SEAC NEWS & NOTICES

SEAC 2002 in Biloxi

Among the other special events currently scheduled for SEAC 2002 are the following activities:

Saturday Afternoon Cruise on the Biloxi Schooner

On Saturday afternoon after the conference, we have chartered the "Clermont, L. Sweatman," and the "Mike Selen," 66-foot, two-masted, gaff-rigged Biloxi oyster schooners, for a waterborne tour the Mississippi Sound and Biloxi Bay. Replacing the route of the clipper ship "Hurricane," which ran aground and sank in 1899, the schooners will pass the levee, pass the harbor, and visit the large shipbuilding yards and shipyard on the island. The tour begins at 1:00 p.m. and returns to the dock at 4:00 p.m. The cost is $50.00 per person including food and drink. There are only 55 places available and they will be filled on a first come, first served basis. If the trip has to be cancelled because of weather, you will receive a refund.

To reserve a spot, send your name and a check made out to SEAC 2002 to:

John W. O'Hear
SEAC Schooner Trip
P.O. Box 404
Mississippi State, MS 39762

Workshop in Remote Sensing and CRM

The Earth Science Applications Directorate at NASA's Glenn Research Center at Lewis would like to extend an invitation to those present at the conference to participate in a workshop on remote sensing and cultural resource management. The workshop will be held on Sunday, November 3, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The workshop will include demonstrations of the major instruments which have been found to be most useful in archaeological research, followed by a presentation of case studies by experts in the field. A session on the role of remote sensing in CRM will be scheduled for the afternoon. Instruction for the workshop will be given by Berke Clay, Ken Kormier, Lew Lumsden, Larry Corbet, and others. State archaeologists, SHPOs, and DOT archaeologists from the eleven southeastern states which have represented at SEAC meetings will be specifically invited, but the general membership of SEAC is also welcome to attend. Please contact Jay Johnson (jay@olemiss.edu) if you are interested in attending to Biloxi a day early and sitting in on the workshop.

Student Affairs Committee

The SEAC Student Affairs Committee will be involved in hosting a number of different activities in Biloxi. Eat, drink, and be merry with fellow students arriving from universities across the Southeast and the U.S. at the Student Reception. The reception will be held on Monday evening on the lawn of the Beau Rivage. During the student workshop entitled Professional Perspectives and Advice to Students Entering the Field of Cultural Resource Management, representatives from a range of CRM professions will share their expertise on a spectrum of "least known" issues in the field. Finally, don't miss the first Student Affairs sponsored panel addressing Ethnography and Identity in the Archaeological Record. Nine students will address their research in an open forum facilitated by two professional archaeologists. Audience participation is encouraged. Be sure to check the conference program or the SEAC student web page (www.flmbf.ufl.edu/college) for details on dates and times of these activities. For more information contact Jane Anne Blashney-Bailey at jblashne@ufl.edu.
The nominations committee (John Scarry, chair, Becky Sanders, and Jim Knight) present the following slate of candidates for election to the SEAC board of directors. We are grateful to the candidates for their willingness to serve the conference. Without dedicated members like them, SEAC would not be the wonderful organization it is.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT-ELECT
(4-YEAR TERM BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 2002)

L. Randolph Durand, Jr. (Associate Professor of Anthropology, East Carolina University)

I received my Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1994. My research interests include chipped stone technologies and the cultural adaptations of late Paleoindian and early Holocene hunter-gatherers. Publications related to that research have appeared in two books, several book chapters, and in journals including American Antiquity, Current Research in the Pleistocene, and Southern Indian Studies. I have been a member of SEAC since 1994, serving as Associate Book Editor and as a judge in the Student Paper Competition. In 1999, I received the C. B. Moore award for excellence by a young scholar in Southeastern archaeology.

John W. O’Hear (North American Archaeologist and Curator of Research Collections, Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University)

Southeastern archaeologists are fortunate to have one of the best regional conferences in the country, regardless of whether you look at it from an intellectual, collegial, or financial perspective. We have a first-class journal, as well as annual meetings that are stimulating with the added benefit of being fun. In my view, the most exciting development in recent years has been the increasing number of active students in the conference, through the SEAC Student Committee, the Book Prize, as well as the many individual contributions. My service to SEAC includes organzing several symposia in addition to contributing papers over the years, serving since 1997 as a member, (and now chair), of the Native American Liaisons Committee; serving on the 1998 nominations committee; and working as one of the program organizers for the upcoming 2002 Bicentennial meeting. I am a life member and attended my first SEAC in 1972 when the conference could be held in just about any room with one meeting room and a bar. My training includes bachelor’s and masters degrees in anthropology from the University of Alabama with additional graduate training at the Universities of Michigan and North Carolina Chapel Hill. I have been fortunate to hold a position as archaeologist and curator at Mississippi State University for the past 26 years. Professionally, I consider myself a generalist, with my current efforts concentrating on early Southeastern pottery and the archaeology of the Chickasaw Indians. It is a great honor to have been nominated for the post of president-elect, and I stand ready to serve SEAC.

CANDIDATES FOR SECRETARY-ELECT
(3-YEAR TERM BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 2002)

Cleavon Payne (Station Archaeologist, Blytheville Research Station, Arkansas Archeological Survey)

I received my Ph.D. from the University of Florida and am presently a Station Archaeologist for the Arkansas Archeological Survey. I joined the Survey in 1999 and run its newest research station located in Blytheville in the Central Mississippi Valley. I currently am conducting research on small Mississippian chieftains in the St. Francis Basin and collaborating with the Blytheville School District to raise awareness of archaeology among its students. Prior to moving to Arkansas, I taught archaeology at Armstrong Atlantic University in Savannah, Georgia and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. I have also worked for the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation and served as president of the Florida Anthropological Society.

Keith Stephens (CRM Records Manager and Special Projects Archaeologist, Savannah River Archeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

I received my MA from the University of Georgia in 1990 and am now a doctoral student at the University of Kentucky under the direction of Richard Jefferies. I currently work as a CRM Records Manager and Special Projects Archaeologist with the Savannah River Archeological Research Program, a division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) at the University of South Carolina. My research area includes the interior Coastal Plain of Georgia and South Carolina and my archaeological interests focus on the social structure and political organization of Woodland period societies. I have served as the Local Arrangements Co-Coordinator for the 2000 SEAC in Macon and I am presently Treasurer of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, as well as Archivist and Chair of the Graduate Student Grant-in-Aid program for the Archaeological Society of South Carolina. I have published in several edited volumes and most recently in The Woodland South, edited by David G. Anderson and Robert C. Mintorov, Jr.

The benefits that I have received from SEAC during my 10-year membership have enriched my archaeological experience. In turn, I consider it a responsibility as well as a privilege to contribute to the organization through volunteer service. As Secretary-elect, I will strive to promote the deep traditions of professionalism and camaraderie that have made SEAC a foremost regional organiza-
CANDIDATES FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
(2-YEAR TERM BEGINNING NOVEMBER, 2002)  

Gayle Fritz (Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Washington University in St. Louis)  

SEAC has been the professional meeting that I have valued most highly for 30 years, since my graduate school days at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. I have worked both in academic settings (at Washington University in St. Louis from 1990 to the present, and at the University of Michigan from 1987 to 1990) and in public archaeology (for the Texas General Land Office and Texas Archaeological Survey from 1971 to 1974, and the Arkansas Archeological Survey from 1976 to 1980). SEAC leaders have worked successfully for integration of archaeologists from all sectors and for inclusion of students as key players and decision-makers, and I hope to continue this tradition. I have published in Southeastern Archaeology, been peer reviewer of numerous articles, organized a symposium and presented papers at annual meetings, and served as member and coordinator of the SEAC Student Paper Award Committee from 1997 to 2001. Currently I am wrapping up a three-year term as Executive Board member for the Society for Economic Botany, and before that I was Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of Ethnobiology. Having worked through serious publishing and financial issues in other societies, I would be dedicated to keeping SEAC strong and stable. My research focuses on the origins and spread of agriculture in eastern North America, with an emphasis on societies along the Mississippi Valley.

Maureen Meyers (Principal Investigator, Gray & Pape, Inc.)  

