SEAC NEWS & NOTICES
SEAC 2001

Make the scene in the Scenic City! The 58th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 14-17, 2001, at the Marriott Chattanooga Convention Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Chattanooga's nationally-heralded downtown is full of interesting shops, restaurants, and night clubs, all within walking distance of the Marriott. And if you're the outdoor type, Chattanooga was listed in the latest issue of Outdoor Magazine as one of the ten best places to live in the U.S. Kayaking, running, mountain and road biking, rock climbing, and hiking all figure prominently in that top-ten assessment. Whatever your outdoor addiction...you can enjoy it in surprisingly close proximity to or actually in the downtown area of the Dynamo of Dixie. Contact the Local Arrangements Chair (see below) for details.

This year's program includes 245 papers and posters, organized into 12 symposia and 23 general sessions. These cover topics such as geophysical imaging, plantation archaeology, Tennessee prehistory, osteological evidence of warfare, Cahokia's Moorehead phase, the Woodland-Mississippian interface in Alabama, the contact period, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industry, shell middens and wet sites, the people of Colonial Pensacola, rock art, Chickasaw archaeology, and sessions on Dust Cave, the Shields site, Moundville, and Florida archaeology. There also will be a daylong session in honor of Charles Hudson. Papers begin at 8:00 AM each day, run until about 5:30 PM on Thursday and Friday, and until noon on Saturday. The annual student paper competition and a special poster competition will be held this year.

SEAC 2001 also will feature several very special events. On Thursday evening from 5:30-7:00 PM, the Student Affairs Committee will sponsor a student workshop on writing grants and fellowship proposals. Register for this workshop via email to Gifford Waters (gwaters@grove.ufl.edu) or Dawn Ramsey (dramssey@wst.ufl.edu). Thursday evening from 7:00-10:00 PM, the SEAC Reception will be held at the Tennessee Aquarium, just a few blocks from the Marriott. Your SEAC 2001 nametag will get you into the world's largest freshwater aquarium, which features a spectacular 66-ft canyon and two living forests where you'll see over 9,000 animals that swim, fly, and crawl in natural habitats. Special events planned throughout the evening include a 20th Birthday Bash for Southeastern Archaeology, a special celebration in honor of Charles Hudson's retirement, and a book-signing party by the University of Tennessee Press. Reception sponsors include The University of Tennessee Press, the University of Georgia, and the Middle Cumberland Archaeological Society. If your institution or company would like to help sponsor this "Wet and Wild" reception, please contact Nick Honerkamp via email (nick-honerkamp@utc.edu).

The special events continue on Friday evening (7:30-8:30 PM) with a keynote address by Dr. Alice Kehoe of the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee. Her talk, "The Land of Prehistory," based on her new book with the same title, will explore the origins and practice of archaeology. Next on Friday's agenda, from 9:00 PM-12:30 AM, is the SEAC Dance featuring Gravity's Rimm—the band that kept us dancing last year is returning for another engagement. Look for the Local arrangements chair on stage! (He plays bass.)

The end of the papers at lunchtime Saturday is not the end of SEAC 2001!! Plan on staying for Saturday afternoon's fun and informative events. Choose from field trips to Chattanooga Civil War sites or Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark; air tours of Tennessee Valley sites (sponsored by Southwestern); or a workshop on working with the media taught by Bill Landry, the Emmy-award-winning host/narrator and co-producer of the WJIR-TV and Travel Channel's The Heartland Series. Field trips and air tours run from 1:30-5:00 PM, and the workshop is from 2:00-4:00 PM. Following all of these events is a True Tennessee Experience: a Catfish Dinner Buffet on the Tennessee River, from 5:30-7:00 PM. See the flyer enclosed in your preliminary program packet or check the SEAC web site (http://www.uark.edu/campus-resource/seac/index.html) for more information and to register. THE REGISTRATION DEADLINE IS OCT. 15. Tickets for your choice of Saturday events plus the catfish dinner are $25 for regular members and $20 for students. Tickets for an event OR dinner only are $15. Make your check payable to SEAC 2001 Treas, and send to Dr. Nick Honerkamp, SEAC 2001; Institute of Archaeology, Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology, and Geography, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, 615 McGaule Ave., Chattanooga, TN 37403-2598. Note: Air tours are weather-dependent. All others are rain-or-shine.

For details about transportation, hotel accommodations, and meeting registration, please log on to the SEAC web site (address above). For any other information contact Program Chair, Lynne P. Sullivan, Frank H. McClung Museum, 1327 Circle Park Dr., University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-3200; email: lunsull2@utk.edu; or Local Arrangements Chair: Nicholas Honerkamp (address above); email: nick-honerkamp@utc.edu.

We hope to see you in Chattanooga!

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2001 SEAC Nominations
(submitted by Dick Jeffries, SEAC President)

Elections for two positions on the SEAC Executive Committee will be held this fall. The Executive Committee convened at the SEAC meeting, and, if called, at the SAA Meeting. The two positions are Executive Officer I and Editor-Elect. The 2001 SEAC Nominations Committee, consisting of Jay Johnson (Chair), Elizabeth Reitz, and Joe Saunders, has nominated the following people as candidates for these positions.

1. Executive Officer I (two year term):
   Philip J. Carr (University of South Alabama)
   Paul D. Welch (Southern Illinois University-Carbondale)
   Thomas R. Whybale (Appalachian State University)

2. Editor-Elect (One year as Editor-Elect, three years as Editor)
   Lynne P. Sullivan (University of Tennessee-Knoxville)

Information on each candidate and their platform statement will be included as part of your preliminary program packet for the 2001 SEAC meeting. Please be sure to complete your ballot and return it to Secretary David Anderson in the enclosed envelope. All ballots must be postmarked on or before October 20, 2001. The results of the election will be announced at the 2001 SEAC business meeting in Chattanooga in November.

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SEAC OFFICER'S REPORTS

Secretary's Report
(submitted by David G. Anderson, SEAC Secretary)

MINUTES OF THE 2001 SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MID-YEAR MEETING

The 2001 mid-year meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Richard W. Jeffries at 6:15 PM, 16 April 2001, at the Marriott Hotel, New Orleans. In attendance were David G. Anderson, Samuel O. Brookes, Eugene M. Futato, Richard W. Jeffries, Jay K. Johnson, Adam King, Jennifer King, Judith Knight, Janet Levy, John O'Hee, Anne Rogers, John F. Scarry, C. Margaret Scarry, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Gregory A. Wasekow.

Reports of Officers

Secretary Dave Anderson noted that the minutes of the 2000 Year-End Meeting would be published shortly, in the April 2001 Newsletter. The minutes will be approved by the board via email.

