

## NEWSLETTER

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**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, revitalized 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 grant and fellowship proposals. Register for this workshop via email to Gifford Waters (gwaters@grove.ufl.edu) or Dawn Ramsey (dramsey@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 60-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 Archae-

ological 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 Southwings); or a workshop on working with the media taught by Bill Landry, the Emmy-award-winning host/narrator and co-producer of the WBIR-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-resources/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 Tours, and send to Dr. Nick Honerkamp, SEAC 2001; Institute of Archaeology, Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology, and Geography, University of Tennessee-Chattanooga, 615 McCallie 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: lsullivan2@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 Jefferies, SEAC President)

Elections for two positions on the SEAC Executive Committee will be held this fall. The Executive Committee convenes 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. Whyte (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. Jefferies 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. Jefferies, Jay K. Johnson, Adam King, Jennifer King, Judith Knight, Janet Levy, John O'Hear, Anne Rogers, John F. Scarry, C. Margaret Scarry, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Gregory A. Waselkov.

#### **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 595 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 ca. \$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 subventions (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 \$7,500 for special publications. Expenditures for 2001 are thus estimated at ca. \$32,750, 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 CDs. President Jefferies 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 Waselkov submitted the following report: After a year of sparse submissions for the journal, the rate 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. *Southeastern Archaeology*, Volume 19(2), was mailed to the membership in February, and the journal is now back on its normal publication schedule. Volume 20(1) 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.

I [Greg W.] am presently negotiating with Allen Press for a change in paper for use in the journal and special publications. Our best option seems to be "EcoMatte," a white matte coated paper that is produced from a 50% post-consumer waste, is processed chlorine free, meets ANSI/NISO 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 return it.] 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 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 Jefferies 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 Jefferies 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 Seminole and Muskogee 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 deferred 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.

*Investment and Finance 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 P. 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 \$3700 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 announce 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 Jay 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 Honerkamp, 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 2002 meeting, which will be held in Biloxi, Mississippi. A contract 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 2003 meeting, which will be held in Charlotte. She is being assisted by Alan May, Local Arrangements Chair. At President Jefferies' 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 Macon.

*Student Paper/Book Prize.* Gayle Fritz will continue to chair this committee through the 2001 meetings. Paul Welch will then take over, and Marvin Smith has agreed 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 Archaeology* as a SEAC publication, as a co-publication with the press, or in providing a subvention. The press is planning to print 2,000 copies at present. After appreciable 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. The motion passed unanimously.

Greg Waselkov asked for the consensus of the Executive Board to have President Jefferies 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 Jefferies 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 committee 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 Rodning, Gifford Waters, Ken Sassaman, and I would like to share our sincerest 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 Adam 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 Blakney-chair (University of Florida), Brad Lieb (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, signing 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@wst.ufl.edu) or any of the other committee members. See you in Chattanooga!

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## ***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 geoarchaeology and/or lithic analysis in Southeastern United States. Priority will be given to applicants specializing in the Paleoindian/Archaeological period. The successful candidate will be expected to have a strong commitment to local research and have strong computer mapping 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 and introduce 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 strong 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 a letter outlining research interests and academic experience, vitae, and names, telephone numbers, and email addresses of three references to: David H. Dye, Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Memphis, Memphis, TN 38152-3390; (901)678-3330; fax (901)678-2069.

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#### ***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 SAA jobs web page. Application deadline is December 7, 2001. Interested parties may also contact Dr. Brian Butler, Director, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Mail Code 4527, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527, Phone: (618)453-5031, FAX (618)453-8467, E-mail: [bbutler@siu.edu](mailto:bbutler@siu.edu)

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### ***Upcoming Conferences***

#### ***Fifth World Archaeological Congress***

(submitted by Joan M. Gero, 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 to 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. WAC seeks to increase: professional training and public education for disadvantaged nations, groups, and communities; the empowerment and betterment of Indigenous groups and First Nation 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 21 and June 26, 2003. WAC-5 will be held in

partnership with the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian. WAC-5 is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization within the United States.

Contact information: email: wac5@american.edu; fax: (202) 885-1837; www.american.edu/wac5

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### *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 analytic 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 dmreed@siu.edu .

