



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

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Edited by Gregory A. Waselkov, Center for Archaeological Studies,
HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002

SEAC NEWS

SEAC 1999

The 56th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held in Pensacola, Florida, November 10 - 14, 1999 at the Pensacola Grand Hotel. The program will include over 290 papers (a new record!) on pre-Columbian and historic archaeology in the Southeast. Paper sessions will begin on Thursday morning and end Saturday noon.

Plenary speaker David Freidel will speak on Maya iconography and archaeology Friday afternoon, and Kent Riley will follow with an invited symposium and panel discussion on Southeastern iconography Saturday morning.

Other symposia will cover topics such as hunter-gatherer complexity and mound building; Mississippian fortifications and warfare; Mississippian peripheries; Cherokee archaeology at Coweeta Creek; African-American archaeology in the lower Mississippi Valley; terrestrial and nautical historic archaeology in Pensacola; and the histories of Southeastern archaeology, as well as many others.

Special events will include a reception at the new University of West Florida Archaeology Institute building on Thursday evening. Special guests will include senior women of SEAC. Great Spirits of SEAC will also take place at this reception. The SEAC Business Meeting will be early Friday evening, right after the Plenary Session. The SEAC Dance will be held Friday night. A special program for the public will be offered on Saturday afternoon at the conference hotel. Friday afternoon will also be a time for self-guided tours of Historic Pensacola, including the Colonial Archaeological Trail, as well as museums, the Presidio Santa María de Galve (partially reconstructed at the Naval Air Station-Pensacola), and the Fort Walton Beach Indian Mounds Museum. Saturday evening we plan to offer a fish fry at Historic Pensacola for those of you who will spend Saturday night in the city.

See the SEAC website for details on hotel and meeting registration. For other information, contact Elizabeth D. Benchley, Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida, Pensacola, FL 32514; Phone: 850-474-3015; Fax: 850-474-2764; <ebenchle@uwf.edu>.

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Newsletter Editor's Note

Jeffrey L. Hantman has accepted my invitation to become the next SEAC associate editor for the Newsletter, effective immediately after the 1999 annual meeting. I encourage all members to send news, announcements, comments, and research notes to Jeff at the University of Virginia, Department of Anthropology, Brooks Hall 205, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903; Phone: 804-924-3953; Fax 804-924-1350; e-mail: <jlh3x@virginia.edu>.

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SEAC Officers' Reports

Secretary's Annual Report

(by Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary)

MINUTES OF THE 1999 SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MID-YEAR MEETING

The 1999 mid-year meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Vernon J. Knight, Jr., at 6:12 PM, March 25, 1999, at the Hilton Towers in Chicago, Illinois. In attendance were Elizabeth Benchley, Judith A. Bense, Eugene M. Futato, Patricia Galloway, Richard W. Jefferies, Adam King, Jennifer King, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Kenneth E. Sassaman, John F. Scarry, and Lynne P. Sullivan.

Reports of Officers

Secretary Ken Sassaman noted that the minutes of the 1998 SEAC Year-End Meeting would be published shortly in the April 1999 issues of the *Newsletter*. Approval of those minutes was tabled until all executives had a chance to read them.

Treasurer John Scarry presented the Treasurer's Report. A second notice for 1999 dues will be issued shortly. Five new life members have joined SEAC since the 1998 meeting, along with twenty-four new regular members and fifteen new student members. Membership at the close of 1998 totaled 1,013. John reported on the healthy state of SEAC finances, providing figures on receipts and debits that will be reported in full in the year-end report.

Dick Jefferies moved to accept the Treasurer's report. The motion was seconded by Judy Bense and approved unanimously.

Editor Bob Mainfort reported via email that volume 17(2) of *Southeastern Archaeology* was mailed to the membership shortly after Christmas. Production of volume 18(1) is progressing satisfactorily; length should be around ninety pages. As yet, no papers have been accepted for volume 18(2). Since the November meeting, Bob received eleven submissions for the journal. Of these, three have been accepted, two were rejected (with requests to resubmit), and the remainder are being reviewed. The submission rate is much higher than the same period last year. This partially offsets the disappointingly small number of papers submitted during 1998, but it is troublesome that volume 18(2) is a blank slate. Bob again reminded board members to encourage their colleagues to submit their work to *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Bob submitted a copy of *Southeastern Archaeology* to the Institute for Scientific Information and remains hopeful that the journal will be accepted for coverage by the *Social Science Citation Index*. At the request of President Jim Knight, Deborah Weddle (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Bob are developing a "chat room" for SEAC officers as part of the web page. This has proven to be a bit more difficult than foreseen, primarily due to the small number of individuals who will be permitted access, as well as password security. Nonetheless, Bob and Deborah are confident that they will have this service on-line in the not-too-distant future. A motion to accept the Editor's report was offered by John Scarry, seconded by Ken Sassaman, and approved unanimously.

Old Business:

Native American Liaison Committee

At the request of the SEAC Executive Board, the Native American Liaison Committee consisting of Pat Galloway (chair), Hester Davis, Dick Jefferies, John O'Hear, Tim Perttula, and Michelle Schohn, prepared a draft proposal to conduct interviews with leaders of southeastern Native American tribes. The purpose of the initiative is to foster understanding between archaeologists of SEAC and the Native American tribal groups they study. The draft proposal included ideas about interview topics and protocol, who should be interviewed, who should do the interviews, and budgetary concerns. After some discussion about logistics and long-term goals, Ken Sassaman moved that a subcommittee consisting of Pat Galloway, Tim Perttula, and John O'Hear be formed to initiate a pilot phase of interviews. John Scarry seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. Dick Jefferies put forth a second motion to authorize up to \$2,000.00 of SEAC funds to finance three interviews. The motion was seconded by Judy Bense and unanimously approved by the executive board.

President Jim Knight updated everyone on the solicitation of membership to southeastern Native

American tribes. This initiative follows from a motion passed last year to offer complimentary institutional SEAC membership to each federally recognized tribe that originally resided in the Southeast. Offers were extended through formal letters from Jim. Through March 16, 1999, letters of acceptance were received from five tribes: the Cherokee Nation (Tahlequah, OK), Eastern Band of the Cherokee (Cherokee, NC), Seminole Tribe of Florida (Hollywood, FL), Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (Seneca, MO), Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma (Shawnee, OK), and the Chickasaw Nation (Ada, OK).

Public Outreach Award

Chair of the 1999 Public Outreach Award, Judy Bense, sought advice from the executive board about effective means of announcing the award. Those with experience agreed that local networking was most effective, as the award generally goes to an individual or agency in proximity to the annual meeting venue.

Annual Meetings

Local Arrangements Chair Judy Bense and Program Chair Elizabeth Benchley provided an update on plans for this year's SEAC meeting in Pensacola, November 10-14, 1999. Judy reported that the meeting hotel, the Pensacola Hilton, was undergoing repairs following last year's hurricane, but would be open in plenty of time for the annual meeting. The keynote speaker this year will be David Freidel, who will speak on Maya iconography. Plans are also underway for a follow-up session on Southeastern iconography.

T.R. Kidder reported via email that negotiations for a 2000 SEAC meeting in New Orleans had deteriorated due to excessive costs. The only hotel that came close to matching our requirements was Le Meridien. Since November 1998, when T.R. reported a single room rate of \$133.00/night, Le Meridien increased the rate by \$12.00/night. After taxes, a double-occupancy room would cost nearly \$185.00 per night; parking, an additional \$16/night. Proposed costs for food services and book room tables were likewise high. After sorrowful discussion the SEAC executive board agreed that New Orleans had become cost prohibitive. Alternative venues were considered. Adam King and Jennifer King had looked into Savannah and found it as costly as New Orleans. Ken Sassaman noted that the Hyatt Regency in Greenville, South Carolina was eager to have SEAC return there for another meeting. Given the short timeframe, Adam and Jennifer agreed to contact the Hyatt Regency immediately to see if they could accommodate us in early November 2000. Brief discussion followed on possible venues for SEAC in 2001. Lynne Sullivan offered to explore the options for Memphis.

Hearing no response to a call for new business, President Jim Knight adjourned the meeting at 7:25 PM.

Respectively submitted,

Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary

Treasurer's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1998

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(by Paul D. Welch, former SEAC Treasurer)

The year-end accounts for fiscal year 1998, which had not been reviewed by our CPA in time for publication in the *Spring Newsletter*, now have been reviewed and are published below.

