



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 42, Number 1

Spring 2000

Edited by Jeffrey L. Hantman, Department of Anthropology
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22904

SEAC NEWS & NOTICES

SEAC 2000

The 2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 8-11 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Macon, Georgia. Adam King is the Program Chair, while Jennifer King and Keith Stephenson will be overseeing local arrangements. Please see the attached forms for registration, proposal submissions, and hotel information.

Call for SEAC Invited Symposium

(submitted by Gregory Waselkov)

The SEAC Executive Board recently voted to revive the SEAC Special Publications Series. Future Special Publications will consist of annual volumes of collected articles derived from outstanding conference symposia. In order to identify symposia of high quality and broad appeal to the SEAC membership, organizers of symposia are invited to submit brief proposals for designation as an Invited Symposium at the upcoming annual conference in Macon. Following the conference, keynote symposium organizers will serve as guest editors and will be responsible for collecting and submitting contributed papers to the SEAC Editor within six months of the conference. Subject to favorable peer review, publication should occur just prior to the next conference. Incentives for participation include rapid publication of your work and free distribution to over 1,000 colleagues and institutions that will receive the Special Publications as an annual membership benefit. Please direct Invited

Symposium proposals to the SEAC 2000 Conference Chair, Adam King (for further details, please see page 2).

Call for Nominations

A Nominations Committee has been appointed for 2000, and nominations for the offices of President-Elect, Treasurer-Elect, and Executive Officer II are hereby solicited from the membership. The President-Elect serves for two years followed by a two year term as President. The Treasurer-Elect serves for one year followed by a three year term as Treasurer. The executive Officer II serves for two years. All are obliged to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee at the annual SEAC meeting and (if called) at the annual SAA meeting. If you have nominations to suggest, please contact a member of the Nominations Committee before the end of May. Committee members are:

Steve Davis (Committee Chair), Research Laboratories of Archaeology, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599. Tel: (919) 962-6574, rpsdavis@unc.edu.

Lynne Sullivan, Frank H. McClung Museum, Univ. of Tennessee, 1327 Circle Park Drive, Knoxville, TN 37996-3200. Tel: (865) 974-2144, lsulliv2@utk.edu.

Lee Newsom, Center for Archaeological Investigations, 3479 Faner Hall, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, IL 62901-4527. Tel: (618) 453-5031, lcnewsom@siu.edu.

2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
November 8-11, 2000
The Crowne Plaza Hotel, Macon, Georgia

Program Chair: Adam King, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, e-mail aking@sc.edu

Local Arrangements: Jennifer King, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, e-mail ajk196@aol.com and Keith Stephenson, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, e-mail stephensonk@sc.edu

Meeting Registration: Regular \$40.00 before October 2, 2000; \$45 thereafter. Student \$30.00 before October 2, 2000 with copy of valid student ID; \$35.00 thereafter.

Accommodations: The Crowne Plaza Hotel, 108 First Street, Macon, GA 31201. Phone (912) 746-1461 or toll free at (800) 277-8104. Room rates are \$79 single through quad. Cut-off date for reservations is **October 9, 2000**. Complimentary parking at the hotel is provided.

Transportation: Macon is located in central Georgia 90 miles south of Atlanta on I-75 and a short drive from most places in the Southeast. Delta Airlines® serves the Lewis B. Wilson Airport in Macon and is offering all attendees a 5% discount on regular rates and a 10% discount on unrestricted fares. If you book your flight at least 60 days prior to departure, Delta will take an additional 5% off either fare. Call the Delta Meeting Network® for reservations at (800) 241-6760. Be sure to refer to **File Number 157693A**.

If you prefer to fly into Atlanta, Groome Transportation of Georgia will take you in a shuttle from Hartsfield International Airport to the Crowne Plaza in Macon for a fee of \$26 (one way). Call (800) 537-7903 for details. You will still get the Delta discount for your flight to Atlanta.

Mid. Ga Shuttle, Inc. (located next to baggage claim in the Macon airport) has been retained to take attendees from the Macon airport to the Crowne Plaza Hotel. The shuttle will run Wednesday and Thursday from 8am-midnight, and will return attendees from the Crowne Plaza to the Macon airport on Saturday from 12 noon to midnight and Sunday from 8am to 12 noon.

Proposals: Deadline for proposals for symposia, papers, and posters is **August 1, 2000**. Proposals must include proposal forms, registration form and fees, and membership dues for persons not currently members of SEAC. Symposium proposals must include registration form and fees and membership dues for all participants. Sessions will be all day Thursday and Friday, and Saturday morning.

NEW!! Web Submission: For your convenience, you can fill out and submit your registration information online and print hard copies from your browser by going to the SEAC web page at <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/seac2000.html>.

Submitting your information electronically eliminates the need for us to type your information manually into our database.

IMPORTANT: Although you may submit your information online, you must MAIL a copy of all forms with your payments. **Please do not forget to include these forms with the payments!**

Other: 1) Anyone wishing to have a group meeting or special event should contact the program chair as soon as possible, but no later than June 1, 2000. 2) Special events being planned include a reception at the Georgia Music Hall of Fame; a tour of Ocmulgee National Monument; Great Spirits of SEAC; and a dance and cash bar. 3) Special program events include a keynote address by Dr. Leland Ferguson of the University of South Carolina who will be speaking on Africans and German Moravians—cultural and racial alienation in the 18th and 19th century town of Salem, NC.

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**2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Advance Registration Form**

Please type or print clearly:

Name (Last) (First) (Middle initial)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office Phone

Home Phone

E-mail

Registration fee: Regular \$40 before **October 2**; \$45 thereafter. Student \$30 before **October 2** with copy of valid student ID; \$35 thereafter. **Make checks payable to SEAC 2000.**

Send form and checks to:

Adam King, SEAC Program Chair
South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
PO Box 400
New Ellenton, SC 29809

*****Note:** You can fill out and submit your registration information online and print hard copies from your browser by going to the SEAC web page at <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/>. **IMPORTANT:** Although you may submit your information via the internet, you must snail mail a copy of the registration forms with your payments. **Please do not forget to include these forms with the payments!**

Student Activities: The SEAC Student Affairs Committee will hold a reception Wednesday evening open to all student and professional members. The Committee will also hold two workshops: 1. Career Opportunities for Archaeologists and How to Write an Effective Vitae, and 2. Strategies for Giving Conference Papers and Posters. Workshop space is limited so contact Dawn Ramsey (Jaguar_Night@msn.com) to sign up.

NB: Advance registration form and fee (\$40 regular, \$30 student with a copy of a valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will not be accepted. You must be a member of SEAC to present a paper or poster. New members and old members in arrears must include 2000 membership fees (\$25 regular, \$15 student with a copy of a valid ID) with paper/poster proposal. **Make checks payable to SEAC 2000.** Advance registration refunds cannot be made after Oct. 2, 2000.

**2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Reservation Information**

**The Crowne Plaza Hotel
108 First Street
Macon, GA 31201**

Hotel reservations for the 2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference can be made toll free at **800-277-8104**, or in Macon at (912) 746-1461. A major credit card is needed to guarantee the reservation past 6:00 PM on the day of your arrival. Be sure to identify yourself as attending the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. To reserve via mail, copy this form, complete the reservation information, and mail with payment for the first night's stay (plus 12% tax) to the address above. The Crowne Plaza Hotel requires a 72 hour notice of cancellation for guest room reservations.

CUT-OFF DATE: October 9, 2000

Don't Get Left Out, Reserve early!

Reservations requested after the cut-off date will be accepted on a space and rate availability basis.

_____			<u>Southeastern Archaeological Conference</u>	
Name			Group	
_____			_____	_____
Address			Arrival	Departure
_____			<u>11-08-2000 to 11-12-2000</u>	
City	State	ZIP	Meeting Dates	
_____			<u>Monday, October 9, 2000</u>	
Phone			Reservation Cut Off	

Reservations made after the cut off date or when the group block has been filled are subject to availability. Rooms may still be available after the cut off date but not necessarily at the group rate.

Accommodations	Single	Double	Triple	Quad	Circle Preference
Group Rate	\$79.00	\$79.00	\$79.00	\$79.00	
# of Rooms					Smoking Non-smoking

Accommodations cannot be confirmed without one of the below listed valid credit cards or a deposit of one night's stay plus 12% tax. You will be charged for the 1st night if reservations are not cancelled within 72 hours prior to arrival.

Credit Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

AMEX VISA MasterCard Discover Diners Club

Check in time is 3:00 p.m. and check out time is 12:00 noon.

If reserving with a check, mail this form to:
Crowne Plaza Hotel
Attn: Reservation Department
108 First Street
Macon, GA 31201

**2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Proposal for Paper or Poster
Submission Deadline: August 1, 2000**

*Note: If your paper is in a symposium, all forms and your registration fee must go to the symposium organizer.
Please type or print clearly:*

Author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office Phone

Home Phone

E-mail

Check one: Contributed paper Symposium paper Poster

Title

Co-author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-author's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Type in the box below an abstract of no more than 100 words:

List three key words characterizing the geographic focus, time period, method and/or theory of your paper/poster:

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Audiovisual needs (other than carousel slide projector, screen, and pointer provided in each room):

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40 regular, \$30 student with a copy of a valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will not be accepted. **Please mail two (2) copies of this form (even if you emailed the information) with advance registration form and fee by Aug. 1, 2000 to:** Adam King, SEAC Program Chair, Savannah River Arch. Research Program, PO Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809.

2000 Southeastern Archaeological Conference
Proposal for Symposium
Submission Deadline: August 1, 2000

Please type or print clearly:

Symposium title

Organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Address

Office phone

Home phone

E-mail

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Co-organizer's name (last, first)

Affiliation as you wish it to appear on badge

Participants names (in order of presentation):

1) _____

5) _____

2) _____

6) _____

3) _____

7) _____

4) _____

8) _____

Discussants names:

1) _____

2) _____

Type in the box below an abstract of no more than 100 words:

Audiovisual needs (other than the carousel slide projector, screen, and pointer provided in each room):

Registration and membership fees: Advance registration form and fee (\$40 regular, \$30 student with a copy of a valid ID) must accompany all paper proposals or they will not be accepted. **Please mail two (2) copies of this form (even if you sent the information via internet) along with all appropriate forms and fees for symposium participants by August 1, 2000 to:** Adam King, SEAC Program Chair, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program PO Box 400, New Ellenton, SC 29809.

Winners of the 1999 SEAC Student Paper Competition

(submitted by Gayle Fritz and Richard Jefferies)

Ms. Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman, a graduate student at the University of Georgia, is the winner of the 1999 SEAC Student Paper Competition. The award, announced at the annual business meeting at Pensacola, included a prize consisting of more than 300 publications from 47 contributors valued in excess of \$4,650. Ms. Pavao-Zuckerman's paper was entitled "Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition."

Two Honorable Mention awards were made this year because of the close competition and high quality of the papers. One went to Kary Stackelbeck, a student at the University of Kentucky for her paper entitled "The Big Eddy Site: Results of the Late Paleoindian Lithic Refit Analysis." The second Honorable Mention went to Mr. Thomas Pluckhahn, a student at the University of Georgia, for his paper, "Fifty Years Since Sears: Deconstructing Kolomoki."

SEAC congratulates these winners. An announcement of the 2000 competition is included in this newsletter.

The members of the 1999 SEAC Student Paper Competition would like to extend our sincere appreciation to all of the organizations and individuals that contributed publications for the prize, including:

- Mississippi Department of Archives and History
- Research Laboratories of Archaeology at the University of North Carolina
- Alabama Museum of Natural History
- Southeastern Archaeological Conference
- Center for American Archaeology
- Illinois Department of Transportation
- Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program
- Illinois Archaeological Survey
- Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama
- Oklahoma Archaeological Survey
- Coastal Environments, Inc.
- TRC-Garrow and Associates Inc.
- Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Kentucky
- Kentucky Archaeological Survey
- W.S. Webb Museum of
- Arkansas Archeological Survey
- Smithsonian Institution Press
- University of Alabama Press
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- Florida Bureau of Historic Sites
- Plenum Press
- University of Nebraska Press
- Peabody Museum
- University of Georgia Department of Anthropology
- Kentucky Heritage Council
- South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
- Savannah River Archaeological Research Program
- Cobb Institute at Mississippi State University
- Society of Bead Researchers
- University of Memphis Department of Anthropology
- Southeast Archaeological Center of the National Park Service
- University Press of Florida

- Anthropology at the University of Kentucky
- W.S. Webb Archaeological Society
- Michael O'Brien and the University of Missouri Press
- Louisiana Division of Archaeology
- Georgia Department of Transportation
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources
- Center for Archaeology Research at Southwest Missouri State University
- University of Florida Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies
- University of Georgia Press
- University of North Carolina Press
- North Carolina Archaeological Council
- North Carolina Archaeological Society
- University of West Florida
- Ohio Archaeological Council

Last year's prize was the largest in the nine-year history of the competition and it reflects the dedication of the SEAC membership to fostering solid research and scholarship by our younger members.

