



Volume 49, Number 1

April 2007

Edited by Robert Moon, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program,
SCIAA-USC P.O. Box 400, New Ellenton, South Carolina, 29809

Officer Nominations

President Ken Sassaman has appointed the SEAC Nominations Committee for 2007. Committee members will identify candidates for two positions, that of Editor-Elect, who serves one year in that position and then three years as Editor, and Executive Officer I, who serves for two years. Nominations for each of these positions are sought. Names of nominees can be sent to any one of the committee members by June 30, 2007. Persons serving in both of these positions are on the SEAC Executive Committee, which convenes annually at the SEAC meeting, and, if called, at the SAA meeting.

The Nominations Committee is as follows:

Dr. Vernon J. Knight, Committee Chair, Department of Anthropology, Box 870210, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210. Phone: (205) 348-2026, email: vknight@as.ua.edu.

Dr. Sarah Sherwood, Department of Anthropology, 250 South Stadium Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720. Phone: (865) 974-9645, email: scs@utk.edu.

Dr. Christopher Rodning, Department of Anthropology, Tulane University, 1326 Audubon Street, New Orleans, LA 70118. Phone: (504) 862-3067, email: crodning@tulane.edu.

Get Ready for Knoxville

The Archaeological Research Laboratory and Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee are pleased to host the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Knoxville. Information about the receptions and dance will be available on the SEAC Website soon.

Despite our best efforts to select a weekend without a home football game, the University of Tennessee recently added a home game on Saturday, November 3rd, and then designated it as Homecoming Weekend. This means that hotel rooms will be at a premium in downtown, so we STRONGLY encourage

meeting attendees to make their reservations as soon as possible. However, we expect that the descent of numerous Tennessee Volunteers on the city of Knoxville will provide a festive (and orange) atmosphere more than anything else, and do not anticipate any adverse affects on the conference itself. We will not be planning a Saturday afternoon/evening event, but do hope you will enjoy the local festivities and perhaps engage in some participant observation.

Organizers:

Meeting Organizer:

Boyce Driskell (865) 974-6525
bdriskel@utk.edu

Registration Chairs:

Kandi Hollenbach (865) 974-9647 kdh@utk.edu
Judy Sichler (865) 974-4002 jsichler@utk.edu

Program Chairs:

David Anderson (865) 974-2960
dander19@utk.edu
Sarah Sherwood (865) 974-9645 scs@utk.edu

Conference Hotel:

Holiday Inn Select Downtown

525 Henley St.

Knoxville, TN 37902

865-522-2800

865-523-0738(fax)

<http://www.hiselect.com/tys-downtown>

Hotel Rate: \$100/night for single/double/triple/quad, plus 17.25% tax

Group Code: SEA

Please call the hotel directly (865-522-2800) and ask for Shane Rhyne.

Cut-off date for the SEAC group rate is midnight, September 30th, 2007.

Parking is currently \$5/night per vehicle at the hotel garage.

Meeting Venue:

Knoxville Convention Center
701 Henley St

Knoxville, TN 37902

865-522-5669

knoxvilleconventioncenter.com

The Knoxville Convention Center is located in World's Fair Park, conveniently located in between downtown Knoxville and the University of Tennessee-Knoxville campus. Nearby attractions include the McClung Museum (UT campus), Knoxville Museum of Art (World's Fair Park), and the East Tennessee Historical Society Museum, Blount Mansion, James White's Fort, and the Women's Basketball Hall of Fame (downtown).

For more information about the City of Knoxville, please visit the following website: www.ci.knoxville.tn.us.

Registration:

Advance Registration due **October 1st, 2007** (rates increase \$5 after October 1st):

Regular Members: \$65

Non-Members: \$75

Students: \$45

For information about the Student Paper Competition, please visit the SEAC Student Webpage at www.ou.edu/seacstudent/.

SPORG will be the primary system for registration and submission of papers, posters, and symposia for the 2007 meeting. Paper registration and submission forms are also available, but we request that conference attendees use these only if necessary.

For online Symposium/Paper/Poster submission check the SEAC Website.

Current Research

Kentucky

Submitted by Brian G. DeCastello

AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc

Susan Andrews

15JS150, Mason Barkley Plantation

In the fall of 2005 AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc. began excavations of the Mason Barkley Plantation in Jessamine County, Kentucky as part of the widening of US 68. Initial field research started with a geophysical survey, specifically a resistance survey across the site area based on Phase II excavations. A total of 139, 1-x-1-m units were excavated, block-style targeting areas defined by the geophysical survey as the locations of various features. The site proved to be more complicated stratigraphically, extended substantially outside the right of way, and was more extensive than previous research suggested. Consequently, additional

work was sanctioned by the KYTC and by the SHPO to more fully investigate the site, including portions of the site that extended outside the right of way (ROW) where the resistivity survey showed architectural features to be present. The analysis to date has found that Site 15JS150 contains the remains of three domestic structures, with associated storage features and two brick kilns all dating from the early nineteenth to the late nineteenth century.

The main house appeared to have faced the road and was a hall and parlor style dwelling with a single end chimney. The main house also had an ell addition that functioned as a kitchen extending west with an end chimney. From artifact analysis and documentary evidence it appears the main house was built in the early 1840s and was occupied by Mason S. Barkley and his household until he sold it to his son-in-law in 1876.

The second structure identified during excavations was a detached kitchen/slave house and was contemporaneous to the main house. This structure would have been situated behind the main house. This structure contained a large (16–18 ft long and 16 ft wide) chimney deeply set into the subsoil. Three cellars were also identified and were associated with this structure. The kitchen/slave house appears to have been abandoned by the 1860s as indicated by the fill in the cellar.

The third structure is on the north side of the current fence line directly behind or north of the detached kitchen/slave house. A partial foundation wall and chimney/hearth area with a line of piers stones were identified. Additional units in the yard area suggest that this area was abandoned about the same time as the detached kitchen.

Research to date has yielded important information on the lives of African-American slaves and freedmen in this part of Kentucky. The detached kitchen/slave house, second slave house, and the kitchen ell addition to the main house all contained pit cellars associated with the African-American habitation of the site. The artifacts from the cellars and the workyard in general have yielded information on the persistence of African religious beliefs and active participation in rootwork, conjuration, or hoodoo. The kitchen ell addition to the main house occupied by freed African-Americans that continued to work on the plantation. These individuals also continued to practice an African-derived belief system where divinities and ancestors acted as intermediaries between humans and God with a reliance on practices of magic and medicine to influence people and events.

Rosewell/Barber House

On May 5, geotechnicians from AMEC Earth and

continued on page 6

SEAC 2007 – 64th Annual Meeting

October 31st – November 3rd, 2007
Knoxville Convention Center

Advance Conference Registration Form

(A receipt will be in your registration packet at the meeting.)

Name: _____

Affiliation (for badge): _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Office Phone (or best place to contact you): _____

Fax: _____ Email Address: _____

Student? _____ No _____ Yes (please submit copy of current student ID)

Are you submitting (postmarked by August 3rd, 2007) a: _____ Symposium _____ Individual Paper _____ Poster

Registration Fee:

Regular: \$65 before October 1st, \$70 thereafter

Non-Member: \$75 before October 1st, \$80 thereafter

Student (with valid ID): \$45 before October 1st, \$50 thereafter

Events:

Will you be attending the Thursday Reception (Included): _____ No _____ Yes

Would you be interested in a catered dinner Friday evening at the Convention Center (seating at local restaurants will be limited due to UT home football game on Saturday)

(Cost NOT Included): _____ No _____ Yes

Registration checks should be payable to **SEAC 2007**, with “registration” in the memo line. *Please write separate checks for registration and membership.*

We strongly encourage on-line registration. Please visit the SEAC 2007 Meeting webpage:

<http://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/2007seac.html>

Please mail this form (or include in packet with paper or symposium proposal, if appropriate) along with the registration fee to:

SEAC 2007 – Kandi Hollenbach
Archaeological Research Laboratory
Room 237, Middlebrook Building
Knoxville, TN 37996-0060
Email: kdh@utk.edu; Fax: (865)946-1883

SEAC 2007 Paper or Poster Proposal

Papers are 20 minutes long. *Submission Deadline: postmarked by August 3rd, 2007*

Type: _____ Individual Paper _____ Symposium Paper _____ Poster

Authors' Name (last, first): _____

Affiliation (for badge): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Title of Symposium (if part of organized symposium): _____

Paper Title: _____

Co-author's Name (last, first): _____

Affiliation: _____

TYPE in the space below an abstract of no more than 100 words:

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

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Digital projector, screen, and pointer will be provided in each room. Any additional audio-visual needs (such as a carousel slide projector) must be requested prior to October 1st, 2007.

Advance registration form and fee (\$65 regular, \$45 student with a copy of a valid ID) must accompany all paper and poster proposals or they will not be accepted. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper.

Submissions must be **postmarked by August 3rd, 2007**. Please send to:

SEAC 2007 – Kandi Hollenbach
Archaeological Research Laboratory
Room 237, Middlebrook Building
Knoxville, TN 37996-0060
Email: kdh@utk.edu; Fax: (865)946-1883

SEAC 2007 Symposium Proposal

Submission Deadline: postmarked by August 3rd, 2007

Organizer's Name (last, first): _____

Affiliation (for badge): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____

Phone: _____ **Email:** _____

Co-organizer's Name (last, first): _____

Affiliation: _____

Symposium Title: _____

NOTE: Please limit your symposium to one half-day session. There are 12 20-minute time slots in a session, so the total participants **AND** discussants should be no more than 12. If you would like to include a break, please limit the total to 11. If you have more than 12 participants and discussants combined then please divide your symposium into two sessions and submit two forms. We recommend pre-submission consultation with the Program Chairs, David Anderson (dander19@utk.edu; 865-974-2960) and Sarah Sherwood (scs@utk.edu; 865-974-9645).

Participants' Names (in order of presentation):

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 10) _____ |

Discussants' Names:

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1) _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 2) _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 3) _____ | Affiliation: _____ |
| 4) _____ | Affiliation: _____ |

Include typed symposium abstract on the back of this form or a separate sheet of paper (max 100 words).

Advance registration forms and fees (\$65 regular, \$45 student with a copy of a valid ID) **and** paper proposal forms for **all** participants must accompany all symposium proposals or they will not be accepted. You must be a member of SEAC to organize a symposium.