Statement of Financial Position for the years ended October 31, 1997 and 1998

ASSETS	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Current Assets		
Cash (checking, money market, near-term CDs)	13,225	19,677
Investments (stock mutual funds, CDs, Treasury strips)	102,417	108,964
Interest receivable	1,469	1,443
Inventory (at cost)	<u>17,110</u>	<u>17,624</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>134,221</u>	<u>147,706</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Current Liabilities		
Unearned Revenue (dues paid in advance)	745	485
Net Assets		
Unrestricted, internally designated (Life Fund)		51,850
Unrestricted (Working Fund)	<u>133,476</u>	<u>95,371</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>134,221</u>	<u>147,706</u>
CHANGE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS		
REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT		
Dues	24,380	25,295
Special Events, net of expenses (Annual Meeting)	2,788	4,737
Interest, dividends, and capital gains distributions	6,015	5,867
Unrealized gain on investments	6,237	4,596
Other (mailing label sales, ads, publication sales)	<u>499</u>	<u>1,177</u>
TOTAL REVENUE, GAINS AND OTHER SUPPORT	39,919	41,672
EXPENSES		
Program Expense (Publications, Outreach Grant)	26,049	26,137
Management Expense	<u>1,853</u>	<u>1,790</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>27,902</u>	<u>27,927</u>
INCREASE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	12,017	13,745
NET ASSETS, beginning of fiscal year	<u>121,459</u>	<u>134,476</u>
NET ASSETS, end of fiscal year	<u>133,476</u>	<u>147,221</u>

Appendix A

Annual Meeting, Baton Rouge, LA, Nov.1997

Revenues: Registration	18,875
Miscellaneous	<u>1,058</u>
Total Revenues	19,933
Expenses:	
Hotel charges	7,268
Program, Bulletin, name tags	3,970
Keynote Speaker	241
Dance	2,938
Great Spirits	515
Miscellaneous	<u>264</u>
Total Expenses	15,196
Meeting Net Profit in FY98	<u>4,737</u>

RESEARCH NOTE

Swift Creek Ceramics at Pinson Mounds

Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.

Arkansas Archeological Survey

In a recently published book chapter, Elliott (1998:26) cites several radiocarbon determinations from Pinson Mounds that he erroneously attributes to contexts from which Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics were recovered. Here I briefly review all relevant dates from Pinson Mounds and present some additional information pertinent to the age of Swift Creek ceramics at the site.

Elliott states that uncalibrated radiocarbon assays of AD 415±65 (UGa-4681), AD 606±135 (UGa-4910), and 125±90 BC (UGa-4542) were obtained from the Duck's Nest occupation deposits that produced a number of Swift Creek sherds. Actually these dates were obtained on charcoal samples from the Duck's Nest, not the Duck's Nest sector. The latter area, located about 150 m north of the Duck's Nest, produced seventy-four sherds of Early Swift Creek Complicated Stamped (Mainfort 1986:46). The Duck's Nest, so named by a local resident, is a very small circular embankment surrounding a large firepit, which produced no Swift Creek ceramics; two charcoal samples submitted for radiometric assays may have been contaminated (Mainfort 1986:27; cf. Elliott 1998:26). Two radiocarbon determinations for the Duck's Nest sector are presented and discussed by Mainfort (1986:31, 90 and 1988:160, 167-168); these are 1825±105 bp (UGa-4677) and 1705±70 bp (UGa-4678). An additional assay from the same context was presented by Mainfort and Walling at the 1990 SEAC meeting: 1770±90 bp (TX-6606). Combining and averaging the three results from the Duck's Nest sector yields a calibrated age of about AD 200-400 at two sigma (Mainfort and Walling 1990).

Although not mentioned by Elliott (1998), Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics also were recovered from a feature on Pinson Mound 10, for which radiocarbon assays of 1885±130 bp (UGa-4679) and 1680±85 bp (UGa-4678) have been published (Mainfort 1986:26; 1988:164). Mainfort and Walling (1990) presented a third assay from the same context: 1790±110 bp (TX-6607). Combining and averaging the three assays from Mound 10 produces a calibrated age of about AD 130-400 at two sigma (Mainfort and Walling 1990).

Elliott (1998:26) also states that: "A radiocarbon date of AD 60±380 (UGA 979) was obtained from a feature containing Swift Creek pottery, but this radiocarbon date was discounted by the archaeologist as not of any value (Mainfort 1990 [sic, 1986]:89)." I do not dispute this statement. Indeed, I do "discount" this date, as did John Broster, the archaeologist under whose supervision the dated sample was collected (Broster et al. 1980:21). In my

opinion, a radiocarbon determination with a standard deviation of 380 years from a site that is only about 2000 years old is of no value.

It is also instructive to consider two contexts at Pinson Mounds that have not produced Swift Creek ceramics. As reported by Mainfort and Walling (1992), no Swift Creek ceramics were recovered during excavations on Pinson Mound 5, which produced nearly 800 sherds. The uppermost summit is believed to date between about 50 BC and AD 50. Further, no Swift Creek specimens are present in the sample of nearly 700 sherds from the general fill of Pinson Mound 6, which dates to the second century AD (cf. Mainfort and Walling 1992). A major flaw of the 1986 monograph is my failure to include detailed tabulations of the Mound 6 ceramics. Excavations at Pinson Mounds have produced a total of seven radiometrically dated samples associated with Swift Creek ceramics. One has a very large standard deviation. The remainder – three each from the Duck's Nest sector and Mound 10 – are internally consistent within each context and represent some of the better temporal control for Early Swift Creek ceramics anywhere in the Southeast.

References Cited

- Broster, John B., Lou C. Adair, and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.
1980 Archaeological Investigations at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area: 1974 and 1975 Field Seasons, in "Archaeological Investigation at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area: 1974, 1975, and 1978 Field Seasons," edited by R. C. Mainfort, Jr., pp. 1-90. *Research Series No. 1*, Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.
- Elliott, Daniel T.
1998 The Northern and Eastern Expression of Swift Creek Culture: Settlement in the Tennessee and Savannah River Valleys, in *A World Engraved*, edited by M. Williams and D. T. Elliott, pp. 19-35. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
- Mainfort, Robert C., Jr.
1986 Pinson Mounds: A Middle Woodland Ceremonial Center. *Research Series No. 7*, Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Nashville.
- 1988 Middle Woodland Ceremonialism at Pinson Mounds, Tennessee. *American Antiquity* 53(1):158-173.
- Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., and Richard Walling
1990 Calibrated Radiocarbon Chronology for Pinson Mounds. Paper presented to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Mobile, Alabama.
- 1992 1989 Excavations at Pinson Mounds: Ozier Mound. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 17(1):112-136.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Wetland Archaeology Conference

(submitted by Barbara Purdy)

An international Wetlands Archaeology Conference (WARP in Florida) will be held in Gainesville, December 1-5, 1999. The conference title is "The Significance of the Survival of Organic Materials from Archaeological Contexts." Emphasis will be on new sites, comparison of wet/dry/frozen sites and materials, preservation techniques, and the responsibilities of government and developers to protect the heritage component of wetlands. On Friday, December 3, there will be an all-day field trip to several Florida springs and wetland sites. For more information contact: Wetlands Archaeology Conference (WARP), Department of Anthropology, PO Box 117305, Room 1112 Turlington, Gainesville, FL 32611 or e-mail: <bpurdy@ufl.edu>.

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Positions Open for Cultural Resource Archaeologists

(submitted by Thomas E. Emerson)

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Anthropology, Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP) is seeking three full-time Cultural Resource Archaeologists to work under the direction of Division Coordinators on projects involving archaeological survey, testing, and mitigation throughout the State of Illinois. Position responsibilities include conducting field investigations, laboratory analysis, and preparation of archaeological reports. The successful candidates should have an MA plus several years of relevant field experience, scientific and technical knowledge, and a familiarity with Eastern Woodlands archaeology, as well as a demonstrated ability to finish projects in a timely and competent manner. These are full-time academic professional positions within ITARP. Salaries for these positions are negotiable (based on experience). Proposed starting date is November 30, 1999. Candidates should submit a resume detailing their relevant qualifications and the names of three references to the ITARP Business Office address listed below. Candidates must be able to be certified as "Supervisory Field Archaeologist" under the *Illinois Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act*. Individuals having questions concerning these positions should contact Dr. Andrew Fortier at the number below. In order to ensure full consideration, applications must be received by November 1, 1999. Please send cover letter and resumes to Janice Pankey, Program Administrator, ITARP – Anthropology, 209 Nuclear Physics Laboratory, MC-571, 23 East Stadium Drive, University of Illinois at Urbana-

Champaign, Champaign, IL 61820; Phone: 217-244-4244. The University of Illinois is an Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities, women, and other designated class members are encouraged to apply. Position #6671.