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## ***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 (9Ce1) at Lawson Army 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 Willey 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 Quartermaster site (9Ce42) located at Fort Benning. David Chase first investi-

gated the Quartermaster site in 1958, at which time he recognized an intact Weeden Island/Swift Creek component. Recent testing has substantiated his findings, and has identified a new component at the site. Excavations revealed a large amount of fiber-tempered pottery, representing one of the largest segregated contexts 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. PCI's investigations have shown that the extensive intact deposits at the Quartermaster site hold great research potential for understanding Late Archaic and Middle Woodland cultural manifestations in the region.

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### ***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 Weeden 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 Mikell of Panamerican Consultants, Inc. conducted excavations during February and March at two Middle to Late Archaic shell midden sites, 8W11278 and 8W11281, 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 coring 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. Milanich,

Florida Museum of Natural History, is providing archaeological input. Three recent issues of *Archaeology* magazine have carried articles by Milanich: "Closing the Ignorance Gap, Florida's Once Neglected History and Prehistory Now Get Top Billing in K-12 Textbooks Statewide" (July-August 2001); "Taíno Encounters, New York's Museo 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 (8Co229) near Lake City. The project is directed by Kenneth W. Johnson in association with B.C. Nelson and Diane K. Kloetzer, 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 debitage. 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 web site <http://www.flmnh.ufl.edu/anthro/flarch/missions/indianpond/index.html>.

Florida State University's Department of Anthropology purchased a portable Geoprobe system 2001 and is beginning to use it on a variety of projects with great success. The Geoprobe 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 sampler 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 neatly 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. Doran, 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 41Vt98, 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. Compaction rates appear to be relatively small compared to other techniques. The system is fast, efficient, and is superior to anything Doran 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 middle 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 Archaeological Materials) is a subcommittee of the Committee for Conservation 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](mailto:bpurdy@ufl.edu). Florida's archaeological 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 whelk/conch 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 (8Gu114), which consists of at least 16 individual shell piles from 1.5 m to 8 m in diameter, so far has produced only Lamar/late Fort Walton materials from 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. Unfortunately 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 (8Mr60) in Ocala. The fort's location has been documented through previous work by Wilfred T. Neill, Bill Hunt and Bruce Piatek, and Gary Ellis of Gulf Archaeology Research Institute. These investigations demonstrated that intact features and architectural components (picket work, refuse 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 Black Seminoles put up the fiercest 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 Armistead. 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 in the initial removal councils 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 belligerence led Seminole removal agent Wiley 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.

\* \* \* \*

## *Illinois*

Compiled by Brian Butler, CAI, Southern Illinois University  
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University of Illinois at 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 instance 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 was probably excavated during the late Emergent Mississippian period and filled during the Lohmann or early Stirling phases. Monitoring of ditch work at the Fingerhut Tract (11S34/7) revealed Moorehead phase pits (with abundant microliths) and a series of superimposed wall trenches. Investigations at the Booker T. Washington site (11S19/4) uncovered two clusters of Late Woodland (Patrick phase) pits. Geomorphological 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 Cayem site (11Ms934), on the East Fork of Wood River. One probable Moorehead 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-ha Edging site (11S658) 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 Seibert (11S730), with a Lohmann phase structure and eight Late Woodland and Mississippian pits.

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

Investigations for the FAP-310 project in Madison County continued 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, Phase II work at 17 of these sites has been conducted, with seven sites containing 398 subsurface features. Phase III mitigation of these features has revealed Archaic, Woodland, Emergent Mississippian, Mississippian, and Euro-American Historic components. The Vasey site (11Ms636) yielded 173 pits, seven single-post structures, and 11 historic pit features. Although the vast majority of these features were Late Woodland Patrick Phase pits, Emergent Mississippian Sponemann and Collinsville Phase pits were also well represented. At the James site (11Ms638), 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 Vasey site, most pits are associated with the Late Woodland Patrick and Emergent Mississippian Sponemann phases. No structures were identified. The dispersed, spatially distinct clustering of pit features at 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 (11Ms1956) yielded ten prehistoric features, all of which were discrete lithic concentrations dating to the Archaic period. The Husted 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 Sponemann phase. The Swinging Vine site (11Ms1998) was unique in that two distinct Middle Woodland lithic scatters were excavated there. Seven features representing a purely historic component (mid-nineteenth-century) were excavated at the Airline Drive site (11Ms1997).