Please mail one copy of this form along with all registration forms, registration fees, paper proposal forms, and dues payments (if necessary). Submission packet must be **postmarked by August 3rd, 2007**. Please send to:

SEAC 2007 – Kandi Hollenbach
Archaeological Research Laboratory
Room 237, Middlebrook Building
Knoxville, TN 37996-0060
Email: kdh@utk.edu; Fax: (865)946-1883

Environmental, Inc were enlisted to make cuts into the concrete basement floor of the Rosewell House on Transylvania Avenue in Jefferson County. The Rosewell/Barber House is a Greek Revival construct built in 1850 and attached to an older residence built in 1790. The attachment is postulated to have been built in the 1920s when extensive renovations of the house systems occurred. The house was currently undergoing an architectural examination to determine if the house could withstand construction vibrations and other impacts associated with the construction of one of the new bridges across the Ohio River just southwest of the property. Upon examination of the basement an unusual architectural feature was found that required further investigation. A vaulted or arched area was found on a load-bearing wall in the basement. The arched wall was found to traverse a large subsurface feature thought to be a well, cellar, or possible cistern associated with the 1790s house attached to the later 1850s house. Upon investigation of the large subsurface feature two short brick walls forming a brick channel was found to occur under the concrete of the modern basement floor adjacent to the large subsurface feature. As the east side of the arch is failing, an investigation of the feature and subsequent brick channel was needed before the arch could be repaired and the foundation reinforced as both would be invasive to significant archaeological features associated with a house listed on the National Register.

The investigation was two-fold; evaluate the brick channel and evaluate the large subsurface feature. The investigation consisted of the excavation of 3 1 x 1 m test units within the brick channel to determine function, age, and length of use. No artifacts were found within the brick channels that shed light on the function of this peculiar feature. Preliminary analysis by Wayna Roach of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) suggests that the channel may have functioned as a “soak away” a type of evaporation channel to keep the basement dry.

The large subsurface feature encountered under the arched wall was also examined as part of this investigation. The feature is roughly circular in shape. A unit was placed within the feature on the east side by Wayna Roach to examine the impact of the arch on the foundation and to discern the function of the feature. To further evaluate the feature, it was bisected and excavated in natural layers. The surface was cleaned of rubble from the concrete floor and the edges of the feature identified. Remains of a lining composed of burned or rotted twigs and coarse grass was encountered approximately 40 cm below the concrete floor. It was later discerned that there was actually a double-lining around the walls of the feature at the break where the sterile, subsoil became more sandy and porous. Artifacts from the feature suggest that it was left open and empty by the occupants of the 1790s dwelling and was built over by the 1855 construction.

It appeared that the feature was not used by later occupants but was slowly filled and later capped by concrete in the 1920s. Hypotheses on the function of this feature range from icehouse to cellar based on the presence of the elaborate lining with sand and crushed brick base for drainage coupled with the overall morphology of the feature. Research continues to focus on nineteenth century construction techniques and analogous structures identified at other excavations.

River Park Place

Archaeologists from AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc. of Louisville have begun field excavations on three city blocks located along the Ohio River in Louisville, Kentucky. As part of the development of the Ohio River waterfront, several blocks initially part of the “Geiger Addition” or “The Point” have been slated for the construction of condominiums. These blocks were once part of the Geiger Farm/Plantation containing a ferry across the Ohio, a mill on Beargrass Creek, and agricultural lands. Initial excavations will target the early occupation, 1800 to 1840, of the blocks by the Geiger family as well as later occupants of German and French descent that resided in this once wealthy area of early Louisville. A late nineteenth century grocer and several houselots of skilled and unskilled laborers living on two blocks within the project area will also be targeted for further research. The Mansion Pottery that occupied part of one block will also be examined archaeologically. Fieldwork to date has uncovered numerous cellars, privies, cisterns, and foundations associated with these important archaeological resources.

ASC Group

David K. Klinge and Kevin Schwarz

In December of 2005, ASC Group archaeologists conducted Phase II site excavations of six sites located at the U.S. Army Garrison and Fort Knox, in Bullitt County, Kentucky. Two sites are mid nineteenth century charcoal kilns associated with the early iron industry, which was a major force in the regional and statewide economy in the first half of that century. The two sites, 15Bu551 and 15Bu560, are located on the tops of ridges near Dunaway Hill, just south of Knob Creek. They were first identified as charcoal kilns in 1997, but a subsequent excavation conducted in 2003 identified the sites as pine tar kilns based on observed surface features and the lack of a nearby water source to help control the burn rate of wood. Expanded background research and more intensive excavation, however, revealed that the two sites are in fact charcoal kilns, and their atypical location on ridgetops with no readily accessible water is a product of the massive deforestation caused by the early iron industry in the region.

The two kilns are located within 10 miles of three blast furnaces that were in operation from the early 1830s to the

1860s. Blast furnaces literally melt iron from ore rich stone and consume copious amounts of fuel. Charcoal, which burns hotter and cleaner than wood, was ideal. Charcoal is manufactured through the controlled combustion of wood, which concentrates carbon without completely consuming the parent material. To take advantage of ambient heat, blast furnaces were often in operation 24 hours a day and a single, large furnace could consume the entire charcoal yield of a one-acre woodlot in a day. Historical sources tell us that the massive appetite of the local furnaces had completely denuded the hillsides within four miles after only 10 years of operation. Accordingly, colliers (people who make charcoal) had to retrieve their fuel from less desirable and more distant stands of timber after about 1840. The charcoal kilns located on Dunaway Hill appear to date to the period between 1840 and 1860, after the prime timber sources near the furnaces had been exhausted, but before the industry collapsed in the 1860s. Charcoal samples recovered from the two sites documented white ash, oak (white group), pine, and poplar, and samples from 15Bu560 were sufficient to tentatively identify second growth harvesting of timber resources from locations that cross-cut the various topographic features in the area. The kiln sites were determined to be eligible for the National Register because they provide significant information on the mid nineteenth century iron industry and the voluminous charcoal deposits provide genus- and species-level information on historic forest composition and patterns of deforestation.

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.

The Argosy Casino Expansion Project (Southeastern Indiana)

Phase I through phase III investigations of over 14,000 sq m of floodplain/terrace landforms north of the Ohio River in southeastern Indiana have been conducted under permit issued by the INDNR-DHPA and USACE, Louisville District. Historic-era sites dating from the mid 1800s to the late 1900s have been investigated as part of the casino expansion project. Numerous residential features documenting occupation primarily by individuals and families of German descent have been investigated. Structural remains including foundations, outbuildings, outhouses (both wood and brick-lined privies), and cisterns predominate the historic archaeological investigations. Prehistoric occupations have been identified below the historic occupations on a former floodplain of the Great Miami River. Prehistoric occupations are represented by discrete low-density cultural horizons containing charcoal, burned earth, FCR, and a few hearths, earth ovens/roasting pits, and shallow ephemeral basins (representing trash or cleanout). Occupations at present seem to represent resource procurement and processing areas of short-term duration. Radiocarbon dates obtained thus far indicate initial use of the

landform in this area by the Late Archaic Period and extend into the late, Late Woodland.

Kinkaid Site (southern Illinois)

This past January Berle Clay of CRAI and Michael Hargrave of the Corps of Engineers, with generous assists from Staffan Pederson of Glen Black Laboratory and John A. and John E. Schwegman, finished up 22.53 ha of magnetic survey at the Kincaid site in the Black Bottom (Illinois) of the Ohio River. The survey began in 2003 and has been continued, fitted into the schedules of all parties. The work was coordinated by Brian Butler and Paul Welch of Southern Illinois University who have been incorporating the results of the survey into their own research at the site. When the Kincaid results are combined with those of a similar magnetic survey of the Angel site completed by Pederson for Glen Black, and the excavated record of Mississippian sites in Western Kentucky including sites such as Wickliffe, Morris, Andalex, and most importantly Jonathan Creek, they provide a richly detailed view of the complexity, variability, and extent of Mississippian occupation on the Lower Ohio and the lower Tennessee-Cumberland. From his standpoint, 48 years after he first participated in excavations at the Tinsley Hill site on the lower Cumberland, Clay remarks that “things will never be the same again!”

Louisville Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges

In November and December, 2006, CRAI personnel under the direction of Dr. Tanya A. Faberson completed phase III investigations at two historic sites (Sites 15Jf717 and 15Jf718) in downtown Louisville, Kentucky, for the I-65 Accelerated Section of the Louisville Southern Indiana Ohio River Bridges (LSIORB, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Item No. 5-118.0). Both sites are identified as mid to late nineteenth/twentieth-century urban mixed residential and commercial neighborhoods consisting of African-American and white—namely native Kentuckian and eastern European immigrant—households and businesses. Although the excavations of the sites were limited to trenching within narrow right-of-way spaces alongside I-65 and an off-ramp, these investigations resulted in the discovery of a variety of historic features including structural foundations, privies, a former brick-lined roadway, a cobblestone alley, a cellar, and several other feature types.

While the excavation of Site 15Jf717 exposed the remains of many residential and commercial building foundations, the brick-lined roadway, and the cobblestone alley, two of the most interesting features were discovered at Site 15Jf718. At this site, the truncated remains of a mid to late nineteenth-century square, brick-lined privy was superimposed upon by a late-nineteenth century cellar. The cellar is associated with an African-American brothel that was in operation from ca. 1890 until the 1910s. The association of the earlier

privity is as yet unknown. Artifact analysis and archival research are currently on-going, and the results should help answer important research questions regarding the lifeways of the African Americans, native Kentuckians, and eastern European immigrants—all of whom are underrepresented in the archaeological literature—that lived in these neighborhoods.

Trigg County

Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRAI), personnel conducted an archaeological survey of portions of the U.S. 68/KY 80 corridor in Trigg County. The survey was conducted at the request of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (Item No. 1-180.00). Of note concerning the survey was the revisit to 15Tr1 and the examination of two prehistoric quarry sites (15Tr400 and 15Tr202).

Site 15Tr1 (Canton Site) is a major Mississippian site with mounds. A minor Late Woodland and historic component are also present at the site. The area of the site with the mounds is situated to the north of the proposed project area and will not be impacted by construction activities. The mound area has seen extensive previous disturbances in the form of bulldozed mounds, houses/churches constructed on mounds, etc. Little professional work has been conducted at the site. The site has been known since the 1800s when Rafinesque prepared a map of the site. In the 1990's, Stout et al. conducted minor excavations at the site. Their work at the site represents the only professional work on the site that has been reported. The portion of the site within the project area contains some areas of intact deposits or features. Definite Late Woodland materials consisted of ceramics, including Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek Cord-marked. Mississippian ceramics from the site included Mississippi Plain, Bell Plain, Kimmswick Fabric Marked, Matthews Incised var. Manly, and a few unclassified shell tempered sherds. Based on the ceramic analysis, the Mississippian component of the site was the most intensive occupation. Also of note was the occurrence of Warsaw Chert outcropping on the bluff below the site. This chert is macroscopically identical to Dover chert known from the famous Dover quarries in Tennessee.

Sites 15Tr400 and 15Tr202 appear to have quarry areas associated with them. The quarries were focused on the extraction of St. Louis chert. At both sites, the quarry areas are spatially limited to less than 15 m in diameter. The spatial extent of this main activity area and the limited amounts of available raw material suggest that the quarry was not used for an extensive period of time, likely only during a single time period. Quarries are often used for extensive periods of time, often multiple time periods. The limited nature of the use of 15Tr400 and 15Tr202 makes these two sites unique.