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Lithic Technology (submitted by George Odell)

The journal *Lithic Technology* deserves your attention. Many archaeologists do not know that it has been back in operation, publishing two issues per year since 1993. It reaches an international audience on topics of wide interest to the majority of lithic analysts and is the only such publication in the world that serves this constituency. Some of the finest archaeologists in the profession have contributed to its pages, and content ranges from description to theory. For example, articles published in the past two years have included the following topics (this is not an inclusive list): ground stone tool use, analysis using digitized images, atlatl efficiency and dynamics, what to do with flake assemblages, reliable vs. maintainable technologies, and models of debitage dispersal.

Lithic Technology is published for the archaeological profession and needs your support. The current cost for individuals is \$25.00/year in the US and Canada or \$30.00/year outside the US and Canada; costs for institutions will increase next year. Try it, and get your institution to subscribe. Inquiries and support should be sent to: George Odell, Department of Anthropology, University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK 74104; Phone: 918-631-3082; Fax: 918-631-2540; e-mail: <george-odell@utulsa.edu>.

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John W. Griffin Student Grant Award (submitted by Bob Austin)

The Florida Archaeological Council (FAC) is making available a maximum of \$500.00 per year to be awarded to archaeology graduate students (MA or PhD) who are currently enrolled in a Florida university. The grant money will assist students conducting archaeological research in Florida. Grant funds can be used to cover the costs associated with archaeological field work, special analyses (e.g., radiocarbon dates, faunal or botanical analyses, soils analysis, etc.), or travel expenses associated with presenting a paper based on the student's research at a professional meeting. The entire amount may be given to a single individual or it may be divided up among several applicants at the discretion of the FAC's Grant Committee.

Students who are interested in applying for the grant should submit a two-page letter describing the project for which funds are being requested; what research question(s) or problem(s) are being addressed; how the funds will be

applied to these problems; what, if any, additional funds will be used to accomplish the research; and how the research will contribute to Florida archaeology. Accompanying the letter should be a budget, indicating the amount requested and describing how the money will be spent, along with a letter of recommendation.

Applications for 2000 are now being accepted and should be sent to Robert Austin, FAC Griffin Student Grant, PO Box 2818, Riverview, FL 33568-2818. The deadline for applications is January 15, 2000.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

State coordinators compile reports on current research for each issue. Please send updates on your research activities to the appropriate state coordinators:

Alabama: Bonnie L. Gums, Archaeology, HUMB 34, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL, 36688; Fax: 334-460-7925; Phone: 334-460-6562; e-mail: bgums@jaguar1.usouthal.edu

Arkansas: Kathleen H. Cande, Arkansas Archeological Survey, 2475 N Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville, AR 72704; Fax: 501-575-5453; Phone: 501-575-6560; e-mail: kcande@comp.uark.edu

Florida: Nancy White, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 E Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620-8100; Fax: 813-974-2668; Phone: 813-974-0815; e-mail: nwhite@chumal.cas.usf.edu

Georgia: Jack T. Wynn, 3052 St Charles Avenue SW, Gainesville, GA 30504; Fax: 770-534-4411; Phone: 770-536-0541; e-mail: Wynn_Jack/r8_chattaconee@fs.fed.us

Illinois: Brian Butler, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4527; Fax: 618-453-3253; Phone: 618-453-5031; e-mail: bbutler@siu.edu

Kentucky: Pamela Schenian, 3600 Raintree Place #102, Louisville, KY 40220-3364; Fax: 502-495-1628; Phone: 502-495-1628

Louisiana: Charles Pearson, Coastal Environments, Inc, 1260 Main Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; Fax: 504-383-7925; Phone: 504-383-7451; e-mail: cpear2@gte.net

Maryland & Virginia: Thomas Klatka, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 1030 Penmar Ave., SE, Roanoke, VA 24103; Roanoke, VA; Fax: 540-857-7588; Phone: 540-857-6047; e-mail: tklatka@dhr.state.va.us

Mississippi: Sam Brookes, USDA, Forest Service, 100 W Capitol Street, Suite 1141, Jackson, MS 39269; Fax: 601-965-5519; Phone: 601-965-4391, ext. 124

Missouri: Jack Ray & Neal H. Lopinot, Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, 901 S National Avenue, Springfield, MO 65804-0089; Phone: 417-836-5363; e-mail: jhr929t@mail.smsu.edu

North Carolina: Thomas Beaman, Jr., 126 Canterbury Road, Wilson, NC 27896; Fax: 919-733-9794; Phone: 919-328-6905/291-2768; e-mail: TBeamanJr@aol.com

Oklahoma: Cameron B. Wesson, Department of Anthropology, 455 W Lindsey #521, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019; Fax: 405-325-7386; Phone: 405-325-3261; e-mail: c-wesson@ou.edu

South Carolina: Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, Inc, PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202-8664 (street address: 861 Arbutus Drive, 29205); Fax: 803-787-6910; Phone: 803-787-6910; e-mail: chicora@bellsouth.net

Tennessee: Kevin E. Smith, Anthropology, PO Box 10, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN 37132; Fax: 615-898-5428; Phone: 615-898-5958; e-mail: kesmith@frank.mtsu.edu

Texas: Timothy K. Perttula, 10101 Woodhaven Drive, Austin, TX 78753-4346; Phone: 512-873-8131; e-mail: tkpfnta@ix.netcom.com

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Alabama (compiled by Bonnie L. Gums)

The Bear Creek Watershed. An archaeological reconnaissance was completed by the University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Services (UA/OAS) of over 6,000 acres along the upper reaches of Bear Creek in northwest Alabama. The Tennessee Valley Authority sponsored this project; Kim Curry and Greg Hendryz directed field operations, and Eugene Futato served as principal investigator. Field investigations spanned February through July 1999, during which approximately 280 sites were either discovered or revisited. The survey area offers a varied topography and wide array of site types, such as rock shelters, deeply buried open-air sites, and quarry sites. The number and density of sites exceeded most expectations. Furthermore, the data provide an opportunity to discuss the archaeological potential of this rich environment and examine relations between the inhabitants of Bear Creek, the surrounding Tennessee basin, and the nearby Tombigbee basin. A conservative evaluation resulted in twenty-three sites considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Fontaine-Maxwell-Bomar Site (1TU834) in Downtown Tuscaloosa. In June 1999, UA/OAS completed excavations behind the Bomar Feed and Seed building in downtown Tuscaloosa. Carey Oakley served as principal investigator, assisted in the field by Mark Shelby and Chris Wilkins. Catherine Meyer is compiling the project report. These investigations revealed significant cultural deposits and features relating to the early history of Tuscaloosa. Initiated as a monitoring project, numerous historic features began to emerge and, in consultation with the Alabama Historical Commission, the project proceeded to Phase III mitigation. Building remnants, privies, wells, a railroad segment, and other features were uncovered.

Research indicated that Benjamin Fontaine, an early Tuscaloosa merchant, built a brick I-house around 1830 at this location, which was purchased twelve years later by another prominent merchant, Thomas Maxwell. The Bomar building replaced the I-house and its outbuildings by 1920. The enormous artifact collection includes an outstanding array of early to mid-nineteenth-century tablewares, such as blue and green edge-decorated wares, dipped wares with annular, mocha, common cable, and cat's eye patterns, blue and polychrome painted wares, and transfer-printed wares in many colors. The glass assemblage is equally impressive with numerous pharmaceutical bottles, wine bottles, and tablewares.

