri

submitted by Robert H. Lafferty III, Mid-Continental Research Associates (MCRA)

New Madrid Seismic Zone Study. During the past nine years MCRA has worked in conjunction with seismologists, paleoseismologists, and geologists to define the prehistoric earthquake chronology in the New Madrid Seismic Zone in northeast Arkansas and southeast Missouri. This work has dated three major prehistoric earthquakes at over 25 archeological sites. The earthquakes occurred at the end of the Middle Woodland (A.D. 490 ± 50), at the end of the Late Woodland (A.D. 900 ± 100), and at the end of the Late Mississippian (A.D. 1450 ± 150 ; Tuttle et al. 1999a; Tuttle et al. 2000:2). In constructing this chronology over 100 radiocarbon dates were run on archeological contexts with analyzed materials and botanical remains.

Investigations of the 1811-1812 liquefaction features have documented subsidence and burial of archeological sites under as much as 3 m of ejected sand. Buried components range in time from the 1700s back into the Woodland. Sometimes these buried surfaces are grabens that are as much as 8 m wide and 80 m long, and may have subsided as much as 2 m. The preservation of small animal bone in these buried site areas is excellent, while the adjacent site area may have no bone preserved. At least two buried Nodena and Armorer phase components have been documented at the Brooke (Tuttle et al. 1998:8-16) and Lowrance sites (Tuttle et al. 2000:18-20).

The Late Mississippian earthquake and associated deposits have been documented at the Upper Nodena, Dodd (Frakes), and Walker sites. The latter is a large Parkin phase mound site near Marked Tree, Arkansas. There was continued occupation for a short period of time following the earthquake at all three sites. There is a bit of historic documentation of the effects of this event in the De Soto chronicles. Biedma describes the landscape he observed, "We went in that direction [northwest] eight days, through a wilderness that had large pondy swamps, where we did not find even trees, and only some wide plains, on which grew a plant so rank and high, that even on horseback we could not break our way through" (Biedma in Milanich 1992:272). Dr. Bill Lettis described a similar landscape a week after the magnitude 7.9 Bhuj India earthquake of January 2001. He described the scene from the air: "Lots of liquefaction. At least 500 km² north of Bhuj on the Banni plains. Maybe up to 1000 km². Mostly sand blows, with lots of water – standing shallow lakes now in many areas." (Lettis 2/6/2001 at eq-haz-central@clifty.com). Biedma's description is consistent with that of an area that had been devastated by an earthquake several decades earlier. With a long enough interval for toppled trees to decay and the canes to take over the old fields, but not long enough for large trees to become re-established. Several of the excavated sand blows have evidence of ponded water across the crater bottom (Tuttle et al. 1996).

The A.D. 900 ± 100 event has been documented and dated at

the Hillhouse site, Bugg 40, Hueys House, and several other sites around Blytheville, Arkansas (3Ms304-306). At the Hillhouse site, a lateral spread sand blow crack had over 50 cm of intensive midden filling the 2.5 m-wide fissure. The sites around Blytheville have 50-100 cm-thick Barnes phase middens with good bone preservation underlying Big Lake phase deposits with Varney Red filmed pottery, and Middle Mississippian phase components with Parkin Punctate pottery and corn (Tuttle et al. 1998:53-68).

Paleoseismic Survey. MCRA, in conjunction with the University of Maryland, participated in a paleoseismology survey of 400 km of rivers and creeks between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau, Missouri. This work uncovered evidence of liquefaction features at over 50 sites and a number of archeological components buried by alluvium (Tuttle et al. 1999b). A Dalton adze had an associated date of $8,500 \pm 500$ B.C.

Hillhouse Site. Archeological data recovery was carried out at the Hillhouse site (23Mi699) in Mississippi County, Missouri to mitigate the impact of the New Madrid Floodway (Lafferty et al. 2001). The excavations were conducted by MCRA for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District in 1996. A controlled surface collection was made from 15,000 2- by 2-m units over the surface of the whole site. This work recovered 100,000 provenienced artifacts whose distribution indicates that the latest village at the site included major streets, burned houses, and a plaza which was oriented to the cardinal directions. Plow zone was stripped from a 2,000 m-area in the northeast corner of the 2.2-ha site to reveal 393 features. Although most of these were post molds, other sub-plowzone features include: two houses; a large pit-like feature with small posts around the base (interpreted as a mortuary, granary or possible sweat lodge); earthquake cracks filled with dense, stratified midden; a few basin-shaped pits; an earthen oven; and a hearth.

Radiometric dates indicate that the terrace began developing several thousand years ago and was established in its current configuration and elevation by A.D. 700. Occupation began some time after that, but was well established by ca. A.D. 900 when a large earthquake struck the region. Occupation appears to have been continuous until ca. A.D. 1250, when the site was abandoned. During the 1100s the village was oriented to true north and a plaza was installed over earlier living areas.

Analysis revealed that pottery with grog temper and cord-marked exteriors persisted into the thirteenth century, though in decreasing quantities. Pottery with shell temper first appeared about A.D. 1000, and became increasingly more common over the subsequent 250 years. During this same period, the proportion of plain pottery steadily increased until, by the thirteenth century, it accounted for over half of the assemblage. Initially, the botanical assemblage began with the typical North American Agricultural Complex plants, but by the late 1100s corn became important in the economy. Lithics from the site are consistent with intensive woodworking, and include axes, adzes, and chisels. Mill Creek hoes are present here in the same percentage as at the mound sites. The Madison arrow point represents the main armament of these early Mississippian peoples.

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301 Alumni Building, CB 3115, University of North Carolina, Chapel
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Editor: Gregory A. Waselkov, Center for Archaeological Studies,
HUMB 34, 307 N. University Blvd. University of South Alabama,
Mobile, AL 36688-0002; e-mail: gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

Executive Officer I: Samuel O. Brookes, USDA Forest Service,
100 W. Capitol St., Suite 1141, Jackson, MS 39269; Phone: 601-965-
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Executive Officer II: Ann M. Early, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, 2475 N. Hatch Ave., Fayetteville, AR 72704; Phone: 501-575-3556; e-mail: amearly@uark.edu

Associate Editor (Newsletter): Jane M. Eastman, Anthropology Department, A-214 Brewster, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858; e-mail: eastmanj@mail.ecu.edu

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43210-1364; e-mail: gremillion.1@osu.edu

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Department of Anthropology
A-214 Brewster
Greenville, NC 27858

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David G. Anderson
NPS, Box 7

Johnson Bldg Suite 120 2435 E
Tallahassee FL 32310