I have been a member of SEAC since 1993. During that time, I have actively participated in SEAC through paper presentations and chairing multiple symposia. I received my undergraduate training at Radford University in Virginia, and completed a master’s degree at the University of Georgia in 1995. Since then, I have taught at two academic institutions (Appalachian State University 1995-1996; Flagler College 1997), and worked for the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, three cultural resource management firms, and the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program. Additionally, I am a Research Associate with the LAMMAR Institute, and I serve on two Council of Virginia Archaeologists committees (Ethics, Awards), as well as the Society for American Archaeology’s National Historic Landmarks committee. For the latter committee, I am currently chairing a subcommittee to introduce a new theme, History of Archaeology, under which national historic landmarks can be nominated. My research interests have primarily focused on hierarchical settlement patterns in both Georgia and Virginia. While working at CRM firms, I have authored or co-authored 40 reports, and have worked in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Currently, I work as a Principal Investigator at Gray & Pape, Inc. in Richmond, Virginia.  

An Executive Officer’s primary role is to serve as an at-large representative of the membership, and I am ideally suited to this because of my active participation in many facets of archaeology: research, CRM, teaching, federal and state programs, managing volunteers and sponsors, and public outreach programs. I feel that cultural resource management needs to be better represented within the Executive Committee. At the same time, I have experience working both in academia and with federal (NPS, NIF) and state (SRAAR, VDOT, Florida DOT) agencies, and will not overlook the needs of these groups. Additionally, SEAC has broadened and benefited my research and career opportunities, and I seek, in turn, to be of service to the members of this community. If elected to this office, I look forward to representing and serving the members of SEAC and assisting the Executive Committee in whatever capacity I am needed.

Dave Moore (Warren Wilson College)  

I received my MA (1981) and PhD (1999) in Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. I worked for the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology from 1982-2000 and currently teach at Warren Wilson College in Asheville, North Carolina. My research interests include southern Appalachian settlement, Catawba and Cherokee archaeology, and ceramic analysis. I'm currently involved with colleagues in a long-term research project in the Catawba valley examining the protohistoric Burke phase and the sixteenth-century interactions between native chiefdoms and Spaniards. SEAC is an extremely vital organization that works for us in many ways. As a SEAC member since 1978, I have benefited greatly from Southeastern Archaeology and other publications, our wonderful annual meetings, and from the chance to meet and work with great friends and colleagues. I would be pleased to have the opportunity to serve my colleagues and SEAC as an Executive Officer.  

* * *

ANNOUNCEMENTS  

Caddo Archaeology Website  

A new website has been developed to support Caddoan archaeology (http://www.caddoarchaeology.com). Caddoarchaeology.com was conceived of, created, and is maintained by Chester Walker, T. Clay Schultz, and Samuel Wilson of the University of Texas and Timothy Pettula of Archaeological and Environmental Consultants. The site was developed for researchers and enthusiasts working with or interested in all aspects of Caddo archaeology, and the native history of the Caddo Nation. Caddoarchaeology.com is primarily designed as a continually evolving research tool for people conducting scholarly work for an excellent
2003 Visiting Scholar Conference


Born on a River with Many Predators: Leadership and Politics in Mississippian Society

The 2003 Visiting Scholar Conference will focus on the nature of social, political, and religious leadership in what are loosely termed Mississippian societies in eastern North America. Archaeologists have long recognized great variation in the scale and character of these "chieftain" societies but have often glossed over them with single-line comparisons drawn from ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources. We are seeking papers that thoughtfully engage a substantive archaeological record to explore the range of social organizational, political, and religious forms that characterized these societies over their 500- to 600-year existence. We are not looking for papers that are primarily paradigmatic statements on the nature of hierarchy, power, and agency, but we do want to cast a wide net in terms of issues, ideas, and places. We are especially interested in comparative/synthetic studies and those that present new information or thought, that is, papers that are not simply restatements of previously published material.

A number of potential subthemes are immediately evident, including: 1) the varieties of leadership roles and structures within polities; 2) the symbolic and iconographic record relating to religious and secular leadership; 3) relations between settlements within a polity and interpolity alliances; 4) factionalism and cultural or ethnic diversity; 5) leadership, hierarchy, and the economic base; and 6) the transformation and dissolution of Mississippian polities. The above is not meant to be an exclusive list.

The preliminary abstract deadline was October 1, 2002, but individuals who believe they may have a suitable paper are encouraged to contact the organizers immediately. Abstracts will be reviewed and participants selected for the conference in early November. The conference papers will be the basis for a peer-reviewed volume published by the Center for Archaeological Investigations in its Occasional Papers series. Contact the organizers Brita Butler (bbutler@salve.edu) or Paul Welch (paulw@salve.edu) for further information.

Alabama Historical Commission 2002 Annual Conference

The Alabama Historical Commission 2002 Annual Conference will take place November 1-2, 2002 in Valley, Alabama. Registration information is available at the AHC website: www.preservala.org.

Valley is exemplary of this year's theme: "Greenrooms: Saving Your Community's Sense of Place," and much of the conference will focus on demonstrating how Valley's preservation successes can be duplicated throughout Alabama.

Valley's Historic Preservation Commission (VHPC) is composed of 126 citizens. Since 1992, the VHPC has labored to identify and preserve 18 historical landmarks, construct eight miles of abandoned railroad into the Chattahoochee Valley Railroad Trail, help the City of Valley achieve a Certified Local Government designation, bring groups like Your Town Alabama and Design Alabama to Valley, and help devise the City of Valley's first formal comprehensive plan Valley Vision. Seven groups, including the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC), have recognized Valley's efforts with formal awards.

Valley is located about 70 miles east of Montgomery. Alabama Exit 77 off I-85. The city incorporated in 1880 by avoiding association by a neighboring town. Valley was born from the remnants of four textile mill villages: Fairfax, Langdale, RiverView, and Stanmar. Langdale and Riverdale Mills were the earliest, built in 1860. The City of Valley operates on Eastern time because the executive headquarters for the mills were based just across the Chattahoochee River in Georgia.

The AHC 2002 Annual Conference will be held in Langdale Theater and the Cotton Duck, two of Valley's successfully preserved historic buildings.

The Alabama Preservation Alliance (APA) will hold its annual reception and silent auction Friday evening, November 1, followed by the presentation of this year's Historic Preservation Awards, presented by the AHC, the APA, and the Black Heritage Committee.

Valley's RiverView School Restoration Committee will host its famous "Chickin-Q" barbecue lunch for conference attendees on Saturday.

Contact: Jodi Haynes, Community Relations Coordinator, Alabama Historical Commission at telephone: (334) 230-2061, fax: 334-249-3477, or e-mail jhaynes@preservala.org.
SEAC OFFICERS' REPORTS

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

MINUTES OF THE 2002 SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MID-YEAR MEETING

The 2002 mid-year meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Richard Reed Jeffries at 10:05 p.m., 21 March 2002, at the Adams Mark Hotel, Denver. In attendance were David G. Anderson, Jane Anne Blakeney-Bailey, Tim Earman, Ann Early, Eugene M. Futato, William Green, Richard W. Jeffries, Jay K. Johnson, John Kelly, Janet Levy, Alan May, John O'Hear, Vergil E. Noble, Jr., C. Margaret Scarry, John Scarry, Lynne P. Sullivan, Ann Tipton, and Paul D. Welch.

Reports of Officers

Secretary: David G. Anderson noted that the minutes of the 2001 Year End board and business meetings in Chattanooga will be published shortly, in the April 2002 Newsletter. The minutes were submitted via email to the board in draft form for review on 20 February 2002. David Anderson noted that the final published minutes for the 2001 business meeting contained an error, in that Robbie Ethridge, and not Robbie Benson, should have been acknowledged as the author of the resolution honoring Charles M. Hudson. Anderson has since apologized to all parties. President Jeffries asked for a motion to accept the secretary's report and the minutes of the Fall 2001 meetings. C. Margaret Scarry moved and John Scarry seconded the motion. The secretary's report and the minutes were approved unanimously.

Treasurer: Adam Kung was not present, but submitted a written report, which was read by President Jeffries, and is included below. In brief, SEAC's finances are healthy. President Jeffries asked for a motion to accept the treasurer's report. Ann Early so moved and Paul Welch seconded the motion. The Treasurer's report was approved unanimously.

Editor: Greg Westfall was not present, but submitted a written report, which was read by President Jeffries, and is included below. Together with the report of the Newsletter Editor, Jane Eastman, in brief, the publications program is in good shape. Ann Early moved and Margaret Scarry seconded the motion. Eugene Futato said that sales of our back issues have been good.