Cotton Warehouses and Trash Dumps. The Dekle Street Project. In April and May 1999, staff from the Center for Archaeological Studies (CAS) at the University of South Alabama (USA), under the direction of George Shorter, performed Phase III excavations for the Alabama Department of Transportation at the nineteenth-century Magnolia Compress and Warehouse site (1MB34) in north Mobile. Mobile was a major cotton port during the last century and numerous warehouses were located on the city's waterfront. Also of interest is the site's proximity to the epicenter of a powerful munitions explosion that occurred on May 25, 1865 as Federal troops evidently mishandled powder in an adjacent warehouse. Hundreds of people were killed and property destroyed over a 10-block area. An oyster shell feature discovered at the site contained artifacts from the explosion, including cannon balls, canister shot, Minié balls, and shrapnel. Remnants of brick walls and foundations from the Magnolia Warehouse (as it existed both before and after the explosion) were also uncovered. Typical of construction techniques employed in many buildings located in low areas along Mobile's waterfront, brick foundation walls were supported by wood planks. For the footings of the earliest of these walls, builders reused salvaged ship parts, represented by large timbers containing numerous wooden pegs and mortise and tenon joints. In an adjacent area, a trash dump dating to the early twentieth century was also sampled.

"Damn the torpedoes. Full speed ahead!" During June and July, George Shorter (CAS/USA) directed excavations at Fort Morgan (1BA186) near the mouth of Mobile Bay. This massive fortification was built for coastal defense in the mid-1830s. As Federal ships passed under the guns of this Confederate fort in August 1864, Admiral Farragut issued his well known command from the rigging of his flagship *Hartford*, braving a mine field that had sunk the monitor *Tecumseh* a few moments before. The Alabama Museum of Natural History held "Expedition 21" at Fort Morgan, a four-week scientific field program for high school students, teachers, and parents. The project was co-sponsored by the Alabama Historical Commission. Research concentrated on the Citadel (completed in 1825), a brick barracks inside the fort that burned during the 1864 Battle of Mobile Bay. Excavations included a trench to

investigate the stratigraphy of the building site and a block of units that exposed a privy complex built in 1861 for the officers' quarters, one of the few major Confederate construction projects at Fort Morgan.

Arkansas (compiled by Kathleen H. Cande)

Woodruff Print Shop. Mary Kwas and Randall Guendling completed a project for the Arkansas Territorial Restoration in Little Rock, researching the history, architecture, and surrounding site of the 1824-1827 print shop of the *Arkansas Gazette*, Arkansas's first newspaper. The original brick building had been mistakenly destroyed during the 1940s development of the Territorial Restoration, and current research attempted to determine the building's configuration and provide a description of its use during those years.

African-American Cemeteries. Kathleen Cande, Michael Evans, and Jared Pebworth of the Arkansas Archeological Survey documented and mapped three late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century African-American cemeteries in Helena. With funding from the Delta Cultural Center (a division of the Department of Arkansas Heritage), over 400 grave markers were measured, photographed, and recorded. Detailed maps were prepared of each cemetery, and a brochure produced for distribution to the general public. Many of the individuals buried in the cemeteries belonged to fraternal societies that provided burial services at reasonable cost. One of these groups, the Royal Circle of Friends of the World, was organized in Helena in 1909. The most famous individual buried in the cemeteries is the Reverend Elijah Camp Morris, second pastor of Centennial Baptist Church in Helena (listed on the National Register of Historic Places), founder of Arkansas Baptist College and president of the National Baptist Convention for twenty-eight years. Morris died in 1922.

Parkin Site (3CS29) and Meador Site (3SF414). In late June 1999, personnel of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's Parkin Research Station participated in tests of geophysics techniques at the Parkin site (3CS29) in northeast Arkansas. Margaret S. Watters (IMA Consulting) carried out soil resistivity investigations on six 20 x 20 m grids in various parts of the site. Magnetometer and ground penetrating radar surveys were also employed in selected grids. Preliminary results included detection of an anomaly near the southeast corner of the site that could represent a bastion on the defensive palisade.

In an instance of near perfect cooperation between private landowners, Native Americans, and professional archeologists, salvage excavations were carried out in June and July 1999 at the Meador site (3SF414), a small Baytown village about 12 miles south of Parkin, Arkansas. When land-leveling activities uncovered human burials and other features, the landowner contacted authorities. In consultation with the Quapaw Tribe of Oklahoma (who have assumed responsibility for human burials and associated remains in northeast Arkansas), the landowner

reached an agreement for removal of burials and excavation of other features on the site by the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Several weeks of excavations, directed by Jeffrey M. Mitchem and assisted by Timothy S. Mulvihill (both Arkansas Archeological Survey), resulted in the complete recovery of nearly 200 features, including a variety of pits (bell-shaped storage pits, trash-filled holes, clay-lined fire/cooking pits), abundant faunal and botanical remains, and wall trench structures. Pottery and other artifacts indicate a single-component Baytown (AD 300-800) occupation. Human remains were reinterred on a separate piece of the property under the supervision of Quapaw religious leaders.

A University of Arkansas field school was held at Parkin Archeological State Park from June 30 to August 7. In addition to working at the Meador site, the students worked at Locus 4 on the Parkin site. The primary goal of this year's excavations was to finish many units that had been open for several years, especially those associated with Structure 11, a protohistoric house floor. Several trash pits and concentrations of charred maize cobs were excavated. Jeffrey M. Mitchem taught the field school, with field assistants Timothy S. Mulvihill and John N. Peukert. Limited work using volunteers was scheduled to end in mid-October. After nine years of extensive excavations, plans are to backfill all open units at Parkin at the end of the 1999 season. The next 2-3 years will be devoted to eliminating the backlog of laboratory analysis and writing reports on completed projects.

Florida (submitted by Nancy White)

The Florida Archaeological Council Student Grant Committee, chaired by Bob Austin, received four applications for the John W. Griffin Student Grant for 1999, and voted to split the \$500 award among the two highest-ranked proposals, submitted by Keith Ashley and Heather Walsh-Haney. Ashley's dissertation research focuses on the Savannah Culture of northeast Florida and his grant will help obtain radiocarbon dates on a shell sample from the Black Hammock Island Mound in Duval County. Walsh-Haney's master's research considers the health status of two Archaic skeletal populations, Windover and Bay West. The grant will provide supplies needed to conduct the analysis.

The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) continues work on Florida's seventh Underwater Archaeological Preserve, which will be established on the wreck of *Half Moon*, formerly *Germania*, a famous German racing yacht sunk off Miami. There currently are six preserves around the state: *Urca de Lima*, part of the 1715 Spanish plate fleet wrecked off Ft. Pierce; *San Pedro*, one of the Spanish ships lost in 1733 in the Keys; *City of Hawkinsville*, a paddlewheel steamboat sunk in the Suwannee River; *USS Massachusetts*, the nation's oldest battleship sunk off Pensacola; *SS Copenhagen*, a steamship wrecked off Pompano Beach; and the merchant freighter

Tarpon, lost in a gale off Panama City. The BAR also announces that the Florida Maritime Heritage Trails project has been initiated. These concept trails will connect shipwrecks, coastal forts, historic ports, historic fishing communities, naval bases, lighthouses, prehistoric coastal sites, historic bays, and historic inlets. The trails will be interpreted through brochures, posters, and a web site. The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary recently announced the creation of a Shipwreck Trail. Nine shipwreck sites, including the Underwater Archaeological Preserve *San Pedro*, are interpreted for divers and snorkelers through a brochure and underwater guides.

Nancy White and a University of South Florida team finished the 1998-1999 Apalachicola Valley Remote Areas Archaeological Survey in northwest Florida. Supported by a historic preservation grant, the project targeted little-known wilderness areas with few sites recorded. Volume 1 of the final report discusses the survey and sites discovered: ten prehistoric habitations, from inland Late Archaic through estuarine Woodland and Fort Walton shell middens, and one historic apiary structure. Volume 2 describes work and interpretations at two Civil War forts whose identity had been lost after rechanneling of the river by Confederate engineers left them deep in the river swamps.

Jeffrey M. Mitchem, of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, analyzed 178 glass beads from disturbed contexts at the Beehive Hill site (8OS1726) in Osceola County. The aboriginal burial mound was the subject of Phase II testing by Janus Research (Kenneth W. Hardin, principal investigator) under contract with the Florida Department of Transportation. Few diagnostic bead types were present, but the assemblage was similar to a larger (n=923) one from the Southport Mound (8OS21), another aboriginal burial mound salvaged by Janus Research in 1996. When considered together, along with additional European artifacts from the Southport Mound, both assemblages appear to have come from Spanish sources in the late seventeenth century. Spanish and French contact began in the region as early as the 1560s, but the most intensive and sustained contact was with Spaniards once missions were established in the late 1600s. The fact that the bead types from both sites are common at Apalachee missions, especially Mission San Luis, strengthens this interpretation.