Treasurer John Scarry presented a brief treasurer's report, in which he stated our finances are extremely healthy. To date 295 members had renewed, compared to a total membership of 1,013 at the end of 2000. Many people are slow in renewing, although we are actually ahead of the rate for the last two years. Total income for the year 2001 is estimated at $30,000, including $6,000 obtained from the Macon meeting. Expenditures for the year 2001 will be $15,000 for the journal, $6,000 for C. B. Moore volume submissions (using the proceeds from the annual meeting, as previously approved), $2,500 for newsletter, $750 for treasurer's expenses (i.e., audit), $1,000 in grants, and $5,500 for special publications. Expenditures for 2001 are thus estimated at ca. $22,750, a little more than we will take in. This was anticipated and planned when the special publication series was approved at the 2000 mid-year meeting. After all expenses, at the end of 2001 SEAC will have and estimated $31,000 in cash reserves (checking account) and ca. $52,000 in investments.

With no further questions or concerns, Jay Johnson asked if anything had been heard about income and expenses associated with the 1999 Pensacola meeting. Treasurer Scarry said no, nothing had been received, and a tax extension had been requested. A zero income is assumed for record keeping purposes, but the actual amounts taken in and expended are needed for tax purposes. John will obtain the information. Jay K. Johnson moved that the board accept the treasurer's report, which Samuel O. Brookes seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Editor Greg Wasekow submitted the following report: After a year of sparse submissions for the journal, the rae has picked up considerably since the annual conference. Between November 2000 and April 2001 I have received 23 manuscripts; of the 20 that have undergone peer review, 15 have been accepted for publication. Southern Arizona Archaeology, Volume 192, was mailed to the membership in February, and the journal is now back on its normal publication schedule. Volume 201 (201) should reach members in late July 2001. Preparation of a SEAC Special Publication is progressing well, and will be completed by the end of the year.

Greg W. is presently negotiating with Allen Press for a change in paper for use in the journal and special publications. Our best option seems to be "EcoMatter," a white coated paper that is produced from a 50% post-consumer waste, is processed chlorine free, meets ANSI/ISO requirements for permanence, and costs the same as the current paper. This change should greatly improve illustration quality. The off-white paper we currently use does not do justice to half-tones, as exemplified by the poor reproduction of Jay Johnson's excellent figures in the last issue. I apologize to Jay and the other authors for failing to address this issue earlier.

Kris Gremillion, Associate Editor for Book Reviews, reports that her recent call (via email) for potential book reviewers elicited many responses. She continues to urge reviewers to write and submit their reviews in a timely manner; the small number of reviews published in the journal last year directly reflects the small proportion of review commitments actually fulfilled. [In discussion it was suggested, but no formal action taken that people "who do not complete reviews be billed for the volume, or asked to retire," et.] Graduate students are particularly encouraged to participate in the book review process.

Jane Eastman, Associate Editor for the SEAC Newsletter, has completed production of her first newsletter, which should reach members in late April. It will include an announcement for the 2001 student paper competition. She also encourages members to provide her with newsworthy contributions and to supply the "Current Research" state coordinators with information on recent research accomplishments and activities. [End of formal report]

Associate Editor for Sales Eugene Futato reported that book sales were doing well, with sales in Macon about twice the usual numbers. John Scarry moved that the board accept all the editor's reports which Margie Scarry seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

Reports of the Standing Committees

Publications Committee. President Jeffries asked Editor...
Greg Waselkov if there was a need for a standing committee on publications at this time, now that the Special Publication series has been established (at the April 2000 Executive Committee Meeting). Greg said that the earlier publications committee had been more of an ad hoc advisory group than a formal committee and there was no real need for a standing committee at this time.

Native American Liaison Committee. Committee Chair Pat Galloway, who was unable to attend, emailed President Jeffries on March 9, 2001 to say that it looked like the interview project with the Eastern Cherokee seemed likely to go forward. Action on the possible Sequoyah and Muscogee Creek interview projects had not moved forward. Pat urged that SEAC go forward with the most likely project (now apparently the Cherokees) as a demonstration, and then pursue the others if the first is successful. In Pat's absence, Anne Rogers presented a report about her contacts with the Eastern Cherokee. Draft interview questions and a draft interview contract were submitted to the Tribal Council in August 2000. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer raised questions about the intellectual property rights of interviewees. Anne responded that they would remain the property of the interviewees, with any royalties that might result to go to the specific individuals. The tribal council accepted the proposal with only one dissenting vote. Anne said the project is ready to move forward. She will conduct the interviews, assisted by one or more Cherokee students. SEAC had previously agreed to commit up to $2,000 to the project, for equipment (i.e., tape recorders, videotape), costs of the interviews, and other project expenses. Costs incurred are to be submitted to the SEAC Treasurer for payment. Results of the project will be printed in Southeastern Archaeology. A decision about moving forward with comparable projects with other groups was delayed until the next meeting.

John Scarry moved that the board accept the committee’s report and recommendations, which Sam Brookes seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

The Nominations Committee. A detailed written report, on the status of the Life Fund Account dated 9 April 2001 was submitted to the Executive Board by the members of the committee, which consists of Paul D. Welch (chair), Lynne B. Sullivan, Albert C. Goodyear, and John Scarry ex officio. This report is available upon request from the SEAC President or Secretary. In brief, as of 31 March 2001 the Life Fund contained $63,537.86. Because the accounts were performing unevenly, the committee recommended either (1) diversifying (adding new accounts) and rebalancing (moving funds from low performing to high performing accounts) the accounts in which funds were invested, or (2) rebalancing existing accounts alone. The committee’s preferred choice was the former, to both diversify and rebalance the accounts, specifically by moving $7,000 from the money market account to the Vanguard Real Estate Investment Trusts index fund. Margie Scarry moved that the committee’s recommendation be accepted, and Greg Waselkov seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

The Nominations Committee. The nominations committee, headed by Jay K. Johnson and including Joe Saunders and Betsy Reitz, has been soliciting candidates for Editor and Executive Officer I. The slate and a ballot will be included with the preliminary program for the Fall 2001 meeting. He was able to report that Lynne Sullivan had agreed to be the candidate for SEAC editor, who will be placed on the ballot unopposed, following tradition.

Old Business. Funding Editorial Office. A discussion about providing additional funding assistance for editing the journal and special publications, to reduce the editor’s workload, was initiated by Jay K. Johnson. Lynne Sullivan and John Johnson agreed to look into sources of assistance and report back at the next meeting with a proposal to go into effect under Lynne’s editorship.

Annual Meetings. Program Chair Lynne Sullivan, on behalf of herself and Local Arrangements Chair Nicholas Henekamp, announced that everything is moving smoothly for the 2001 meetings in Chattanooga. The keynote speaker will be Alice Kehoe. There will be incredible prize for the poster competition thanks to Jay Mills, an air tour of the Tennessee River Valley. The reception will be at the new Tennessee Aquarium, and on Saturday there will be a tour of Moccasin Bend.

John O’Hear, on behalf of himself and Jay K. Johnson, reported on the status of the 2000 meeting, which will be held in Biloxi, Mississippi. A contest is in place with the Beau Rivage hotel, a brand new beachfront resort. Arrangements are being explored for tours and receptions among several possible options.