Reports of Standing Committees

Report of the Native American Liaison Committee: John O'Hear, the new chair, presented the report. The committee could use new members. The interview project is underway, with Ann Rogers working with the Eastern Band of the Cherokee. John asked that the Executive Board evaluate whether or not the interview project is viable, and should continue beyond this demonstration project. The committee should ask the membership and the board for direction on how to proceed. Jay Johnson and Ann Early discussed ways in which the committee might proceed, such as exploring NAGPRA issues, or interviewing representatives of the Quapaw or Osage. Given the very personal and fluid nature of relationships leading to interview projects, the committee needs input from the membership about how to proceed, and where.

President Jeffries recommended that the committee convey the rest of its members, and discuss how to proceed at the fall meeting.

Student Affairs Committee: Jane Anne Blakeney-Bailey, the chair, gave the report. Board liaison Paul Welch met with Victor Thompson and Jane Anne Blakeney-Bailey earlier in the day and discussed committee business. The committee has established a list serve, and is sponsoring a forum on "Ethnicity and Identity in the Archaeological Record." at the fall meeting. It was agreed that this would be a session the SEAC membership would be interested in. The committee is also planning a seminar on "Presenting Papers and Posters" and how to enter the student paper contest. A student exception is also planned, at which it was suggested that board members might give a brief history of SEAC.

Investments and Finance Committee: Paul Welch submitted a report on behalf of the committee, in which he noted that the Life Fund had essentially made up all of the funds that it had lost over the past year and a half, and now stands at $46,136. A rebalancing strategy was proposed. Margaret Scarry moved and Ann Early seconded that the report be accepted and the rebalancing strategy approved. The motion passed unanimously.

Nominating Committee: Upon the request of President Jeffries and the agreement of the Board, John Scarry agreed to serve as nominating committee chair. John will establish a committee and seek candidates for the open positions of President-Elect, Secretary-Elect, and Executive Officer II.

Student Paper Competition and Book Prize: Paul Welch plans to put a flyer in the Newsletter explaining how to participate in the student paper contest. Paul needs another committee member. Dick Jeffries suggested that Paul ask Ken Sassaman to serve on the committee.

Public Outreach Grant for 2002: Ann Early discussed how the committee should solicit proposals. A discussion of the past history of the grants was reviewed. Only one out of four years has worked well. If it is a good idea, but it isn't working, should we review alternative ways to proceed, or to use the money? Dick Jeffries directed Ann Early to explore this and report back at the Fall board meeting.

Old Business

Annual Meetings: Lynne Sullivan made a presentation on the results of the 2001 Chattanooga Meeting, which was highly successful, both professionally and financially. The meeting made over $10,000, which was because Nick Honkamp's band played for a nominal fee, there were no AV expenses, and because over $2500 in funding was raised for the meeting from outside sources. If these had not occurred, the meeting would have made less money. The board expressed its appreciation for the fine job that Lynne and her colleagues did.

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John O’Leary, on behalf of himself and Jay K. Johnston, reported on the status of the 2002 meeting, which will be held at the Bear’s Hogue hotel in Biloxi, Mississippi. The hotel is a brand new beachfront resort and casino. A lot of support for the meeting has been provided. A vaccination date will be released off by Beta Analytic, with results (after discussion) to go to the student affairs committee. The meeting will be held November 6th-8th. The registration fee may be increased slightly over last year to ensure the meeting breaks even.

Alan May, on behalf of himself and Janet Levy, presented a report on the 2003 meeting to be held in Charlotte, North Carolina. The planning is going well, and a number of special events are planned.

John Kelly, with Tim Baumum, William Green, and Virgil Noble, spoke about the proposed 2004 joint meeting with Midwest Archaeological Conference in St. Louis. The Midwest Archaeological Conference Executive Committee has met and discussed this matter, and wants to move forward. Somewhat between 750 and 1000 are likely to attend a joint meeting, given SEAC attendance of ca. 500 in recent years. Room costs at several local hotels were presented, for a series of successive dates from late October through mid-November 2004. Keeping room costs affordable is an issue, as is the potential for cold weather. At least six or seven concurrent sessions will be needed to handle the anticipated number of papers. John Kelly indicated that they are working on establishing a program committee as well as addressing local arrangements. The MAC group will look over options and report back at the Fall meeting. A motion was made by Ann Early that the SEAC board formally authorize the Midwest committee to go ahead and begin planning for a joint meeting in St. Louis in 2004, to take place in late October/early November. The motion was seconded by Margaret Scarry, and passed unanimously. There was some discussion about how the meetings proceed and if strategies were to be divided up. A proportional division of assets and liabilities was one suggestion. It was also suggested that if SEAC is sharing the liability for the hotel and on conference, the program should also share in potential profits. President Jeffries noted that worned ideas about a venue for the 2005 meeting.

New Business

Ann Tippett proposed that a silent auction be developed, to benefit the Society for American Archaeology’s Native American scholarship fund. Anderson suggested that we do this as a SEAC activity and donate the funds to the scholarship fund on behalf of SEAC. Paul Welch moved that such an auction take place at the 2002 SEAC meeting, on the basis, with funds collected to be donated to the SAA on behalf of SEAC. Margaret Scarry seconded the motion, which was approved unanimously.

An animated discussion about subsidizing the use of electronic (e.g., PowerPoint) projectors at the meeting followed. The costs are high (an estimate of $600 was received to have projectors in each session at the 2002 Biloxi meeting, and comparable estimates were received for the 2003 meeting). Some discussion followed about how many people actually were using the technology. President Jeffries asked Jane Ann Blakemore Bailey, who said use is near universal among students. There was appreciable concern about the costs, and the delays caused by the technology at present. Both are to be avoided. To deal with this issue, Paul Welch made the following motion: “SEAC will not undertake the cost of projectors at meetings. If conference organizers or symposium organizer can provide them, they can be used, provided safeguards are in place to avoid delays in the meeting.” Ann Early seconded the motion, which was approved unanimously.

A discussion followed about providing support for the editor of Southeastern Archaeology. Copy editing costs are currently not covered, and typically run about $3,500 per manuscript page. Setup costs have traditionally been handled by Allen Press, so this will not be a new cost. As the new special publication series will add to the editor’s responsibilities, help with copyediting will make the editor’s job easier, and ensure that there are candidates for the office in the future. President Jeffries asked what the impact of adding these costs would be to the treasury. John Scarry addressed this, saying that funding would be available since the subscriptions for the C&J and Modern volumes are ending. Margaret Scarry moved that the editor expend up to $1,500 per issue for copy editing costs, which was seconded by Ann Early (?). The motion passed unanimously.

A discussion about increasing dues followed, over all categories and particularly for life memberships, which are currently a bargain. The board was instructed by President Jeffries to discuss and explore the possibility of increasing dues, with a new price to take effect post next year, and review the overall dues structure at the annual meeting.

Paul Welch is working with the student affairs committee on their web site. It was agreed by consensus that the web site should reflect the faculty website and not avoid paying classified as Announcements of full-time opportunities were considered appropriate, but not general employment announcements.

Hearing on further new business, a motion to adjourn was made by John Scarry and seconded by Sam Broyles. President Dick Jeffries adjourned the meeting at 8:10pm.

Respectfully submitted,
David G. Anderson, SEAC Secretary

SEAC EDITOR'S MID-YEAR REPORT

The second issue of the journal "Southeastern Archaeology" (Volume 20, Number 2) for 2003 reached the membership in February 2002. This issue was printed on white paper, which does better justice to figures than the off-white paper previously used. The new paper, which is a European-made recycled stock produced with a chlorine-free process, meets archival permanence requirements.
During the last six months, the editorial office has received a steady flow of manuscripts, with 13 presently under review. Lynne Sullivan, the SEAC Editor-elect, and I have begun to coordinate the transfer of responsibilities to her scheduled for early in 2003.