US31E Relocation

CRAI recently completed the first ever phase II investigation of a Late Prehistoric site in Nelson County, Kentucky. The project was funded by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. It was a small scatter of lithics and pottery on a terrace of Cox Creek approximately 20 miles southeast of Louisville. A carbon sample from one of the two features found at the site returned a date of cal A.D. 1180 (two sigma cal A.D. 1020-1270). Both grog and grit tempered pottery were recovered from this same feature, along with hickory nut shell, burned small mammal bones, and lithics. No evidence of cultigens was found in either of the flotation samples from the two features. This site lies near the interface of the Fort Ancient and Mississippian areas of Kentucky.

Eastern Kentucky University / Southwest Virginia Breaks Interstate Park

Potter Flats Archaeological Project

Anita Spears, M.A., Billy Williams, Jack Matney
Potter Flats is a small area bordered by the Russell Fork of the Big Sandy River directly on the Kentucky/Virginia border. Presently, it is believed that this locale was first inhabited in the early 1800s by Abraham Potter, a Revolutionary War veteran, and his descendants. Through generations, the land changed hands until its current owner, the Breaks Interstate Park, obtained the property and began to debate plans for its future development. At the request of Potter descendants, the Breaks Interstate Park Board agreed to a voluntary mapping project of archaeological features that still exist on this property. The goals of the mapping project are to obtain photos, measurements, and GPS coordinates of the historic structural features and identify any adjacent features that may be pertinent to the locale's history, such as portions of the old wagon road. As the project is ongoing, oral histories and photos are also being collected from older Potter descendants. This information may be used to supplement the mapping report. Oral histories thus far collected indicate that one, if not two, cemeteries exist somewhere on the property, although the locations have not been identified. If possible, aerial photos and/or reconnaissance, as well as Ground Penetrating Radar may be used to identify the cemeteries. The terrain is very rough and rugged and includes briar thickets, rock cliffs, and steep mountainsides. As oral histories also indicate that moonshining was a commonplace activity, these areas will also be investigated for any surviving features and/or artifacts. This is a preliminary phase and project goals may be minutely adjusted as field situations are encountered. Any prehistoric materials observed during this project will be noted for future investigations.

KyOPA

Sifting Saturday a Huge Success... but what's next for Indian Old Fields?

Kelli Carmean

Nearly sixty people turned out for the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists's (KyOPA) first-ever 'Sifting Saturday' on Oct 21, 2006. Our goal was to sift through a tall, long and winding bulldozer backdirt pile to determine whether a Contact Period (mid 1700s) site called Eskippakithiki (locally known as Indian Old Fields) was destroyed. But the archaeological community seems to have dodged the bullet; not a single Late Prehistoric triangular projectile point nor even a lone prehistoric potsherd—shell-tempered or otherwise—showed up in our screens. That means Eskippakithiki must still lie—somewhere—out there in eastern Clark County. Perhaps with a more comprehensive and systematic search, one of the numerous lithic scatters currently identified as “unknown cultural affiliation” may actually turn out to be Eskippakithiki.

We're certainly thankful the site didn't end up in a pile of bulldozer backdirt, but what's next? A proposed interchange on the Mountain Parkway and intersection redesign will likely occur just a stone's throw away from our Sifting Saturday location, and in the heart of an archaeologically rich area. The middle Fort Ancient circular village site of Goff Village, numerous farmsteads/stations of early pioneers, a sacred circle and other mounds all lay within 2 km of the proposed interchange, even though not in its footprint. Indirect and cumulative adverse impacts are sure to come once a new interchange is built and surrounding roads and intersections are improved.

KyOPA's Sifting Saturday event was a huge success in terms of community turnout: sixty volunteers shaking screens ain't too shabby. Another good outcome is that Eskippakithiki does not now exist only as a backdirt pile. The bad news is that it still could end up that way if the indirect impacts of proposed federal road construction are not taken into account.

Western Kentucky University

Darlene Applegate (Western Kentucky University) recently completed an extensive literature review and field testing of the university's Upper Green River Biological Preserve, a 670-acre tract along Green River just upstream of Mammoth Cave National Park in Hart County. A total of 13 archaeological sites, two landscape features, and eight isolated finds were recorded. One of the sites has exclusively historic remains, two have exclusively prehistoric artifacts, and ten have components from both periods. The historic resources -- including a circa 1800 brick hall and parlor home, two springhouses, three extinct house sites, and two family graveyards -- are eligible for listing on the NRHP as a rural historic landscape. Prehistoric sites include two floodplain and two upland lithic scatters, only one of which yielded chronologically diagnostic artifacts dating to the Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland periods.

William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky,

McConnell Springs

Nancy O'Malley, Assistant Director of the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, has recently published online the results of her research at McConnell Springs in Lexington, Kentucky. The research was sponsored by the Friends of McConnell Springs and is published on their website: www.mcconnellsprings.org under the title, McConnell Springs in Historical Perspective. McConnell Springs is a prime example of a karst window in which water from an underground system emerges and submerges several times, creating a series of freshwater surface springs. The land on which the springs are located was claimed by William "Buck Elk" McConnell, who came to Kentucky as early as 1774 and built an improvement at the springs in 1775. Local folklore claims that the site was where Lexington was named, but many other significant historic activities took place there. Prominent Lexington businessmen Samuel and George Trotter bought the property in 1810 and built a large gunpowder factory. They provided large quantities of powder to the federal government during the War of 1812 and the surviving partner, Samuel, later marketed the powder to the Indian trade on the western frontier, as well as a regional market in Kentucky and surrounding states. Following Samuel's death of cholera in 1833, the land was sold and converted into a "fancy stock farm," as it was advertised in 1835. John Wilson owned the farm for many years and raised horses there. The springwater was also used by the James Pepper distillery to make their bourbon whiskey. The farm became a dairy and trotting horse breeding farm when Irishman David Cahill bought it in 1886. Davy Cahill was best known for his stallion, Charley Herr, who had several winning seasons around the turn of the twentieth century. The land eventually was acquired by a local quarry company who tore down the buildings and allowed the tract to become overgrown and unmaintained. The springs were used as a dump and were nearly obliterated by industrial development, but historic preservation activists set events in motion to save the springs and they now are part of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government parks system.

North Carolina Current Research Submitted by Tom Beaman

Important news from the Office of State Archaeology! In a memorandum distributed to all archaeologists in North Carolina, State Archaeologist Steve Claggett confirmed rumors that the main branch of the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) in Raleigh will relocate this November. As it has long been located in the Heartt House on Blount Street, the move will take the OSA and its staff three blocks south to the

primary Archives and History Administration Building on Jones Street, with new offices, addresses, phone numbers, and much less space. To accommodate these new, smaller quarters, the OSA staff is reducing 25 years of accumulated "stuff" (i.e., excess reports, publications and books) that is available to everyone on a first-come basis. Until further notice, the OSA is also closed to researchers and visitors on Wednesdays to prepare for this move. During this chaotic time, should you need to use the site files or conduct other research at the North Carolina Office of State Archaeology, please contact the staff at (919) 733-7342 to schedule an appointment at least one week prior to your visit.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted data recovery excavations at the multicomponent Maple Branch Site (31BF340) located near the City of Washington, North Carolina during October 2006 under the management of the Archaeological Group of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT). Analysis of data generated by the excavation is underway. Therefore, the findings described below are preliminary in nature. The site is situated on a low upland bluff within an Outer Coastal Plain setting along Maple Branch, a low-order tributary stream of the Pamlico River. The land surface in the vicinity of the site is underlain by sands, silts, and clays deposited during the Pliocene and Pleistocene as part of the Talbot marine terrace; we think the site may sit upon a sandy bench that may have been sculpted by the last interglacial (Sangamon) high stand of the sea. A relatively thin veneer of surface sands that may include some slopewash additions included Middle Archaic and Middle Woodland components at depths ranging to 50 centimeters below ground surface (bgs).

Field work consisted of the following: (1) establishment of a permanent datum and grid system; (2) excavation of 38 50x50-centimeter test units; (3) geoarchaeological investigation of the site; (3) excavation of eight 1x1-meter control units; (4) excavation of 80.75 1x1-meter units in two blocks; (5) the documentation of eight cultural features; (6) soil sampling for geochemical analysis; and (7) collection of data for plan and topographic site maps.

The excavation of the test units provided data on the depth and distribution of artifacts across the site. This information was used to structure the placement of control units and the excavation blocks. Preliminary geoarchaeological interpretation of this information indicated that the site had undergone little deposition since the Middle Woodland period. No evidence of stratigraphically distinct, interpretable living floors was found. Artifact distribution data indicated that large quantities of burned and/or boiled bone fragments were present at the site; and that the highest concentrations of bone and other artifacts were occurring in Stratum B to depths of approximately 50 centimeters bgs. Stratum B represented a largely undisturbed package of sediment

containing Middle Woodland Mount Pleasant phase features, burned bone fragments and large numbers of in-situ artifacts. Middle Archaic period hafted bifaces, Middle Woodland ceramics, and debitage were recovered from the lowest levels of Stratum B suggesting low rates of deposition at the site during the Middle and Late-Holocene.

Geoarchaeological investigations were undertaken at the site to gain an understanding of landform formation, pedogenesis, and the prehistoric occupation of the locality. The landform was extensively sampled for geochemical analyses by Dan Hayes of Hayes & Monaghan Geoarchaeologists. The basic chemical assays will be done by Inductively Coupled Plasma/Optical Emissions Spectroscopy (ICP/OES) analysis to produce near total values for Phosphorus, Potassium, Magnesium, Manganese, and other chemical components of possible interest. These values will be plotted both vertically and horizontally to better understand the structure of the site. Relevant archaeological data distributions (e.g. bone, fire-cracked rock, and ceramics) will also be illustrated in a similar manner to facilitate comparison. Berger is optimistic that information on community structure and differential use of space may result from the geochemical analyses and artifact distributions.

In addition to the geochemical analyses, a robust sample of pottery has been recovered. Based on preliminary observations, two assemblage attributes are especially worthy of note: (1) most of the individual sherds appear to meet or exceed Berger's 2.5 centimeter diameter threshold for typological analysis; and (2) large numbers of sherds appear to have carbonized organic residues adhering to their interior surfaces. We believe that AMS dating of individual specimens may be possible along with biochemical analysis of the residues themselves. Petrographic analysis and Instrument Neutron Activation Analysis (INAA) will be conducted on a sample of sherds from secure, radiometrically or AMS dated contexts.

In summation of the data recovery on the Maple Branch site (31BF340), the recovered artifacts, selected geoarchaeological, radiometric, faunal, and paleoethnobotanical samples from Stratum B and feature contexts are being sent to appropriate specialist. A detailed draft technical report focusing on the history of the landform, the Middle Woodland period occupation, and cultural adaptation to the Outer Coastal Plain environment will be submitted to the NCDOT in 2007.