Kentucky (submitted by Pamela Schenian)

From April through June 1999, the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) conducted salvage excavations at the Zaring-Neel House (15Sh53). This Federal-style brick farmhouse may have been built as early as 1828. Excavations were directed by KHC staff archaeologist Charles D. Hockensmith. Kurt H. Fiegel served as a co-researcher on the project. Five features were investigated, including two brick features, a large ash-filled pit (perhaps a cellar), and two early twentieth-century privy pits.

The ash-filled pit was especially interesting since it yielded a wide range of artifacts, including early ceramics (redware, transfer prints, etc.), window glass, nails, horse and farming related artifacts, and a large faunal assemblage. Twelve hand-excavated units were placed in the yard and inside the house. These units sampled builders' trenches and areas under a sealed early hearth in the nineteenth-century kitchen. These units produced an abundance of artifacts. Once the artifacts are analyzed, the results of the excavations will be published in a monograph. The rich artifact assemblage from 15Sh53 will provide new information on a middle class farm family in Shelby County, Kentucky.

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey conducted test excavations in 1998 at Maplewood, the Gaines farm in Boone County, home site of Margaret Garner, an enslaved African-American whose story inspired Toni Morrison's novel, *Beloved*, and a recent movie of the same name. Margaret Garner escaped from Maplewood in 1856 and, when recaptured in southern Ohio, killed her daughter. The subsequent battle over her legal jurisdiction was quite famous at the time. Test excavations conducted around a standing structure established its connection to the main house complex. An area of additional mid-nineteenth structural remains, which may represent a slave house or a detached kitchen, was located near the main house. This cooperative project, sponsored by the Kentucky African-American Heritage Commission and Kentucky State University, has resulted in increased efforts to preserve the property. Additional funds are sought for further investigation.

The University of Kentucky's Department of Anthropology held an archaeological field school at the site of Daniel Boone's Station, located in southeastern Fayette County. Boone arrived at the station in 1779, intending to settle there permanently. However, his failure to gain clear title caused Boone to leave the area around 1784. Other families continued to live at the station until 1795, when Robert Frank bought the land and built a large stone house. Frank owned the property until its sale in 1807. Over the next fifty years, the property changed hands numerous times. In 1849, the Barker family purchased the land and farmed it into the late nineteenth century, though their house and farm buildings were located some distance from the original station site.

Donald Linebaugh, faculty member and Director of the Program for Archaeological Research (PAR), and Nancy O'Malley, Senior Staff Archaeologist for the PAR, co-taught the eight-week course. Thirteen field school students conducted systematic shovel testing and geophysical surveying (with the help of R. Berle Clay of Cultural Resource Analysts) in an effort to identify cultural features, with an emphasis on defining architectural details of the station and the Frank house. This work resulted in the identification of a massive stone foundation with full cellar (the Frank house), two structures with shallow stone

foundations, a cellar marking another structure, and a linear feature tentatively identified as a stockade segment. It is significant that all of the building foundations are aligned in two parallel rows, suggesting that the Franks continued to use and improve the station cabins. The artifact assemblage dates from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, with virtually no evidence of site occupation beyond approximately 1840. Analysis of artifacts and the final report will be completed this winter.

Mississippi (compiled by Sam Brookes)

During August 1998, Lynn Pietak of TRC Garrow directed data recovery excavations at the Colclough homestead (22OK973) in Oktibbeha County, under a contract with the Mississippi Department of Transportation. Little historical archaeology has been undertaken in this area, particularly on farmsteads. The site was first occupied during the 1840s by settlers from Virginia, then became the home of the prosperous Colclough family, whose descendants still reside in nearby Starkville. After 1900, various tenants occupied the farmstead until the 1940s when the US Fish and Wildlife Service acquired the land. The first residence on the property was a log cabin. A root cellar, the area of a smokehouse, and other features were excavated that were associated with this earliest occupation. The first known owners, the Moss family from Virginia, owned a few slaves and raised cattle. A large frame residence was later built on the property by one of the Colclough brothers who married Moss's daughter. That house replaced the log cabin before the Civil War and stood until it was dismantled in the 1940s. During the antebellum period, the Colclough family shifted to cotton growing and acquired additional slaves. Various features associated with the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century occupation were also identified, providing information on the changing layout of the farmstead.

The first annual meeting of the South Central Historical Archaeology Conference (SCHAC) was held in Jackson on September 19 and 20, 1998. Over forty people attended this first session. Saturday was devoted to papers, many of which dealt with Mississippi. Historical archaeology has been long neglected in the Magnolia State. Amy Young (president of the organization and one of the co-sponsors of this conference) and her students presented several papers dealing with the archaeology of the Piney Woods and Natchez Bluffs. The second day consisted of a well-attended glass workshop conducted by Leslie "Skip" Stewart-Abernathy, who is also editor of the conference proceedings. The next meeting is scheduled for Memphis and is being organized by Ellen Shlasko and Guy Weaver. Contact Ellen or Amy for details about the upcoming meeting, which should include a ceramic workshop.

From July 1 through mid-August 1998, archaeological investigations were conducted on two important plantation sites in the Natchez area by a summer field school of the University of Southern Mississippi. Mount Locust, located

in Jefferson County just north of Natchez, was surveyed. Mount Locust originally served as an inn on the Natchez Trace, but once the trace dwindled in importance as a transportation route the property was transformed into a prosperous cotton plantation. The purpose of the survey was to locate the remains of the dozen slave houses that once stood behind the main house. Shovel tests placed at 5- and 10-meter intervals were used to locate the remains of the houses. Although no piers or foundations were discovered (the area has been plowed), clusters of artifacts appear to coincide with individual houses. An African-American cemetery in the woods behind the house was also surveyed and nearly thirty likely graves were plotted. The National Park Service (NPS) will use data from the field school survey to plan additional work, as well as to interpret African-American experiences at Mount Locust and on the Natchez Trace. The final report on the survey is available from the Southeast Archeology Center of the NPS.

Work was also conducted at Saragossa, a cotton plantation in Adams County just a few miles outside of Natchez. Stephen Duncan, one of the wealthiest cotton planters in the United States, established the plantation in the 1820s, just one of several he owned. He lived at a suburban estate in Natchez called Auburn while an overseer ran Saragossa. The overseer's house and one of eight duplex slave houses still stand on the property today. In the 1850s the property was purchased by the Smith family, who enlarged the overseer's house to serve as their residence. The purpose of the investigations at Saragossa was to collect a sample of artifacts associated with the overseer/planter residence and to continue excavations at one of the slave houses. An area thought to be the location of a detached kitchen was tested with six 1.0-by-1.0 meter units. A remnant of a brick pier was found, as well as artifacts suggesting that the kitchen was built late in the antebellum period and used into the twentieth century. Several units were placed at the location of a slave house. Animal bone, in an excellent state of preservation, is being analyzed by Cliff Jenkins (Mississippi Department of Transportation). Architectural artifacts are being used to understand what the house looked like in the early antebellum period. While archaeological work progressed at Saragossa, ethnographic work was conducted in the nearby community of slave descendants. Archaeological and ethnographic work at Saragossa was funded by the National Geographic Society. The principal investigator for these two plantation projects was Amy L. Young, with Charles Wright as field supervisor.

North Carolina (compiled by Thomas Beaman, Jr.)

The 1999 East Carolina University (ECU) summer archaeology field school was held at Tryon Palace Historic Sites and Gardens in New Bern. The primary research goal was to determine the locations of formal gardens around the reconstructed eighteenth-century governors' residence.