Respectfully submitted,
Gregory A. Wandelko, SEAC Editor

SEAC NEWSLETTER EDITOR'S MID-YEAR REPORT

I have received reports from the secretary and treasurer for publication in the spring issue of the newsletter. The registration forms for SEAC 2002 in Mississippi can now be finalized until a decision is made about dues for 2002. This decision should be made at the spring Board meeting in Denver and John O'Sear plans to submit the updated registration forms to me as soon as possible. Current research coordinators from five states have sent in submissions. I will announce my plan to publish a membership list in the fall newsletter and ask SEAC members to send any address, telephone, or e-mail corrections to Adam King. I anticipate that volume 44, no 1 will be mailed by the first of April.

Respectfully submitted,
Jane Eastman, SEAC Newsletter Editor

FY 2002 MID-YEAR TREASURER'S REPORT

SEAC continues to be in sound financial health, with few changes since the end of year report presented by John Scarry. The current balance of the Working Fund WCMA is $59,982 and our current long-term investments in the Working Fund total $80,126. The maturation of a $1,0000 certificate of deposit account for the marked increase in the liquid assets of the Working Fund and decrease in the long-term Working Fund investments. I have delayed reinvesting these funds until interest rates become more attractive. I look to Paul Welch and the investment committee to update the board on the current status of the Life Fund account.

The current total of paid 2002 memberships stands at 310. This number is not very meaningful because payments continue to flow into my office. I have small backlog of unprocessed payments, and the dues notice should be expected any time. Currently, there is no reason to expect that membership levels will change much from those of last year.

Since several of the discussion items before the board propose new expenditures, it is probably appropriate to review the 2002 budget. Past Treasurer Scarry predicted that for FY 2002, SEAC's expenditures would be greater than its revenues by $5620. The profit made by the Chattanooga meeting should erase any losses that might have been realized in 2002. However, we cannot and should not expect all meeting organizers to return such a profit. This leaves SEAC with the reality that maintaining our current expenditure levels, without a concomitant increase in revenues, will cause yearly net losses.

Proposed SEAC Budget FY 2001

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<th>REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT</th>
<th>Working Fund</th>
<th>Life Fund</th>
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<td>Interest, Dividends, and Capital Gains</td>
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<td>Total Revenue Gains</td>
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EXPENSES

| Program Expenses                  | 18,000      |
| Publications                      |             |
| CB Moore subscription             | 2,500       |
| SEAC Special Publication          | 7,500       |
| Native American Interview Project | 1,000       |
| Out-reach grant                   | 2,000       |
| Transfer to Life Fund             | 3,000       |
| Management Expenses               |             |
| Bank Charges                      | 250         |
| Corporate Filing Fee              | 20          |
| Audit                             | 1,000       |
| Tax form preparation              | 500         |
| Duplication                       | 50          |
| Postage                           | 500         |
| Supplies                          | 200         |
| Total Expenses                    | 36,530      |

CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS

-5,620 8,000

This is the financial context in which the board needs to make decisions about increasing the subscription to the Editor, providing some type of financial support to Native Americans and any other under-represented groups and committing to the use of data projectors at the annual meeting.

Without reducing expenses elsewhere, a modest increase in dues seems to be the best way to offset the additional costs of the first two above. Below are the additional revenues that could be
realized by increasing fees. These are calculated using FY 01 membership numbers. During FY 01, SEAC had a total of 1099 members and out of that total 162 were either Life members (family and individual) or received complimentary memberships. This leaves 533 Regular members, 172 Student members, 39 Family memberships, and 101 Institutional memberships as actual regularly paying members.

ACTION
$5 across the board increase
$10 across the board increase
$25 increase to initiations, $5 other categories
$50 increase to initiations, $5 other categories
ADDITIONAL REVENUE
$4235
$8430
$6295
$8700

The individual meetings, probably through a modest increase in registration fees, should finance the use of data projectors. With costs of projectors running $300-500 per day, assuming 5 concurrent sessions over three days, the total cost will be around $4500-7500. Using a reasonable estimate of 600 attendees (both Macon and Chattanooga had more), the table below provides estimates for possible additional revenues given specific registration fee increases.

ACTION
$5 increase
$7 increase
$10 increase
$12 increase
ADDITIONAL REVENUE
$3000
$4200
$6000
$7200

Respectfully Submitted,
Adam King, SEAC Treasurer

***

CURRENT RESEARCH

Florida
Compiled by Nancy White, University of South Florida
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Pat Griffin is researching the history of the Florida Archaeological Council. She asks that SEAC members please look through their photo files to see if they have any pictures of FAC meetings. Informal shots would be good or rare formal ones of people receiving awards or speaking; all would be welcome. Any pictures sent will be returned to the sender, and if shown for inclusion in the history, will be given full credit. Send to Pat Griffin, 901 N. Griffin- Shores Drive, St. Augustine, FL 32080-7734

PanAmerican Consultants, Inc. is currently preparing a National Register nomination for the Indian River Narrows multiple property listing, which includes archaeological sites dating from the Malabar through the Contact periods. Located on Orchid Island in Indian River County, included are Malabar shell middens and the 1735 Spanish Plate Fleet Wreck. The project is sponsored by the Florida Department of Transportation, District 4, in conjunction with Indian River County, as part of an ISTEA project along State Route A1A. It is particularly important considering the rate of development along the Indian River, and the concurrent rapid loss of significant sites. For example, FCAS has investigated three previously recorded midden sites along the Indian River just in the past six months in response to proposed development, and similar projects have been done by other Florida companies this year as well. Once a common site type along Florida coasts, shell middens are being lost only to development. These sites do not seem glamorous to the general public, but they are invaluable, irreplaceable, cultural resources, and often are impacted by projects that do not require review by the SHPO. Fortunately, some local government agencies, such as the Indian River County Historic Resources Advisory Committee, recognize the importance of these sites. As we all are becoming more aware, the involvement and understanding of local government is essential to cultural resources preservation.

Ryan Wheeler and Jim Ambrosio, both with PanAmerican Consultants, recently spent several weeks at the Miami Circle producing a detailed map of the site that will be overlain on a series of aerial photographs taken from about 100 feet. Wheeler is also analyzing shell tools, gourds, and paint samples from the site.


In May 2001, James Research, Inc. conducted mitigative excavations at the Hanover Shoes Farm site (88m488) and the Venuta Ranch site (88as117) located along State Road #1 in Sumter County. The research design and data recovery plan incorporated refining analysis and introduced the concept of the "operational sequence." This economical approach to lithic analysis enables a researcher to distinguish between single-component and multi-component sites, as well as the probable length of occupation, based on the number of sequences represented and the completeness of each sequence. This new analytical method for studying lithic remains demonstrated differences between the two sites. The Hanover Shoes Farm site was determined to represent ephemeral occupation of the area over a long time based on the presence of several different operational sequences, the general lack of direct refittings, and variation in the raw material. The Venuta Ranch site is considered a potentially seasonal habitation of intensive core reduction and intermittent tool production occurred. This conclusion is based on a direct refitting and the use of local raw material to core reduction activities at one portion of the site. Two other portions of the site lacked direct refittings and most likely represent several episodes of limeted tool manufacturing activities.

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University of Florida graduate students directed by Ken Sassaman conducted a five-week underwater survey of the 25-km long Crescent Lake in southeast Florida. With the help of local informants the crew documented several fully submerged shell middens and other sites with components ranging from Early Archaic to St. Johns II. Samples of midden were retrieved with piston cores to date basal components and reconstruct patterns of lake-level fluctuations. The project is funded by a Survey and Planning Grant from the Florida Division of Historical Resources and matched by research funds provided by Barbara Pardy.

At the University of West Florida, the addition of the new Masters Program in Anthropology to the already successful Historical Archaeology Program will expand prehistoric, bioarchaeological, and cultural area research. The new program will allow graduate students for summer 2003. Terminal (historic and prehistoric) and underwater field schools completed 2002 field seasons and are processing and conserving artifacts in lab and conservation classes. During the summer of 2003, the long-awaited follow-up to Bula Smith's 1964 excavations at Santa Rosa Pensacola (86222) was initiated by Judy Benson during a month-long field school. The site, located on Santa Rosa Island, was in excellent condition with concentrated distributions of artifacts lying beneath a 6" blanket of sand deposited by and since the 1752 hurricane that destroyed the site. A 5-year research program will be conducted from beginning summer 2003.