TRC is continuing work on a variety of projects across North Carolina. On the coast, analysis and reporting on the 2006 excavations at the Broad Reach site complex (Cannonsgate Development) in Carteret County continues. The work at Broad Reach included mechanized stripping of about 10 acres surrounding the area previously investigated by Mark Mathis,

and uncovered remains of over 100 Middle to Late Woodland structures and over 2500 pit features. Most of the structures are rectangular, ranging up to 7 x 15 m in size. Excavated features included shell and soil-filled pits, charcoal/smudge pits, pot busts, lithic caches, and dog burials. Also in the coastal region, fieldwork and reporting are in progress for several projects aboard Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune in Onslow County, where TRC is currently surveying 610 acres in support of ongoing timber management for the Base Forestry Department.

Ongoing work in the Sandhills and Piedmont includes survey of an additional 3500 acres and reporting on recent testing of over 40 sites at Fort Bragg. Most of the tested sites date from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods, although one contained a Paleoindian component. Work was also completed at the site of the late 18th to early 19th century Wake Courthouse community in Raleigh, where limited city-funded investigations encountered a cellar pit and circular pit feature associated with this little known occupation. Also this year, we have completed reporting on the data recovery excavations at 31RD355, a small Middle to Late Woodland period site in Randolph County, and on the excavations at the Island Creek site in Stanly County, which produced a variety of Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric materials from a terrace along the

Rocky River.

TRC's recent work in the North Carolina Mountains has included survey of the I-26 Connector corridor in Asheville, as well as continued reporting on the Ravensford site north of Cherokee. The extensive excavations at Ravensford were completed in 2006 and encountered the remains of over 100 prehistoric to Historic Cherokee structures, including an Early Qualla community and four Late Qualla residential complexes. Other components investigated included Archaic through Middle Woodland materials and the remains of the 20th century lumber town of Ravensford. Reporting was also recently completed on work at the Cherokee EMS site in Cherokee. Limited work for a proposed utility trench at Cherokee EMS encountered a Middle Woodland (Connestee Phase) component containing rich ceramic and archaeobotanical remains, including maygrass and other cultigens.

Finally, Linda Stine at UNC Greensboro is currently researching past archaeological projects in the immediate Greensboro area. She is working on the development of an urban archaeology research program for the City of Greensboro, and is particularly interested in finding any old reports that do not seem to have been given to the Office of State Archaeology (such as one on the Dunleith site.) Please contact her at lfstine@uncg.edu for further information.

Tennessee

Submitted by Phillip Hodge

Archaeological Research Laboratory (ARL), University of Tennessee: ARL staff and research collaborators are currently working on the analysis of the Townsend Project in eastern Tennessee. An archaeological survey of Highway 321 through Tuckaleechee Cove, near Townsend, Tennessee, occasioned by a TDOT plan to widen the highway, revealed the presence of several important, nearly contiguous prehistoric and historic sites. Exploration of these sites by UT archaeologists began in February, 1999, and fieldwork was completed in December of 2001. Archaeological deposits include components representative of late Archaic through Cherokee occupations. Woodland components are particularly well represented and are important because of a dearth of detailed information about Woodland lifeways in this area. Similarly, the nature of Mississippian and Cherokee lifeways in this part of the mountains is not well understood. Additionally, the archaeological remains from Tuckaleechee Cove augment Woodland, Mississippian, and Cherokee remains from the nearby Tellico Reservoir and present interesting parallels and contrasts. The first interpretative reports are due in draft form in November, 2007, with final drafts to be prepared by November of 2008.

ARL provides expert support research services to other archaeologists and CRM firms including human skeletal analysis, graves location and relocation, geoarchaeology and deep (core and trench) probing, architectural history, and subsistence (archaeological botany and zooarchaeology) studies. The Subsistence Team, headed by Judy Sichler and Kandi Hollenbach, has recently completed a number of faunal and botanical analyses from historic and Woodland period sites in coastal South Carolina. Most of the sites date to the historic period, and include various domesticated animals as well as corn and other cultivated and wild plant foods. In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Tennessee, botanical analysis of a Middle Woodland site (40SV183) has yielded a single corn cupule, in addition to a range of nuts and wild fruits. If the radiocarbon date corroborates the artifactual data, this would provide additional evidence of early corn in eastern Tennessee.

ARL has also initiated and been involved in a number of interesting public outreach efforts, including some of our historic archaeology projects in East Tennessee. Work conducted at Fort Anderson/Militia Hill in Anderson County and at the Netherland Inn in Sullivan County, was opened to the public for both interested visitors and volunteers. At Militia Hill, an 1892 TN Militia encampment during the Coal Creek Mining Wars of 1891-1892, we hosted volunteers ranging from State Park Rangers, local area teachers, and children's groups to Lake City residents. This almost

forgotten piece of local history was highlighted by local TV stations as well as newspaper articles. At the Netherland Inn, an early 19th century Inn complex in Kingsport, our search for the 'bank' barn associated with the Inn drew the attention of local citizens, newspaper and TV, as well as the non-profit's own board members.

In addition to these public archaeology projects, staff at ARL has participated in numerous outreach efforts. These include, for example, the College of Arts and Sciences Math-Science Partnership summer program for local teachers, the Boy Scout Summer Camp Merit Badge Program, public speaking engagements at schools and professional organizations, and local and exchange interns/volunteers from high schools and undergraduate programs.

Virginia **Submitted by Ray Ezell**

During 2007, ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC (ECS) conducted Phase I archaeological survey along the heights on the south bank of the Rappahannock River upstream from Fredericksburg, Virginia. This project recorded a complex series of defensive earthworks constructed during the winter of 1862-1863 to defend Fredericksburg from Federal troops massed across the river in Stafford County. These defensive earthworks played a critical role in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Salem Church, and made Fredericksburg the most heavily fortified Confederate city up to this time in Virginia. Centered above the historic Banks and Scotts Fords, the Confederate defenses of the Rappahannock were innovative, and consisted of earthworks, multiple trench systems, artillery positions, and winter camps that were designed to keep the numerically superior Federal Army of the Potomac at bay. The Confederate defenses of the Rappahannock have been poorly documented and interpreted. Recent archaeological investigations by ECS have recorded over 2 miles of these Confederate defenses, and have given us new insights into their strategic importance.

In March and April of 2006, ECS conducted Phase II archaeological testing of Sites 44SP0519, 44SP0522, and 44SP0523 in the town of Fredericksburg, Virginia. The sites were identified as Civil War winter encampments affiliated with the Confederate military occupation of Spotsylvania County between 1862 and 1863 and the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, as well as the 1863 Battles of Chancellorsville and Salem Church. The field investigation identified a total of 40 depressions across the three archaeological sites. Several of the depressions were associated with elongated earthen mounds, while occasionally paired depressions flanked central earthen mounds. Much of the recovered cultural material from the sites was found during the metal detector sweeps of the sampled surface features. The test excavation

of the mounds indicated that they were remnants of former tent platforms. The associated depressions appeared to be the remnants of drainage ditches dug adjacent to the tent platforms. The sites had apparently been heavily looted. Two of the three sites (44SP0519 and 44SP0523) were recommended eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

TRC is continuing testing and data recovery work in Roanoke, Virginia, on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District, and as part of the Roanoke Flood Reduction Project. Testing at seven sites has encountered a variety of Late Woodland features and deposits, in some cases buried beneath historic period fill deposits or levees. Data recovery excavations have been completed at four locations (the Buzzard Rock site [44RN2/70 and 44RN72], 44RN219, 44RN220, and 44RN348) and analysis and reporting are in progress. In addition to demonstrating the survival of prehistoric archaeological remains in this heavily modified urban environment, these projects have contributed to a growing body of information concerning material culture, subsistence, and chronology of the latter part of the Woodland period in the upper Roanoke River Valley.

Phase III Data Recovery at Richard Bland College, Petersburg, Virginia.

In November of 2006 ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC (ECS) conducted Phase III archaeological data recovery at site 44DW0345 and mitigation for impacts at site 44DW0339 on the Richard Bland College campus in Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

Data recovery at site 44DW0345 recovered a number of items associated with Federal army occupation of this area. The archaeological features investigated included one dug out hut, and three refuse or cache pits. Archival sources confirm that this area was defended by units of Wheaton's (2nd) Division, Vermont Brigade (VI Corps) during the Battle of Jerusalem Plank Road/1st Battle of Weldon Railroad during the summer of 1864. These units consisted of men from the 4th Vermont Infantry and the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Refuse and/or military items had been differentially deposited in the pit features on the site and the features may have served multiple functions (e.g. cache, refuse). The hut feature in the project APE was excavated and proved to be similar to others previously professionally excavated in the Petersburg area. The hut was characterized by an excavated interior floor with interior support posts around the edges.

Mitigation for the impacts to the historic USMRR grade identified at site 44DW0339 was accomplished by the collection of GPS coordinates and subsequent mapping and

comparison with extant historic mapping illustrating this feature. GPS mapping of extant segments of the historic USMRR revealed that there are distinct differences between how this historic feature is depicted on historic maps and how it is actually situated on the landscape. No ancillary railroad features were identified such as sidings, wyes, loading platforms, etc.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT -- CLAUDINE PAYNE, SECRETARY

MINUTES OF THE 2006 SEAC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE YEAR END MEETING

The 2006 fall meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President John O'Hear at 7:09 pm in the Board Room of the Doubletree Hotel in Little Rock. In attendance were David Anderson, Boyce Driskell, Gayle Fritz, David Hally, T.R. Kidder, Mary Kwas, Theresa McReynolds, Maureen Meyers, Rob Moon, Claudine Payne, Brett Riggs, Ken Sassaman, Becky Saunders, Gerald Schroedl, Keith Stephenson, Victor Thompson, Renee Walker, Paul Welch.

OLD BUSINESS

Reports of Officers

Secretary's Report. Claudine Payne presented the minutes of the mid-year Executive Committee meeting in San Juan and thanked Becky Saunders for taking notes and preparing a preliminary draft. The minutes were approved by the Board.

Claudine then presented the results of the 2006 SEAC election. A total of 193 valid votes were received. This is up from last year's 151 valid votes. David Anderson was elected President-Elect, Victor Thompson was elected Treasurer-Elect, and Brett Riggs was elected Executive Officer II.

Treasurer's Report. Keith Stephenson reported that, based on numbers through October, SEAC is in fine health. (See the full Treasurer's Report in the Business Meeting minutes.)

Paul Welch presented the Investment Committee (Paul, Al Goodyear, Lynne Sullivan) report, noting that we have made an average 13% annual return over the last 10 years. (See Business Meeting minutes for full report.)