Newsletter Editor Note

(submitted by Jeffrey L. Hantman, SEAC Associate Editor, Newsletter)

This is the first issue of the newsletter produced under my editorship, and it has been no small learning process for me. I wish to thank the former editor, Greg Waselkov, for his assistance, the executive committee for their guidance and advice, and all the contributors to Current Research for their timely submissions. My apologies are extended for the delay in this issue's arrival. The membership can rest assured that with the transition to a new editor now complete, future issues will be appearing on schedule. I look forward to working with SEAC members, and would appreciate hearing ideas and comments regarding the Newsletter. I am particularly interested in finding ways to work with the SEAC web site to make even more information available to members on regular basis.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 67th Annual Meeting of the Eastern States Archeological Federation

(submitted by Tyler Bastian)

The Fall ESAF will be held in Solomons, Maryland, hosted by the Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. The meeting will include field trips to the Maryland Archeological Conservation Laboratory and Historic St. Mary's City. William M. Kelso (Jamestown Rediscovery) is the banquet speaker. Abstracts for proposed papers and

symposia are due by June 1, 2000, to Dennis C. Curry, Maryland Historical Trust, 100 Community Place, Crownsville MD 21032, tel: (410) 514-7664, fax: (410) 987-4071; email: curry@dhcd.state.md.us. Conference headquarters is the Holiday Inn Select, Solomons (800) 356-2009. Room and field trip reservations and meeting advance registration deadline is October 2, 2000. To be placed on a mailing list for the preliminary program, reservation/registration forms, etc., contact local arrangements coordinator Alison Pooley, 32 Delrey Avenue, Catonsville MD 21228, tel: (410) 747-1973; email pooleyd@erols.com.

Call for Papers and Panel Proposals: Nineteenth Gulf South History and Humanities Conference

(submitted by Randall Broxton)

THE GULF SOUTH IN THE 1930S AND OTHER TOPICS IN GULF SOUTH HISTORY, OCTOBER 12-14, 2000 PENSACOLA BEACH, FLORIDA. The Gulf South History and Humanities Conference is an annual event sponsored by the Gulf South Historical Association, a consortium of Gulf South Colleges and Universities including the University of South Alabama, the University of West Florida, Pensacola Junior College, the University of Southern Mississippi, Southeastern Louisiana University, Texas Christian University, and Texas A&M at Galveston.

The 2000 Conference, to be held at the Hampton Inn on spectacular Pensacola Beach, will examine, in detail, the Gulf South in the 1930s, as well as address any approved topic in any era of history highlighting the states of the Gulf South.

Professors, teachers, researchers and students of history and the humanities are invited to propose papers, panels, roundtables, performances and workshops exploring Gulf South regional history and culture.

The Association sponsors the William S. Coker Award for the Best Graduate Level Paper presented at the annual conference. The prize-winning paper receives a \$250.00 cash prize and is eligible for publication in the *Gulf South Historical Review*.

All proposals must be postmarked by April 1, 2000. To submit an individual paper, send a brief resume, the title of the paper, and a 50 word abstract. Those organizing

panels (three or four presenters, chair and commentator or a chair/commentator) must submit a resume, title and a 50 word abstract for each participant. Those proposing roundtables, performances or workshops must provide a short resume and topic for each participant. Proposal reviews will be completed by May 1, 2000.

Please send proposals to: Dr. Randall Broxton, Department of History, Language and Philosophy, Pensacola Junior College, 1000 College Blvd., Pensacola, Florida 32504. (e-mail: Rbroxton@pjcc.fl.us). For more information, contact: Ginny Malston (850) 484-1425.

University of Arkansas, Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Laboratory Methods and Analysis Course at Parkin

(submitted by Jeffrey M. Mitchem)

A new course will be offered in laboratory methods and specialized analyses at Parkin Archeological State Park in summer, 2000. The course will last six weeks (July 5-August 12). Basic methods of laboratory processing and analysis will be covered, including washing, sorting, cataloguing, and data entry. Flotation of soil samples will also be taught. In addition to basic techniques, four workshops will focus on more specialized analyses: Ceramic technology and analysis, lithic technology and analysis, ethnobotanical identification and analysis, and faunal identification and analysis. Instructors for workshops include Kelly Mulvihill (Arkansas State Parks), Toby Morrow (Hemisphere Environmental Consultants), C. Margaret Scarry (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill), and Matthew Compton (University of Georgia Museum of Natural History). The course will be under the direction of Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Arkansas Archeological Survey & University of Arkansas).

Students will earn 6 credits (undergraduate or graduate) from the University of Arkansas (ANTH 4256 Archeological Field Session: Laboratory Methods and Analysis). Out-of-state tuition rates are waived for this course, meaning all non-University of Arkansas students pay in-state rates. Total tuition will be \$750.00 undergraduate or \$1212.00 graduate.

Students will be housed at Parkin Archeological State Park, with teaching and laboratory work in modern air-conditioned facilities immediately adjacent to the Parkin site. There is a \$75.00 housing charge and application fees

of \$25.00 undergraduate and \$40.00 graduate for non-University of Arkansas students. Evening meals (four nights a week) will be prepared by a hired cook, and students will plan menus and buy the food.

The course is designed for students who want to learn laboratory methods and to be exposed to techniques of more specialized analysis. It is perfect for those who have excavation experience, but little or no laboratory training, but prior field experience is not required. Students will gain hands-on experience, working with material excavated from the Parkin site (3CS29), a 17-acre fortified Late Mississippian village site. The ceramics workshop will feature working with clay and other raw materials from the local area. Application deadline is June 5, 2000. For more information and an application, please contact: Dr. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P. O. Box 241, Parkin, AR 72373-0241; Tel: (870) 755-2119; jeffmitchem@juno.com.

SEAC OFFICERS' REPORTS

Secretary's Annual Report

Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary

MINUTES OF THE 1999 SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD YEAR-END MEETING

The 1999 year-end meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Vernon J. Knight, Jr. at 6:11 PM, November 10, 1999, in the Board Room of the Grand Hotel in Pensacola, Florida. In attendance were David G. Anderson, Judith A. Bense, Eugene M. Futato, Patricia Galloway, Richard W. Jefferies, Jay K. Johnson, Adam King, Vernon J. Knight, Robert C. Mainfort, John O'Hear, Dawn Ramsey, Kenneth E. Sassaman, John F. Scarry, Keith Stephenson, Lynne P. Sullivan, Gregory A. Waselkov, and Paul Welch.

Reports of Officers

Ken Sassaman presented the Secretary's Report, beginning with a review of the published minutes of the 1999 mid-year meeting in Chicago. One correction was noted: Lynne Sullivan agreed to look into a future SEAC

meeting in Chattanooga, not Knoxville. Pat Galloway moved that the minutes be accepted as published, with correction noted. After being seconded by Richard Jefferies, the motion carried unanimously.

Ken reported the results of the 1999 elections. Two-hundred-twelve members cast ballots for candidates for Secretary-Elect and Executive Officer I. Candidate for Secretary-Elect David G. Anderson prevailed in a race with opponent Nancy M. White. Candidate for Executive Officer I Samuel O. Brookes prevailed in a race with opponent I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.

Since the 1999 mid-year meeting, Ken received one file for archiving: a collection of meeting minutes, programs, and bulletins for the years 1938-1940, donated by Carol Mason and believed to be original to Charles Fairbanks. These will be organized and added to files curated at the National Anthropological Archives in Washington, D.C.

John Scarry presented the Treasurers Report (see full account and budget elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter). John indicated that revenues were down a bit from last year, owing to a slight drop in membership. In addition, expenses were up this past year due mainly to publication subvention of classics volumes. Dues are the major source of income to the Working Fund, but they paid only 74% of our expenses last year. In the interest of preventing further slides in membership, John will return next year to the practice of issuing three dues notices to members. Overall SEAC treasury continues to enjoy sound financial health, due, in no small part, to the outstanding growth of the Life Fund investments (see report of Investment and Finance Committee below).

John reported briefly on the 2000 SEAC budget, which assumes a rebound in dues income, continued back issue sales income and a modest profit from the annual meeting. Bob Mainfort motioned to accept the Treasurer's Report. The motion was seconded by Ken Sassaman and passed unanimously.

Bob Mainfort presented the Editor's Report, provided in full detail elsewhere in this Newsletter. Bob summarized the rates of submission and acceptances this past year, noting a slight increase over 1998 but still below the record year of 1996. He encouraged executives to solicit from members good manuscripts for the journal.

The SEAC web site continues to serve its purpose well and has been expanded to include a "chat room" to allow ongoing discussion of proposals by the Executive Committee.

Bob thanked his Associate Editors Greg Waselkov (Newsletter), Lynne Sullivan (Book Reviews), and Eugene Futato (Sales), as well as colleagues at the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, for three years of support and service.

In-coming Editor Greg Waselkov was happy to accept the end of his term as Newsletter Editor and begin his three-year tenure as journal editor. Greg announced that Jeff Hantman agreed to take over the Newsletter, that Kris Gremillion would assume the responsibilities for Book Reviews, and that Eugene Futato would continue as Associate Editor for Sales.

Associate Editor for Book Reviews Lynne Sullivan noted that the number of reviews this year dropped off due to the hectic schedule of relocating to Knoxville, which prevented her from doing the usually excellent job of reminding would-be reviewers about deadlines.

Eugene Futato provided a summary of publications sales for 1999. Income from back issue sales totaled \$1109.00; expenses this year totaled \$303.02.

Reports of Committees

Representing the Investment and Finance Committee, Paul Welch summarized the 1999 performance of the Life Fund investments. The market value of the Life Fund accounts as of October 31, 1999 was \$62,451.35. Not counting an addition of \$600 from new Life Membership dues, the growth of this fund in FY99 was 17.3%. The distribution of value over our four funds (Index 500, International Growth, Small-Cap, and Health Care) has strayed a bit from targets, while the Money Market account has grown by over \$1000. To return the funds to targeted distributions, the Committee unanimously recommended transferring \$1200 from the Money Market fund to the Health Care fund, leaving \$3,092 in the former. This recommendation was entered by Paul as a motion, which was seconded by John Scarry and carried unanimously by the voting members of the board.

Representing the Publications Committee, Bob Mainfort reported that at the request of President Knight, the committee reviewed a proposal from the University of Alabama Press for subvention of several additional C. B. Moore volumes; the Committee recommended approval. Voting by the board was postponed for balloting by email, once all members had a chance to read the proposal.

Discussion ensued over the status of Special Publications. Little interest has been generated so far; only one manuscript was received by the committee for consideration. The Executive Board agreed that the manuscript should be returned without further deliberation while the committee reviews alternative strategies for stimulating greater interest in Special Publications.

Pat Galloway reported on activities of the Native American Affairs Committee. Pat distributed a list compiled by Jim Knight of the 13 federally recognized tribes that have accepted the invitation to join SEAC as institutional members.

Pat next reported on the plans for interviewing prominent members of Native American communities about their thoughts on NAGPRA, reburial, repatriation, and the like. The committee was authorized earlier this year to make arrangements for the first interview as a pilot study for possible long-term investment. The committee contacted Bill Marquardt, who gladly agreed to conduct an interview with members of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Pending the results of this pilot study the committee will develop proposals for additional interviews for deliberation at the mid-year executive board meeting in the spring of 2000.

Judy Bense reported on the efforts of the Public Outreach Award Committee. Four proposals were received for the \$2000 grant award. Rather than select a single proposal for full funding, the committee decided to fund part of each proposal. Judy arranged for \$2600 of in-kind support to supplement SEAC's funds. Awardees include: (1) Pensacola Archaeological Society (\$300 cash, \$250 in-kind) for the public program on archaeology held on Saturday during the conference; (2) Washington High School Archaeology Institute (\$450 cash, \$1350 in-kind) for development of local exhibits; (3) Escambia County School District (\$550 cash, \$900 in-kind) to enable select teachers and students to attend the meeting for teachers to obtain in-service certificate points; and (4) Florida Anthropological Society (\$700 cash, \$150 in-kind) to reprint the Florida Archaeology booklet and distribute in SEAC registration packets and throughout state

Old Business

Judy Bense reported on the attendance and arrangements of the 1999 SEAC in Pensacola. She acknowledged the hard work of Program Chair Elizabeth Benchley and noted the record numbers of papers and registrants for the meeting. Judy also acknowledged the great support of

student volunteers from the Department of Anthropology, University of West Florida (UWF) and members of the Pensacola chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society. Executives were reminded of the special events scheduled, notably the Thursday evening reception at the UWF Archaeological Institute, the Friday night dance, and the Saturday night Fish Fry. Honored at the reception Thursday will be many of the pioneer women of southeastern archaeology featured in the new volume *Grit-Tempered*.