Analysis of two field seasons' (2000-2001) work in downtown Pensacola is being completed by Elizabeth Henchley of UWF. This study of three Spanish and British colonial households produced thousands of artifacts, offering a view of domestic life in colonial Pensacola not previously investigated. As most research had focused on the military presence downtown. Funding for this Colonial People Project was provided in part by State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Beginning in 2000, Março Stringfellow became involved in the St. Michael's Cemetery Rehabilitation Project. The eight-acre cemetery has been historically documented since the late eighteenth century although the oldest marker dates to 1811. This historic preservation work included creation of an on-line GIS of the cemetery, a database of tombstone information, and a detailed botanical survey. To document unmarked burials, ground-penetrating radar and probing surveys were done. Stabilization and restoration of gravestones and markers will begin in September 2002. John Phillips and crew spent two months of the 2002 field school investigating the interior and exterior topography of the central penah unde region of Florida. Over 140 sites have already been located during this extensive, long-term research project. This summer's activities included over 1,300 shovel tests, testing of 6 sites, including one tumulus-like mound and 15 new sites, including late Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland Period, late colonial (possible Creek homesteads), and late nineteenth–early twentieth-century lanter and service buildings.

Details of the six-year research at the Presidio of Santa Maria de Galve by UWF's Judy Benson will soon be available in a book from the University Press of Florida. This research is focused on the site of the first Spanish Pensacola (1698 to 1719) located on the present-day Naval Air Station in Pensacola. In 1985 (amended in 1986) the City of Pensacola passed a resolution to include archaeological monitoring on city property. Now Escambia County, Florida, Pensacola's location has enacted a Section 106 review policy. John Phillips received a grant from the Florida Division of Historical Resources to develop a cultural resources management GIS to assist in implementing this new policy. Since then, archaeologists from UWF have monitored many projects in the historically sensitive downtown area and elsewhere. Most have involved monitoring for parking facility construction and utility replacement (sewers, sanitary sewers, water, gas) occurred in commercial areas and beneath the streets through the colonial era.

Although there had been a great deal of disturbance in these sensitive areas, as trench excavations began on the first projects, it was obvious that many features are still present and there is much information to be gathered from this monitoring. It is possible to document and preserve prehistoric, colonial, and post-colonial archaeological deposits at the city and county continue to upgrade utilities and facilities. These projects have furnished first views of the double fort wall of San Miguel (1755-1763, the third site of Pensacola), construction details of the British (1763-1781) fort walls, kitchens, and blackhouses, and drainage ditches, wells, trash pits, and middens from all colonial time periods and later.

Pensacola Bay and its tributaries are the nesting place for hundreds of wadeable and abandoned vessels dating from the earliest attempts to settle what is today Florida. One of these wrecks is the Emanuel Point Ship, Florida's oldest shipwreck. In 1997 (UWF) in collaboration with the State of Florida, conducted a year-long excavation of this wreck, a Spanish colonial ship from the ill-fated settlement attempt by Don Tristan de Luna and his followers in 1559. Only the Padre Island shipwrecks of 1554 are older in the United States. Luna lost seven vessels in a hurricane that struck only five weeks after the fleet's arrival in Pensacola Bay. Thousands of artifacts were recovered, conserved and placed on display at the Archaeology Institute at UWF and the newly remodelled T.T. Wentworth, Jr Florida State Museum in downtown Pensacola. UWF has continued to build this groundbreaking project with a series of investigations and field schools in underwater archaeological field methods, training dozens of students, both graduate and undergraduate, as well as visiting archaeologists and volunteers, and involving the public actively in uncovering Pensacola's rich maritime history.

In 1998 UWF and the U.S. Navy conducted a remote sensing survey of selected portions of Pensacola Bay. Following up on a 1992 Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research Survey, UWF archaeologists relocated a vessel known as the Santa Rosa Island shipwreck. The shallowly-buried twin masts were of an unusually large size and type, indicating the presence of a substantial colonial ship. Excavation of the bow in 1995, coupled with historic research into colonial vessel sinkings in Pensacola Bay, suggested that the wreck could have been one of a few shipwrecks. Subsequent investigations in 2001 and 2002 funded in part by a historic preservation grant from the Florida Division of
In April, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH) completed 10 weeks of excavation at the West Williams site (8HR509) in Hillsborough County for Florida Gas Transmission Company. The excavation was directed by Robert Austin and the crew of 15 was supervised by Brian Finner; assisted by Jon Endoerino. A large block of 25x25-m units was excavated in the area identified during Phase I testing as containing artifacts, faunal remains, and features associated with the Middle to Late Archaic period. Approximately 250 m2 were excavated and an estimated 20,000 artifacts and ecofacts were recovered (chipped stone and bone). A total of 110 prehistoric cultural features were identified, including 19 postholes from structures, 21 possible postholes, 48 pits, sine thermal pits possibly used for cooking activities, five depressions or shallow pits, four birded cultural deposits, and four unidentified cultural features. This is in addition to the 60+ features that were excavated during Phase II. The features were vertically distributed within four areas. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that the major occupation occurred during the Middle to Late Archaic period with some evidence of occupation during a slightly earlier (Early) phase of the Archaic. It is hoped that samples sent for radiocarbon dating to Beta Analytic in Miami will refine the site chronology. The excavation was a multidisciplinary effort, with field scientists John Foss (Soils International, Inc.) focusing on the soil morphology and Sylvia Scudier (Florida Museum of Natural History) taking samples for sedimentological analysis and soil chemistry. Fred Rich (Georgia Southern University) and Greg Brooks ( Eckerd College) took sediment cores from the adjacent Harvey Flats marsh during the summer to obtain pollen samples in an effort to reconstruct the site's palustrine setting. Donna Ruhl (Florida Museum of Natural History) is analyzing sediment samples from major features to look for macrobotanical remains that will aid in the environmental reconstruction and provide information on plant use. Betty Carlson of SEARCH is analyzing the faunal remains and Jon Endoerino is assisting Austin in the analysis of the lithic artifacts. A final report is due in early 2003.

Nancy White directed the University of South Florida summer field school, one of few in the country certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists, in four projects during May and June. Maritime excavation was done right on the USBI campus at the Handball Court site (8HR130), which is in the path of proposed construction (you guessed it, a parking lot) just behind the campus police station at Fletcher Ave. There was originally a pond in this area, which is now reestablished as a ditch along the road with alligator in the water and oyster still in it. The excavation uncovered Peace Point ceramics and an Early Archaic projectile point, but no features, despite the use of heavy equipment to uncover large area. A public education day was held at the site and drew television and newspaper reporters, cub scouts, and many others.

The USBI crew went to northwest Florida to continue test excavations at the Lighthouse Bayou site (8SH1414), a conch/whelk shell midden on the shores of beautiful St. Joe Bay in Gulf County. This site is comprised of 16 discrete shell pits

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apparently left by seventeenth- to eighteenth-century Indians whose ethnic identity is unknown; it has produced Laguna and Ocotigui Fields focused ceramics. The project was funded by a historic preservation grant from the Florida Department of State. The crew began a two-year survey of the 600-acre St. Joseph Buffer Reserve located in Gulf County and newly purchased by the state. To date, the survey has documented everything from prehistoric (Blake Woodlands) communities to a possible nineteenth-century yellow fever cemetery, and a twentieth-century turpentine camp and cattle dip vat. The project was supported by the Apalachee National Estuarine Research Reserve, Northwest along the Apalachicola River in Calhoun County the crew did one more test at the Thick Greenbrier site (M1417) to recover better evidence of the later Fort Walton component, which dates to the very earliest contact period. Two blue-green glass seed beads, a square nail, and typical Fort Walton pottery were recovered. There is (so far) no documentation of who was living west of the Apalachee Indians in Talahassee at the time of the Spanish entrada in the sixteenth century. Similarly, there is precious little information on historic Native Americans along the Apalachicola River or in the delta region during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, so historic archaeological cultures will be an ongoing research focus. Following up on a 2001 SAA symposium which focused on prehistoric connections all along the entire Gulf Coast, White led a USF delegation to give a presentation at the Gulf States Accord conference's Mesa Redonda de Culturas del Golfo de Mexico in Veracruz, Mexico, in January. The crew visited Huastec, Teotitlan, and Olmec sites and museum to try to assess connections with the northern Gulf beyond just the similarities between Mississippian and Huastec shell gorgets. Jennifer Kelly and Robert Tylot of USF in collaboration with Jared Milianch (FNMR), have been doing stable isotope analysis of human skeletal remains from several archaeological sites along the Gulf Coast of Florida. Previous studies of bone chemistry have concentrated on sites in northern Florida and suggest that maize agriculture became significant only late in Florida's prehistory, while complex societies such as the Calusa in southwest Florida are thought to have developed a chicken-level political structure based on the intensive exploitation of marine resources. Over 100 individuals were selected for stable isotope analysis from the Bay Pines, Bayshore Hones, Crystal River, Dauphony, Herr's Island and Pilibury sites. The combination of isotopic ratios from collagen, which mainly reflect protein contributions to diet and especially marine, which result from the whole diet, enable the determination of the relative contributions of hunting, gathering, fishing, and other activities at each site, and how adaptations vary chronologically and geographically. Comparison of values obtained for bone apatite in adult individuals with tooth enamel for the same individuals reveal changes in diet, and possibly residential location, within an individual's lifetime. Evaluation of the isotopic data in conjunction with evidence from faunal and other remains and ethnohistoric observations suggests that the local ecological setting was the prime factor in determining indigenous subsistence adaptations, which were remarkably stable prior to European contact. Marked changes are observed after the arrival of Spanish explorers and settlers in the early 1500s.