Janet Levy, Program Chair, reported on plans for the 2001 meeting, which will be held in Charlotte. She is being assisted by Alan May, Local Arrangements Chair. At President Jeffries’ request Janet will have draft contracts ready for approval by the 2001 annual meeting. At present one proposal is in and others are being solicited from local hotels. SEAC now requires a large book room and at least five meeting rooms, since that is the number of concurrent sessions.

Ideas for the 2004 meeting were discussed, with the possibility of a joint Midwest/Southeast Conference in St. Louis suggested. Other suggestions from the members are always welcomed and in fact encouraged. A vote of thanks was given to Adam King, Keith Stephenson, and all those associated with the 2000 meetings in Macao.

Student Paper/Book Prize. Gayle Fritz will continue to chair this committee through the 2001 meetings. Paul Welsh will then take over as a member. Margie Scarry is to serve on the committee. Margie Scarry will take over obtaining the books for the prize, and in sending out the announcements.

New Business. Publication Subventions. Judith Knight of the University of Alabama Press asked if there was any interest in having Alabama publish The Histories of Southeastern North America as a SEAC publication, as a co-publication with the press, or in providing a subvention. The press is printing to print 2,000 copies at present. After appreciative discussion a motion was proposed that, once subventions for the C. B. Moore series were completed, SEAC funds would be used to support SEAC publications and editorial costs.

Greg Waselkov asked for the consensus of the Executive Board to have President Jeffries write a letter on behalf of SEAC to the Smithsonian Institution, expressing our concern over the decision to cut funding for the Smithsonian Center for Materials Research and Education. This was approved by consensus.

Hearing no further new business, a motion to adjourn was made by John Scarry and seconded by Sam Brookes. President Dick Jeffries adjourned the meeting at 8:00 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
David G. Anderson, SEAC Secretary

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News from Student Affairs Committee
(submitted by Dawn Ramsey, SEAC Student Affairs Committee Chair)

Hello from the newest and most energetic member of SEAC! The first term for the SEAC Committee for Student Affairs has been a successful and exciting time! As you all well know, SEAC is very encouraging when it comes to their students and Chris Rothlis, Gifford Waters, Ken Sassaab, and I would like to share our sincere thanks to all the SEAC members who supported the establishment of the Student Affairs Committee.

Last year’s SEAC meeting in Macon proved to be quite successful for student events. There was an overwhelming response by both student and professional members of SEAC regarding the student workshops and the reception on the first night of the conference. Thanks to everyone who came to the reception. A special thank you goes out to Tam and Jennifer King, and Keith Stephenson for making the arrangements for all the student events in Macon.

At this year’s meeting in Chattanooga, the committee will be focusing their attention on one workshop entitled, “Writing Grant and Fellowship Proposals.” The participants will discuss a variety of issues including the application process, strategies for writing successful proposals, and funding opportunities. Space will be limited, so sign up for the workshop as soon as possible. Committee members are busy with several other projects as well. Currently, the committee is in the process of developing a web page geared toward archaeology students. The web site will have information regarding past workshops, funding sources, student events, and an assortment of other topics. We are also seeking to expand the student network by recruiting new campus representatives to become more involved with the Student Affairs Committee.

I am pleased to announce that new officers have been appointed for the 2001-2003 term, which include: Jane Anne Blackmon-Chair (University of Florida), Brad Lish (University of Alabama), Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky), and Greg Wilson (UNC-Chapel Hill). Adam King will be serving as executive liaison for the committee. Congratulations to all the new officers! We are all pleased and excited about our new committee members and we are sure that they have great things planned for the students of SEAC.

If you are interested in becoming a campus representative, sign-up for a workshop, or you have any questions or comments you would like to share with the Student Affairs Committee, please contact me (dramsey@wku.edu) or any of the other committee members. Set you in Chattanooga!


** ANNOUNCEMENTS
Positions Open

University of Memphis

University of Memphis, Department of Anthropology, invites applications for an anticipated full-time, tenure-track position in Archaeology at the rank of assistant professor beginning August 2002. A PhD in Anthropology is required at the time of appointment. The candidate must specialize in prehistoric, and/or historic contexts in Southeastern United States. Priority will be given to applicants specializing in the Paleoindian/Archaic period. The successful candidate will be expected to have demonstrated success at local research and have strong computer skills and/or quantitative skills. In addition, the candidate should be prepared to contribute to the undergraduate and graduate programs within the department and will be expected to teach introduction to archaeology and physical anthropology. The department is seeking a colleague with research and teaching expertise in areas that complement, but do not duplicate, existing departmental strengths, and whose theoretical and methodological perspectives link with the department’s commitment to applied anthropology. Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. The University of Memphis is an equal opportunity-affirmative action employer. Please send a letter of application including letter outlining research interests and academic experience, vita and names, telephone numbers, and email addresses of three references to: David H. Dye, Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38139; (901)678-3330; fax (901)678-3009.

** Southern Illinois University, Carbondale

The Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale seeks a Ph.D. archaeologist as Curator (Assistant Scientist) beginning in August 2002. The complete job advertisement may be found in the CAI web pages (http://www.siu.edu/cai/) as well as on the SAAs job web pages. Application deadline is December 7, 2001. Interested parties are also encouraged to contact Director, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Mail Code 4527, Carbondale, IL 62901-4277, Phone: (618)453-5051, Fax (618)453-8467. Email: bbutterf@siu.edu

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Upcoming Conferences

Fifth World Archaeological Congress (submitted by Joan M. Cero, Academic Secretary, WAC-5) As you may know, the World Archaeological Congress is the only worldwide representative organization of practicing archaeologists. WAC holds a congress every four years in order to promote the exchange of archaeological research and data, and provide a forum for dialogue and debate among and between archaeologists and other groups with genuine concerns about the past. WAC is based on the need to recognize the historical and social role and political context of archaeology, and the need to make archaeological studies relevant to the wider community. It seeks to increase: professional training and public education; disadvantaged nations, groups, and communities; the empowerment and betterment of Indigenous groups and First Nations peoples; and the conservation of archaeological sites.

The Fifth World Archaeological Congress (WAC-5) will be held in Washington, DC at the Catholic University of America and is between June 21st and June 26th, 2003. WAC-5 will be held...
Conference on Biomolecular Archaeology
(submitted by Brian Butler, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale)

The 19th Annual SIUC Visiting Scholar Conference will be held in Carbondale, IL on April 5 and 6, 2002. The conference, entitled Biomolecular Archaeology: Genetic Approaches to Reconstructing the Past, will provide opportunities for geneticists and archeologists to interact and present research on reconstructing the human past from the genetic analysis of archaeological remains and modern samples. Genetic research is a relatively new arena for exploring prehistory. The field of anthropological genetics holds great potential for inferring kinship structure, population movements, plant and animal origins and domestication changes, and the biological relatedness of populations across regional and continental distances from archaeological remains. Recent advances in the laboratory and analytical methods, and a more comprehensive understanding of human, animal, and plant genetics provide new avenues for answering questions of who we are, where we came from, how we organize ourselves, how we are related to each other, how we have changed over time, and the origins of subsistence. Interested parties should contact the organizer, Dr. David Reed at dreed@siu.edu.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Alabama

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

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is currently conducting Phase III mitigation on a portion of the historic Creek town Kasita (9Cet1) at Lawson Arm Airfield (LAAF), Fort Benning Military Reservation near Columbus, Georgia. Kasita is recognized as one of the premier archaeological sites in Eastern North America, although large-scale excavations have not been conducted at the site. These current excavations appear to be concentrated along the eastern periphery of the town. Thus far numerous storage/refuse pits have been excavated, along with some structural patterns and a large midden deposit. The ceramic assemblage from the site closely parallels that described by Wiley and Sears in 1952. In addition, extensive European cultural materials associated with the Creek occupation have been recovered.