Paul reported that the Investment Committee proposes rebalancing the investment funds to bring the accounts closer to their targets. Ken Sassaman moved that

the Board accept the Investment Committee's proposal for rebalancing the funds per Paul's specifications. The motion was seconded and approved.

Editor's Report. T.R. Kidder and Gayle Fritz presented the Editor's Report (see Business Meeting minutes for full report).

Rob Moon, Associate Editor for Newsletter and Webmaster, reported that the website had received 22,000 hits since the beginning of the year and currently averages about 60 hits a day. Newsletters came out in April and November. He encouraged members to send in reports of current research.

Eugene Futato, Associate Editor for Sales, presented the Sales report.

T.R. and Gayle brought up two issues for the Board to advise them on. (1) T.R. noted that one of his graduate students had submitted an article for consideration. He suggested a procedure to avoid any conflict of interest in situations like this. He proposes that any article in which there is a conflict of interest with the editor be passed on to a former editor who will act as editor for that one article. The editor with the conflict then will have no responsibility until production time. If the article is accepted, a note explaining the procedure would be included with the published text. For this particular article, former editor Greg Waselkov has agreed to act as editor. Discussion ensued regarding the process and potential alternatives. President O'Hear noted that T.R.'s suggestion was reasonable and pointed out that the process was the purview of the editors, therefore the issue was the editors' decision to make. (2) A recent article submitted for consideration contains a photograph of a human skeleton; the editors inquired about SEAC policy regarding the publication of photos of human remains. Discussion ensued. Gayle requested a short policy statement from the Board. President O'Hear requested that Gayle and T.R. draft a policy for review.

Reports of Standing Committees

Nominations Committee Report. Claudine Payne read chair Jeff Mitchem's report: The Nominations Committee (Jeff, Ann Tippitt, Tony Boudreaux) accepted one nomination from the membership and agreed on several other candidates. After contacting each potential candidate to make sure they were interested, the following slate was forwarded to President O'Hear and Secretary Payne: President-Elect – David Anderson and Marvin Smith; Treasurer-Elect – Victor Thompson; Executive Officer II – Linda Carnes-McNaughton, Brett Riggs, and Richard Weinstein.

Student Affairs Committee Report. Theresa McReynolds presented the Committee report. She noted that the committee inaugurated a new student website this year, organized a workshop for the annual meeting, hosted a student reception at the annual meeting, and have begun considering ideas for student events at next year's meeting. (For details, see full report in Business Meeting minutes.)

Student Paper Competition Committee. Chair Renee Walker reported that there were 15 submissions to the competition this year. She noted that we have 1st and 2nd place winners this year. They will be announced at the Business Meeting. Ken Sassaman, Prize Coordinator, reported that we have 38 donors to the prize this year.

Lifetime Achievement Award Committee. Chair David Hally reported that the Committee vote was unanimous to recommend Hester Davis for the Lifetime Achievement Award. The award will be announced at the Business Meeting.

Native American Liaison Committee. The Committee is in abeyance right now. President O'Hear recommended to incoming President Sassaman that the Committee be reconstituted. Some discussion ensued.

Public Outreach Committee. Chair Mary Kwas presented the Committee report (see full report in Business Meeting minutes).

NEW BUSINESS

Claudine Payne reported on the current meeting. There were 345 pre-registrants and about 110 on-site registrations on Wednesday and Thursday. She reported that the number of papers is about 80% of the number of papers at last year's Columbia meeting but that it looked like we will have about 90% of the number of last year's registrants.

Boyce Driskell reported on plans for the 2007 meeting in Knoxville. The meeting will be held at the Convention Center near the World's Fair Park. The conference hotel will be the adjacent Holiday Inn Select, and there are two other hotels within a block of the convention center. David Anderson and Sarah Sherwood will handle the program, while Boyce, Judy Sichler, and Kandy Hollenbach will handle local arrangements.

President O'Hear reported on the need for a venue for the 2008 meeting. Discussion ensued regarding possibilities and the need for immediate action and commitment.

Claudine recommended to the Board that we consider switching to electronic voting. The Register of Professional

Archaeologists uses this procedure and has found it to be very effective. The particular company they use is VoteNow.com. Some discussion ensued. Claudine suggested further research into the issue with the idea of making a decision at a later date. Incoming Secretary Becky Saunders will take on that task.

Claudine also recommended that SEAC move toward full online submission of paper and symposium proposals. She noted that 72% of our proposals were submitted online this year. Online submission makes the job of the Program Chair much easier. Some discussion ensued about whether and how to go about this. Claudine suggested a gradual approach, encouraging members to learn the process as we would like to reach full online submission in the next couple of years.

Maureen Meyers brought up the subject of reaching out to CRM companies, a topic which came up at the mid-year meeting. Theresa noted that students had indicated the need for a CRM workshop. Discussion ensued regarding appropriate ways to involve CRM in SEAC.

Maureen also brought up the subject of a possible student poster award. Some discussion ensued. No action was taken.

Ken brought up the fact that as SEAC is prosperous, perhaps we should consider ways to use our additional money. Discussion ensued regarding whether and how to do this.

Keith recommended that the Board consider funding the Student Reception out of our working fund. Board members noted that the Student Reception is often subsidized by donations. After some discussion, T.R. moved that SEAC cover, out of the working fund, any difference between solicited donations and the actual cost of the Student Reception up to \$1000. The motion was seconded and approved.

Victor Thompson proposed preparation of a membership flyer geared to attracting student members. Some discussion ensued.

Resolutions to be presented at the Business Meeting were discussed.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:48 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Claudine Payne, Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 2006 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING

The 2006 Business Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President John O'Hear at 5:38 pm in the Exhibition Hall of the Robinson Center. President O'Hear introduced Tom Green, Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey who introduced Cathie Matthews, Director of the Division of Arkansas Heritage, who welcomed SEAC members to Little Rock. President O'Hear then introduced the members to visiting archaeologist Dr. Nan Yang of the Central University for Nationalities, Beijing, China.

OLD BUSINESS

Reports of Officers

Secretary's Report. Secretary Claudine Payne presented the Secretary's Report. She noted that the minutes of the mid-year Executive Committee meeting in San Juan have been approved by the Executive Committee and will appear in the Fall newsletter.

Claudine thanked the Nominating Committee of Jeff Mitchem, Ann Tippitt, and Tony Boudreaux for finding an excellent slate of candidates. A total of 193 valid votes were received, up from last year's 151. David Anderson was elected President-Elect, Victor Thompson was elected Treasurer-Elect, and Brett Riggs was elected Executive Officer II. Claudine welcomed all the new officers to the Board and thanked all the candidates who ran for office.

Treasurer's Report. Treasurer Keith Stephenson presented the Treasurer's Report:

Treasurer's Annual Report
Keith Stephenson, Treasurer

I am glad to report that SEAC continues to have a sound financial status.

As of the end of Fiscal Year 2006 (FY06), SEAC has \$204,485.09 in total financial assets. Of this total, \$97,446.37 is in liquid assets (\$68,458.00 Merrill Lynch Working Fund EMA account, \$25,123.48 Merrill Lynch Low Duration Fund account, \$2,860.69 Life Fund Vanguard Money Market account, \$1,004.20 Associate Editor for Sales account), and \$107,038.72 in long-term investments (various Life Fund accounts; see 'Investment and Finance Committee Report'). Over the course of the year, SEAC's total financial assets increased by \$14,187.02 over FY05, thanks again to

dividends and capital gains in the Life Fund accounts.

SEAC had a total income of \$32,082.85 in the Working Fund EMA account including \$29,225.00 from membership renewals; \$1,992.93 in dividends/interest from the Merrill Lynch Working Fund EMA and Low Duration Fund accounts; \$440.02 in royalties; \$74.90 in mailing list rentals; \$250.00 in journal advertisements; \$50.00 in donations, and \$50.00 to the Mark Mathis Memorial Contribution Fund.

SEAC had Working Fund EMA account expenditures totaling \$34,077.48. Of this amount, \$24,447.71 was spent to publish and distribute Southeastern Archaeology (\$446.69 for reprints of Vol. 24:1; \$10,012.08 for printing and reprints of Vol. 24:2; \$10,585.94 for printing of Vol. 25:1; \$3,403.00 for editor's expenses and editorial services); \$2,601.07 to print and distribute the SEAC Newsletter; \$150.00 in annual banking service fees; \$40.00 for corporate filing fees; \$1,790.00 for the FY04 CPA financial statement and filing; \$2,000.00 to the Public Outreach grant; \$59.40 for Web Hosting; \$1,000.00 for SEAC 06 startup funds; \$684.92 for ballot duplication and postage, and \$500.00 to the Life Fund Vanguard account.

Overall, organizational expenditures exceeded income by \$1,994.63. This can be accounted for primarily with the \$684.92 in costs for mailing SEAC ballots (previously included in the October newsletter mailings), an increase of \$1,000.00 to the Public Outreach Grant Award, a one-time expenditure of \$1,000.00 to cover the journal editor's term-office expenses (FY02 to FY05), and slight increases in the overall production costs of SEAC publications. However, the FY06 loss was more that made up for by dividends and capital gains of \$17,982.98 in the Life Fund accounts, leaving SEAC with a net increase of \$15,988.35.

In FY06, the publications cost per member was \$28.18 (total SEAC publications costs at \$27,198.78 divided by 960 paid memberships). However, when the expenditures of \$1,000.00 to cover the editor's term-office expenses (FY02 to FY05) and \$502.84 on postage for the October 2006 Newsletter Vol. 48:2 (which is typically not invoiced until after the fiscal year end) is discounted, this reduces the publications cost per member to \$26.61 representing a \$3.33 increase over the average cost of \$23.28 per member from the previous three fiscal years.

Membership

SEAC's numbers remain strong with a standing total of 983 membership renewals for 2006 (Table 2). This represents a decrease of 3 memberships over 2005, thus sliding slightly from last year's increase in membership renewals.

Table 1. Fiscal Year 2006 Accounting

INCOME		Working Fund	Life Fund
Dues		\$29,225.00	
Student 2005	860.00		
Student 2006	2,160.00		
Student 2007	110.00		
Regular 2005	665.00		
Regular 2006	16,170.00		
Regular 2007	665.00		
Family 2005	40.00		
Family 2006	1,740.00		
Institution 2005	75.00		
Institution 2006	6,650.00		
Institution 2007	450.00		
Life Membership	500.00		
	29,225.00		
Life Funds Interest, Dividends, Capital Gains			17,982.98
Merrill Lynch EMA Interest/Dividends		1,992.93	
SA Journal Ad		250.00	
Royalties		440.02	
Mailing List Rental		74.90	
Maris Memorial Contributions		50.00	
Donations		50.00	
Total Income		32,082.85	
EXPENDITURES			
Treasury Office Expenses		804.38	
Dues Renewals Duplication and Postage	740.62		
Misc. Postage	63.76		
Publications		27,048.78	
SA Journal Printing	20,037.82		
SA Journal Printing Reprints	1,006.89		
Journal Editor's Expenses	1,000.00		
Editorial Services	2,403.00		
Newsletter Editor's Expense	2,601.07		
Merrill Lynch EMA Annual Fee		150.00	
Corporate Filing Fee		40.00	
2005	20.00		
2006	20.00		
CPA Financial Statement		1,790.00	
Outreach Grant Award		2,000.00	
Web Hosting		59.40	
SEAC 06 Startup Funding		1,000.00	
Ballot Mailings and Postage		684.92	
Life Fund Vanguard Account		500.00	
Total Expenditure		34,007.48	
Net Income		(\$1,994.63)	17,982.98

Regrettably, there were 159 dues-paying members in 2005 that did not renew for 2006. However, this loss was buffered by 96 new memberships in 2006 (including 56 Student, 34 Regular, 2 Family, and 3 Institution) coupled with 79 memberships that had lapsed in 2005 but were renewed in 2006.