Adam King updated the board on arrangements for the 2000 SEAC meeting in Macon, Georgia. The meeting will be held November 8-11, 2000 at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Macon. A tour of Ocmulgee National Monument is among the special events planned. Adam is chairing the program and Keith Stephenson and Jennifer King are handling local arrangements. Look elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter or visit the SEAC web site <http://www.uark.edu/campus-resources/seac/index.html> for more details.

New Business

Dawn Ramsey of the University of Memphis presented a proposal to establish a Committee on Student Affairs. The objective of the committee is to promote student interests in all aspects of archaeology and to enhance professional and educational opportunities for graduate and undergraduate student members of SEAC. Dawn circulated copies of the committee's charter to board members. After brief discussion President Knight approved the proposal as a standing committee.

Discussion turned to plans for SEAC meetings in the years 2001 and 2002. Lynne Sullivan confirmed that she and Nick Honerkamp are moving forward with plans for the 2001 meeting in Chattanooga, Tennessee. A proposal for meeting accommodations at the Marriott is pending. Lynne will serve as program chair and Nick will handle local arrangements.

Proposals for the 2002 meeting in Mississippi were presented by Jay Johnson and John O'Hear. The Tunica casino in northern Mississippi has the appropriate facilities at a reasonable cost; the alternative venue in Biloxi, also a casino, is more expensive. Lengthy discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of either location ensued. Some executives expressed concern for holding the meeting at a gambling facility, noting the problems associated with the 1990 SAA meeting in Las

Vegas. Nevertheless many expressed interest in bringing SEAC back to Mississippi. The board requested that Jay pursue the arrangements for meeting at the Tunica facility, but asked John to explore the possibility of reduced rates at the Biloxi site.

President Knight asked board members to think about possible locations for meetings in the year 2003 and beyond.

There being no further business, President Knight adjourned the meeting at 7:55 PM.

MINUTES OF THE 1999 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE BUSINESS MEETING

The 1999 business meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President Vernon J. Knight, Jr. at 5:46 PM, November 12, 1999, in the Ballroom of the Grand Hotel in Pensacola, Florida. President Knight called on Local Arrangements Chair Judith Bense to introduce Dr. Morris Marks, President of the University of West Florida, who welcomed SEAC to Pensacola and invited attendees to enjoy its many attractions. Dr. Marks acknowledged the tireless efforts of Judy Bense in raising the consciousness of university administrators and the public to the value of archaeology and historic preservation.

Reports of Officers

President Knight moved directly to reports of SEAC officers, beginning with that of the Secretary.

Ken noted that the minutes of the 1998 mid-year meeting in Chicago were published in the last issue of the Newsletter. One correction was brought to his attention: Lynne Sullivan offered to look into possible arrangements for a 2001 SEAC meeting in Chattanooga, not Memphis, as was reported.

Results of the 1999 elections were reported by Ken as follows. A total of 212 ballots were cast for two positions: Secretary-Elect and Executive Officer I. David G. Anderson prevailed in the race for Secretary-Elect, and Samuel O. Brookes was elected to the position of Executive Officer I. On behalf of SEAC, Ken thanked Nancy M. White and I. Randolph Daniel for running for office and he welcomed David and Sam to the ranks of SEAC executives.

A round of applause was offered in gratitude for all four candidates.

Finally, Ken noted that he received for archiving a package of 1930s minutes and newsletters from Carol Mason. He reminded members of the opportunities for archiving with the National Anthropological Archives in D.C. and asked that materials be sent to him for organizing and shipping.

President Knight called for a motion to accept the Secretary's Report. The motion was made, seconded, and passed unanimously. He then called on John Scarry to provide the report of the Treasurer.

John was happy to relate that SEAC continues to enjoy extremely good financial health. But John noted that a few things bear watching. Assets currently total about \$158,000, which represent about a 7 percent increase over last year. Most of this growth, however, was in the Life Fund. The Working Fund, which consists largely of dues revenue, showed a much smaller increase. Dues currently pay only about 74% of our operating costs. Other sources of revenue are thus important to meet our financial obligations. A dues increase is not called for at this time, but it is important that we maintain or increase membership in order to generate sufficient operating revenue. John noted that the slight decrease in membership this year was a possible consequence of having sent out only two dues notices, rather than the customary three.

In conjunction with the report of the Treasurer, President Knight called upon Paul Welch to report briefly on some recent activity from the Investment and Finance Committee. Paul reported that the distribution of value over our four mutual funds have strayed very a bit from their targets, while our Money Market account has grown by over \$1000. To return the funds to targeted distributions, the Committee recommended transferring money from the Money Market fund to the Health Care fund. Paul noted that overall the Life Fund was doing great, having essentially doubled in value in the last four years.

President Knight called for a motion to accept the Treasurer's Report. The motion was made, seconded, and passed unanimously. He then called on Robert C. Mainfort to provide the report of the Editor.

Bob provided his third and final report as Editor of SEAC. Bob indicated that two issues (Volume 17[2] and Volume 18[1]) of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*

were delivered to members since the last meeting, and that the next issue (Volume 18[2]) was nearing completion. Twenty-one manuscripts were received by Bob for the journal this past year. This represents a slight increase over last year but still well below the level reached in 1996. He encouraged members to submit papers to the journal. He likewise encouraged members, particularly symposia organizers, to assemble conference papers for submission to the Special Publications series that is being revived.

Bob acknowledged the hard work of Lynne Sullivan as Associate Editor for Book Reviews and reminded members of the need to participate in the book review process in a timely fashion. He likewise recognized the good efforts of Greg Waselkov as Associate Editor for the Newsletter. Greg is stepping down from this position to assume the office of Editor. He will be succeeded by Jeff Hantman of the University of Virginia. Bob encouraged members to send notes and news to Jeff for future issues of the Newsletter. Bob also noted that at the request of President Knight, he and Deborah Weddle at the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) initiated a chat room for SEAC Officers to deliberate on-line over matters of pending business.

Bob closed his report by thanking his Associate Editors, Lynne Sullivan, Greg Waselkov, and Eugene Futato, for their service to SEAC and he initiated a round of applause in gratitude for their fine efforts. He likewise acknowledged the authors and reviewers who have contributed to the journal over the past three years, as well as his home institution, AAS, its director Tom Green, graphics artist Mary Lynn Kennedy, and computer specialist Deborah Weddle. Bob then called Greg Waselkov to the podium for the ceremonial transfer of the symbolic badge of office, the Ajax Force Automatic Numberer.

In accepting the office of Editor, Greg reiterated the need to submit manuscripts to the journal and indicated he would strive to not only maintain the production quality already in place for the journal but to work towards increasing the number and quality of illustrations.

President Knight called for a motion to accept the Editor's Report. The motion was made, seconded, and passed unanimously.

Announcements

President Knight called for a few announcements, beginning with Pat Galloway on recent activities of the Native American Affairs Committee. Pat reported that 13

of 25 Native American tribes have responded favorably to our invitation to join SEAC as complementary institutional members. She noted that the committee has embarked on a new project, namely to conduct interviews with representatives of Native American tribes in the Southeast. The project will begin with interviews conducted by Bill Marquardt with members of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. This initial effort will be evaluated for its worth to both SEAC and the Seminoles and then form the basis for further interviews with other tribal entities. Pat noted that the Board appropriated \$2000 for the resources needed for this initial effort.

President Knight was pleased to announce the formation of a new committee, the Committee on Student Affairs. He acknowledged University of Memphis graduate student Dawn Ramsey for instigating this effort. Ken Sassaman will serve as committee advisor, and a student representative will be invited to attend all Board meetings.

Judy Bense was next called upon by President Knight to announce the results of work of the Public Outreach Committee. Four proposals for the Public Outreach Grant were funded with \$2000 of SEAC award money and \$2600 in-kind support (see report to Board for list of awardees, award amounts, and project goals).

President Knight invited Elizabeth Benchley to the podium to share some of the details about the 1999 SEAC meeting. Elizabeth was pleased to announce record numbers for papers presented (282) and registrants (719). She thanked the many student and staff volunteers of the University of West Florida, the Pensacola Archaeological Society, and the session chairs.

Adam King was invited to announce plans for the 2000 SEAC Meeting in Macon, Georgia. The meeting will be held November 8-11, 2000 at the Crown Plaza Hotel in Macon.

President Knight announced that plans are underway to hold the 2001 SEAC meeting in Chattanooga and the 2002 meeting somewhere in Mississippi.

T.R. Kidder was invited to the podium to announce the winner of the 1999 C.B. Moore Award. T.R. read the following proclamation: Every year the Lower Mississippi Survey presents the Clarence B. Moore award for Excellence in archaeology by a young scholar in Southeastern archaeology or associated studies. The award winner is selected by members of the Lower Mississippi Survey, its associates, and previous

recipients. The honored scholar gets no money as a reward, but is presented with a cast of the Moundville Cat Pipe to keep for a year. Above all, however, the honoree receives the respect and admiration of his peers. This year's recipient will join a distinguished list of scholars:

- 1990 David G. Anderson
- 1991 Gayle J. Fritz
- 1992 Marvin Smith
- 1993 John House
- 1994 Kenneth Sassaman
- 1995 Timothy Pauketat
- 1996 Joseph Saunders
- 1997 Penelope Drooker
- 1998 John Worth

This year's recipient of the Clarence B. Moore Award is Isaac Randolph Daniel, Jr., Assistant Professor of Anthropology at East Carolina University. Randy received his Master's degree from Florida State University in 1978 and his doctorate from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1994. He has been teaching at East Carolina University since 1996. Randy has made his mark as one of the best young Paleoindian researchers in North America, primarily with his two important books on the subject: *Harney Flats: A Florida Paleoindian Site* (Baywood Publishing Co., 1987, co-authored with Michael Wisenbaker) and, more recently, *Hardaway Revisited* (U of Alabama Press, 1998). Randy has also published numerous articles on the topic of Paleoindian studies. When it comes to detailed analyses of excavated data from Paleoindian sites in the Southeast, no one has done more of it in recent years, or done it better, than Randy. Randy has also been a long-term and very loyal member of SEAC, and has served as Book Review Editor for *Southeastern Archaeology*.

President Knight asked Richard Jefferies and Gayle Fritz to announce the winner of the 1999 Student Paper Competition. Dick began by noting that the book prize has again grown in size, making it the largest single student award in American archaeology. Dick read the list of contributors and thanked them for their generosity: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Research Laboratories of Archaeology at the University of North Carolina, Alabama Museum of Natural History, Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Center for American Archaeology, Illinois Department of Transportation, Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program, Illinois Archaeological Survey, Center

for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Coastal Environments, Inc, TRC-Garrow and Associates Inc., Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Kentucky, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, W.S. Webb Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, W.S. Webb Archaeological Society, Michael O'Brien and the University of Missouri Press, Louisiana Division of Archaeology, Georgia Department of Transportation, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Center for Archaeology Research at Southwest Missouri State University, Arkansas Archeological Survey, Smithsonian Institution Press, University of Alabama Press, Tennessee Valley Authority, Florida Bureau of Historic Sites, Plenum Press, University of Nebraska Press, Peabody Museum, University of Georgia Department of Anthropology, Kentucky Heritage Council, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, Cobb Institute at Mississippi State University, Society of Bead Researchers, University of Memphis Department of Anthropology, Southeast Archaeological Center of the National Park Service, University Press of Florida, University of Florida Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies, University of Georgia Press, University of North Carolina Press, North Carolina Archaeological Council, North Carolina Archaeological Society, University of West Florida, Ohio Archaeological Council.

Gayle Fritz acknowledged the work of Student Paper Award committee members Dick Jefferies, Janet Levy, and Randy Daniel. Six papers were entered into the contest this year. Although the number of entries was down from last year, Gayle noted that the quality of papers was consistently good. Three papers stood out as exceptionally good, so the committee decided to award two Honorable Mentions, in addition to the Book Prize. Those receiving Honorable Mention include Kary Stackelbeck of the University of Kentucky for her paper "The Big Eddy Site: Results of the Late Paleoindian Lithic Refit Analysis," and Thomas Pluckhahn of the University of Georgia for his paper "Fifty Years Since Sears: Deconstructing Kolomoki." The Book Prize went to Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman of the University of Georgia for her paper "Vertebrate Subsistence in the Mississippian-Historic Period Transition." Members applauded heartily each of the winners.

Resolutions

Margaret Scarry read the following resolution: WHEREAS Judith Bense has been a long-time active member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference; and WHEREAS Judy has shown dedication to the conference by serving as an executive board member for the last two year, with her characteristic talent, energy, and enthusiasm; BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that we, the membership of SEAC, express our gratitude to Judy for yet another job well done.