During the past two years the Department of Anthropology, UIUC, under the direction of Tim Pauketat, conducted pedestrian survey and excavations of the so-called Richland Complex in St. Clair County, Illinois. During the 2000 season, NSF funding permitted the excavation of approximately 1900 m<sup>2</sup> at the Pfeffer Mound site near Lebanon. These excavations yielded 15 Lohmann and early Stirling phase houses, including one large public building with specially lined floors and post molds and numerous pits. Additionally, a single early Mississippian house was excavated at the Shotgun Ridge site near Millstadt. This season Pauketat's excavations targeted the Grossmann site near Shiloh. Under the direction of Susan Alt, pits, post pits, and 30 discrete houses, some showing evidence of rebuilding, were exposed and excavated at this hilltop site in an area that covered 2500 m<sup>2</sup>. A rare cache of 70 celts, many unfinished, was recovered from one pit. Analyses of these remains are ongoing alongside that of the Halliday site and Cahokia's sub-Mound 51 pit in the UIUC North American lab.

Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale

During the spring of 2001 Mark Wagner completed test investigations at the Giant City Stone Fort (11J35) in Makanda—the second phase of a study for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). The Giant City Stone Fort is the smallest (0.45 ha) of ten known Late Woodland hilltop enclosures in southern Illinois. Excavation of a 15-m<sup>2</sup>-area last year had located six Late Woodland pit features of various kinds. In 2001 three additional blocks, totalling approximately 24 m<sup>2</sup>, 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 some 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 IDNR, CAI has begun a two-year investigation of the Cypress Citadel site (11Js27), 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 Citadel lacks the stone walls of that site type. Surface features at the site include extensive midden deposits around the bluff edges and a series of vandalized burial mounds and stone cysts on the bluff crest and around the base. In November 2000, Michael Hargrave of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (COE) 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 SIUC field school investigations, excavating three separate 14-m<sup>2</sup>-units and a large block of units totalling 23.7 m<sup>2</sup> near the center of the site. These units encountered 25 cultural features including post pits, external hearth, 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 Kaskaskia River Valley in 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 palisade. Work was completed on an area of Mound 25 located outside the Cahokia Mounds State Historic site. This resulted in the identification 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-Sommers 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 Sam Brookes, USDA Forest Service

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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 tracked 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: 22Pe837, 22Pe839, and 22Pe1430. A total of 95 1-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 22Pe837 is a medium-sized (2,870 m<sup>2</sup>) upland prehistoric site with artifacts dating between 7500 and 700 years B.P. The artifacts recovered from the site indicate that the heaviest occupation was between 3400 and 1050 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 22Pe839 is a medium-sized (2,435 m<sup>2</sup>) 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 22Pe1430 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 a date of 1514±45 B.P. for one structure. A radiocarbon date of 1260±130 B.P. was obtained from large pieces of carbon from one of the other structures. In addition, half of a ceramic vessel was recovered near one of the structures. This vessel had Weeden Island design motifs, but exhibits local grog tempering. An OCR sample was taken near the vessel, resulting in a date of 1540±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 (22Fo582) in Forrest 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 possible single-post structure 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 Mississippi 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 Rafferty, with field assistant Jeffrey 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. As



much of the development is privately financed, it was decided that the field school would be a useful step in promoting historic preservation and a cost-free way to locate and record archaeological sites on private property that is likely to be developed. The ridges around Starkville contain numerous Woodland, Mississippian, protohistoric, and historic period sites and 74 new sites were recorded. The information on site location and significance will be shared with the landowners and the city planning office, in hopes that sites can be preserved or data recovery encouraged if development threatens them.

The excavation portion of Mississippi State University's archaeological field school, directed by Evan Peacock, was held at the Lyons Bluff site (22Ok520). This large, single-mound Mississippian site was partially excavated in the 1930s, 1960s, and early 1970s, but remains largely unreported and poorly understood. Excavations were designed to provide basic information on site structure and chronology. Dr. Jay Johnson and students from the University of Mississippi conducted remote sensing on and around the single-platform mound, revealing the locations of at least five rectangular structures. Excavations revealed three discrete components, with stratified Middle and Late Mississippian deposits and a surficial Protohistoric component. Due to the alkaline nature of the soils, bone preservation was extraordinary. In particular, a Late Mississippian midden deposit near the mound produced enormous amounts of bone of a variety of terrestrial and aquatic taxa. It is expected that the data resulting from analysis of these remains will bear on questions concerning the economic relationship between the mound center and outlying farmsteads in the area.