In sum, the Family and Institutional membership renewals continued at about the same levels with last year's numbers, however, it would be good to see Institutional membership increase. So, I do urge all SEAC members at University

and Research Institutions to be sure your facility subscribes to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Regular memberships are down slightly from last year's renewals, and even though student memberships did recover from last year's slump let's continue putting pressure on our student colleagues to become members at the very reasonable rate of \$15.00 annually.

Table 2. Membership

	FY'06	FY'05	FY'04	FY'03	FY'02
Student	152	147	155	126	157
Regular	502	515	484	515	512
Family	44	44	35	42	36
Life	142	141	141	141	126
Family Life	31	32	32	31	30
Institution	89	85	89	86	97
Complimentary	23	22	23	22	23
Total	983	986	959	963	981

Table 3. Projected Fiscal year 2007 Budget

INCOME		Working Fund
Dues		\$29,100.00
Student 2007	2,325.00	
Regular 2007	18,025.00	
Family 2007	2,000.00	
Institution 2007	6,750.00	
Merrill Lynch EMA Interest/Dividends		1,500.00
SA Journal Ad		250.00
Royalties		350.00
Mailing List Rental		150.00
Total Income		31,350.00
EXPENDITURES		
Treasury Office Expenses		600.00
Publications		25,750.00
SA Journal Printing	21,000.00	
SA Journal Reprints	1,000.00	
Journal Editor's Expenses	2,250.00	
Newsletter Editor's Expenses	1,500.00	
Merrill Lynch EMA Annual Fee		150.00
Corporate Filing Fee		20.00
CPA Tax Filing		1,790.00
Outreach Grant Award		2,000.00
Web Hosting		60.00
Ballot Mailings and Postage		600.00
Total Expenditure		30,970.00
Net Income		380.00

Paul Welch presented the Investment and Finance Committee report:

The table below shows where the Life Fund accounts stand as of the close of business on Oct 31, 2006. The total is \$109,899.41, up from \$91,916.43 at the end of Oct 2005. There was one new Life Member payment (\$500) during this fiscal year, so \$17,482.98 of the \$17,982.98 increase is earnings on investment (19.0% earning on investment).

The International Growth and REIT Index accounts are both above their target allocations, and the Index 500 account is well below its target. The three rightmost columns show the effect of moving money from International Growth and REIT Index into Index 500, to bring these three accounts closer to their targets. The Committee unanimously recommends this rebalancing move. (As always, the reasons for rebalancing are to prevent one market sector's recent success from distorting our overall mix of investments, and to move money from assets that may have become overvalued to assets that may be undervalued. In essence, rebalancing guarantees that over the long run we sell high and buy low.)

Table 4. SEAC Life Fund Investments

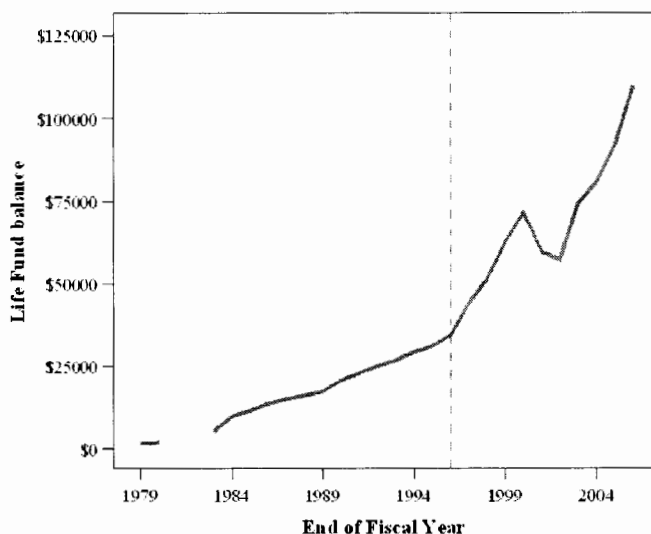
	Fund Totals	% of Inv	Target	Change	Proposed	New %
Index 500	\$62,851.90	58.70%	62.00%	3000	\$65,851.90	61.50%
IntlGrowth	14,186.94	13.30%	12.00%	-1000	\$13,186.94	12.30%
SmallCap	12,966.32	12.10%	12.00%	0	12,996.32	12.10%
HlthCare	8,531.00	8%	8%	0	8,531.00	8%
REIT Ind	8,502.55	7.90%	6%	-2000	6,502.55	6.10%
Subtotal	\$107,038.72	100.00%			107,038.72	
MonMkt	\$2,860.69					
TOTAL	\$109,899.41					

Report on SEAC's Life Fund investments after 10 years

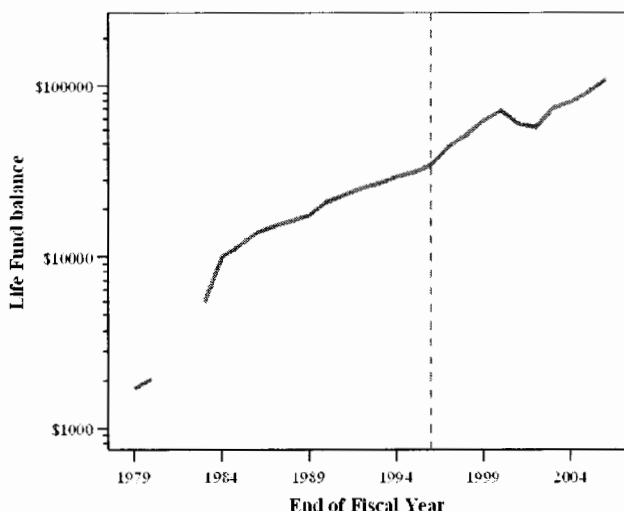
In 1978 or early 1979, then-President Charles McNutt asked Stephen Williams to find out how many SEAC members might be interested in paying a lump sum to become lifetime members of the Conference (Charles McNutt, pers. comm. 12 Nov 2007). The minutes of the Business Meeting of the 1979 SEAC meeting in Atlanta contain the following item: "Stephen Williams reported on the lifetime membership drive... Seventeen positive responses have been received for life memberships (\$100)... He reported that life memberships were open to all members and that the dues from such memberships would be placed in a separate membership income generating account" (SEAC Newsletter 22:2). At the end of FY 2007 there were 173 Life and Family Life memberships and the Life Fund balance at the end of October was \$109,900.

At first, Life Fund money was held in certificates of deposit and money-market accounts. Back in 1985, Jim Price had the Fund in CDs earning between 9.95 – 13%. By the early 90s interest rates had cooled to around 5-6% but the stock market was booming. In 1995 Al Goodyear proposed to the Board that SEAC invest the Life Fund in mutual funds. An Investment and Finance Committee was formed to investigate this idea, and in the spring of 1996 the Board approved a plan to invest the money in a portfolio of stock mutual funds. We are now 10 years into this investment program, a good time to "take stock" in how it has performed. The Life Fund balance since 1979 is shown in the graph below (the Newsletters do not report Fund balances for

FY81 and FY82). The vertical line marks the beginning of the investment program in 1996.



The previous graph exaggerates the difference in growth rates before and after 1996. Because of compound interest, the line representing the balance curves upward even when the rate of growth remains constant. For this reason, performance of investments is more appropriately graphed on a semi-log scale. On such a graph, a fixed rate of growth yields a straight line; any change in the rate of growth results in a change in the slope of the line. The semi-log graph below gives a more appropriate picture of our investment performance. In the decade before 1997 the Life Fund money market and CD accounts were earning around 5-6% interest per year. Since the investment program began, our investments have earned an average of 9.98% per year, while interest rates in recent years have been 2% or lower. The 9.98% figure is only the return on investment, and does not include each year's new Life member payments as part of the year's growth (including new Life member payments, the Life Fund balance has grown 13.1% per year on average for 1997-2006, vs. 10.4% per year for the previous decade).



These figures show that despite the stock market downturn in 2001 and 2002, the Life Fund investment program has been successful, and SEAC is making good money from our Life memberships. With 173 Life memberships, the \$17,483 return this year means SEAC earned \$101 from each Life membership this year rather than the \$35 of Regular dues they might otherwise have paid.

At the time the SEAC Board initiated the investment program, several Board members expressed the sentiment that we should invest the money for 20 years and see what happened. We are half way through that 20-year period, and so far what has happened is that the Fund has more than tripled in size, from \$34,577 to \$109,899. Let's hope we do as well in the next decade.

Editor's Report. T.R. Kidder, on behalf of himself and co-Editor Gayle Fritz, presented Editor's Report:

We are pleased to report that Southeastern Archaeology is doing well. Our job has been made easy by the work of the previous editor, Lynne Sullivan who has been a source of much needed (and greatly appreciated) advice. We have received 35 submissions so far in 2006. We have developed procedures for our co-editorship and have, with a few glitches, been processing manuscripts in a relatively timely fashion. Below we discuss Volume 25 (2006) and future volumes. We are pleased with the rate of submissions and hope to see the number of manuscripts received stay steady or increase.

To facilitate processing of manuscripts and shepherding of issues to press the co-editors are dividing the work. Each of us will take responsibility for production of one issue a year (starting with TRK for volume 25(1), summer 2006). As articles arrive they are assigned to one or the other editor in sequence. That individual is responsible for securing reviewers and supervising the review process. We discuss the reviews and agree about how each article will be handled before the author is notified of the status. Our effort is aided by the work of Laura Erhet (spring 2006) and Jean Song (2006-2007), our "assistant" editors and who help us keep track of the surprisingly large amount of paperwork associated with each article.

Volume 25 (1) was published on October 10, 2006. This issue contained nine articles plus 12 book reviews and is 151 pages long. The process for getting this issue to press has taken longer than expected. Some of the delay was the consequence of the editor being on vacation and in the field during parts of June and July and part is due to Allen Press' summer schedule. Lynne Sullivan indicated a total schedule of approximately 12 weeks from submission to the copyeditor to final printing. The articles went to the copy editor in late

April and the final, revised proofs were returned to Allen Press on September 21. The "real" schedule at present is more like 15-17 weeks from start to finish (printing). Allen Press is now saying "Usually, it just seems to take about 3 months from the time we receive a manuscript from the editor until the journal actually mails." To accommodate the Allen Press schedule we will be moving our summer issue production schedule up by a month and a half.