PCI is also conducting limited testing at the Quartemaster site (9C-452) located at Fort Benning. David Chase first investigated the Quartermaster site in 1958, at which time he recognized an intact Woodland/Swift Creek component. Recent testing by John Bueell has substantiated this finding, and has identified a new component at the site. Excavations revealed a large amount of fine-tempered pottery, representing one of the largest segregated contents of such pottery within the Middle Chattahoochee Valley. This new component offers a unique opportunity to explore Late Archaic ceramic technology in the Middle Chattahoochee Valley.

PCT's investigations have shown that the extensive stratigraphic deposits at the Quartermaster site hold great research potential for understanding Late Archaic and Middle Woodland cultural manifestations in the region.

Florida

Compiled by Nancy M. White, University of South Florida

nwhite@chumal.cas.usf.edu Tel: (813) 974-0815

Correction: It was mistakenly reported in the last (April) SEAC newsletter that Prentice Thomas & Associates are excavating at the Buck Mound in Fort Walton Beach. In fact, the landowner has granted exclusive permission to the Indian Temple Mound Museum and Friends of the Museums, Inc. to conduct investigations at the Buck Mound, 8OK11, the site that produced the famous polychrome wooden island "urn" or human effigy vessel that is prominently displayed at the museum. Friends of the Museum, museum staff, and students from the University of West Florida comprised the volunteers. Prentice Thomas & Associates provided technical and in-kind support. The seven-week intensive survey and testing project was begun in January. Though the mound is gone, the associated village midden and sub-mound area produced materials presently undergoing analysis, with a final report expected mid-2002.

Rebecca Saunders of Louisiana State University (LSU) and Gregory Mikkel of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted excavations during February and March at two Middle to Late Archaic shell midden sites, BW11278 and BW11281, on the lower Choctawhatchee River in Walton County, northwest Florida, aided by a National Science Foundation grant. The project included large block and 2-x-2-m unit excavations and paleoenvironmental reconstruction, with flood plain sediment core stratigraphic analysis by Gregory Stone (LSU) and palynological analysis by John Wrenn (LSU). Faunal analysis to determine subsistence and seasonality is being overseen by Irv Quitmeyer of the Florida Museum of Natural History. Features and midden deposits produced diagnostic points, stone tools, bone tools, steatite sherds, gorget fragments, carbonized plant remains, and hundreds of pounds of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains. Five, of a possible 30, burials were exposed. It is expected that the investigations will yield data indicating that sea level was higher than present when the sites were occupied between ca. 3800 and 6000 years B.P., and that estuarine resources were exploited. Site chronologies are based on 11 radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal and shell. Another 19 samples from the sites have been submitted for radiocarbon dating.

Using osteological collections from archaeological sites in northeast Florida, Connie Mulligan of the University of Florida, is carrying out tests regarding the potential for extracting protein to determine the feasibility of future DNA studies. J.T. Milanch,
Florida Museum of Natural History, is providing archaeological input. Three recent issues of Archaeology magazine have carried articles by Miamiher, "Closing the Epoche Gap: Florida’s Once Neglected History and Prehistory New Cot Top Billing in K-12 Textbooks Statewide" (July-August 2001); "Tamno Encounters, New York’s Museums del Barrio Showcases the First Caribbean Islanders" (January-February 2001); and "Occupational Hazards" (November-December 2000). A fourth article, "A Peek at the Past, the Rise and Demise of Archaeology’s Victorian Predecessor," is appearing in the September-October 2001 issue.

The Florida Museum of Natural History and Thomas University are continuing excavations at the Indian Pond site (8Co223) near Lake City. The project is directed by Kenneth W. Johnson in association with B.C. Nelson and Diane K. Klotzter, and supported by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. Excavations centered on an area where the church and other main buildings of the early seventeenth-century mission are believed to be located. Several small round features mapped during summer 2000 had dark soil with large amounts of charred wood fragments within larger bands of dark soil, and were thought to represent posts. Partial excavation of these features during summer 2001 demonstrated that they are thin lenses of dark soil with charred wood fragments but few other artifacts. A nearby oval trashpit contained charred corncocks, peach pits, charred wood, pig teeth, deer and turtle bone, aboriginal ceramic sherds, Spanish majolica, olive jar sherds, and lithic debris. The remains indicate the presence of a seventeenth-century structure or structures, but it is not clear whether the structure(s) represent a church, council house, or other unidentified building. The project has a website:


Florida State University’s Department of Anthropology purchased a portable Geoscope system 2001 and is beginning to use it on a variety of projects with great success. The Geoscope is a wheel-mounted hydraulic coring device pulled by a Honda ATV. The system pushes or hammers (depending on soil density) a coring tube into the ground, then hydraulically extracts the swelter with essentially no effort. The two different samplers are 38 mm and 60 mm in diameter. A rigid plastic tube fits inside the sampler and, when extracted, provides a beautiful soil core nearly held within the tube. A second (or third, or fourth) drive rod is attached and a new tube is installed and a second drive removes a new soil core from greater depths. Cores are approximately 4 ft long and can be sealed at both ends. The system has a maximum depth of approximately 30 m, well beyond depths of interest to most archaeologists. Glen H. Doane, chair of Anthropology, recently visited sites where cores were taken including: Shiloh Mounds National Park in Tennessee; two sites in Texas, the Gault site (Michael Collins and David Carlson, UT Austin and TAMU), near Salado, Texas, and 41V68, near Victoria, Texas; and two sites in Florida. The tubes are clear and allow immediate assessment of soil color, stratification, texture, and composition. The system is optimal for recovery of pollen samples and any other soil analysis. Tubes can be split or sampled at any location along the length. Comparison rates appear to be relatively small compared to other techniques. The system is fast, efficient, and is superior to anything Doane has ever seen, heard of, or dealt with. A soil core roughly 3 m long can be extracted in as little as 30 minutes.