Steve Davis read the following resolution: WHEREAS Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. has spent countless hours over the past three years directing the conference's publications and maintaining the highest level of excellence; and WHEREAS he has ensured that each submission to Southeastern Archaeology was carefully and fairly reviewed; and WHEREAS he skillfully edited each accepted manuscript; and WHEREAS he had the wisdom to choose Greg Waselkov as Newsletter Editor and had the additional wisdom to keep Lynne Sullivan as Book Review Editor and Eugene Futato as Associate Editor for Sales; and WHEREAS he was not above "beating the bushes" and twisting arms to obtain quality manuscripts and manuscript reviews; and WHEREAS he has performed all of these duties with diligence and cheerfulness; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is forever grateful to Bob Mainfort for serving as its Editor.

Ken Sassaman read the following resolution: WHEREAS Judith Bense and Elizabeth Benchley and their generous volunteers from the University of West Florida and the Pensacola Archaeological Society devoted considerable time, energy, and resources to provide SEAC members the opportunity to again come together to share their ideas and new findings; and WHEREAS Judy, Elizabeth and their colleagues have created the atmosphere for the fellowship and socializing we love to do over food, drink, and music; and WHEREAS they opened their new archaeological facility for a wonderful reception that was not only fun but a great tribute to the grit-tempered women that made SEAC what it is today, the best archaeological society in the world; and WHEREAS they set records for number of registrants and papers presented; BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its deepest gratitude to Judy and Elizabeth and colleagues for a job very well done.

Betty Broyles read the following resolution: WHEREAS, in a 65-year career which included investigations at Lindenmeier, Blackwater Draw, the Natchez Trace, the Bynum, Emerald, and Gordon Mounds in Mississippi, and Jamestown, as well as service as a teacher, curator, and administrator; and WHEREAS his contributions to historic and prehistoric archaeology will forever be remembered; NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns the passing of John Lambert Cotter on February 5, 1999, and expresses and extends its deepest sympathies to his family and friends.

Paul Welch read the following resolution: WHEREAS Patricia S. Bridges died on February 16, 1999 after a productive but far too brief career; and WHEREAS Pat was a life member of SEAC, attended its meetings regularly for the past 20 years, presented numerous papers and organized symposia at SEAC; and WHEREAS Pat, along with Mary Powell and Marvin Jeter, organized the very first Great Wines of SEAC party at the 1982 meeting in Memphis; and WHEREAS Pat loved studying past behavior of people by examining their skeletons for evidence of activity patterns, health and disease, and traumatic injury, and advanced our understanding of the changes in the gender division of labor that occurred during the switch from foraging to farming in the Southeast, and WHEREAS she was revered by her students for her sincere interest in seeing past people as real humans, as well as for her freedom from stuffiness and pretension, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference recognizes our debt to Pat, mourns our loss of a beloved colleague, and expresses our profound condolences to her husband, her mother, and her other family members.

Rich Weinstein read the following resolution: WHEREAS Roger T. Saucier died October 26, 1999, after almost a 40-year career devoted to understanding the evolution and landscapes of the Mississippi River alluvial valley; and WHEREAS Roger began his career as a Research Associate at the Coastal Studies Institute at Louisiana State University, and then became a long-term Research Geographer and eminent scientist at the U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station; and finally retired to the position of independent geomorphology consultant; and WHEREAS Roger was the leading authority on the Quaternary history, geomorphology, and geoarchaeology of the Lower Mississippi Valley and promoted the effective integration

of geomorphology into a wide variety of cultural resource investigations; and WHEREAS Roger repeatedly demonstrated the indispensable role of archaeological evidence in paleoenvironmental reconstructions; and WHEREAS Roger was the 1985 recipient of the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research presented by the Society for American Archaeology and received the 1996 Kirk Bryan Award for the most-outstanding publication in the field of geomorphology, presented by the Geological Society of America; and WHEREAS Roger, perhaps most significantly, was highly respected, greatly appreciated, and truly admired by both professional and avocational archaeologists and geologists; THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference recognizes its debt to Roger, mourns his untimely death, and expresses its profound condolences to his wife Anita, his son Brian, and his daughter Connie.

Vin Steponaitis read the following resolution: WHEREAS Thomas Hargrove was an active contributor to North Carolina archaeology for many years; WHEREAS his passion for research and willingness to share his knowledge were exemplary; and WHEREAS his quiet good nature and sense of humor were much appreciated by all who knew him; SO BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference mourns his passing and extends its heartfelt condolences to his family and friends.

President Knight called for other business. Hearing none he solicited a motion to adjourn, which was made, seconded and passed at 6:40 PM.

Secretary's note: Overlooked at the 1999 Business Meeting was the announcement of winners of the 1999 Great Spirits of SEAC competition, organized by Dolph Widmer. Winning in the category of best red wine was the Columbus, Georgia label of Syrah submitted by Grace Keith; best white wine award went to Homochitl Bruyeria Pinot Blanc of Natchez, Mississippi, submitted by Torey and Joel Dukes; best beer/ale went to a Pale Ale made by Grace Keith; best stout/porter went to an Imperial Stout made by Scot Keith; and miscellaneous honors were given to Lee Hutchinson's West Virginia Moonshine and "Old Ewen" Sparkling Mead, concocted by Charlie Ewen.

Respectfully submitted, Kenneth E. Sassaman, SEAC Secretary

Treasurer's Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended October 31, 1999

(submitted by John Scarry, SEAC Treasurer)

Note: As I have not yet received our auditor's final report on the FY 1999 accounts, the figures given here are preliminary, although I do not anticipate any significant changes. Final account figures will be presented in the fall newsletter.

I am glad to report that SEAC continues to enjoy good financial health. This good health allows us to maintain our low dues rates for you, the members, and promote the dissemination of information to the public and to the archaeological community through public outreach grants and the subvention of archaeological publications.

Our total assets-financial assets and inventory-total approximately \$160,850, an increase of about 9% from last year's figure. Most of this increase was in the Life Fund, although the Working Fund also increased.

We had a total income of \$33,227 in the Working Fund. This includes \$24,680 in dues, \$3,702 from the Greenville meeting, \$4,871 from our investments, \$797 from the sale of back issues, and \$400 from rental of our mailing list and ads in *Southeastern Archaeology*.

Our expenditures from the working fund totaled \$32,399. Of this figure, \$17,835 was for the publication of *Southeastern Archaeology* and the SEAC Newsletter. We also awarded outreach grants totaling \$2,000 in conjunction with the Pensacola meeting and contributed \$8,000 for subvention of the East and West Florida C B Moore volumes to the University of Alabama Press. Remaining expenditures included \$2,400 in life member dues transferred to the Life Fund, \$1,250 for review of the treasurer's books and preparation of our tax forms, \$680 in expenses associated with the treasurer's office, \$214 in bank charges, and the \$20 fee for registering SEAC with the State of Tennessee.

The net income in the working fund was approximately \$1,428.

Dues continue to be the major source of income for the Working Fund. However, the dues deposited into the working fund paid only 69% of our operating expenses for the year. It is clear that our other sources of income are very important to our continued success.

Because membership dues are so important to SEAC (and because the members are the Southeastern Archaeological Conference), we need to pay attention to

membership numbers. Our membership stands at 997 paid members (186 student members, 540 regular members, 38 family members, 136 life and family life members, and 97 institutional members). This is down slightly from last year when we had 1025 members. Part of the decline is my fault. I only sent out two dues notices instead of the three that Paul sent out the past several years. However, part of the decline is because people ignore the dues notices they do get. Failure to pay promptly not only costs you the information in our publications, it also costs SEAC money to mail back issues and dues notices.

This year, the cost of our publications was \$17.89 per member. Given the outstanding efforts of our editors to continue to provide us with excellent publications in a cost efficient manner, we should be able to continue to cover the cost of publications from our dues revenue for the foreseeable future. However, erosion of our membership could jeopardize other programs such as grants and subventions.

Overall, the Working Fund had a positive year. It should have a small positive balance next year as well, particularly if our membership numbers recover.

The Life Fund had a very, very good year. The net earnings of the Life Fund in FY 1999 were \$11,284. Discounting the new life member contributions, we earned a 14.9% return on our investments in the life fund. The Life Fund now stands at \$63,134.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Alabama

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

In September and October 1999, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) conducted limited testing of 12 archaeological sites in portions of Fort McClellan, a U.S. Army base located in Calhoun County in eastern Alabama. The sites are within areas that may be transferred or impacted by bypass construction through a portion of the main fort. Five are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Identified components include Early Archaic, Middle Woodland, and late nineteenth to early twentieth century at 1CA129; Late

Archaic at 1CA60; Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and late nineteenth to early twentieth century at 1CA598; Late Woodland/ Mississippian and late nineteenth to early twentieth century at 1CA567; and indeterminate aboriginal and late nineteenth to early twentieth century at 1CA562. Most notable among these sites is 1CA598. Artifact distributional analysis and the identification of three prehistoric features and a midden during shovel test and unit excavations demonstrate this site's high research potential. The historic-period structural remains at 1CA562 figure prominently in eligibility recommendations for that site. Further investigations will be conducted at three stone mound sites (1CA142, 1CA151, and 1CA616) (submitted by Patrick Smith).

Archaeologists from the University of South Alabama recently uncovered structural evidence of Shippers Press, a cotton warehouse complex that once covered nearly an entire city block in downtown Mobile. These investigations were conducted for the proposed Federal Bureau of Investigations building. Shippers Press (also known as Mobile Cotton Press & Warehouse) was in operation from the early 1850s until the 1920s. Structural remains include partially intact brick walls lying on massive hand-hewn wooden timbers and spread footings. One timber with a series of small wooden pegs and hewn surfaces was a reused piece, possibly from a ship or wharf. In another area of the warehouse site, an oyster and clam shell cement floor was found about one meter below the present ground surface. This compact 25-cm thick cement floor, measuring at least 90 meters in length, probably covered the open yard of the warehouse. In an ongoing study of cotton warehouse construction and layout, the University of South Alabama previously recorded similar structural features at two other warehouse sites in downtown Mobile.

Arkansas

Compiled by Kathleen H. Cande, AAS

Kcande@comp.uark.edu

Tel: (501) 575-6560

Mastodon Excavation. In a project partially funded by the National Geographic Society, remnants of a mastodon skeleton and other late Pleistocene and Holocene fauna were excavated under the direction of Julie Morrow (Arkansas Archeological Survey Station Archeologist-ASU, Jonesboro) with the assistance of volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society in October 1999. The

site is located several miles east of Crowley's Ridge in a ditch southwest of Jonesboro, Arkansas. Radiocarbon assays of mastodon teeth conducted by Tom Stafford provide an uncalibrated date of about 12,000 years b.p. Organic remains from a remnant late Pleistocene bluish-gray clay associated with the Pleistocene fauna await radiocarbon assay. Evidence for a cultural association was not recovered. Identification of the vertebrate fauna, fish, bivalves and gastropods is nearly complete.

Ashley Mansion. Chester Ashley, a prominent attorney and legislator, and his family were among the first settlers of Little Rock in the early nineteenth century. They built a residence in 1820, a one and a half story brick house, that was later enlarged to two full stories, a Greek Revival portico and outbuildings, known as the Ashley Mansion. After the Ashley residence ended, the building served as Federal headquarters during the Civil War and as a hotel in the 1880s. Its fate after this is not currently known. The building's site was sealed in 1920 by a poured concrete. The site is within the Riverfront Commercial Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. In 1984 during a construction project, with the aid of Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers, Dr. Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy (AAS-ATU Station, Russellville) directed salvage excavations at the house site. Remains and artifacts from the Oakleaf Hotel found were the original floor surface and material culture of the Ashley family were also discovered. More than 150 boxes of artifacts were collected during the excavations.

With a grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, the collection is currently being inventoried, analyzed, repackaged, and reboxed by University of Arkansas graduate students under the direction of Kathleen H. Cande (AAS, Fayetteville). In addition to household objects used by the Ashley family, artifacts collected from the site include numerous whole medicine and beverage bottles and stoneware jugs, leather shoes and shoe-making materials, and an extensive faunal assemblage. Apparently trash from nearby businesses was deposited in the basement of the Ashley Mansion at the turn of the century. In addition to the artifact analysis, a report is being prepared describing the salvage excavations, and providing recommendations for interpretive signage to link the site with the new River Market development along the Arkansas River.