Three historic maps, two by Sauthier and one by Venezuelan traveler Francisco de Miranda, illustrated the formal gardens in different places in relation to Palace buildings. During the first week, students participated in a remote sensing survey of the area north of the Palace (shown by Sauthier to be formal gardens) using magnetometry and resistivity, under the direction of Tom Hargrove of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. After the remote sensing, students excavated block units, looking for features and artifacts associated with the gardens. Even with all the disturbance that has taken place since the Palace burned in 1798, including construction of a road and a residential neighborhood, there did appear to be an intact eighteenth-century stratum. However no features associated with a formal garden (e.g. walkways, planting beds) were detected. Future work will focus on the area south of the Palace depicted on the Miranda map. The ECU field school also conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the Barbour Boat Works property prior to its development as a new visitor information center and interpretive museum for Tryon Palace. John Clauser, historic archaeologist with the Office of State Archaeology, was on hand to excavate four backhoe trenches on the property, the purpose of which was to gain a detailed grasp of the property's stratigraphy so that the site's potential for intact subsurface remains could be assessed. Students assisted by recovering artifacts contained in the trenches (mostly twentieth-century debris) and by the preparation of profile maps of the trenches. The areas tested proved to consist entirely of modern fill, indicating that the original shoreline was located under what is now Tryon Palace Drive. Charles Ewen (ECU Department of Anthropology) conducted this research, with field supervision by Patricia Samford (Tryon Palace archaeologist) assisted by anthropology graduate students Eric Giles and John Mark Joseph.

From March through May 1999, Coastal Carolina Research, Inc., conducted test excavations at a stratified prehistoric site along the Roanoke River. Loretta Lautzenheiser was principal investigator and Susan Bamann was field director for the project. The site contains evidence of Woodland occupations in the form of cord-marked, fabric-impressed, and simple-stamped ceramics. Midden deposits and large pit features containing abundant ceramic and faunal material were excavated along with a small number of postmolds. A charcoal sample, associated with a feature containing large portions of a fabric impressed vessel, has yielded a conventional radiocarbon date of 690 ± 110 BP (Beta-130635). This feature was detected under a thin midden zone at the same level as a series of postmolds. Another conventional radiocarbon date of 590 ± 60 BP (Beta-130634) has been obtained from a deep pit feature with mixed ceramics. The Woodland deposits are underlain by an Archaic component with evidence of occupation during the Guilford and Morrow Mountain phases. The Archaic material extends approximately 140 cm below surface.

Chicora Foundation has recently completed an intensive archaeological survey of a proposed expansion of the Hanes Mill Landfill near Grassy Creek in Winston Salem. During this survey, twenty historic and prehistoric sites were recorded. The prehistoric sites consist of lithic scatters located on small ridges throughout the tract. The historic sites also consist of artifact scatters, but are not associated with any remaining features or structures. Chicora has also completed intensive archaeological surveys of three tracts in Edgecombe, Nash and Vance counties, recording eight prehistoric sites, four historic sites, a historic cemetery, and five historic structures. One potentially eligible prehistoric lithic scatter, located in Nash County near Beaverdam Swamp, produced over 200 flakes, tools, and points, including Morrow Mountain and Carraway Triangular points. The cemetery is likewise potentially eligible and includes a broad range of monument types. Of greatest interest is the number of fieldstone markers and the potential for the cemetery to be much larger than initially thought.

A penetrometer study of Settlers' Cemetery in uptown Charlotte, North Carolina has also been completed for the City of Charlotte and the Mecklenburg Historical Association. The study identified 608 unmarked graves in the cemetery – nearly twice as many graves as are currently known from stones. The study was thwarted in some areas by previous land use activities that resulted in significant compaction – 225 PSI and above. This is far beyond what is normal even for subsoil readings in the North Carolina Piedmont. When areas of presumed graves (areas associated with standing monuments) were examined we found that soil compaction ranged from about 50 to 150 PSI, while non-grave areas (such as between grave shafts) tended to exhibit compaction between 175 and 225 PSI. Conservation treatments are also being conducted on a variety of stones in Settlers' Cemetery. Already completed are repairs of several box tomb ledgers and obelisks. Still undergoing treatment is one very large obelisk and a complex table tomb that required replacement of legs.

Chicora is also continuing conservation treatments at the Maple Grove Cemetery in Haywood County, including repair and recasting of several concrete monuments, and repair of several marble stones.

On May 1, 1999, students of Belmont Abbey College and UNC-Charlotte completed survey and testing at the original home site of early pioneer Jacob Zimmerman, assisted by volunteers from the Carpenter family (Robert, Michael, and Sidney, lineal descendents of Jacob Zimmerman). Artifacts of iron, pewter, glass, pottery, and the occasional aboriginal find were recovered from an area of less than 400 square feet. Small fragments of window glass are being measured for thickness to determine an approximate date of manufacture and use. Portions of beverage containers, including wine bottle fragments and a cordial glass fragment, were recovered near the area of the hearth. Both dome style and flat cast buttons made of lead-

tin alloys have been recovered from the site, as well as nails (both wrought and machine-made hand-headed), lead shot, and a few coins (or perhaps flat buttons made from coin metal). A number of earthenware fragments of crocks were recovered, suggesting use as storage and processing containers. Fragments of both creamware and pearlware serving vessels were found. A Royal pattern plate fragment, annular ware, transfer print, and polychrome hand painted fragments of creamware were recovered. Pearlware fragments include a shell edge specimen post-dating 1820. Some examples of pearlware probably date to just after the turn of the nineteenth century. Historical documents have been interpreted to suggest an occupation date range between 1754 and 1826.

October is Archaeology Month in North Carolina. The fall meeting of the North Carolina Archaeology Society will be held at the Maritime Museum in Beaufort on October 2 to kick off the month's festivities. The topic of the meeting will center on recent underwater excavations of the *Queen Anne's Revenge*, believed to be Blackbeard's flagship. The North Carolina Archaeology web page, <<http://www.arch.dcr.state.nc.us/>>, contains additional information about Archaeology Month and events occurring around the state.

South Carolina (submitted by Michael Trinkley)

Chicora Foundation is now on-line at www.chicora.org. There is a series of web pages covering our archaeological and historical work, education programs, and conservation/preservation workshops. Our archaeology pages include a general overview of South Carolina archaeology, information on cultural resources laws in South Carolina, and a complete list of our publications.

Chicora is also working with the community of Loris to restore their cemetery, which was severely vandalized earlier this year. Conservation treatments have been completed on thirteen marble markers that comprise the oldest section of the cemetery.

Report production is nearing completion for excavations at Roupelmond Plantation on Whale Branch in Beaufort County. Work focused on the slave settlement, which dates from about 1730 through the Civil War. The eighteenth-century occupation was characterized by wall trench structures and large concentrations of European ceramics cast off from the main plantation settlement. One of the more unusual features of this slave settlement is a privy, enclosed by trench and post walls, that measured about 4 feet square and 4.5 feet in depth, and was lined with 2x12 inch pine planks. At the base, where the planks had rotted, bricks were used as a replacement floor. The privy was abandoned and filled about 1800, at about the same time that the wall trench structures were replaced with more conventional earthfast post and beam construction. This study should be available by October.

Report production has been completed on a study of the African-American cemeteries in Petersburg, Virginia,

conducted for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the City of Petersburg. Although the work focused on People's Memorial Cemetery, the study also includes research at two private African-American cemeteries, Little Church and East View, as well as in the black section of Petersburg's historically white cemetery, Blandford. The report includes documentation of the various cemeteries, oral history, and a draft multiple property documentation form for the cemeteries.

For additional information on these projects, or on pricing and availability of reports, contact Chicora Foundation, PO Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202, 803-787-6910 or chicora@bellsouth.net.

Tennessee (submitted by Kevin E. Smith)

The following is compiled from submitted reports. Additional detail and contact information for numerous projects are located on the Tennessee Archaeology Net at <<http://www.mtsu.edu/~kesmith>>.

Survey. R. Ezell (TRC Garrow Associates, Inc.) reports on a survey conducted as part of a Section 404 permit application during May-June for the proposed Reedy Creek Lake in Carroll County, a 977-acre impoundment. Survey recorded nine sites, including three recommended for additional testing with Early Archaic, Archaic, Woodland, and nineteenth-century historic components. Prehistoric sites are short-term camps; future work should provide much needed data on regional site patterning and artifact assemblages.

Testing. D. Allen (DuVall & Associates, Inc./Middle Tennessee State University – MTSU) reports on testing at Fort Negley in Nashville (Davidson County), the largest inland masonry fortification built by the Federal Army during the Civil War. With funding from Metropolitan Parks and Recreation and the Metropolitan Historical Commission, excavations in preparation for stabilization and restoration indicate intact remnants of original fortification overlain by a Works Progress Administration reconstruction.