\* \* \* \*

## *North Carolina*

Compiled by Thomas Beaman, Jr., State Historic Sites  
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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 Somerset 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 quarter (LSQ), and a small slave quarter. This most 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 Dendrochronology 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 incident of food bones and fish remains. Restoration 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 Homecoming: 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)733-9033 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 1806 until the mid 1870s. The primary product appears to have been "pig" iron that was processed further elsewhere. Physical remains of the operation include flume, 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 during 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, 31Id301, Iredell County, clearly shows a reversion 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 <fals1@netpath.net> or please call (919)563-4708 or (336)524-8475.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)

is continuing to expand its plan to develop a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) archaeological predictive model. This model will be designed to allow for the comparison of possible site impacts 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 digitizing archaeological site files. NCDOT and 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 NCDOT, have recently completed mapping of the Civil War-era encampment at Fort York (31Dv654\*\*). Fort York/Camp Yadkin was established in 1863 on a bluff overlooking the Yadkin River in Davidson County. Mapping-grade Global Positioning System (GPS) units were used by staff members of the NCDOT 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 to convey information concerning the 1865 assault on the rail lines in western North Carolina by Major General George H. Stoneman, and also for information concerning the construction of the earthworks and the Confederate defense of the long bridge over the Yadkin River.

In the North Carolina Sandhills region, NCDOT 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 Hargrove and Rob 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 had been badly damaged by recent plowing, evidence of three burned structures is still intact. One of these 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 (31Ma56). 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 31Jk285, a multi-component site located at the Wayhutta ATV parking area. Directed by Anne Rogers and Jane Brown, this project, now in its sixth year, produced the best evidence yet of occupation during the late Mississippian period. Projectile points and sherds from that time period were recovered from a previously unexplored section of the site. The Wayhutta 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 renewed investigations at the Wall site (31Or11) in Hillsborough, North Carolina. Excavations were conducted by UNC's Archaeological Field School and involved 17 students under the direction of Steve Davis, Mintcy Maxham, Tony Boudreaux, and Michelle Schohn. 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 Joffre Coe and Robert Wauchope between 1938 and 1941, and was long believed to be early eighteenth-century Occaneechi Town. Excavations in 2001 uncovered 3100 ft<sup>2</sup> of the village and re-exposed a portion of a trench dug by Wauchope 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 deposit, along with charcoal samples from post molds within each of the palisade lines, will be used to clarify intrasite chronology and study relationships between Wall and the nearby Jenrette and Fredricks sites.

Finally, The North Carolina Archaeological Society in partnership with the North Carolina Pottery 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 kiln excavations in NC, traditional glaze and body type descriptions and other relevant information. The poster is free to any NC Archaeological Society members and new members to 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.

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## *Tennessee*

(submitted by Ray Ezell, TRC Garrown Associates, Inc.)

In January and February, 2001, TRC Garrow Associates, Inc., conducted archaeological investigations at two historic sites along the Cumberland River in Clarksville, Tennessee. These sites were Fort Defiance/Bruce (40Mt287), a preserved Civil War fortification enclosing approximately four acres, and Sevier's Station (40Mt45), a purported late eighteenth-century frontier

station site. The investigation of these sites was performed on behalf of the city of Clarksville and the goals of the research were to more clearly define the range of activities represented by each and to determine the integrity of deposits associated with their initial occupations. Another research goal was to provide baseline archaeological data for use in conjunction with written records in an effort to enhance the public interpretation of each important resource.

The first site, Fort Defiance/Bruce, 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 Defiance 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 Woodward 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 Bruce then occupied Fort Defiance (a.k.a. Bruce) 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 northwest corner of the fort was found to contain intact military deposits, as well as remains of barracks or winter huts.

The second site, Valentine Sevier's station, is listed on the National Register and is purported by the local community to be the location of Sevier's 1790s frontier outpost. This outpost was attacked in 1794 by Native Americans and as result several of Sevier's children and grandchildren and number of other individuals residing at the settlement 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 640-acre tract, neither this structure nor this lot was a part of Sevier's original late eighteenth-century station site. Rather, the limestone building was probably built by TW Atkinson 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 represented an intermediate socio-economic position with only a small slave contingent residing at the farmstead.

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

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## 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 [tfoster@psu.edu](mailto:tfoster@psu.edu) or by mail at Thomas Foster, 409 Carpenter Bldg., Department of Anthropology, Pennsylvania 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:

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Thank you to all current research coordinators. I appreciate your hard work.



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