Illiinois

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University of Illinois, Transportation Archeology Research Program (TARP), ongoing large-scale investigations for four multi-year projects under the overall direction of Thomas Emerson and John Walsh are uncovering data sets equal to those produced during the peak of the FAP-270 Project some 20 years ago. These new American Bottom sites are already prompting a reexamination of existing models of Late Woodland and Mississippian lifeways. In addition to these large projects, numerous small highway projects are adding important spatial information. The projects are primarily surveys, but some have led to testing and excavation. At the Quicksilver site (11JMc192), in the uplands of Madison County, a complete late Mississippian house, consisting of 2 burned structures and associated pits, was excavated. At the S. Sauer site (11Mc179), situated on the Wood River Terrace, six prehistoric pit features (Middle and Late Woodland) and 19 1830s to 1870s historic features were excavated. In the uplands of St. Clair County, small clusters of Late Woodland pits were excavated at the Sonoma site (1151512), the Wilderness site (115729), the Classen site (115747), and the Seiber site (115730), the latter also contained some early Mississippian features. The Mississippian features represent a farmstead with a single-post structure and adjacent pits. Ongoing work at the Sauget Industrial Park directed by Charles Muffa continues to provide important information about dispersed Mississippian communities south of Cahokia. At present testing at the Fishing site (115933) has identified 12 structures and numerous associated pits. Excavations at the nearby Curtis Steinberg Road site (115923) revealed in the full excavation of five wall-mound structures and 68 pits, in addition to the definition and in-place preservation of a formal cemetery. Recent investigations directed by Don Booth for the FAP-310 Project (a continuation of the FAP-270 corridor) have centered on the bluff line of the northern American Bottom area Wood River. Investigations a 19 sites have been completed, resulting in the excavation of 859 features (historic and prehistoric). Most of the features are late prehistoric and were uncovered at three sites: the Tera Doe site, the Bay Pony site, and the Reilly site. The Tera Doe site (11JMc739) yielded 118 pits and one structure. Nearly all pit features at this site are associated with a Patrick phase Late Woodland component, but several pits date to the Middle Woodland period, and a Mississippian component is represented by a wall-mound structure and its associated pits. The Bay Pony site (11JMc47) yielded 177 pit features representing both Patrick phase and Terminal Late Woodland (Emergent Mississippian)
occupations. The Reilley site (1LM527) was the most intensively occupied site encountered, yielding 402 pit features and a single-groin structure. Although the primary occupation at this site is from the Patent phase, there are also a small number of Middle Woodland and Terminal Late Woodland pit features. Excavations are still underway at the Lillie site (1LM625), where over 100 Late Woodland pits have been exposed, in addition to several Mississippian structures and pits.

The New Mississippi River Bridge Project directed by Brad Kolbeleff and Jim Booth entails an unprecedented examination of the poorly understood East St. Louis mound center (11S700) and associated sites. Ongoing geomorphic investigations are focused on locating prehistoric deposits beneath the mature urban landscape of East St. Louis, capped by rail yard fill. Excavations at the sprawling Jebra B. Goode site (11S1222) were initiated this summer. This site is situated on the bank of the Horseshoe Lake meander, at the north end of the East St. Louis site complex, and about 5 percent of the site has been exposed. More than 200 Late Woodland, Terminal Late Woodland, and Mississippian features have been identified, which include numerous pits and structures. The site covers approximately 60,000 m² and may hold some 4,000 features.

To the south, expanding on previous work at the heart of the East St. Louis mound center, testing has traced out buried Mississippian mound and plaza remains. Excavations directed by Joe Galley for the proposed Visitors Center near I-55 and I-255 are in their final season. To date work at the Elzing site (11S656) has resulted in the excavation of about 600 prehistoric features. This blufftop site was first utilized by Middle and Late Archaic groups. The first major occupation at the site was during the Patrick phase, when numerous pits, often arranged in tight clusters, were dug along the bluff crest. These feature clusters represent a Mississippian community situated along the highest point on the bluff crest. At least five superimposed wall-trench structures, several pits, and a nearby circular wall-trench structure have been identified. These other wall-trench structures and associated pits are scattered across the site. Site 11S654, set back from the bluff, has yielded a small cluster of Late Woodland pits and a portion of a small Late Mississippian community. The latter includes two structures with interior pits and posts, both of which were rebuilt at least once. One structure was burned and yielded several intact wooves.

Work in downtown Peoria, in the central Illinois River valley, directed by Steve Nolan and Bob Macer, yielded the first evidence of the French Colonial occupation in this area. Street improvements revealed a 13-8 by 23-8 French porteous on this structure probably occupied in the last few decades of the 1700s. It may have represented an outbuilding on the lot of Louis Chateleineau. A French fence line stretching over 220 ft was also discovered. Material remains were scarce but included animal remains (including broon), fragments of bootlilage and a wine bottle. Further investigations are planned.

Central Mississippi Valley Anthropological Research Institute. During the past year the CMVARI continued to coordinate the research at Cahokia sponsored by the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society (CMMS). During the summer of 2002 investigations at Cahokia included the relocation of the east wall of Petrie's 1956 excavations into Mound 34 by a Washington University field school under the direction of John E. Kelly and James Brown of Northwestern University. The second project at Cahokia was the continued field work on the Grand Plaza segment of the west palisade wall of Cahokia's central palisade. The project is under the overall direction of Mary Beth Tubb of the Arkanas Survey and Henderson State University with the field work under the direction of Timothy Baughum of the University of Missouri at St. Louis (UMSL). This work during July and August involved a three-week UMSL field school and over 40 volunteers. Efforts to preserve a portion of the East St. Louis mound group is is part of a greenway and trail connecting East St. Louis with Cahokia mounds continued under the sponsorship of the American Bottom Conservancy. Mapping of four new mounds in East St. Louis was completed in 2001 and testing of two mounds was initiated at a field class from Kansas City Community College under the supervision of Steve Collins in May and the Washington University field class in June and July. The preliminary results include the identification of a low platform mound and an associated borrow pit. The report on the Lehman-Somers site, an early Mississippian village excavated during 2000, is in the process of being finalized. This site is an integral part of the Richmond complex located in the Illinois uplands east of Cahokia.

Centers for Archaeological Investigations. Southern Illinois University Carbondale. The SIUC field school in anthropology, directed by Mark Wagner and Brian Butler, completed its second season of work at Cypress Cidel (11S60). The site is a 3.25 ha Late Woodland settlement complex located on and around an isolated bluff top in Johnson County, Illinois in the Cache (Ohio) River drainage. Habitation deposits cover the entire surface of the bluff with heavy midden deposits around the bluff margins. There are numerous stone burial mounds and cists located around the base of the bluff as well as on top of the ridge. Although extensively vandalized in the 1970s and 1980s, this unplowed site is still a remarkable complex belonging to the Lewis phase and dates between AD 600 and AD 1000. The summer's work was the second season of investigation supported by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

This year's excavations focused on testing the dark middens that ring the ridge top. These had average depths of 30 to 40 cm with dense quantities of refuse, including well-preserved faunal material. Few features were encountered in these deposits suggesting that they may be primarily dumps areas. Units on the ridge top, generally producing less material than in the midden area, yielded numerous post and pit features. Investigation of an anomaly identified in earlier magnetometer work revealed a large house basin filled with refuse. This structure is roughly square, c. 6.3 m by 6.3 m with postlot mortally along the interior edge of the basin. This and a similar structure identified last year are unusual in a region where little formal architecture is found on Late Woodland sites. The place of Cypress Cidel in the regional picture is not yet clear, but in a comparable site located across
the Ohio River in Kentucky appear to be the principal villages and likely political centers of the Lewis phase in the lower Ohio Valley.