Highlights include identification of a probable transfer barracks used in 1865-1867, although these features are heavily looted. A second project funded by the Tennessee Historical Commission and the National Park Service examined post-bellum tenant plantation patterns at Ames Plantation in Fayette and Hardeman counties. Allen tested several early tenant sites on the Cedar Grove, Wiley B. Jones, and C. B. Jones plantations – antebellum slaveholding operations subsequently operated as tenant plantations, apparently on half-shares. About 1900 they became part of the conglomerate of Boston industrialist Hobart Ames, who bought more than 18,000 acres of surrounding farms and plantations for operation as a massive tenant plantation, charging each tenant a flat rate of two bales of cotton per year. Research included limited excavations of each tenant site and review of postbellum labor contracts overseen by the Freedmen's Bureau.

excavation units, however, can be located by noninvasive radar scanning. The GPR work also proved highly successful in documenting the internal structure of the seven large prehistoric mounds at the site (A-G), as well as the location of past excavation units into these mounds. Significantly, in Mound A, which is being lost to riverbank erosion, well-defined outlines of internal stages were found.

Texas (submitted by Timothy K. Perttula, Mark Parsons, Christopher Lintz, and Leland W. Patterson)

Archeological & Environmental Consultants (Austin, Texas) completed archeological investigations in January-March 1999 at the Pilgrim's Pride site (41CP304) in Camp County. The site will be destroyed by construction of a proposed rendering plant, part of the Walker Creek project being developed by Pilgrim's Pride Corporation.

Archeological investigation included extensive machine stripping of six areas of the site (totaling about 2.4 acres), followed by identification and excavation of 351 features in these areas. The features – including burials, structure posthole patterns, and numerous pits – indicate that Pilgrim's Pride was a residential site during the Late Caddoan Titus Phase (dating ca. AD 1450-1600, based on six radiocarbon dates and more than 70 OCR dates).

House 1 is approximately 7 m in diameter, with an entrance facing south. Regularly spaced posts about 15 cm in diameter define the walls of the structure. There are a number of interior posts, especially on the eastern side of the house, that may mark interior partitions or benches, as well as at least six smudge pits within 1 m of the house wall. Another feature represents the central support post. The majority of pit features are relatively deep (20-40 cm), between 30-40 cm in diameter, and contain abundant nutshells, charred maize cupules and cob fragments, small pieces of bone, ceramic sherds, and an occasional piece of lithic debris. The shallower pits (less than 15 cm in depth below the scraped surface) have a dark carbon-rich fill and may be smudge pits.

Members of the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, specifically from the Historic Preservation Office and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Office, were involved in all aspects of the field investigations at the Pilgrim's Pride site. In particular, five tribal members participated in excavations as members of the archaeological team.

Bulldozer and backhoe stripping on the highest natural rise on the Pilgrim's Pride site identified a discrete Late Caddoan Titus Phase cemetery. A total of nineteen individual burials were identified and excavated in the cemetery, distributed in three roughly north-south rows. The burial pits are oriented east-west, with the head facing west, and the pits extended from 20-60 cm into a dense reddish-gray B-horizon clay. The majority of burials did not contain any preserved human remains, and in the few burials that did have human remains the evidence consisted of very poorly preserved skeletal elements and teeth.

As part of the excavations of the burial and funerary objects, a Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma tribal member on the field crew conducted the necessary ceremonies as stipulated by the Tribe's Repatriation Committee. Human remains, funerary objects, and any associated sediments have been kept together in a sturdy box during the analysis phase of the project, and these materials will be returned to the Caddo Indian Tribe for permanent disposition after the analyses are completed.

The burials were accompanied by different kinds of funerary objects, including ceramic vessels (carinated bowls, compound bowls, jars, and bottles), celts, clay pipes, arrowpoints, bifaces, and other assorted items. A preliminary inventory of the funerary objects recovered from the Titus Phase cemetery includes 100 whole vessels, twenty-six sherd concentrations (probably representing another thirty or more broken vessels), four celts, one clay pipe, eighteen arrowpoints, three bifaces (including a two-beveled knife), four smoothed stones, one mano, green pigment, and a piece of petrified wood with quartz crystals. Based on the funerary objects and the size and depth of the burial pits, there appear to be primarily two different kinds of burials at the site: (a) those in deep pits with celts, arrow-points, and ceramic vessels (probably adult males) and (b) shallower and smaller pits with ceramic vessels (probably adult females).

The northeastern part of the Pilgrim's Pride site has a small earthen mound, approximately 6.5 m in diameter and 50-60 cm in height. An 11-m long trench was excavated across the probable mound, and the profile revealed a buried yellow sand lens about 4 m in length, apparently an intentionally deposited house floor. The eastern wall of the backhoe trench exposed in cross section a large ash-filled hearth. Most of the bones of a single wild turkey were recovered in the midden zone south of the hearth. After the structure had been covered by several zones of mound fill, a large post hole was dug by the Late Caddoan Titus Phase people through the mound and the center of the hearth. The post hole was 80 cm in diameter and extended to 170 cm, approximately 80 cm below the yellow sand floor. The pole must have stood at least 10-20 feet above the mound. Whether this post is an *Itcha kaa-nah* ("that kind of pole") is unknown. However, its association with the hearth on the floor of the structure covered by the earthen mound indicates that the erection of the pole was part of the mound construction ritual employed by the Titus Phase Caddo at the Pilgrim's Pride site. The Pilgrim's Pride Corporation will protect and preserve the mound within the rendering plant construction area.

In early February 1999, test excavations were conducted at the Timber Hill site (41MR211), also known by its Caddo name *Sha'chadinnih*, under the supervision of James E. Bruseth and Mark Parsons of the Texas Historical Commission. The tested site is a hamlet of a large dispersed village that was the last place in the traditional homeland occupied by the Kadohadacho and allied groups. As such,

The University of Memphis reports two 1999 field schools – one at Richardson’s Landing (D. Dye and S. Tushingam) and one at Shiloh National Military Park (E. Shlasko). The Shiloh project included testing of the antebellum Noah Cantrell Farm, occupied as early as the 1830s. The team discovered the foundations of a “white frame” farmhouse (1850s) abandoned by the family prior to the Battle of Shiloh and used as the headquarters of Stuart’s Brigade. Following the battle, the house was turned into an operating room for a tent hospital, one of the first used during the war.

K. Smith (MTSU), M. Norton (Tennessee Division of Archaeology), and D. Michaels (University of the South) directed a field school at Pinson Mounds in June 1999. Testing focused on the Western Mound Group and confirmed the existence of two additional Woodland platform mounds, Mounds 36 and 37. The final surviving sand cap on Mound 36 yielded a puddled clay hearth and eight postholes. B. Clay (Cultural Resource Analysts) conducted a near-surface geophysical survey, using a gradiometer and conductivity, with promising results for future applications at Pinson. Detailed analysis is in progress.

Major Excavations. G. Weaver (Weaver & Associates, LLC) reports on excavations at the Benjamin Hilderbrand House (40SY615) adjacent to Memphis International Airport. Investigations of the nineteenth-century plantation included archival research, archaeology, and HABS/HAER documentation. According to family tradition, Benjamin and his brother Daniel traveled seasonally to the area from Natchez as early as 1819 to trade with local Native Americans. The property was occupied by the family from ca. 1836-1879, with continuous occupation by others until 1987. Excavations focused on the main house and back yard, where two large cellars believed to be associated with slave quarters were uncovered. Artifacts from the north cellar (Feature 20) included glass, shell and coral beads, drilled coin pendants, gizzard gravel, lead balls, shot, and gunflints. Drilled coin pendants include an 1834 half dime and a badly eroded trade token with two partially drilled holes. A well-preserved antler-handled dagger exhibits a large “X” carved into the pommel, a symbol usually attributed in slave-artifact assemblages as a West African cosmogram or ownership sign. Clay and limestone marbles from slave quarters at the Hermitage and the Gowen Farmstead, a middle class plantation site in Nashville, exhibit similar marks. Most significantly, a small stamped copper or brass alloy hand charm measuring 10x7 mm was recovered from Feature 20. This is the fifth known example of such charms, adding to three recovered at the Hermitage by S. Smith and L. McKee, and a fourth from the Cal-vert House in Maryland reported by A. Yentsch. The Hilderbrand charm appears identical to one from the Hermitage. Consisting of a fist clutching a ring or wire loops, the charms were most likely attached to clothing or used as jewelry. Ethnographic accounts link hand charms

to amulets, often referred to as “jacks” or “mojo hands,” which were thought to ward off the evil eye, sickness, and curses. The charms are small and inconspicuous enough that they would not have attracted the attention of plantation owners, and would also have made them nearly impossible to recover if dropped. Slaves at these plantations are unlikely to have possessed the metallurgical equipment to manufacture these items and they were more likely gained through an underground trade network. Final analysis of the materials is in progress and a report is scheduled for winter 1999 release.