Van Winkle Sawmill. Archeological investigations continue at the developing Beaver Lake State Park in northwest Arkansas, where AAS-University of Arkansas

Station Assistant Jerry E. Hilliard is directing excavations at the Van Winkle site (3BE413). The site is the location of the largest sawmill operation in the nineteenth century Arkansas Ozarks with production beginning in the early 1850s and continuing until 1880 when the mill was sold. Owner Peter Van Winkle has aptly been called "the nineteenth century Sam Walton." He began as a farmer, blacksmith and mechanic, acquiring land in Benton County and operating a ferry across the White River near a small sawmill he established. In the mid-1850s he moved the mill operation to Van Hollow, an area then surrounded by large stands of mature pine trees.

Archeological investigations at the site began in 1997 with extensive mapping of Van Hollow and limited testing at Peter Van Winkle's home. These excavations indicated that although the site of Van Winkle's second home (built in 1870) had been extensively disturbed by one hundred years of occupation and impacts associated with razing the structure, the remains of Van Winkle's first house (a thin buried soil and charcoal lens) was discovered some 70 cm below the 1870s structure. Other features mapped include a privy, garden terrace, chimney support, springhouse, mill flywheel support, roads and natural features. Additional work is needed to discern the locations of a reported slave cemetery, slave dwellings, and workers' quarters. Historical records indicate that Van Winkle used slave labor to operate the mill before the Civil War and African-American freedmen after emancipation. Two chimney falls were also found down a side road from the Van Winkle house. Shovel testing in their vicinity revealed blue transfer print ceramics and square nails. In March of 1999, during further excavation, a limestone-built hearth and firebox, along with a continuous limestone foundation were discovered. This site is shallow, but not disturbed, and appears to be a single occupation house mostly dating to the nineteenth century. It is not yet clear whether the two chimney falls represent two structures or a larger double-pen house with two end chimneys.

Artifacts recovered from the excavations include square nails, a variety of transfer-print ceramics, stoneware fragments (including a partially reconstructible crock), and builder's hardware (large door hinge, porcelain doorknob). A large number of children's toys were found, including a clay marble, early celluloid children's rings, porcelain doll fragments, fragments of an alphabet plate and a cast iron cap pistol. Archival evidence suggests that the structure(s) may have been the home to at least one of the African-American families who worked at the mill,

possibly that of Aaron ("Old Rock") Van Winkle. Additional fieldwork is planned for the spring.

Florida

Compiled by Nancy White, University of Southern Florida
Nwhite@chumal.cas.usf.edu Tel: (813-974-0815

Mike Russo of the Technical Assistance and Partnership division of the National Park Service's Southeast Archaeology Center (SEAC) is continuing the division's long-term research into early coastal settlement in the Southeast. Mapping and excavation of three shell sites near Jacksonville, Florida, has been completed in association with Rebecca Saunders of the Museum of Natural Science at Louisiana State University, with partial funding provided by the National Geographic Society. The work resulted in the identification of the earliest, and only preceramic shell ring (Oxeye Island) on the Atlantic coast, conventionally radiocarbon-dated to 4600 BP, as well as the earliest coastal shell midden (Spencer's Midden), dated at ca. 5700 BP. In addition, a shell ring site dating to 3700 BP and consisting of a ring with up to nine attached smaller rings has been mapped and identified as the largest shell ring complex in North America.

Farther south near Jupiter, Florida, SEAC and the Southeast Florida Archaeological Society, in cooperation with the Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge, excavated an equally large, but less complex ring, the Joseph Reed Mound. The investigations have finally resolved the issue of whether the site was an historic dike built to protect orange groves, or a prehistoric shell ring. A series of radiocarbon dates has placed the prehistoric shell ring at ca. 3400 BP. While one puzzle may be solved, another has arisen. From top to bottom the various strata contain not the expected fiber-tempered pottery that characterizes all other ceramic period shell rings in Florida and Georgia, but only St. Johns and sand tempered plain wares, making the site among the earliest occurrences of both wares in Florida.

In cooperation with Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, SEAC is currently excavating a deeply buried site on the coast south of Tallahassee, which has revealed an oyster/marine fish midden in association with a lithic assemblage including a Kirk point. The possibility that an early Archaic coastal midden may be represented at the site is exciting; it would represent the first radiocarbon-datable occurrence of Kirk points in Florida, and perhaps the

earliest site yet discovered in the Southeast in association with coastal exploitation.

At the University of South Florida, the 1999 field school completed the field portion of multiyear studies of archaeological site significance for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). Two summers were spent testing site-predictive models on roadways throughout central and south Florida with the purpose of reevaluating site significance as a feature of local settlement systems. The 1999 season focused on assessment of archaeological sites previously recorded as significant in one FDOT district in an attempt to develop a general model for statewide use. Brent R. Weisman was the principal investigator. In a project for the Florida Park Service (FPS), Weisman also directed continued excavations at Indian Key, an 1830s wrecking village in the Florida Keys. The archaeology is being done in conjunction with a FPS effort to stabilize the deteriorating ruins. The project has focused on the large warehouse and cistern structure, but will expand in 2000 to test several house areas.

Georgia

Compiled by James Ambrosino

From March to November 1999, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) periodically conducted an archaeological survey of 9,860 acres (3,990 ha) within Fort Stewart Military Reservation located in Evans, Liberty, and Long counties. The survey area encompasses 15 National Resource Management Units (NRMUs) and Camp Oliver. A total of 292 cultural resource loci was investigated, including 12 known archaeological sites, 109 newly recorded sites, and 171 isolated finds. Twenty-six percent of the recorded loci produced aboriginal materials, while 81 percent yielded historic materials. Thirteen sites are recommended as indeterminate concerning National Register of Historic Places eligibility and should be avoided or investigated further. An additional 105 sites and all isolated finds are considered ineligible for the NRHP. Two historic cemeteries, the H.J. Durrence Cemetery (9EV140) and the Warnell Cemetery (9LI847), and a previously unknown single gravesite (9LI782) are protected and maintained by Fort Stewart.

Illinois

Compiled by Brian Butler, CAI, Southern Illinois University

Bbutler@siu.edu

Tel: (618) 453-5031

University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign: The UIUC Department of Anthropology (Timothy R. Pauketat, Principal Investigator) and the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program (ITARP, Thomas E. Emerson, Director) continue their active research programs in the American Bottom surrounding Cahokia.

In 1999 ITARP worked at the East St. Louis Mound Center (11S706) on an Illinois Department of Transportation project on the north site of I-55/70. This site was considered destroyed by urban expansion until IDOT work in 1989 revealed its presence below the current urban and highway development. The investigations of the second largest Mississippian mound center in the American Bottom were conducted by Fred A. Finney, Special Projects Division. Excavations are near the site's central plaza area in what is today a railroad yard in an industrial portion of the City of East St. Louis. Approximately two meters of historic overburden, derived from fill used to elevate the rail yard, overlies the Mississippian archaeological deposits.

ITARP investigations at 11S706 involved site testing followed by mitigation excavations. To supplement the archaeological work, geomorphological research was conducted by Mike Kolb of Strata Geomorph. ITARP archaeologists identified, mapped, and excavated a heretofore unknown Mississippian plaza and mound complex. Elements of the plaza and mound complex comprise over 220 features including mound bases, rebuilt plazas, wall trench and single post structures, post-pits, and posts positioned outside the structures. At least two large arcs are present among the post-pits. The bulk of the archaeological deposit dates to the Stirling phase. A Lohmann phase occupation occurs at the base of the plaza area. The youngest materials excavated in 1999 are from the basal portion of a Moorehead phase mound. In addition to the new fieldwork, Timothy R. Pauketat is currently analyzing materials recovered from the 1991-1992 IDOT excavations at 11S706, located on the south side of the highway. Investigations along the north side of I-55/70 are presently ongoing and are expected to be completed during the Spring of this year.

In the summer of 1999 personnel from the American Bottom Survey Division, ITARP, under the direction of Brad Koldehoff, conducted excavations at a portion of the Kane Village site (11MS52). The majority of the Kane

Village, a large late prehistoric blufftop habitation area, was excavated in 1963 during highway salvage for the construction of I-270 in Madison County, Illinois. These earlier excavations uncovered 108 features (five structures and 103 pits), the majority of which are attributable to the Emergent Mississippian period. ITARP investigations of the remaining site area in the right-of-way resulted in the exposure of 555 sq. m and the detection and complete excavation of 25 Emergent Mississippian pits features. Although artifact analysis has not been completed, the ceramics indicate an apparent Loyd Phase occupation (ca. AD 850-950). In addition ITARP funded the stripping of a portion of the site outside the right-of-way that was being destroyed by a private borrow pit and discovered over 70 additional pit features. The excavations of these pits is being planned by a private archaeological contractor.

Timothy Pauketat conducted a fourth year's excavations at the Halliday site as part of the UIUC field school and the "Richland Archaeological Project" with funding from the National Science Foundation. Nine early Mississippian houses were excavated in May-July, eight of which are part of a pre-Mississippian-style courtyard group that extends into a modern subdivision. Besides this organizational feature, pre-Mississippian pottery and lithic technologies are found at this Mississippian site, along with a high density of spindle whorls, reported by Susan Alt in *Southeastern Archaeology* 18(2). Two caches of Mill Creek hoe blades were found this year. The high density of artifacts at Halliday contrasts with the meager amounts at a second site, Hal Smith, where a 500 sq. m area was exposed with the aid of heavy equipment in June and July. Susan Alt directed excavations of a dozen houses at this early Stirling phase site which, along with Halliday, is located 15 km east of Cahokia at the edge of an upland prairie. This upland prairie area is the focus of ongoing pedestrian survey by Pauketat as part of the Richland project.

Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale: The SIUC field school in archaeology conducted its third season of work, the second with NSF funding, at the Millstone Bluff site (11PP3) in Pope County, Illinois, under the direction of Charles Cobb (SUNY Binghamton) and Brian Butler (SIUC). The Millstone Bluff Project is a multiyear effort to examine the late Mississippian presence in the interior uplands north of the Ohio River. The project is a cooperative endeavor with the Shawnee National Forest and their Passport in Time volunteer program. Millstone

Bluff is an unplowed late Mississippian village located on top of an isolated sandstone escarpment in the upper Bay Creek drainage. The 1999 work sampled two midden deposits, expanded work on two previously sampled structure basins, and investigated three others. This summer's work retrieved the best artifact samples to date including 5 complete miniature vessels from the fill of abandoned house basins. A total of 16 radiocarbon dates from the site indicate an occupation span of ca. AD 1275 to around 1450 (calibrated). Analyses of faunal remains (Emanuel Breitburg) and botanical materials (Kathryn Parker, Great Lakes Ecosystems) are now underway. A concurrent survey effort, run by Eric Drake (Binghamton) searched for Mississippian occupations along Bay Creek and nearby tributaries, an area with little row crop agriculture and requiring extensive shovel testing. The 1999 work identified 27 new sites and revisited 5 previously known ones, documenting a total of 5 Mississippian components.

In the spring, Brian DelCastello conducted work on site 11JS321, a large (ca. 6.9 hectares) and generally low density lithic scatter along an alluvial ridge in the Cache River lowlands in southwest Johnson County. The work was done for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. Investigations focused on three definable artifact concentrations and consisted of a controlled surface collection of ca. 19,300 sq. m and plowzone stripping of ca. 1600 sq. m. Two feature groups, comprising 7 pit features (mostly hearths), 2 postholes, and one rock concentration, were found. The site represents numerous short-term Archaic Period occupations, as well as an ephemeral Late Woodland occupation. Most of the surface debris appears to reflect late Middle Archaic and Late Archaic use. One hearth yielded a calibrated radiocarbon date of ca. 830 BC.

Mark Wagner directed excavations at the Unity Point site (11J639) in Jackson County. The work was undertaken for IDOT and the University of Illinois (ITARP) as a result of realignment of US Highway 51 south of Carbondale. The project area is in the northern fringes of the Shawnee Hills and is a part of the Big Muddy River drainage. The ca. 1.7 ha. site occupies an unusual location for a major Woodland site: an interior upland ridge spur that is on a drainage divide and a substantial distance from water. The site proved to be a substantial early Late Woodland habitation (ca. AD 400-600). Little pottery survived on the surface but a controlled surface collection indicated an intensive occupation, and plowzone removal of some 1450 sq. m on the highest portion of the ridge crest exposed approximately 120 pit features. Some Middle Woodland surface debris is

present but all the excavated features are Late Woodland. The site is the first substantial single component early Late Woodland site to be excavated south of the Kaskaskia Valley.

The Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute: CMVARI is currently involved as the sponsoring institution for a number of projects at the Cahokia and the surrounding area. Funding through the Cahokia Mounds Museum Society (CMMS) continued as part of a multi-year project to pursue the western and northern walls of the central palisade at Cahokia. This five year project is being directed by Dr. Mary Beth Trubitt of the Arkansas Archaeological Survey. The second year's investigations are focused on the western portion of the palisade that parallels the Grand Plaza. Another grant from the CMMS is sponsoring the second year's field investigation of Mound 34 at Cahokia. This small mound east of Monks Mound and the Central Palisade was investigated in the 1950s by Drs. James B. Griffin and Albert Spaulding of the University of Michigan. Their investigations along with Gregory Perino's work for the Gilcrease Institute resulted in the recovery of materials related to the SECC. This past summer's investigation resulted in the identification of Perino's west profile wall and the projection of the south profile. Also intact was the large refuse trench beneath the mound. A variety of exotic items including additional engraved shell and a drilled sharks tooth were recovered from the earlier backdirt. The focus of the upcoming excavations will be on identifying and mapping the south wall. This work is being jointly performed by Drs. James Brown of Northwestern University and John E. Kelly of Washington University.

Kentucky

Compiled by Pamela Schenian

Please send future submissions to James Fenton

Jpfent@cris.cr

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted a cultural resource survey in McCreary County for a proposed U.S. Penitentiary. During the survey of the 400-acre tract, Eric Voigt identified eighteen archaeological sites. Of these, one upland site and ten rockshelters with intact subsurface deposits have been determined to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Berger is currently creating a Cultural Resources

Management Plan for the Federal Bureau of Prisons for this facility, and an archaeological evaluation of the upland site is scheduled to begin in the spring.

Don Ball (COE) reports progress in publishing the remaining volumes of the Journal of Ohio Valley Historical Archaeology. All issues are available from Dr. Kit Wesler at Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, Wickliffe Kentucky. He also reports progress on an ongoing study enumerating the minimum number of firearms present at a range of sites, market share held by various ammunition manufacturers, the comparative economics of ammunition usage, and the types of firearms (handguns, rifles, and/or shotguns) present and their likely applications.

In western Kentucky, in February 2000, the Kentucky Archaeological Survey (KAS) reports the successful application of a teacher-training workshop, the BLM's 'Project Archaeology'. This curriculum is designed to teach students to protect our nation's cultural heritage using local archaeology and history to teach higher-level skills in science, math, history, social studies, art, and language arts. KAS also partnered with a group of organizations in a bi-national pilot project called the Kentucky-Uruguay Cultural Heritage Education Project (KUCHEP) which introduces students to archaeology, and creates live language learning opportunities via the internet. The project provides hands-on, place-based, learning experiences a elementary school students from Clay County, Kentucky and from Montevideo Uruguay are engaged as colleagues in each others' research. Video field trips of research at sites in Kentucky and Uruguay are being prepared by KET and The Kentucky Network.

Angela Gordon (Washington U., St. Louis) completed her analysis of the fibers used to make the prehistoric slippers recovered from Salts Cave by Pat Watson in the early 1960s. In collaboration with Dr. Richard Keating (Missouri Botanical Garden) fourteen fiber samples were investigated by light microscopical methods; all identified fibers indicate that *Eryngium yuccifolium* (rattlesnake master) was the fiber of choice. This new information contributes to current discussions of fiber processing techniques, fiber choice, and even habitat reconstruction.

Investigations are reported by a Shell Mound Archaeological Project (SMAP) team at Chiggerville, and at Indian Knoll by Herrmann, Fenton and McBride, and at Baker by David McBride (U. Kentucky). Dr. George Crothers team included Darcy Morey (U. Kansas), Julie Stein (U. Washington), and Patty Jo Watson (Washington U., St. Louis) who report investigations at several Green

River Archaic midden sites in 1999. SMAP goals this time around concentrated on the Chiggerville Site (15Oh1) where no significant archaeological work has been done since July 1938. In 1999, permission to map the site and take systematic sediment cores demonstrated intact deposits, but the exact location of the WPA excavation is still problematic. Charcoal samples were obtained for radiocarbon dating (in progress), and a small excavation to recover undisturbed midden samples is planned for the near future.

Nicholas P. Herrmann (U. Tennessee, Knoxville) has continued his examination of cranial metric and nonmetric variation in Middle to Late Archaic skeletal populations from the Green River sites of Barrett (15McL4), Carlston Annis (15BT5), Indian Knoll (15OH2), Read (15BT10), and Ward (15McL11). A Kentucky Heritage Council grant funded seven new radiometric determinations for McL4 (n=2), McL11 (n=3), and OH2 (n=2). Working with Jim Fenton, David McBride and Christopher Rankin, site mapping at Indian Knoll was undertaken to identify the WPA excavation block, locate undisturbed deposits, and collect samples of midden for flotation and pedological analysis. These data are currently being integrated into a GIS system to facilitate three-dimensional mapping and spatial analysis of the burials features, the WPA block excavation, and the possible separation of burials into two subgroups based on associations with shell-free and shell-rich midden. SMAP members also visited at Indian Knoll to collect samples for comparative analysis with Chiggerville and Carlston Annis. David McBride is near to completing his study of the Middle Archaic occupation at the Baker site, a small site excavated by the WPA that has never been previously reported.

Vince Versluis of Great Rivers Archaeological Services reports several Phase I surveys in 1999, the largest for a proposed surface mine near Hebbardsville, Henderson County. Seven of the 31 sites were considered potentially eligible the National Register of Historic Places. Late Archaic/Early Woodland site components at a small site on the Red River was considered potentially eligible for the National Register. Near Hopkinsville, Christian County, Vince reports the discovery of two Paleoindian sites both potentially eligible for the National Register.

In Central Kentucky, Dr. Kelli Carmean reports that Eastern Kentucky University's 1999 field school conducted testing at a small Fort Ancient mound using a magnetometer to identify potential subsurface features.

Several hot spots were identified. Excavation of the hot spots, however, did not reveal house features, or indeed, features of any kind

Susan C. Andrews and Tracey A. Sandefur of Wilbur Smith Associates, Lexington completed a final mitigation report of the Hardin Farmstead (1825-70) for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KTC). Analysis of the Hardin family's material culture combined with historical documents explores rural capitalism and the revolution in domestic relations that occurred in the mid-19th when families engaged in social competition, emulation, and conspicuous consumption, all values associated with a capitalist world view.

KAS also sponsored research at several historic sites in Kentucky. David McBride (U. of Kentucky) conducted archaeological investigations at Fort Putnam a Civil War period site, for the Jessamine County Fiscal Court-Camp Nelson Park, assisted by W. Stephen McBride and J. Christopher Rankin (both of Wilbur Smith Associates). The project documented the structure and construction methods at this heavily disturbed fort, in anticipation of its reconstruction. The investigation included metal detecting, shovel probing and test unit excavation, and intensive topographic mapping for a 3-D reconstruction. Findings included evidence of the fort's ditch, parapet, revetment line, and gun platforms. The revetment line was particularly interesting and consists of 110 post molds. The reconstruction of the fort, which was originally built in 1863 by Capt. Orlando Poe, is scheduled for spring 2000.

Other KAS members conducted a survey of the Battle of Richmond Civil War battlefield, near Richmond KY. Nearly 2,000 acres of private and federal land associated with the Blugrass Army Depot were surveyed with metal detectors to locate the limits of the battle and the location of military positions.

Jay Stottman (KAS) reports the excavation of an 1880's wash house at the Farnsley-Moremen Landing site near Louisville, as a part of the 'Building Blocks of History' education program. Nearly 4,000 school children participated in the project last year. Excavation uncovered midden deposits, and associated features and domestic refuse dating to before 1930. In all 15 features and a moderate amount of artifacts were dating from the early 19th century to the mid 20th century. Project results were displayed in an exhibit designed with the help of the students for the 1999 Kentucky State Fair.

At Bell's Tavern Park City (near Mammoth Cave) an 1820s stagecoach stop on the Louisville to Nashville road, KAS assisted by Phil DiBlasi (University of Louisville) documented the ruins of the tavern and using spatial analysis of artifacts revealed the likely location of the original building and several outbuildings. Features include a builder's trench, a robber's trench associated with the original tavern, and an ash refuse pit dating to the early 1800s, all identified in the 1 x 2 meter unit.

Louisiana

Compiled by Charles Pearson, Coastal Environments Inc.

Cpear2@gte.net

Tel: (504) 383-7451

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge: Two Louisiana State University Geography and Anthropology Department students, directed by Rebecca Saunders of the Museum of Natural Science at LSU, recently completed theses on local sites. Laura Tanley analyzed materials from excavations at the multicomponent Sharp site (16LV13) in Livingston Parish. Her analysis included paste analysis of sherds from the Tchefuncte through the late Coles Creek periods. Of interest to regional researchers is the fact that 79 percent of the 1416 sherds had sand, with or without grog, in the pastes. Sponge spicules, most commonly associated with St. Johns pottery pastes, were found in small quantities in 6.6 percent of the Sharp site sherds. More excavations at the Sharp site are planned.

Josetta LeBoeuf examined the lithics from the Hoover site (16TA5) in Tangipahoa Parish. This multi-component, five-mound ceremonial center was one of the largest centers in the region. It shares with the Sharp site a location at the edge of the Pleistocene terrace overlooking the marshlands above Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain. Lithics are more abundant at Hoover than at any other site in the vicinity. Josetta studied resource procurement, lithic manufacturing techniques, use wear, and patterned deposition. Raw materials were likely recovered from gravel beds some 38 km upstream. Collins points, heretofore unrecorded in southern Louisiana sites, and an unknown triangular point type (with two variants) were found in abundance at the site.

Coastal Environments, Inc., Three Tensas River Sites: Coastal Environments, Inc., has completed archaeological investigations at three sites along the Tensas River in

Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Research on these site was directed by Donald Hunter and was conducted for the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as part of their Sicily Island Levee Project. The three sites are the Westwood Plantation site (16CT490), the Big Cash Bayou site (16CT451) and the Charles E. Klueppel site (16CT479). Work at the Westwood Plantation site involved testing and data recovery at the location of the main residence of the plantation; established in 1844 by Henry D. Mandeville, Jr., of Natchez, Mississippi. Data recovery excavations conducted in the summer of 1997 exposed numerous features associated with the main house at Westwood, which burned in 1873. However, many well-preserved subsurface features remained including several trash pits containing abundant faunal remains and other domestic refuse. Features dating to before, as well as after, the Civil War have been identified. Preliminary analysis shows that the earlier components contain expensive and somewhat uncommon ceramics for the region, including elaborate transfer-printed whitewares, Basalt, Chinese export porcelain, refined redwares, Parian ware, and refined Davenport yellowwares. Ceramics in the post-Civil War features consist principally of undecorated, edged, or stenciled whitewares. Faunal remains recovered include domestic animals, mainly pig, but wild species are present in abundance and include deer, turtle, quail, fish, and waterfowl. Flotation samples were collected and are being used to examine Euro-American plant use in the Tensas Basin. A collection of Mandeville family correspondence at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge is being examined to obtain information on life on Westwood Plantation, particularly in relation to the impacts of the Civil War.

Data recovery excavations were completed at the Big Cash Bayou site (16CT451) in the spring of 1997. The principal archaeological component at the site is Euro-American and spans the period between 1840 and 1952. Big Cash Bayou was initially settled by King G. Holstein in 1840 and it appears that the property owners practiced diversified economic pursuits, including subsistence farming, ranging livestock, and lumbering. The site was continuously occupied until the middle of the twentieth century, apparently, with the same general economic pursuits being followed by each owner. The archaeological remains at the site consisted of brick structural elements related to the original house built by the Holsteins and a later shotgun house moved onto the site following the demolition of the original structure. Also present were an in-ground brick cistern, a brick walkway, an intact sheet

midden, and trash pits. A draft report is being prepared. A particular effort will be made to compare the materials from Big Cash Bayou with those from the nearby Westwood Plantation site.

The Charles E. Klueppel site (16CT479) was first recorded in 1995 as a thin lithic and ceramic scatter in a plowed field. In the summer of 1996 a controlled surface collection was conducted at the site and a single 2-m² test unit was excavated. The excavation encountered two prehistoric trash pits at a depth of 20 cm below the present ground surface. Three radiocarbon dates from the trash pits had one-sigma ranges spanning the interim between cal A.D. 1260-1300, with intercepts averaging cal A.D. 1265. This general time equates to the early Mississippi period in the Tensas basin and is normally equated with the Routh phase. However, the ceramics from the site feature decorative treatments that are more similar to earlier Coles Creek types and there is a complete absence of decorated types normally associated with Mississippi period Plaquemine culture in the Tensas Basin. Even though the decoration of these ceramics appears unusual in comparison to other local Plaquemine assemblages, attributes of paste and vessel form (particularly carinated bowls) argue for ties to other early Mississippi period groups in the region. Flotation samples from the pits produced a variety of plant remains, including abundant corn (*Zea mays*). These plant remains reinforce recent ideas proposing a significant increase in the importance of maize during Plaquemine times.