Volume 25 (2) is guest-edited by Tom Emerson and devoted to six overviews, syntheses, and other contributions of ITARP work in the greater American Bottom region of Illinois. It was invited by Lynne Sullivan years ago, and has taken longer than expected to reach the near-publication stage. The issue also includes seven book reviews. These papers have been submitted to the copyeditor and should be ready to go to the press by early December with publication targeted for February.

This volume will probably be ca. 100 ms pages (30-40 journal pages) longer than the average volume of Southeastern Archaeology. Tom Emerson has agreed to provide limited subvention to cover additional costs.

We currently have seven articles already accepted for publication in volume 26(1) with two more pending editorial assessment after a second round of review.

Number of Articles Received in 2006 (as of 11/5/2006): 35

Articles Accepted (for 2006 submissions ONLY): 7
Articles reviewed w/ "Revise & Resubmit" recommendation: 9
Articles under review: 11
Articles pending review: 4
Articles rejected: 4

Based on our current numbers, the rejection rate for manuscripts that have been reviewed or are under review for 2006 submissions ONLY is 13%. This number isn't realistic, however, because we still have 11 manuscripts "under review." Furthermore, four articles that were returned to the author as "revise and resubmit" have not been returned after six months. While it is possible these will eventually be resubmitted it suggests a rejection rate of 26%, but again this number is probably not a reflection of the real rate. If we limit ourselves to only completed reviews (at least one review cycle) the rejection rate is 40% (8 manuscripts rejected or not returned after six months out of 20 reviewed). We believe this number is likely to be close to our real rate and reflects roughly the same percentage reported by Lynne Sullivan for her tenure.

The Book Review Editor received 12 book reviews for the summer issue (Volume 25(1)) and 7 for the winter issue. Thanks to Rob Moon, the SEAC web site contains an updated list of books available for review. Two issues of the Newsletter (Volume 48, Nos. 1 & 2) were published in April and November. The SEAC web site is currently visited by over 10,000 persons per year.

The pace of submissions is, we believe, encouraging and we appreciate the efforts of authors and reviewers alike. Our biggest obstacle to a more timely turnaround is reviewer response time, which ranges from remarkably rapid to incredibly slow. We would also like to encourage authors to be attentive to the submission guidelines, which will speed the review process. We have asked that manuscripts be accompanied by a digital format so that we can more readily send out reviews. At present more than 50% of reviewers are accepting the documents in digital format.

The editors are very grateful for the assistance from the Associate Editors, Renee Walker (Book Reviews), Rob Moon (Newsletter), and Eugene Futato (Sales). We also want to acknowledge the support of the Department of Anthropology, Washington University in St. Louis. The Department is assuming all costs for running the editorial office and is also providing funds for a work study student every semester.

Reports of Standing Committees

Public Outreach Committee. Chair Mary Kwas presented the following report from the Public Outreach Committee:

SEAC grant cycle: The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, in order to promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast, supports a program of small grants to finance public outreach projects. SEAC will provide an annual grant, not to exceed \$2,000 per year, to an applicant through a competitive application process.

2006 grant cycle: There were four applicants, all very deserving. The grant was awarded to the Marksville site museum for redoing their exhibits.

Current status of Marksville Project, from Chip McGimsey: The 2006 Public Education committee grant to the Louisiana Southwest Regional Archaeologist and the Louisiana Office of State Parks is being used to update the exhibits at the Marksville State Historic Site Museum. A total of 10 new exhibits have been created with the SEAC grant funds, which included: three exhibits focusing on the new paintings of the site created by artist Martin Pate, one exhibit illustrating the astronomical and mathematical principles used in structuring the site plan, one exhibit examining

the WPA-era archaeology in the state, and the one exhibit introducing the State's new Mound Heritage Driving Trail across northeastern Louisiana.

In addition, the staff took the opportunity to completely reorganize the exhibit sequence at the museum, revising or editing 13 other exhibits with text or new figures. Out of a total of 30 exhibits, the SEAC funds helped to create or revise 23 exhibits. The final touches on the exhibits are expected to be completed by Thanksgiving.

2007 grant cycle: The grant cycle for 2007 is now open. Information on the grant can be found on the back cover of the SEAC journal, and detailed grant guidelines and application form are found on the SEAC web site. Deadline for submission is December 1. This is not a postmarked deadline; it means your application must reach Mary by December 1. Sending it by email is preferred.

Student Affairs Committee. Theresa McReynolds presented the Student Affairs Committee report:

The Student Affairs Committee launched an updated student website in July 2006. The website is hosted by the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma and is administered by David Cranford.

The Committee organized a student workshop for the 2006 Annual Meeting. The workshop was entitled "Developing and Delivering Effective Presentations: Tips for Papers, Posters, and PowerPoint" and included five discussants. Approximately 30 undergraduate and graduate students attended the two-hour workshop. Notes from the workshop will be posted to the student website.

A Student Reception followed the workshop and was very well attended by students and invited professionals. The Student Affairs Committee thanks Mary Beth Trubitt for coordinating the reception and soliciting donations to cover the costs. We also thank the following organizations for sponsoring the reception: Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Memphis, Tennessee); PBS&J (Austin, Texas); S.P.E.A.R.S, Inc. (West Fork, Arkansas); Weaver & Associates, L.L.C. (Memphis, Tennessee); and SEAC.

The Student Affairs Committee has already begun discussing ideas for student events at the 2007 Annual Meeting in Knoxville. We hope to introduce lunchtime roundtables in an attempt to avoid conflicts between student events and concurrent sessions. We will also continue to focus on increasing student membership, with particular emphasis on recruiting undergraduate students.

NEW BUSINESS

Annual Meetings

Current Meeting. Mary Beth Trubitt, on behalf of co-organizers Claudine Payne and Julie Markin, reported that we have 476 registrants as of today. She thanked Rob Moon for his expertise with SPORG and his help with the website; Deborah Sabo who designed the Bulletin and Program and arranged for its printing; Judy Knight who coordinated the bookroom; all the volunteers who worked at the various meeting events, including Registration and paper sessions; the Arkansas Archeological Survey for providing staff time; the Old State House Museum and Bill Gatewood for co-hosting the Wednesday reception; Archaeological and Environmental Consultants, Panamerican Consultants, PB&J, SPEARS, Weaver and Associates, and Coastal Environments for donations toward refreshments at coffee breaks and the various events; Toltec Archeological State Park and the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism for co-hosting the Saturday barbecue; Velva French and the staff of the Doubletree Hotel; AV Arkansas for help with the equipment; and Dave Russell and the staff of the Robinson Center.

2007 Meeting in Knoxville. Boyce Driskell invited the membership to Knoxville for the 2007 meeting. Judy Sichler and Kandy Hollenbach will handle registration, Scott Hammerstedt will take care of arrangements for the bookroom and posters, David Anderson and Sarah Sherwood will handle the program, and Gerald Schroedl will help with Saturday entertainment. The meeting will be held in the Convention Center which is adjacent to the World's Fair Park. The conference hotel will be the adjacent Holiday Inn Select, and there are other hotels nearby.

Future Meetings. President O'Hear reported that efforts are underway to find a venue for the 2008 and later meetings.

Resolutions

Ken Sassaman read the following resolution: Whereas the 63rd annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference has been an unqualified success for furthering our mutual interest in pursuing knowledge and nurturing friendship; and Whereas, conference organizers Claudine Payne, Mary Beth Trubitt, and Julie Markin, with the help of Rob Moon and Deb Sabo have provided for this opportunity through unselfish effort and professionalism; and Whereas their institutional support base at the Arkansas Archeological Survey, its Director, Tom Green, and state archeologist, Ann Early, as well as volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society, University of Arkansas-

Fayetteville, University of Arkansas-Little Rock, and Hendrix College, along with staff of Toltec Archeological Park, and the Old Statehouse Museum, Bill Gatewood, Director, have supplied the support and goodwill to make all this possible; Be it Hereby Resolved that the Southeastern Archeological Conference extends its deepest gratitude to the organizers, institutional supporters, and volunteers, and congratulates all for a job well done.

Maureen Meyers read the following resolution: Whereas Gerald Schroedl has rendered a valuable service to SEAC as Executive Officer II, and whereas Gerald has rendered his duties with utmost distinction and competence, be it therefore resolved that SEAC extends gratitude to Gerald and thanks him for his service.

Gayle Fritz read the following resolution: Whereas, Claudine Payne has served for three years as Secretary of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, accurately and faithfully recording the minutes of two rowdy Executive Committee meetings for each of those years; and Whereas she has also recorded the proceedings of a more decorous annual business meeting; and Whereas, she performed numerous other duties, including the mailing of ballots and tallying of votes always without outcries or charges of miscounts, graft, kickbacks, or nepotism; Therefore, be it resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference thank Claudine for her gracious and excellent performance of a crucial job for our society.

David Anderson read the following resolution: Whereas John O'Hear served SEAC faithfully for two years as President-elect, and two more years as President, and whereas these duties coincided with his role in helping arrange the great "casino" meeting in Biloxi, among a great many other duties; Therefore, now let it be resolved, that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extend their heartfelt thanks to John, for all he has done for SEAC, as President, and down through the years.

Rebecca Saunders, on behalf of herself and Nancy Hawkins, read the following resolution: Whereas we are saddened by the premature death of Tom Eubanks from pancreatic cancer, we would like to read the following remarks into the record:

Beginning as an undergraduate and ending too soon at the age of 57, Thomas Hales Eubanks devoted a lifetime to "the practice of archaeology," in the most encompassing definition of that endeavor. From his first professional job in the Office of the State Archaeologist of Georgia, from 1973 to 1980, through his endeavors in Tobago, where he studied sugar cultivation for his dissertation (and became founding director for the Tobago Archaeological Program),

to his tenure as State Archaeologist of Louisiana, Tom brought a calm but resolute competence. Navigating his way through local, state, and tribal politics, Tom established an exceptional working relationship among politicians, preservationists, archaeologists, and Native Americans in the state. His successful collaborations with the tribes were particularly important to him. His integrity and commitment to consultation is recognized in the awards he received from the Native American Historical Initiative, the United South and Eastern Tribes, the Chitimacha Tribal Council, and the Caddo Nation.

Tom's professional life was one of service and a dedication to both research and public outreach. In 2003, he was elected president of the National Association of State Archaeologists, a post he held until his death. Tom's legacy in Louisiana includes the stabilization and expansion of the Regional Archaeology program, which has produced nationally and internationally recognized research, and the creation of the Ancient Mounds Heritage Trail, which ties together some 40 mound sites in a driving trail throughout northeast Louisiana. The legacy of his leadership remains in the bonds he established between the disparate groups with which he worked. Don't let us break them.