L. McKee (The Hermitage) reports that work continued in 1999 for a fourth consecutive summer at the First Hermitage, the site of Andrew Jackson’s first residence on his cotton plantation outside of Nashville. Work focused on the interior of the standing log building known as the West Cabin, exterior areas around the nearby standing log kitchen/slave residence, and on buried remains of another probable log slave residence. West Cabin excavations revealed several interior storage pits or root cellars, probably dating to occupation of the building by a slave family after the Jacksons moved into their newly constructed brick dwelling in 1821. Along with a rich array of domestic artifacts, work to date has produced a variety of flashy artifacts, including two pierced coins, a pierced metal spoon handle, a small collection of porcelain dolls from within the West Cabin (including one painted black), a branding iron marked with the letters AJ, and a small piece of gold jewelry set with a small ruby surrounded by tiny diamonds, probably dating to around 1850.

Paul Welch (Queens College, CUNY) excavated portions of two Mississippian house mounds at the Shiloh Indian Mounds site. One, excavated in 1998, was located near the palisade at the edge of the site. Few artifacts were found, probably due to the house having been cleaned out at the time of abandonment. The height of the house mound was primarily due to erosion of the surrounding land surface during the house’s occupation. The second house was located near the center of the site, and had been trenched by F. H. H. Roberts in 1933-1934. Additional excavation in summer 1999 revealed a burned structure subsequently capped by a small mound. Welch is preparing a comprehensive report on these and all previous excavations at the site under contract to the National Park Service.

David Anderson and John Cornelison, archaeologists for the Southeast Archeological Center of the National Park Service, carried out additional work at Shiloh Indian Mounds site in July 1999. The bastioned palisade around the site was fully mapped for the first time. Test excavation in a 180-meter-long earthen ridge shows it to be a built rather than an erosional feature, probably of prehistoric origin. Ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey, followed by test excavations, showed that Roberts’ excavations in 1933-1934 were more widespread than indicated in the sparse existing records of that project. Most of his

it represents a site of great historical and cultural significance. The Timber Hill site was occupied from 1800 to 1842. Labor was provided by a large group of enthusiastic volunteers, including five members of the Texas Archeological Stewards Network. Sponsors included three local organizations: the Cypress Valley Alliance, the Historic Jefferson Foundation, and the Marion County Industrial Foundation, as well as the property owners, International Paper.

The site's exact location had been unknown for 150 years. Through the efforts of Jacques Bagur, a historian from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Claude McCrocklin, an avocational archaeologist from Shreveport, Louisiana, the site was discovered in early 1998. The most significant feature found during excavation was a smudge pit containing charred corncobs, providing the latest known sample of Caddo maize. Artifacts recovered include European ceramics as well as pottery manufactured by the Caddos, metal tools, gun parts and lead shot, horse trappings, glass beads, and other ornamental items, brass thimbles converted for use as tinklers, and domestic items such as spoons, knives, and scissors. The artifacts should provide valuable insights into the material culture of the Caddos at this important period of their history.

It is anticipated that the site will be the subject of additional research in years to come. Diagnostic Caddo ceramics may provide links with specific sites in the Great Bend region of the Red River, which had been the home of the Kadohadacho and allied groups prior to their migration to Timber Hill.

During late 1998 and January 1999, archaeologists from TRC Mariah, Inc. (Austin, Texas), conducted shovel testing on behalf of Grant Geophysical, Inc., at proposed seismic shot hole locations on the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation in Polk County. A total of 375 shovel tests were excavated at 358 shot holes, resulting in the discovery of nine prehistoric sites (41PK136, 41PK163-165, and 41PK209-213). A total of 153 prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The temporally diagnostic artifacts consist of a Gary dart point and a grog-tempered plain body sherd of general Caddoan affiliation, but unattributable to any specific ceramic type. These materials suggest intermittent use of the region since the Middle/Late Archaic periods. Most of the archaeological sites occurred on slightly elevated landforms on or adjacent to the floodplain. Due to the dynamic nature of this setting, the prehistoric use of this landform is believed to have been for short-term activities, with more permanent or substantial campsites placed on elevated settings close to the floodplain.

The Houston Archeological Society is continuing archaeological work on the Mexican Army retreat route of 1836. Several sites along the route have been located in Wharton County. A report has been issued on one of these sites where the Mexican Army discarded large amounts of military materials, such as cannon balls, rifle balls, rifle parts, and military insignia. Excavations are being

conducted at the Powell house site in Fort Bend County, where two Mexican Army units camped after learning of the defeat of Santa Ana at the battle of San Jacinto.

* * * *

NEW PUBLICATIONS

University Press of Florida

The University Press of Florida (15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32611-2079, <www.upf.com>), has released several books of interest to SEAC members. In *Famous Florida Sites: Mt. Royal and Crystal River* (288 pages, paper, \$29.95), editor Jerald T. Milanich assembles early archaeological writings on two of the most important sites in Florida. *Here They Once Stood: The Tragic End of the Apalachee Missions*, by Mark F. Boyd, Hale G. Smith, and John W. Griffin (240 pages, paper, \$29.95), a reprint of a path-breaking 1951 work in historical archaeology, appears in the "Southeastern Classics in Archaeology, Anthropology, and History" series.

Archaeology of Colonial Pensacola, edited by Judith A. Bense (320 pages, cloth, \$49.95), is the first book to examine the late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century archaeology beneath that modern city. Brent Weisman's *Unconquered People: Florida's Seminole and Miccosukee Indians* (184 pages, cloth, \$39.95; paper, \$19.95), is the second volume in the "Native Peoples, Cultures, and Places of the Southeastern United States," a series of books intended primarily for the public. This profusely illustrated introduction to Seminole and Miccosukee culture and history includes a travel guide to publicly accessible sites.

In *Grit-Tempered: Early Women Archaeologists in the Southeastern United States* (384 pages, cloth, \$49.95), editors Nancy Marie White, Lynne P. Sullivan, and Rochelle A. Marrinan present fifteen chapters documenting the lives and work of pioneering women archaeologists in the Southeast from the 1920s to the 1960s.

* * * *

University of Alabama Press

The University of Alabama Press (Box 870380, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0380, <www.uapress.ua.edu>), offers a 30% discount on three volumes by C. B. Moore in the "Classics in Southeastern Archaeology" series to 1998 members of SEAC. Please see the attached form for details.

Among the books scheduled for release this fall and winter are *Bioarchaeological Studies of Life in the Age of Agriculture: A View from the Southeast*, edited by Patricia M. Lambert (296 pages, paper, \$29.95); *The Petroglyphs and Pictographs of Missouri*, by Caroline Diaz-Granados and James R. Duncan (280 pages, paper, \$29.95); *Measuring the Flow of Time: The Works of James A. Ford*,

1935-1941, edited by Michael J. O'Brien and R. Lee Lyman (600 pages, paper, \$39.95); *The Northwest Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, edited by David S. Brose and Nancy Marie White (528 pages, paper, \$49.95); *Antiquities of the Southern Indians, Particularly of the Georgia Tribes*, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., edited by Frank T. Schnell, Jr. (640 pages, paper, \$29.95); and *The Cahokia Mounds*, by Warren King Moorehead, edited by John E. Kelly (384 pages, paper, \$29.95).

Historian Kathryn E. Holland Braund's new introduction to *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*, by Bernard Romans (464 pages, cloth, \$44.95), makes available and accessible an important primary source on the Choctaws in the colonial Southeast that has remained too long out of print.

* * * *

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