The Charles Webb Site: In the fall of 1998, Coastal Environments, Inc., conducted testing at the Charles Webb site (16RR86) located in Red River Parish in the Red River Valley of northwestern Louisiana. This work was undertaken under contract to the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and directed by Donald Hunter. Auger borings at the site indicated the presence of a rich midden zone buried by as much as 1 m of Red River alluvium. Two 1x2-m test units were excavated and revealed that the buried midden stratum contained abundant ceramics and faunal remains. Two prehistoric components are represented in the recovered ceramics. The latest is a Middle Caddo period (Bossier phase) occupation. Humate dates run on midden samples and ceramic seriation suggest that this occupation spanned much of the Bossier phase and lasted from ca. cal A.D. 1200-1450. The earlier component is characterized by a plainware ceramic assemblage (90-100 percent of ceramics are plain) with vessel forms confined solely to simple bowls, some with simple rim peaks. Ceramic

types normally associated with the Early Caddo period or Coles Creek period are totally lacking despite the fact that a radiocarbon date run on midden soil produced a one-sigma range of cal A.D. 980-1040, a time normally associated with the Early Caddo period in this portion of the Red River Valley. Faunal remains from the site indicate heavy reliance on deer, with a lesser emphasis on the exploitation of small mammals, fish, reptiles, and birds. Although limited, the work at the Charles Webb site provides new information on the question of the origin of Caddoan culture in the middle Red River area of Louisiana. The draft report on the research at the Charles Webb site has been submitted to the Vicksburg District.

Maryland & Virginia

Compiled by Thomas Klatka, VHDR, Roanoke

Tklatka@dhr.state.va.us

The James Madison University Department of Sociology and Anthropology has entered into a long-term cooperative agreement with Shenandoah National Park to undertake studies of selected prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within Park boundaries. In May, June, and July 2000 an archaeological field school will be held at Big Meadows, an upland basin in the central section of the Park, where Native American sites dating from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland periods have been identified. In addition, an early historic-era farmstead and the Big Meadows CCC camp will be surveyed and tested. This field school will be held in conjunction with the National Trust of Historic Places' on-going study of Mount Pleasant, the early-middle 18th-century plantation house site of the Madison family on the Montpelier property in Orange County. Currently, Clarence Geier and Carole Nash and students are preparing a National Register nomination for Fort Edward Johnson, a Civil War fortification in western Augusta County, Virginia. A 1999 archaeological field school surveyed and mapped a large Confederate encampment associated with the fort, as well as an earthwork and associated artillery placements. The Confederate fort, dating to April 1862, was constructed as part of Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign.

Cliff Boyd (Radford University) is continuing investigations of Civil War era military and industrial sites in Saltville, Virginia as part of a multidisciplinary research team funded by the NASA. Last summer test excavations were conducted at two early to mid-nineteenth century "salt

furnaces" (salt extraction facilities) - 44SM139 and 44SM280. Both sites contain extensive intact features including stone or brick walls used to support kettles containing brine tapped from underground sources in the Saltville Valley. Wood-burning fires would "cook off" liquid and extract salt. At one site (44SM280) an intact iron kettle was identified in situ between two stone walls. Saltville was the major salt producer for the Confederacy and was the site of several Confederate defensive facilities and two battles in late 1864.

Katherine Stroh and John McDaniel of Washington and Lee University report a continuation of archaeological investigations of the Longdale Iron Mining Complex in Alleghany County. Project research goals include establishing the age and function of individual structures, exploring the lifeways of the ironworkers, and assessing the impact of mining on the local economy, demographics and environment. To date almost 80 structures and features have been recorded in the Longdale Mining Complex. Of these, 17 structures have been intensively excavated and 21 have been tested. Excavations have focused on domestic structures to facilitate analysis of the social life of the people who lived and worked in the complex. Ongoing analyses will attempt to determine if community stratification was based on ethnicity/race, job skill, socioeconomic status or a combination of these factors.

Browning & Associates performed geophysical survey on the site of the oldest blast furnace (circa 1619-1622) in North America at Falling Creek in Chesterfield County. Complementary results from magnetometer, resistivity meter, and GPR isolated a probable furnace site, slag areas, possible structures, outlying work areas, and later industrial features. The site experienced two periods of iron production and two other periods of industrial use that remain less well known. The first use of the site from 1619 to 1622 signaled the end of the first Anglo-Powhatan War and the first Anglo use of the site. The site was destroyed shortly after iron was said to be ready for production in March 1622. A 1634 will lamented a fairly large sum being spent to no apparent outcome. An entrepreneur owned the site in the 1680's and may have attempted some form of industry, perhaps grist milling. Archibald Cary, a plantation elite with an industrial bent, operated a forge on the site from circa 1750 until 1781 when Banastre Tarleton burned it during the Revolutionary War. During subsequent years, the site held two gristmills and a mica mill that probably served the local paint industry. Future work will include

metallurgical analysis of slag, the largest single artifact group at the site, and additional research on the sequence of industrial operations on the site.

The Archeological Society of Virginia completed additional investigations in Area A of the Cactus Hill Site, in Sussex County. Mike Johnson reports the deepest level in a 5x5-foot square unit at the southern end of the excavation block produced an impressive quartzite blade-like flake core, burned quartzite hammerstone (the core was worked with a hammerstone), a quartz wedge-like tool, and several other stone artifacts. This artifact producing level was 8 to 10 inches below a Ft. Nottoway point, which dates to circa 8,800 years before present. However, the sandy matrix of the site precludes a more accurate age determination for the core and other artifacts. This deposit is from the deepest cultural level and is located approximately 50 feet south of a blade and early point producing lithic feature in the same level. The unexpected finds of the 1999 excavations have led to plans to excavate a block of 300 to 400 square feet this year. A tentative agreement has been made with the American University to hold a two-week field school at the site in late May.

Mike Johnson also reports that Fairfax County Archeological Services, Greenhome & O'Mara Incorporated, developer KSI Incorporated, and the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia are cooperating on a data recovery project for three large prehistoric sites along Pohick Creek.

During the summer of 1999 Mount Vernon's archaeologists, under the direction of Esther White and Christy Leeson, began excavations at the site of George Washington's distillery. This is the first season of a multi-year project designed to study the distillery, as well as Washington's gristmill complex where the distillery was located. Built in 1771, Washington's merchant mill operated as a highly profitable venture for the next 30 years, shipping flour to Europe and the West Indies. In 1797 the production of corn and rye whiskey would complement the milling operation.

During the 1999 field season, a 20-foot section across the building was excavated to assess the preservation of the site, as well as the potential for archaeological remains. Preservation appears to be excellent and numerous features related to the 18th-century industry were discovered. A 10-foot-square brick paving was also uncovered possibly the foundation of a stair leading to the building's loft. Other archaeological features include an elaborate system of buried wooden troughs, and earthen, and brick drains that

channeled water into, throughout, and out of the building. By 1850 the site was in ruins and the buildings were dismantled.

Future excavation seasons will continue to uncover the building's footprint and surrounding yard, examining the physical remains of the distillery. This work is part of a larger program to restore and interpret Washington's gristmill complex, which also contained a cooperage, slave quarters, miller's house, malt kiln, and animal enclosures. Through an agreement with the Commonwealth, Mount Vernon is restoring the mill to working order and studying the property. The restored, operating mill will reopen to the public in April 2001. In the next few years ownership of the park will transfer to Mount Vernon and a reconstruction of the distillery is anticipated at that time.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc., (Berger) under the direction of Dr. John Eddins, conducted a preliminary cultural resource assessment along four alternate routes in the project corridor for the James River Interceptor Replacement Study in Lynchburg. Berger's background research and field investigations identified 67 locations along project alternates where there is a potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Berger recommended that 40 of the predicted sites, including components of the James River and Kanawha Canal system, be considered as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, subject to further evaluation. Subsurface testing during the field survey resulted in the identification of one previously unidentified site, Site 44CP184.

Berger completed data recovery excavations, under the direction of Dr. John Eddins and Dr. Donald Linebaugh of the University of Kentucky, at a portion of the Kippax Site (44PG62) in the City of Hopewell, on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT). Site 44PG62 encompasses a 10-acre parcel containing archaeological remains representing occupations from the Archaic period to the present. The principal components at the site are associated with the Kippax/Farmingdell plantation occupations from the late 17th century through the 19th century.

Dr. Eddins also conducted data recovery at the Pamplin 1 locus of Site 44DW201 in Dinwiddie County, on behalf of the VDOT. The site is located on the grounds of the Pamplin Historical Park. The Pamplin 1 locus had been identified in earlier research as consisting of a scatter of 18th- and 19th-century artifacts and subsurface features,

appearing to represent nonmasonry chimneys and other possible features associated with slave cabins and/or the remains of winter-quarters huts occupied by Confederate troops during the Siege of Petersburg in 1864/1865. The features exposed and the recovered artifact assemblage were indeterminate and could not be said to represent the remains of slave quarters or the features and structures associated with a military encampment.

Berger recently completed data recovery investigations at the Hinman Site (44RN311) in Roanoke County for VDOT, under the direction of Charles Rinehart. Intact deposits and features dating to the Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Contact periods were recorded. Early Woodland ceramics and Paleoindian, Middle Archaic, Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland projectile points were also recovered. Features include a Late Archaic lithic workshop; a Late Woodland human burial, a storage pit, and refuse pits; and a Contact period circular structure and refuse pits. Also, Grayson, Radford, Dan River, and New River ceramics were recovered from the same undisturbed feature context. This pit feature produced two radiocarbon dates from the Late Woodland period: 1) 1140±90 BP with a 2 Sigma calibrated result of AD 680 to 1035 (1270 to 915 BP); and 2) 1000±100 BP with a 2 Sigma calibrated result of AD 855 to 1250 (1095 to 700 BP).

Berger completed multiple survey and testing projects in Virginia during 1999. Maureen Meyers evaluated the Woods Site (44FX1781) in Fairfax County for VDOT, which appears to be a refuse dump for a nearby tavern or early 19th-century homesteads. Surveys for VDOT were completed in the City of Chesapeake and Roanoke, Botetourt and Page counties. A mid-19th century refuse dump was identified for proposed Route 168 in the City of Chesapeake. In Page County, a survey was done for the widening of Route 340, identifying two Archaic sites. A 16-mile stretch of Interstate 81 in Botetourt and Roanoke counties was surveyed, identifying ten archaeological sites and four historic cemeteries. One cemetery, located on the National Register-eligible Civil War-era Hanging Rock Battlefield, is considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register due to its association with the battlefield.

Dr. Charles LeeDecker, Dr. John Bedell, and Eric Voigt are developing a predictive model for, and conducting a cultural resource inventory of, the 17,000-acre Prince William Forest Park for the National Park Service (Capitol Region). The results of this work will be used to develop an education site on the World Wide Web. Berger also surveyed a proposed multi-purpose firing range complex on

Fort Pickett for the Virginia Army National Guard; no sites were identified.

Andrew Veech reports the Archaeology Department of Gunston Hall has begun an intensive investigation of the estate's formal boxwood garden. Gunston Hall Plantation, in Fairfax County, is the Potomac River estate of colonial planter and patriot George Mason (1725-1792). While the one-acre garden contains boxwood plants tree-ring dated to 240 years of age, the current garden probably bears little resemblance to the one planted by George Mason. The purpose of the archaeological investigations is to supply information to facilitate the refurbishment of the gardens to something more in keeping with Mason's colonial original.

Surviving 18th-century remnants have been discovered in the garden's center and along its edges. These features include: four perimeter fencelines, three gravel pathways, two fill soil layers, planting beds with planting holes, a brick rubble lens underlying the old boxwood trunks, and an 18-foot by 18-foot brick foundation. The fencelines, balanced on either side of the garden's central allee, reinforce notions that Mason's original garden conformed to a symmetrical, rectangular pattern. Initial landscaping of the garden can now be conjectured at around 1759 or 1760. The original function of the brick foundation currently remains a mystery. Excavations within the interior of this structure will continue when the 2000 field season commences.

Under the direction of Dr. Barbara Heath, Poplar Forest archaeologists continued an intensive study of the five-acre ornamental core of Thomas Jefferson's plantation retreat in Bedford County. Research focused on identifying changes to the landscape through time, and specifically the design of the sunken lawn, or parterre, south of the house. Staff also sampled an earthen mound that Jefferson constructed west of the house and continued analysis and interpretation of artifact assemblages from a late 18th-century slave quarter site.