Since the mid-1960s, Barbara Purdy (University of Florida Professor Emerita) has been involved with wetlands archaeology. There are now two valuable organizations available for people who are excavating in wetlands or working with materials from wet sites. WOAM-CC (Wet Organic Archaeologi- cal Materials) is a subcommittee of the Committee for Conserva- tion within the International Council of Museums. WOAM members (chemists, physicists, biologists, foresters, etc.) conduct experiments to determine how best to treat artifacts from wetland deposits. WARP (Wetland Archaeology Research Project) is composed primarily of archaeologists who excavate sites in wetlands and are concerned with excavation techniques, past wetland landscapes, etc. These are international groups with worldwide membership, and conferences in England, Wales, Ireland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Canada, Maine, and Florida. Purdy was the organizer of two conferences held in Florida. Proceedings are available from both of these conferences and each contains articles about Florida wet sites as well as other locations in the Western Hemisphere and around the world: Wet Site Archaeology, 1988, CRC Press; Enduring Records, 2001, Oxbow Books. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of these volumes or other publications emanating from WOAM or WARP conferences can contact her at bpurdy@ufl.edu. Florida’s archaeo- logical wet sites are unparalleled in the abundance and quantity of information they yield about human skeletal material, diet, tools, weapons, art objects, and environment. We are losing these sites through development activities every day and no one is doing a thing about it.

The University of South Florida summer field school, directed by Nancy White, tested two wheel/coch shell middens on the shores of St. Joseph Bay in northwest Florida. This (second) season at Richardson’s Hammock (8Gu10) produced Swift Creek-early Weeden Island materials from the occupation associated with a looted burial mound, overlain by a middle Fort Walton component. The newly recorded Lighthouse Bayou site (8Gu14), which consists of at least 16 individual shell piles from 1.5 m to 8 m in diameter, so far has produced only Lamar site material, the five piles tested. Another, similar site, Black’s Island, situated in the bay, was investigated in March. It is composed of the same kinds of big shell midden materials, with Weeden Island and Fort Walton pottery. Unfortu- nately most of this site is impossible to test archaeologically because acid-dissolved calcium in the shell cements the cultural deposits when they are periodically inundated and transforms the stratum to black concrete. The 11-acre island is slated for upscale development (though someone could buy and preserve it for $6 million or so!).

Janus Research is working on a National Historic Landmark nomination for the Fort King site (BMe60) in Orlando. The fort’s location has been documented through previous work by Wilfred T. Neil, Bill Hunt and Bruce Platek, and Gary Ellis of Gulf Archaeology Research Institute. These investigations demonstrated that intact features and architectural components (picket work, re/ate pits, stockade trenches, etc.) of the fort and outlying buildings are still preserved despite erosion and past agricultural use. The artifact assemblage is extensive: over 6,600 items have been recovered so far. The Fort King site is considered eligible for National Historic Landmark status under Criterion 1, association with events that represent broad national patterns, in this case, the Indian Removal policies of Jacksonian democracy. Jackson spearheaded the passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which gave the president the authority to remove all Native Americans to lands west of the Mississippi. At Fort King,
government agents met with Seminole leaders, who repeatedly stressed that they were not willing to leave their lands. Eventually, the Seminole made their voices heard through the murder of the removal agent at Fort King on the opening day of the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). During this conflict, Seminoles and Bisach Seminoles put up the serious resistance of all the tribes affected by the Indian Removal Act. Fort King was utilized throughout most of the war as a headquarters for several Florida commanders, including Generals Gaines and Barnoseld. Over 900 troops were stationed there. The site is also eligible under Criterion 2, association with nationally significant historic figures. In this case, Osceola. It was it the initial removal event at Fort King that both his people and government agents first recognized Osceola as a leader. He was the most outspoken opponent of removal, and his brilliance led Seminole removal agent Wizy Thompson to order him imprisoned at the fort. Osceola eventually led the attack on Thompson at Fort King, which, along with the simultaneous attack on Major Dade’s troops (the Dade Massacre), heralded the beginning of the Second Seminole War.

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Illinois

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

University of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign

During 2000-01 UIUC ITARP continued to conduct large-scale IDOT investigations in the American Bottom and southern Illinois. Two Cahokia site locations were tested. In one, intrusive work along Cahokia’s (11MS2) eastern edge near Mounds 27 and 28, revealed a reclaimed borrow pit. Containing multiple layers of fill and artifacts, this borrow pit was probably excavated during the late Emergent Mississippian period and filled during the Lohman or early Stirring phases. Monitoring of ditch work at the Fingerhut Tract (11U147) revealed Moorhead phase pits (with abundant microfauna) and a series of superimposed wall trenches. Investigations at the Booker T. Washington site (11S194) uncovered two clusters of Late Woodland (Patrick phase) pits. Geovisualgeological testing was initiated at the East St. Louis Mound center where earlier work revealed the presence of many buried mounds and features.

Testing projects in the uplands included the work at the Cayen site (11MS934), on the East Fork of Wood River. One probable Moorhead phase wall-trench structure and two pits, all of which appear to be part of a larger occupation, were discovered. Ongoing work at the 4.4a Edging site (11S5638) on the bluffs near Belleville has revealed more than 200 Late Woodland (Patrick phase) and early Mississippian pits and structures. Two other upland sites were tested near Belleville; Wilderman (11S729), with about 15 Patrick phase pits, and Seibel (11S730), with a Lobban phase structure and eight Late Woodland and Mississippian pits.

In addition, the survey and testing of the partially developed 316.5-acre Suget Industrial Park in the American Bottom flood plain revealed 15 sites. Testing at seven sites produced one Emergent Mississippian and 23 late Stirring-Moorhead phase Mississippian structures. One of these sites also contains a Mississippian mound area.

Investigations for the FAIP-310 project in Madison County commenced in 2001. This is a continuation of the work initiated by the FAI-270 Project. The project begins on the American Bottom bluff edge and traverses rolling upland areas, crossing several streams, as it continues to the north and west. Seventy sites have been identified within or adjacent to the proposed highway alignment. To date, 57 of these sites have been excavated, with seven sites containing 398 subsurface features. Phase I evaluation of these features has revealed Archaic, Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, Mississippian, and Early American Historic components. The Veasy site (11MS636) yielded 173 pits, seven single-post structures, and 11 historic pit features. Although the vast majority of these features were Late Woodland and Patrick Phase pits, Emergent Mississippian Spornemann and Collinsville Phase pits were also well represented. At the James site (11MS630), four features were identified; one Late Woodland pit, one Early Woodland pit, and two Archaic lithic concentrations. The Grove site (11MS89), a large bluff-top site, yielded 72 pits and two lithic concentrations. As at the Veasy site, most pits are associated with the Late Woodland Patrick and Emergent Mississippian Spornemann phases. No structures were identified. The dispersed, spatially distinct clustering of pit features as the Grove site would seem to indicate that the archaeological record represents short-term, repeated use of the landform rather than the location of a single large village. The Long Haul site (11MS956) yielded ten prehistoric features, all of which were discrete lithic concentrations dating to the Archaic period. The Blasted site (11MS1960) yielded 106 pit features, two single-post structures, and one lithic concentration. The most prominent component at the site dates to the Emergent Mississippian Spornemann phase. The Swinging site (11MS950) yielded two prehistoric features, representing a purely historic component (mid-nineteenth century) were excavated at the site. The Blasted site was the only site to yield evidence of a Late Woodland and Early Transitions Phase component.

Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

During the spring of 2001 Mark Wagner completed test investigations at the Giant City Stone Fort (11235) in Makanda—the second phase of a study for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) for the Giant City State Park. Analysis of their remains are ongoing. Additional test investigations were conducted at the Rivera site (45-ha) of ten known Late Woodland hilltop enclosures in southern Illinois. Excavation of a 15-m² area last year had located six Late Woodland pit features of various sizes. In 2001 three additional blocks, totalling approximately 24 m², were excavated. These units encountered ten features consisting of two sandstone concentrations (possible surface hearths), one earth
oven, one shallow basin, and six deep pits. Most of these features contained stone debris, but two contained large portions of discarded ceramic vessels and one, a complete Mill Creek hoe cached at the base of the pit. The projected total number of Late Woodland features at the site could easily exceed 100. Radiocarbon dates indicate an occupation span from the AD 600s until the 900s, with the most intense occupation around and after AD 800. The site is interpreted as the scene of a series of small occupations that occurred through the later Late Woodland period rather than representing the remains of a single continuous settlement.

In cooperation with I.D.N.R, C.AI has begun a two-year investig- tigation of the Cypress Island site (11IS2), a 3.25-ha Late Woodland Lewis phase settlement located on a high sandstone bluff in Johnson County, Illinois. Although the location is like that of Late Woodland stone forts, Cypress Island lacks the stone walls of that site type. Surface features at the site include extensive midden deposits along the bluffs and a series of vandaled burial mounds and stone cists on the bluff crest and around the base. In November 2000, Michael Hargrave of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) conducted a magnetic field gradient survey of ten 20-m x 20-m blocks on the bluff top. This past summer Mark Wagner directed the SUIC field school investigations, excavating three separate 14-m units and a large block of units totalling 23.7 m² near the center of the site. These units encountered 25 cultural features including post pits, external hearths, postholes, basins, and pits. The main focus of the work was a refuse-filled house basin that correlated with the location of a large positive anomaly located by the magnetic survey. The round-cornered, roughly rectangular house depression measures approximately 5.6 m by 4.5 m. Neither an entrance feature nor an internal hearth could be conclusively identified. This pit house represents the first definite Lewis phase structure identified within southern Illinois and one of only a handful of Late Woodland pit houses identified south of the Kasoekia River Valley is the southern end of the state.

Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute

During the summer of 2001 the CMVARI coordinated research at Cahokia sponsored by the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society. A Washington University (St. Louis) field school relocated the University of Michigan's 1950 test pit in Mound 34. The field school of the University of Missouri at St. Louis continued work on the west wall of the central plaza. Work was completed on an area of Mound 25 located outside the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site. This resulted in the identifi- cation of a borrow area and wall-trench structure associated with the East Plaza complex. Attempts to secure properties and preserve parts of the East St. Louis mound group continue. Analysis is currently underway on the Lehman-Somers site, an early Mississippian village excavated during 2000. This site is an integral part of the Richland complex located in the Illinois uplands east of Cahokia.

Mississippi

Compiled by Sum Brookes, USDA Forest Service
shbrookes@fs.fed.us
Tel: (601) 965-5515

During the summer of 2000, the U.S. Forest Service (De Soto Ranger District) conducted Phase II testing of three prehistoric sites in a proposed training area for cracked military vehicles. With the help of archaeologists from New Zealand, England, and Australia, local volunteers and students from the University of Southern Mississippi and the University of South Alabama, field tested three sites over a period of 39 days: 22P0837, 22P0399, and 22P0130. A total of 211 m x 1-m units ranging from 20 to 125 cm deep, were excavated throughout the summer. The laboratory at University of South Alabama and Dr. Philip Carr assisted Robert Reams, De Soto Ranger District Archaeologist, with the artifact analysis and report writing.

Site 22P0837 is a medium-sized (1,870 m²) upland prehistoric site with artifacts dating between 7,500 and 700 years B.P. The artifacts recovered from the site indicate that the heaviest occupation was between 3400 and 1051 years B.P. Four fire hearths were identified during the excavations. The site is possibly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and it will be protected from the proposed activities.

Site 22P0399 is a medium-sized (2,435 m²) upland prehistoric site and artifacts from the site date to between 3400 and 700 years B.P. Most of the artifacts were concentrated just below the surface with no separation of occupational levels. No features or undisturbed occupational levels were found during the excavation. The site is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 22P0130 is the largest of the three sites, covering nearly eight acres above a springhead. Even though the artifacts recovered date between 9000 and 700 years B.P., the heaviest occupation was during the Middle and Late Woodland Periods (2000-1050 years B.P.). In addition to several fire hearths and a midden (OCR date of 1643±49 B.P.), remains of four structures were also recovered. An OCR sample was taken and returned at a date of 1542±80 B.P. for one structure. A radiocarbon date of 1266±130 B.P. was obtained from large pieces of charcoal from one of the other structures. In addition, half of a ceramic vessel was recovered near one of the structures. This vessel had Woodland design motifs, but exhibits local grog tempering. An OCR sample was taken near the vessel, resulting in a date of 1542±80 B.P. This site is the first on the district to include remains of prehistoric structures and middens. It is possibly eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The University of Southern Mississippi archaeological field school excavated at the Sims site (22F0382) in Forest County. The site is located on an early Holocene (?) terrace of the Leaf River. It is a multi-component site with a sealed Dalton occupation and a significant Mississippian component, the latter likely representing a small farmstead. The Mississippian occupation was the focus of investigations, which revealed a series of single-post structures and considerable midden development. This site is of particular interest because the southeast Mississippi Pine Hills is a region with few Mississippian sites.

As part of Mississippis State University's archaeological field school, 4.5 weeks were spent doing archaeological surface survey and shovel testing, mostly in Oktibbeha County. This part of the field school was directed by Janet Wafferty, with field assistant Jeffery Alvey and included 13 students. The university is located in Oktibbeha County and development is proceeding rapidly there, especially in and around Starkville. This development is related to highway construction, growth of the university, and new housing and commercial projects associated with each Ar.
North Carolina

Compiled by Thomas Beaman, Jr., State Historic Sites
Tel: (252) 291-2768

For two weeks in the cold climes of January and February 2001, staff archaeologists from the Historic Sites Section (HSS), along with contracted archaeologists from Diachronic Research Foundation, worked on two major excavations at Swannaset Place Plantation, located in Washington County. In 1994 the nineteenth-century plantation was the target of extensive excavations (by contractor Diachronic Research Foundation) which exposed the foundations of five structures associated with the enslaved community including the chapel, the kitchen, the hospital, a large slave house (LSQ), and a small slave quarter. This recent work was performed to document and deconstruct the remaining chimney bases and piers associated with the LSQ and hospital in order to facilitate reconstruction of the two structures. The four chimney bases (two per building) were made of brick and all but one was situated on top of large cypress planks (or slabs) laid on the floor of the builder's pit. A total of 19 cypress planks were removed and sent to the Maritime History Conservation Lab at East Carolina University. Eight samples were removed from individual planks and sent to the Deadwood chronology Laboratory at the University of Arkansas for dating. Reconstruction is now underway by architectural historians and builders on the LSQ and hospital.