Therefore, be it resolved that we will remember Tom and his particular genius as a diplomat, a listener, and a leader by consensus – in every respect a gentleman and a scholar.

Gayle Fritz, on behalf of Jenna Tedrick Kuttruff, read the following resolution: The members of this Conference mourn the passing on September 6 of Marie Scott Standifer, a long-time member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Born in Michigan in 1931, Marie received her BS in horticulture from Michigan State University in 1953 and her MS in Botany from the University of Wisconsin in 1955. She worked as a plant anatomist for the USDA from 1954 to 1959 while taking courses for a PhD in plant pathology. She completed all course work and research for the degree, but left in 1959 before taking her comprehensive exams. She married Leon Standifer in 1957. Leon and Marie lived and worked in both Liberia and Malaysia over the years. They moved to Louisiana in 1961 when Leon took a position at Louisiana State University. In 1982, after her children were in college, Marie enrolled in graduate courses in archaeology at Louisiana State University and began her work as an archaeobotanist.

As a plant anatomist and archaeobotanist, Marie became extremely knowledgeable about the use of plants by indigenous Americans. At first she focused her research on plants used as foodstuffs. In 1988, she brought the cordage that had been recovered from Bayou Jasmine, Louisiana, to the attention of Jenna Kuttruff, a newly arrived textile

specialist at LSU, and their collaborative work added a new focus to Marie's work, that of plants used as textile fibers. Unfortunately, the identification of the plant used to produce the Bayou Jasmine cordage eluded her even though she searched relentlessly for many years. Over the years, Marie studied the plant fibers used in textile remains from many states throughout the Eastern US. Marie was an excellent researcher. She was particularly thorough in her literature searches and always shared information about textiles that she found as she searched through her sources for information on plants. Her research interests included the identification of archaeological textile fibers, identification of archaeological root and tuber remains, Native American food plants, prehistoric subsistence and agriculture, and Lower Mississippi Valley prehistory. Marie amassed a large personal comparative collection of Louisiana vegetation that included more than 866 specimens.

Marie was a social activist and believer in public service. She shared her knowledge with anyone who was interested and regularly presented public programs such as those to school children at the Marksville site, to Girl Scouts and Girl Scout leaders, and at various public activities such as Archaeology Week and Earth Day. Marie's enthusiasm for learning about the past brought joy and understanding, not only to her but to others with whom she shared her knowledge. She and her husband Leon donated a historic site that was situated on their property to the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy so that it would be preserved for posterity. Marie's contributions to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the Louisiana Archaeological Society and the Louisiana Archaeological Conservancy have been many. SEAC members have been able to benefit from her knowledge and expertise and enjoy her true gusto for life.

Ken Sassaman read the following resolution: Whereas Glen T. Hanson was a 12-year archaeologist of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, head of its Research Division for several years, and founding Director of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program; and Whereas he was the Program Chair of the 1988 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Charleston, South Carolina; Be it hereby resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its sympathy to Glen's family and friends on his untimely passing earlier this year.

Nancy White read the following resolution: Yulee Lazarus died right before Christmas in 2005. Yulee had been an avocational archaeologist turned professional in Fort Walton Beach, northwest Florida. With her husband Bill, she began archaeology as a second career in the early 1950s, working with professionals such as Charles Fairbanks, to bring the incredibly rich archaeological heritage of

northwest Florida to both professionals and the public. They salvaged endangered sites such as the Middle Woodland Buck mound, with its famous polychrome hunchbacked urn. And they published their data. After Bill's death in 1965, Yulee continued the work tirelessly, getting the city to back a public museum. Her vision created one of the best small museums in the country, built right next to the Fort Walton temple mound on the main highway 98. It opened in 1972, and she was the first director, until her retirement in 1985. The Indian Temple Mound Museum was the first museum in Florida to be owned and operated by a city municipality. Yulee continued publishing and research while also promoting archaeological tourism and engaging the public in excavation and lab work. She was an enthusiastic participant in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, and she warmly welcomed researchers to her collections and helped launch the careers of several now-prominent professionals. Many southeastern archaeologists remember, as green students or grizzled old-timers, finding in Yulee's shop copies of classic publications, such as originals of C.B. Moore's works, or in the museum collections fascinating and unusual artifacts, as well as her patient kindness in facilitating research with these collections. In 1986, when the Florida Anthropological Society instituted an award for accomplishment in archaeology by an avocational researcher and excellence in working with the public, they named it after Bill Lazarus, and made Yulee the first recipient of this award, though by then she was a professional.

Thus, whereas Yulee Lazarus contributed so much to Florida and southeastern archaeology, be it resolved that the members and officers of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference acknowledge her wonderful work in research, museology, and public education, and extend their sincere condolences to her family, friends, colleagues, and loved ones for their loss.

Awards

C.B. Moore Award. On behalf of the Lower Mississippi Survey, T.R. Kidder presented the 2006 C.B. Moore Award, presented annually to a Distinguished Younger Scholar in Southern Studies, to Robin Beck of the University of Oklahoma.

Student Paper Award. Ken Sassaman reported that the 2006 SEAC first place Student Paper Prize amounted to 281 volumes, 4 artifact replicas, 1 finger-woven scarf, and a tuition waiver for National Park Service training workshops. The estimated value of the prize is \$6,300.70. SEAC extends its gratitude to the 39 individuals and organizations who donated items; we are grateful for their continuing support of the Student Paper Competition.

Renee Walker announced the winners of the Student Paper Competition, thanking all 15 entrants for their submissions. She also thanked committee members Rich Weinstein and Marvin Smith for reading all the papers. This year, we have both a first and a second place winner. The second place prize is a lifetime membership in SEAC and back issues of *Southeastern Archaeology*. Second place goes to Adam Schieffer of the University of South Florida for *What's Cookin'?* European Influence on Cherokee Subsistence at Coweeta Creek during the Qualla Phase (A.D. 1300-1908). And first place goes to Mary Beth Fitts of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for *People of the River, People of the Trail: Mapping Catawba Coalescence*.

SEAC Lifetime Achievement Award. David Hally, chair of the Lifetime Achievement Committee (other members are Ian Brown and Bill Marquardt), announced that the Executive Committee has voted to give SEAC's 2006 Lifetime Achievement Award to Hester Davis.

Rochelle Marrinan, Lynne Sullivan, and Nancy White made the following remarks in honor of Hester:

This award is for a senior archaeologist, to recognize excellence in the study of Southeastern archaeology. Hester Davis has, of course, gone far beyond that, to become an international figure. Her career has been documented often – we have called her a LEGEND in public archaeology, and most recently she was profiled in *American Archaeology* magazine last year and called A National Treasure.

Hester Ashmead Davis is from old New England families; one ancestor was Lucretia Mott, the famous Quaker abolitionist. Hester grew up on a Massachusetts apple farm in the summer and in Winter Park, Florida during the winter, where her father taught natural history at Rollins College and directed a small museum. Her older brother, Mott Davis, was already digging in the Southwest with Harvard, with sister Penny as the field artist, when Hester became interested in archaeology. As an undergraduate history major at Rollins, Hester saw the famous 1949 conference on "the Florida Indian and His Neighbors," meeting John Griffin, James B. Griffin, and Gordon Willey. Later she did fieldwork in the Southwest for Bob McGimsey, J.O. Brew, and Watson Smith. There followed many other adventures in archaeology and ethnographic and applied work, including earning an M.A. in social and technical assistance from Haverford College and another M.A. in anthropology from the University of North Carolina with work on Cherokee Indians (she paid student Lewis Binford \$25 to draw the map for her thesis). Hester cheerfully ignored limitations foisted upon women in those days, and was once on a field project as both cook and photographer.

In 1959, Hester was hired by McGimsey, who was by then at the University of Arkansas. There she was (and still is) involved in teaching, museum work, field and lab work, and interaction with the public, including schoolkids, Native Americans, collectors, legislators, politicians, administrators. She is known for her efforts with avocationalists in the Arkansas Archaeological Society, whom she called the “secret weapon” for site preservation. Especially important was the campaign with McGimsey to establish a formal archaeological program for the state. This immense political, social, financial, educational, and research task was accomplished by 1967, when the Arkansas Archeological Survey was created. Hester became the first Arkansas State Archaeologist in that year and held this post until her retirement in 1999.

Hester labored tirelessly to help create what we now know as public archaeology. Some of this began with the realization that federal land-leveling projects going on in the lower Mississippi Valley in the 1960s were destroying sites. Hester helped organize conferences of archaeologists working there as well as the national campaign that led to the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974. She coauthored the booklet *Stewards of the Past* in 1970 that helped raise archaeologists’ political awareness, and wrote the famous 1971 article “Is There a Future for the Past” for *Archaeology* magazine, making that a household phrase.

Hester was instrumental in everything from the creation of the Society (now Register) of Professional Archaeologists to organizing public archaeology forums in international contexts. She won numerous awards, from SOPA, the SAA, and elsewhere, as well as honorary degrees. Her presidential appointment by Bill Clinton to the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, which advises the United States Information Agency on antiquities imports, means that she is now addressed as “the Honorable Hester A. Davis.” She has served SEAC in many official and non-official capacities over the decades, including a term as president in 1997-98. She’s always very supportive of younger colleagues and has assisted many southeastern archaeologists in their early professional lives. She is famous for her love of tedious lab work, her quilting and other craft skills, her electric shovel, and her maintenance of a slight New England accent after so many decades in the South!

Hester continues to serve both the Arkansas Archeological Survey and Society in many capacities, even with other “retirement” tasks such as writing on the history of archaeology, including, of all monumental things, her current project on the history of Cultural Resources Management. At this meeting in Arkansas, near the western frontier of the Southeast, where archaeological cultures show evidence of continental interaction, we think it fitting to honor the Honorable Hester A. Davis for her work not

only in southeastern archaeology but also in establishing local, national and international networks in archaeological research, public education, advocacy, and preservation.

Other New Business

Hester Davis held a drawing to give out prizes provided by the company Marshalltown, Inc. for the purpose of raising money for Arkansas Archeology month. Approximately \$850 was raised. Prizes were given to Scott Bierly, Steven Kidd, Guy Weaver, and Meeks Etchison.

Claudine Payne noted that 72% of this year’s papers and most of the posters were submitted online. Online submission makes the program chair’s job much more efficient, and she recommended that SEAC, over the next few years, move to online submission of paper, poster, and symposium proposals. She encouraged those who were not familiar with the process to begin learning it and noted that online submission, while appearing intimidating, is actually pretty easy and is also very forgiving (any mistakes can easily be corrected by notifying the program chair).

President O’Hear turned the meeting over to incoming President Ken Sassaman.

There being no other new business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:53 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Claudine Payne, Secretary



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