North Carolina
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In April 2002, Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune received the FY2001 Secretary of the Navy (USMC) Environmental Award for Cultural Resources Management. This prestigious award recognizes outstanding Department of the Navy efforts to promote the management of cultural resources, including archaeological sites, historic architectural properties, and the promotion of cultural resources education through public outreach programs. In addition to the Secretary of the Navy award, the Pentagon also announced that Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune was also the recipient of an Honorable Mention award for the Secretary of Defense Environmental Award in the Cultural Resource Management category. This is the first time the Base has been recognized for their outstanding achievements and accomplishments in the cultural resource management category.

Recently TRC Carrow Associates completed multiple survey and testing projects at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. A survey was conducted for timber prescription compartments on 1,780 acres and resulted in the discovery or relocation of 110 archaeological sites and isolated occurrences. Thirty sites have the potential to contribute to various aspects of archaeological research in the outer coastal Plain and are recommended for avoidance or future investigations. An additional 80 sites and isolated occurrences were recommended not eligible for the National Register.

TRC conducted a survey of 78 acres for the proposed modernization and upgrade of 15 existing or newly relocated artillery gun positions at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. This project resulted in the identification of eight new sites and isolated occurrences and relocation of four previously recorded sites. All of the sites yielded evidence of occupations during the Woodland period, while seven of the sites also contained evidence of occupations during the historic period. Eight of these sites are potentially eligible for the National Register and are recommended for avoidance or further evaluation and the remaining four sites and isolated occurrences were recommended as ineligible for the National Register.

Additionally, TRC has completed archaeological testing investigations of the Freeman Creek site (31On7171**) at Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune. The project was conducted in support of the proposed relocation and construction of an artillery gun position for the Artillery Gun Position Modernization project, and in support of the Base silviculture program. The recorded boundary of the site covers approximately 162.5 acres, of which approximately 63.76 acres were included during the current investigations. Previous research at the Freeman Creek site indicates that prehistoric occupations extend from the Early Woodland through the Late Woodland periods. During the early historic period, the site served as a plantation operated by Colonel Edward Ward (1694–1766), a prominent planter and landowner in this part of Onslow County. Historic-period occupations at the site continued until the mid-nineteenth century. Cultural features such as shell middens and isolated shell pits were identified during the testing investigations and the distribution of cultural material indicates that spatial patterns for both prehistoric and historic components are discernable over the site. On the basis of the artifact assemblage, delineation of inanimate patterning, and the presence of cultural features, the Freeman Creek site (31On7171**) was recommended eligible for listing on the National Register.

A survey of 392 acres at Marine Corps Air Station, New River by TRC resulted in the identification of 20 new sites or isolated occurrences and the relocation of seven previously recorded sites. The majority of the sites yielded evidence of occupation from the Early Woodland through Late Woodland periods; three of the sites yielded evidence of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century occupation. Two sites have been previously recommended eligible to the National Register. Eight of the sites yielded substantial artifact deposits and a significant degree of integrity and were recommended for avoidance or further evaluations. Twelve archaeological sites and five isolated find locations identified in the project area do not appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register and were recommended ineligible.

New South Associates completed data recovery excavations at the Courthouse Road Ossuary (31On988), a Late Woodland period ossuary discovered during a military construction project. The excavation yielded a minimum of 158 individuals. Analysis and report preparation is ongoing, and will contribute to our understanding of the general health and lifestyle of Late Woodland populations in the North Carolina Coastal Plain.

Finally, this wet summer, under the direction of 1. Randolph Duplais Jr., East Carolina University returned for a second season at the Harbor Creek site near Greenville. Located in a relict sand dune near the Tar River, Harbor Creek is a multi-component stratified site that is, as yet, unique to the North Carolina Coastal Plain. Excavations thus far have focused on defining site limits and assessing site stratigraphy. Both Woodland and Archaic components—associated with radiocarbon assays—have been isolated in a one-meter deep deposit of sandy soils. Four concordant radiocarbon dates exist for the lower component that span the Early Archaic period: 8400+/- 50 BP (60-70 calibr.); 8400+/- 70 BP & 9580+/- 60 BP (30-50 calibr.); and 9800+/- 60 (50-100 calibr.). An apparent corner-nitched point complex is particularly concentrated at 60-70 calibr. with the recovery of one exhausted point, end scrapers, other flake tools, and flaking debris. More limited testing has been done from 1 to 2 meters below surface but the presence of any occupations predating the 9800BP date are, as yet, inconclusive. Continued excavation and analysis will address substantive issues of the region’s archaeology including early and middle Holocene chronology, typology, and geochronology.
Students at Western Carolina University participated in two excavation projects this summer that spanned the breadth of North Carolina. Under the leadership of Jane Brown, WCU returned to Apple Tree (35Mc560) campground in Macon County for a tenth field season held in cooperation with the US Forest Service. Students continued excavation of deposits with Archaic and Woodland period materials and identified a Middle Woodland hearth on the last day of the four-week field school. Rodney Snedeker and other Forest Service archaeologists arranged several presentations and demonstrations for the students. At the end of the summer and at the other end of the state, Jane Eastman took a small group of students to the Eftihide House site (3ID635**), located on Roanoke Island in Dare County. This is the site of a typical nineteenth-century outer banks farmstead and the farm house has been restored to its 1840 condition by restoration specialist Dean Readich. The WCU crew spent three weeks excavating 450 ft² of midden that dates to the early years of the site’s occupation. The excavations recovered a good sample of animal bone, marine shell, pottery, and glass artifacts. Among the most interesting objects recovered was a small brass locket in the form of a hinged box. The locket was opened successfully, but, unfortunately, no images remained inside. The site is being developed as a living history museum of nineteenth-century farm life by the Outer Banks Conservationists, Inc., of Manteo, North Carolina.

East Texas and Southwestern Arkansas

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A March 2002 archæological survey for the Vickburg District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers examined 721 acres at Lake Greeson in the Ouachita Mountains in southwestern Arkansas by Archaological & Environmental Consultants (Austin, Texas) documented an extensive and generally well-preserved prehistoric and historic archeological record. A total of 40 archeological sites were recorded, a density of one site per 18.03 acres. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that the area was occupied as early as the Late Paleoindian period (ca. 10,500-9,900 B.P.) and was also apparently used in the Woodland and Middle to Late Chacoan periods by prehistoric Native American hunter-gatherers and farmers. The most extensive prehistoric occupation of the Lake Greeson area took place after ca. A.D. 1400-1500 (as verified by OCR dates from two sites and decorated grey- and shell-tempered ceramics), when Caddo farmers settled on the Little Missouri River for several hundred years, and lived there perhaps even after the time of initial European contacts in the mid-16th century.

One possible Fourche Maline or Woodland component at the White Oak Creek site (3P381) has apparently intact deposits with lithic tools and debris of local novaculite and Big Rock chert, as well as plain pottery. This component has the potential for features because it is situated on an alluvial terrace, and has preserved site locational and intra-site spatial information that can contribute important new information on the character of Fourche Maline or Woodland period societies in the central Ouachitas.

In turn, the Middle to Late Caddoan period components at six sites at Lake Greeson, including Star of the East (3PH13), Centry, Edison (3PH46), Fox (3PH47), Poppy Turner, and J. Beane (3P383) have archeological data sets to provide new and important information on the nature of Caddoan adaptations in the central Ouachitas. The Centry site has a well-preserved Late Caddoan midden deposit, with an associated OCR date of ca. A.D. 1597 (ACT-5980). There is an abundance of apparently Middle Caddoan Mid-Ouachita phase archeological deposits from residential contexts at the Star of the East (3PH13) as well as at the Eden, Fox, Poppy Turner, and J. Beane sites. An OCR date of ca. A.D. 1425 (ACT-5978) has been obtained from the Star of the East site.