In tandem with this deconstruction project, HSS staff archaeologists worked beneath the floors in two extant buildings slated for renovations. Test units were excavated to subfloor in the dairy (3 units) and the kitchen/laundry (5 units) buildings. Each appears to date to the early nineteenth century. Artifacts recovered from the screened soils represented domestic-related activities with a high incidence of fish. Retororation is now underway on the interior of these buildings and they will reopen to the public. A special exhibit which features the latest architectural information obtained through recent archaeological work was debuted at the Somerset Homcoming: A Festival of Families on August 31, 2001, and was viewed by descendants of Somerset's slaves and the Collins family (former owners). For further information please contact Linda Carnes-McNaughton or Tom Beaman at (919)373-9033 or linda.carnes-mcnaughton@ncmail.net or tom.beaman@ncmail.net.

During June and July 2001 five part-time assistants and Schiele Museum interns assisted with excavations at the site of the Madison/Durr Furnace in Lincoln County. Excavation squares were placed in the area of the casting floor as well as in areas of hypothesized ancillary structures. A great deal of slag has been encountered in areas all around the existing furnace stack. There are no other above-ground remains associated with this furnace that operated from about 1800 until it was mid 1870s. The primary product appears to have been "pig iron" that was processed further elsewhere. Physical remains of the operation include flumes, dam remnant, charging area, wheel pit, and casting floor. Backhoe trenching helped identify areas of slag disposal and possible charcoal burning areas. Work on this important early piedmont industrial site will continue through the fall and winter months when vegetation is less of an impediment.

Applications of plant phytolith analysis in prehistoric and historic sites in the region are increasing. Superior preservation of phytoliths has fulfilled its promise by appearing in virtually every Holocene site tested. Recent studies of Archaic period sites continue to confirm the presence of a warmer climatic regime during the Middle Archaic period. This conclusion is supported by evidence from sites in four Middle Atlantic states. Study of phytoliths and aquatic sponge spicules at the Neuse Levee site, Wake County, indicates that this warmer period, synchronous with the very dry Plains Altithermal, was in fact wetter, not drier, east of the Appalachians. Phytoliths from a single component Late Archaic site, SiM301, Iredell County, clearly shows a transition to a "normal" climatic regime. Patterns of Archaic demographic shifts may well be a direct response to these climatic changes.

The Foundation for the Advancement of Lithic Studies (FALS) is seeking donations to help support research grants and student fellowships related to all aspects of lithics research. In addition, the organization is seeking funds to help organize a second lithics conference in North Carolina. FALS is a nonprofit organization and all donations are tax deductible. Please send any donations to FALS at P.O. Box 481, Mebane, North Carolina 27302. For information regarding this organization please contact Lawrence Abbott at email address less@netahead.net or please call (919)363-4708 or (919)524-8475.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
is continuing to expand its plan to develop r Geographical Information Systems (GIS) archaeological predictive model. This model will be designed to allow for the comparison of possible site locations for proposed transportation alternatives using archaeological site probability data that will be generated by the predictive model. Coincidentally, the development of this GIS predictive model will also result in the creation of a methodology for prioritizing archaeological site files. NC DOT, the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology are currently discussing issues surrounding access to the existing paper-based site files and the logistics of the project's computer hardware and software requirements.

Staff archaeologists for the NC DOT, have recently completed mapping of the Civil War-era encampment at Fort York (31Dv 654**). Fort York/Camp Tadlock was established in 1683 on a bluff overlooking the Yadkin River in Davidson County. Mapping-grade Global Positioning System (GPS) units were used by staff members of the NC DOT Archaeology Unit and the Location and Surveys Unit to generate more accurate maps of the earthworks by delineating trenches and gun emplacements. The site is recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places both for its ability in conveying information concerning the 1665 assault on the rail lines in western North Carolina by Major General George H. Stoneman, and also for information concerning the formation of the earthworks and the Confederate defense of the long bridge over the Yadkin River.

In the North Carolina Sashnells region, NC DOT staff archaeologists are presently attempting to assess the potential for phosphate test strips to be used at sandy soil sites. The new methodology would allow for cost-effective evaluation of archaeological integrity at sandy soil sites while the archaeologist is still in the field.

Every summer brings students to the field and this one was no exception, David Moore, Warren Wilson College, and Chris Rodning, Research Labs of Archaeology, UNC-Chapel Hill, directed the Warren Wilson College Summer Field School at the Berry site in Morganton, North Carolina. The Berry site is a fifteenth- to sixteenth-century Burke phase site that is also believed to be the town of Joara visited by Juan Pardo in 1566-1568. The field school activities focused on the area north of the mound where a number of sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts were collected in earlier investigations. This was also the area in which a 1997 proton-magnetometer survey (conducted by Tom Harmoge and Bob Beck) identified several large anomalies believed to represent burned structures. The structures may be associated with Fort San Juan, built by Pardo at the town of Joara. The Warren Wilson field school investigations revealed that although the site was badly damaged by recent plowing, evidence of the burned structures still remains. It appears to be a square structure about 8 m across. Work will continue at the Berry site over the next few years to explore these structures and other elements of the site.

Western Carolina University conducted excavations at two southern Appalachian upland sites during the summer of 2001. The first involved WCU students, who for the tenth year continued examination of the Appletree site (31Ma256). This project, supported by the National Forests in North Carolina, has produced evidence of occupation extending from Paleo-Indian through modern times. Eighteen students, under the direction of Jane Brown, worked there for four weeks. The second excavation, also on National Forest land and supported by the National Forests in North Carolina, was undertaken by 19 students participating in Summer Ventures, a state-funded program for academically gifted high school juniors and seniors. This excavation took place at 31Rk285, a multi-component site located in the Wayahutta ATV parking area. Directed by Anne Rogers and Jane Brown, this project, now in its sixth year, produced the best evidence for occupation during the late Mississippian period. Projectile points and sherds from this time period were recovered from a previously unexplored section of the site. The Wayahutta site has been classified as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

This summer the Research Laboratories of Archaeology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill received investigations at the Wall site (31011) in Hillsborough, North Carolina. Excavations were conducted by UNC's Archaeological Field School and involved 17 students under the direction of Steve Davis, Minty Moxham, Tony Bouvreau, and Michelle Schott. Wall, a Hillsboro phase site which dates to the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, is the earliest of three palisaded Indian villages investigated at Hillsborough since 1983. The site was first excavated by Joffie Cow and Robert Wauchoppe between 1938 and 1941, and was long believed to be early eighteenth-century Oconeechee Town. Excavations in 2001 uncovered 1.00 ft² of the village and re-exposed a portion of a corn sheaf by Wauchoppe in 1941. Archaeological features revealed by this work include segments of six separate palisades, two circular houses about 20 ft in diameter, a shaft-and-chamber burial, and a large refuse deposit along the village perimeter. Pottery from the refuse deposits, along with charcoal samples from post molds within each of the palisade lines, will be used to clarify intrusive chronology and sub-relationships between Wall and the nearby Jeanette and Predicks sites.