Two different archeological sites have radii to late nineteenth-century components: Star of the East (3PH13) and Bright Star (3PH376). This was a period of initial homesteading and settlement in the region, and these two components may have structural features and intact yard midden deposits that can shed new light on the archeology and history of frontier settlements in southwestern Arkansas.

Archeological & Environmental Consultants also recently completed an intensive archeological survey for Texas Parks and Wildlife of Lake Bob Sandlin State Park (640 acres) in Titus County, Texas, in the Big Cypress Creek Valley. Thirty-four prehistoric and historic archeological sites were documented within the boundaries of the state park. From past and current archeological investigations at the state park, this locale has been used by prehistoric aboriginal peoples from at least 4000-6000 years ago until about 300 years ago, and these people were the ancestors of the modern Caddo Indians. About 1840, Anglo-American farmers began to settle the area, and two of the earliest settlers were brothers, Frank and Jesse Benson. Both brothers and their families owned land within Lake Bob Sandlin State Park, and the combination of archival and archeological research has identified two of the sites in the park (41TH130 and 41TH135) as their nineteenth-century farmsteads. Most of the other landowners within the boundaries of the state park settled there after ca. 1880, and then they and their descendants continued to live on their land holdings until the lands were purchased by Texas Parks and Wildlife in the late 1970s and early 1980s for the development of the state park.

Five sites were identified that contain intact features and archeological deposits of either mid-nineteenth-century (41TH130) and/or Middle to Late Caddoan age (41TH130, 41TH326, 41TH331, 41TH384, and 41TH387). Another important site is the Miller Cemetery (41TH326), a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century cemetery with marked and unmarked graves. The Middle and Late Caddoan archeological deposits at the Frank Benson site (41TH130) include a ca. 12-mo, 1-m clay-capped mound in one
area. In addition, a nearby locale includes a ca. 19-ma-17-m concentration (ca. 22 kg per square meter) of buried duff pieces that represent the buried and field remains of clay duff and flitching from at least one Late Caddoan (ca. A.D. 1411-1595) structure. The abundance of other Middle to Late Caddoan archeological deposits from residential sites (farmsteads and/or hamlets) in this part of the valley should prompt research focusing on the hierarchical arrangement of community round corners, villages, hamlets, and farmsteads in the Cypress Creek basin.

Mid-twentieth- to mid-twentieth-century farmsteads and associated artifact scatters and features are relatively abundant at Lake Bob Sandlin State Park. Such sites contain evidence for structures, yard or trash middens, and an abundant material culture record that may be informative about Anglo-American homesteading and cultural adaptations in the northeast Texas Pineywoods and Post Oak Savannah from the mid-twentieth to the mid-twentieth century.

Excavations of 18 prehistoric sites at the proposed Lake Naoclochee, Naoclochee County, Texas were more fully completed by Archeological & Environmental Consultants and the East Texas Archaeological Society for the Natural Resources Conservation Service and Naoclochee County. Important archeological information was obtained on several of these sites from material culture remains, especially Woodland and Caddoan period ceramics, as well as features, plant and animal remains, and numerous C14 and OCR dates.

The Peggzy Fork (41Na235) site contains a discrete fifteenth- to sixteenth-century Late Caddoan settlement, probably a farmstead or single household based on its small size. Its age and functional character indicates that it contains archeological information important in understanding the development of agriculture and Caddo agricultural societies in east Texas. The development of agricultural lifeways by the prehistoric Caddo peoples, even at the most basic level of a single site, was an event of considerable, if not paramount, significance in their native history. The evolution of Caddo agricultural lifeways contributed to broad changes in patterns of hierarchical social organization, long-distance exchange relationships between elite groups, distinctive mortuary practices, the construction of monumental earthworks architecture, and elaboration in ritual behavior, material culture character, and technology, that have archeological expressions from top to bottom in these societies.

The Naoclochee Creek site (41Na236) has an intact and well-preserved Late Caddoan-period midden deposit, along with cultural features outside and below the midden. The radionuclide and OCR dates, as well as the character of the ceramic assemblage, indicate the Naoclochee Creek site was occupied from the fourteenth to the mid-seventeenth centuries. The Naoclochee Creek site has the best preserved and largest sample of animal bone of any of the Lake Naoclochee sites, as well as datable amounts of charred plant remains and wood charcoal from feature and midden contexts. These remains are concentrated in the midden, but also occur in associated non-midden habitation contexts. Both areas have Late Caddoan ceramics and lithic tools, and in sufficient densities that useful information can be obtained on the material culture and technological character of these Caddo peoples both before and after initial contacts with Europeans.

There are also buried and visible archeological deposits at the Naoclochee Creek site that appear to date to the Woodward period, and are residential in nature. These Woodward-period deposits contain at least one known wooden feature, a pit filled with fire-cracked rock, a chipped stone tool, nutshells, and a small bit of animal bone.

The Boyette site (41Na285) has a well-preserved prehistoric Caddoan component with abundant animal bones and charred plant remains, a midden deposit, and two discrete but spatially associated activity and/or habitation areas. One likely habitation area has many large and flat-lying sherds from an undisturbed occupational context. The Caddoan occupation at Boyette appears to have taken place in Early and Middle Caddoan times, likely between ca. A.D. 1000-1300. Studied components of this age are from the Neches-Anguilla and Atwood basins. The midden and features at the Boyette site indicate that it is a residential settlement that should contain at least one house area, along with middens deposits, and probably a family or household cemetery.

Maryland & Virginia

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In 2001, Skusty and Loy, Inc. completed a survey of historic pottery-making sites in Washington County, Virginia. The archival and archaeological work built upon earlier efforts by Royce Moore, Kliff Napp, and Marcus King of the William King Regional Arts Center, Cultural Heritage Project. The survey was sponsored by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Survey and Planning Program and project costs were shared with the Washington County local government. Washington County hosted several earthware shops in the late eighteenth and early to mid-nineteenth centuries. The earthware tradition reflected the strong influence of Moravian decoration and form on frontier pottery, although some of the local potteries were Scots-Irish and some were German. Beginning in the mid-1840s, stoneware began to supplant earthenware as the dominant local product. Initially, stoneware was produced in small family shops, but by the 1870s, larger, full-time, semi-industrial operations appeared. The local stoneware imitated the part-Necklace tradition in its use of cobalt decoration under salt glaze. The Depression, the end of Prohibition, changes in food processing and preservation, and the increased availability of inexpensive glass containers combined to kill the local stoneware industry in the 1920s or 1930s. The last expression of local potting was an art pottery that operated near Glade Springs from 1938 to 1940.

More than 40 suspected potteries were identified for
Washington County. Suspected stop locations were identified, and more than 20 locations were archaeologically surveyed. The archaeological study resulted in the recording and sampling of the pottery shops of Barlow, Boger, Gathright, Keys/Stockton, Magie, Mollitor, and Decker, Mort, and Wooten. In addition, the clay source for the Oxenda shop was recorded and sampled. Intact kiln remains are suspected at the Boger, Magie, Mollitor, and Decker, and Mort sites.

In April 2002, Skeaty and Loy, Inc. also conducted preliminary archaeological investigations of the Anthony Baecher pottery shop site (44Fr390) in Frederick County, Virginia. The project was sponsored by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources’ Threatened Sites Program. The site contains the former earthenware pottery shop of Anthony Baecher, who potted here from ca. 1862 until his death in 1889. The landowner leased the field work to a single day. Four 1-m by 1-m units, a 3-m by 0.5-m trench, and a single 0.5-m by 0.5-m unit were excavated. No intact water dumps or kiln remnants were encountered, but moderate amounts of earthenware sherds were recovered. Because a large amount of material was not recovered, the scope of work was modified to include analysis of previously collected material from the site. In total, 396 sherds from Corstock’s work in the 1980s, 380 sherds from Jolley’s collection in 1998, and 1,474 sherds from the recent excavations were analyzed.

Prior to this project, Baecher was known from surviving, whole, marked pieces. He was considered a master potter for his use of figures and applied decorations and for his broad pallet of imaginative glaze techniques. The style of the recovered archaeological material was in stark contrast to this reputation, attesting to day-to-day manufacture of unperturbed circles of simple decorations, basic glazes, and unelaborate forms. This study shows the importance of considering both the antique collection/museum data and the archaeological data when characterizing the products of a potter.
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