Finally, The North Carolina Archaeological Society in partnership with the North Carolina Poetry Center and various private donors, sponsored the creation of a new poster titled "Ceramics Through the Centuries" which features a chronological timeline (spanning 2,500 years) of selected pots (prehistoric and historic), various tin excavations in NC, traditional glaze and body type descriptions and other relevant information. The poster is free to any NC Archaeological Society member and new members in the NCAS will, of course, receive a poster upon joining the society. Please contact Dr. Linda Carnes-McNaughton at (919) 733-9033 or linda.carnes-mcnaughton@ncmail.net.

Tennessee

(submitted by Ray Ezell, TERC Garraw Associates, Inc.)

In January and February, 2001, TERC Garraw Associates, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations at two historic sites along the Cumberland River in Clarksville, Tennessee. These sites were Fort Defiance/British (40MG287), a preserved Civil War fortification enclosing approximately four acres, and Sevier's Station (40MG41), a purported late eighteenth-century frontier
station site. The investigation of these sites was performed. For the first site, Fort DeFrance/Brace, was initially planned and constructed by Confederate engineers using some slave labor. It was constructed to defend Clarksville and (ultimately) Nashville from an impending river-borne attack by Federal Naval forces. However, the fortification was never completed and was abandoned immediately after the fall of Fort Donelson in February 1862. Admiral Foote and his gunboat fleet captured Fort DeFrance when Clarksville surrendered without a single shot having been fired. Soon afterward, Col. Rodney Mason garrisoned the town and the fort but surrendered each to CSA cavalry and infantry under the command of Lt. Thomas Woodard in August 1862. The Confederates could not permanently hold the town and Clarksville fell under Union control again in December of that year. Col. Saunders Brace then occupied Fort DeFrance (aka Brace) and the town. Federal troops completed the fortification of the earthworks based on the original Confederate design and held it against Confederate attack for the remainder of the War.

The archaeological investigation of the site focused on the former location of the powder magazine, cistern, and parapet walls. The powder magazine had been completely razed, but the cistern may retain intact Civil War deposits. Investigation of the east and west parapet walls indicates that they were built in a manner consistent with the warfare engineering technology of the day. The excavation revealed the remains of posts set within the parapet to anchor log or plank revetment, gabion, or fascine. No indication of distinct Confederate or Federal building stages along the parapets could be discerned. An area within the northeast corner of the fort was found to contain intact military deposits, as well as remains of baracks or water huts.

The second site, Valentine Sevier's station, is listed on the National Register and is purported by the vocal community to be the location of Sevier's 1790s frontier outpost. This outpost was attacked in 1794 by Native Americans and is result of several of Sevier's children and grandchildren and number of other individuals residing in the area were either injured or killed. Today, a two-room limestone structure remains on the site and an interpretive sign explains that this was the only feature of Sevier's homestead to escape the destructive fire set by the Indian war party. Archaeological investigation at the site and examination of the primary source records of the attack clearly indicate that while being situated on Sevier's original 56-acre tract, neither this structure nor lot was a part of Sevier's original late eighteenth-century station site. Rather, the limestone building was probably built by TW Atkins in the early 1820s and used as a detached kitchen with locked pantry. White refined earthenware with a wide array of transfer prints and edge and annular decorations was the most common type of pottery recovered from the site. The artifact assemblage also indicates that the initial occupation of the site was represented an intermediate socioeconomic position with only a small slave contingent residing at the farmstead.

This investigation can be used as a necessary first step toward a better understanding of these two important historic resources and also provides baseline data from which to view these resources on their respective historical landscapes.

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

I am pleased to announce that Thomas Foster has volunteered to serve as current research coordinator for Georgia. Georgia archaeologists may submit research summaries to Thomas via email at flosner@paul.edu or by mail at Thomas Foster, 409 Carpenter Blvd., Department of Anthropology, Penn-

sylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone numbers for Thomas are (voice) (814)865-2509 and (fax) (814)865-1474.

Current research coordinators for other states not featured in this volume are:

Arkansas: Kathleen H. Cande
Kcande@ualr.edu
Tel.: (501) 575-6560

Kentucky: James Fenton
jpfetm2@pop.uky.edu
Tel.: (859) 255-3601

Louisiana: Charles E. Pearson
opctar2@gte.net
Tel.: (504) 383-7451

Missouri: Neil Lopinot
nbl925@mail.smsu.edu
Tel.: (417) 836-5363

South Carolina: Michael Trinkley
chicora@belnews.net,
Tel.: (803) 787-4910

Texas: Tim Pettulla
TPK47474@aol.com

Tennessee: Kevin Smith
ksemijn@mtsu.edu
Tel.: (615)898-5958

Virginia and Maryland: Thomas Kluka
kluka@dhr.state.va.us
Tel.: (540) 837-6047

Thank you to all current research coordinators. I appreciate your hard work.
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Western Carolina University
Dept. of Anthropology & Sociology
192 McKee
Cullowhee, NC 28723

S1 PS .................................AUTO**ALL FOR ADC 280
736 RICHMOND ST
JENALEE MUSE
LAURINBURG, NC 28352-4423

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OFFICERS
President: Richard W. Jefferies, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0001; Phone: 606-257-2860; e-mail: rwjef1@pop.uky.edu
President-elect: Margaret C. Scarry, Department of Anthropology, 301 Alumni Building, CB 3115, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115; e-mail: margie_scarry@unc.edu
Secretary: David G. Anderson, National Park Service, 2035 E. Paul Dirac Drive, Johnson Building, Box 7, Tallahassee, FL 32310; Phone: 850-580-3011 ext. 344; e-mail: David_Anderson@nps.gov
Treasurer: John Scarry, Department of Anthropology, 301 Alumni Building, CB 3115, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115; Phone: 919-962-3841; e-mail: John_Scarry@unc.edu
Treasurer-elect: Adam King, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, P.O. Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809; Phone: 803-725-3623; e-mail: aking@sc.edu
Editor: Gregory A. Waselkov, Center for Archaeological Studies, Department of Anthropology, UNC-Chapel Hill, CB 34, 307 N. University Blvd, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002; e-mail: gwaselkov@jaguar1.uou.edu
Executive Officer I: Samuel O. Brooks, USDA Forest Service, 100 W. Capitol St., Suite 1141, Jackson, MS 39269; Phone: 601-965-5518; e-mail: sbrookes@fs.fed.us
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 Brewer, East Carolina University, Greenville, NC 27858; e-mail: eastmanj@mail.ecu.edu
Associate Editor (Sales): Eugene M. Futaro, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museum, 13075 Moundville Park, Moundville, AL 35474; e-mail: clfutaro@bama.ua.edu
Associate Editor (Book Reviews): Dr. Kristen Gremillion, Department of Anthropology, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210-1364; e-mail: gremillion.1@osu.edu

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