Preliminary pollen and phytolith analyses have been promising. Pollen from the caprifoliaceae family (includes gelder rose) and from rosa (rose genus) and hibiscus syriacus (althaea/hibiscus genus) have been identified. Pollens from other ornamental families, including liliacea, (tulips, narcissus, jonquils, daffodils), lamiaceae (includes lavender), and caryophyllaceae (includes dianthus) have also been found in association with the bank. Similarly, the phytoliths have provided valuable information about grasses and weeds growing

along the banks and lawn surface, and possible microclimatic variation that may indicate differences in light and shade along the lawn's banks. Phytolith evidence from the lawn surface suggests that cultivated grasses of European introduction provided ground cover on the lawn itself, while native grasses and weedy plants covered the banks. Dr. Scott Anderson of Northern Arizona University is undertaking the pollen analysis, while Dr. Lisa Kealofor of Santa Clara University, in conjunction with Kelly Sullivan of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, is working with the phytolith samples.

Poplar Forest archaeologists also removed a section of the circa 1806 mound west of the house. During excavation, they located a planting hole containing early nineteenth-century artifacts. Staff also uncovered a thick deposit of sterile, redeposited subsoil sealing a cobble "floor" upon which the mound was constructed.

Recent laboratory analysis focused on final identification and interpretation of an assemblage of late eighteenth-century artifacts recovered from a slave quarter, and on the analysis of materials from the landscape excavations. Leslie Raymer of New South Associates is completing a report on the seeds and wood charcoal recovered from the quarter site, while Susan Andrews has completed a study of the recovered animal remains recovered. The final site report is in preparation.

Joseph McAvoy of Nottoway River Survey Archaeological Research recently completed a preliminary assessment of threatened parts of the Williamson Site (44DW1) in Dinwiddie County. This is one of the largest Clovis chert quarry and base camps in North America. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources' Threatened Sites Program funded this initial assessment. The project included soils analyses by Robert Hodges and a wetlands investigation by Mike Keeler and Pete Constanzer.

Eight areas were selected for auger and shovel testing. Undisturbed cultural deposits up to seven inches thick of apparent Clovis age were identified below the plowzone in most of the test locations. Four of the most promising areas were then selected for 100-square-foot excavation. Area 6 produced over 1,000 artifacts and a shallow, flat-bottomed pit filled with used flakes. Clusters of chisel wedges and hard percussion chisel-wedge spalls suggestive of a specific task area were recovered from Area 7. Area 2 yielded nearly 1,000 artifacts and fragments of Clovis living surfaces. Finally, Area 3 produced well-preserved charcoal samples intermixed with burned chert artifacts. Most of these artifacts probably date to the Clovis use of the site, but

some resemble the small pre-Clovis quartzite examples recovered at the nearby Cactus Hill Site. Recommended future analyses will focus on chronology and lithic tool function, as well as soils, pollen and phytoliths.

Mississippi

Compiled by Greg Mikell

In October and November of 1999, Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) conducted a cultural resources survey along eastern portions of the upper Tombigbee River drainage in Monroe and Itawamba counties in northeastern Mississippi. The surveyed area consisted of corridors and alternative alignments for State Route 25 proposed by the Mississippi Department of Transportation. PCI's survey resulted in the discovery of 39 previously unidentified archaeological sites and standing structures. Of these sites, 20 are aboriginal, seven are historic (including one standing structure), and 12 have both aboriginal and historic components. Six sites are considered as having the potential to contribute to various aspects of archaeological research in the upper Tombigbee River drainage.

Missouri

Compiled by Neal H. Lopinot, CAR, South. Missouri State Univ.
Nealopinot@mail.smsu.edu Tel: (417) 836-5363

During September and October 1997, the Mark Twain National Forest (MTNF) sponsored investigations at the Savage Bliss site (23MO138) in cooperation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR). James Wettstaed (MTNF) directed the archaeological investigations, while Mike Chalfant (MoDNR) supervised the geomorphological research. Volunteers assisted with this excavation through the Passport-in-Time program. Savage Bliss is located on a terrace adjacent to a large tributary of the St. Francis River in the heart of the St. Francis Mountains. A total of 18 1-x-1-m units were excavated, along with a number of backhoe trenches. These excavations uncovered components associated with the Late Archaic period, the Pascola phase of the Early Woodland/Tchula period, and the Late Woodland period. Recovered artifacts include over 150 stone *tools*,

ceramics, and thousands of flakes. A number of rock features were identified. Also present were a hardpan layer and an anthropogenic soil. The geomorphological investigations suggest that similar geomorphic processes may have occurred in stream valleys throughout the northern Ozarks. Both soil and landform at Savage Bliss correlate well with the model proposed in recent studies conducted at Fort Leonard Wood in central Missouri.

In May 1998, the MTNF sponsored a Passport-in-Time public archaeology excavation at the Nova Scotia Ironworks in cooperation with Historic Preservation Associates. Nova Scotia was the largest hot blast furnace in Missouri and home to 2,000 people between 1880 and 1885. Surface features and archaeological deposits cover approximately one square mile and the site is largely undisturbed since it was abandoned. James Price (University of Missouri, Southeast Archaeological Research Center) directed the research. Earlier investigations had mapped the town cemetery and the industrial core, while excavations were carried out at a worker's house, at several middle-class residences, and at the superintendent's house. The 1998 investigations focused on areas adjacent to an isolated well in the center of town. A total of 251-x-1-m test units were excavated for this project. These documented the nature of use of the well area, well construction methods, and the developmental sequence for the site.

During 1999, archaeologists from the MTNF conducted a series of investigations at a large charcoal production complex in Dent and Reynolds counties. Discovered as a result of surveys conducted prior to proposed timber sales in the Salem Ranger District, this complex consisted of over 50 charcoal pits and the remains of 16 temporary cabins occupied by woodcutters and/or colliers. These sites are believed to be associated with the Nova Scotia Ironworks. Limited testing at three cabins revealed that these were likely wooden cabins with a mud and stick chimney built over a rock hearth. At least one of the cabins was probably occupied by a family, which contradicts the historic literature.

The Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at Southwest Missouri State University returned to the Big Eddy site located in southwest Missouri during the summer of 1999. Previous geoarchaeological investigations in 1997 revealed multicomponent Paleoindian-Late Prehistoric deposits in a deep, well-stratified Late Pleistocene terrace. The 1999 excavations, directed by Jack H. Ray and Neal H. Lopinot, were resumed at the base of Early Paleoindian deposits and continued through 1.3 m of pre-Clovis-age

deposits to a paleo-gravel bar underlying the terrace. Numerous charcoal fragments were collected from a 16 m² excavation block. Five charcoal fragments recovered from depths between 3.5 and 4.0 m were submitted for AMS assay. Four of the five radiocarbon dates range between 11,930 BP and 12,590 BP, with an average of 12,273 BP, which is pre-Clovis in age. Lithic items from previous contexts include 10 pieces of flake debitage (<2 cm²), several large unmodified rocks, and at least two modified rocks. At least four of the large unmodified cobbles and boulders (2.1-9.6 kg) were found in fine-grained sediments. Given their occurrence in fine-grained sediments, these large cobbles and boulders are believed to be too large to have been transported by stream action, and therefore, appear to be manuports.

The best evidence for in situ pre-Clovis artifacts is a large modified anvilstone and a nearby hammerstone, both recovered from fine-grained silty clay loam sediments. The anvilstone is a large tabular boulder of indurate sandstone. It was fractured into two fragments which were only 4-6 cm apart and both lay flat on the same paleogeomorphic surface (3.84 m bs). The two fragments refit along a sharp angular fracture. The total weight of the anvilstone is 18.4 kg, and it measures 44.0 cm long. Three attributes of the anvilstone indicate human modification. These include a round shallow pitted area 4.8 cm in diameter (bisected by the fracture), a percussion spell 6.0 cm long which refits between the two anvil fragments, and a large (9.2 cm wide) negative bulb of percussion scar located on one edge of the smaller fragment. In addition to the above three modification attributes, the refit (broken) side of the in situ smaller anvil fragment was rotated approximately 120° counterclockwise from the refit side of the larger fragment, and the smaller fragment partially overlay the percussion spell.

The hammerstone is a large subrounded, oblong cobble of oolitic chert, weighing 43 kg and measuring 21.6 cm long. The modification on the hammerstone is restricted to one end and consists of several relict cones of percussion, which represent hard contact with a solid object. Although possible, an association with the anvilstone is not clearly evident. The hammerstone was found approximately 1.5 m west of the broken anvilstone and its base was at a depth of 365 cm. Regardless of association, these two large modified rocks are interpreted as evidence of anvilling/hammering activities in pre-Clovis deposits.

Gina Powell and Jack Ray (CAR) performed an intensive archaeological survey on the former campus of St. Vincent's College in Cape Girardeau, Missouri. St. Vincent's College began as Catholic boys' school in 1838. The day school's popularity spurred its expansion into a college in 1844. Historic records and maps document the existence of numerous outbuildings and the oldest handball court west of the Mississippi River. The site of the former college campus also contains Late Woodland and Mississippian components on a low terrace overlooking the Mississippi River.

The CAR also tested 13 historic sites along Route 412 in Pemiscot and Dunklin counties, Missouri. The sites involved in this study are historic sites associated with farm tenancy in the Little River lowlands, dating primarily from the 1920s to the 1940s. The testing results indicate that few, if any subsurface deposits are present at tenant farm house sites.

From 1995 through 1999, the CAR has conducted cultural resource investigations in advance of proposed improvements for Route 50 between Sedalia and Jefferson City, Missouri. A total of 22 prehistoric sites, 31 historic sites, six multicomponent (historic and prehistoric) sites, and 42 isolated finds were documented in the survey corridor. The survey results indicate that interior upland areas more than about 1 km from the major stream valleys were used mostly on a transient, specialized basis during most of prehistory. The largest and most extensive sites occur in the vicinity of the Lamine River, well known for its Hopewell manifestations. Historic sites, with two exceptions, reflect large-scale settlement of the area after the arrival of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The vast majority of historic sites consist of Euro-American farmsteads dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

During 1999, Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Memphis Office conducted two data recovery projects in the Missouri Bootheel. The Memphis District of the Corps of Engineers funded these investigations as a part of their New Madrid Floodway Project. The first project was undertaken at the Moxley Farm site (23MI722), a late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead. Comparison of archaeological and archival research results suggests that a frame structure was constructed on site between 1869-1886, during the Mercer ownership. The Mercers were wealthy immigrants and operated a dry goods store 3 km to the east at Norfolk Landing (the first town platted in Mississippi County, Missouri). From 1886-1940, the property had several absentee landlords and apparently functioned as a tenant

farmstead. The recovered assemblage contains over 10,600 artifacts, primarily dating from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries, as well fauna material and unidentified metal items.

The second project was conducted at the Clifford LaPlant site (23NM561) This 3.4 ha multi-component prehistoric and twentieth-century farmstead site is associated with a high sand dune on the margin of a Pleistocene-aged surface (Barnes Ridge) that overlooks a relic Mississippi River channel. The Clifford LaPlant site is situated between two better known Barnes Ridge sites: the "LaPlant" site (23NM51), located approximately 2000 m northeast, and the St. Johns site (23NM176), located approximately 1000 m southwest. Following mechanized stripping of the plowzone, 44 two-by-two m test units were excavated. A variety of prehistoric and historic features were recorded and in places the midden was 130cm thick. One well-preserved fully extended adult burial was encountered. Ms. Carrie Wilson, Quapaw Tribal Representative, visited the site and conducted the reburial ceremony. Ceramics spanning the Early Woodland to Middle Mississippian sequence are represented, and the collection includes a significant number of biconical baked clay objects.

Oklahoma

Compiled by Mark Warner, University of Idaho

Mwarner@uidaho.edu

Tel: (513) 529-1926

In recent years the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has begun an extensive and systematic effort to collect and record as many facets of their tribal history as possible. A result of that effort has been the development of a collaborative research project with Miami University and the University of Idaho. For the past five summers Miami University has operated a summer ethno-history field school in collaboration with the tribe. Directed by James Hamill, the field school has focused on the collection of oral histories from tribal elders. In the summer of 1998 an archaeological component was added to this project through a field school directed by Mark Warner (University of Idaho). The intent of the work is to contribute to tribal efforts at recovering their recent history. Both field schools will be conducted again this summer. For further information, contact Mark Warner (email: mwarner@uidaho.edu).

South Carolina

Compiled by Michael Trinkley, Chicora

Chicora@bellsouth.net

Tel: (803) 787-6910

Mr. Lyle E. Browning of Browning & Associates, Ltd. reports that work is continuing at Fort Trenholm. This was the largest earthen fort in the Charleston, SC theater of operations in the Civil War and the work involves a 1' contour survey of the triangular, open gorge, bastioned fort, built in late 1864 on the right bank of the Stono River on Johns Island. An interpreted map will be made from the contour survey. A controlled surface collection and metal detector survey will be made to sample the fort period occupations as well as the pirate through planter occupation of the 18th through middle 19th centuries. Forty-four domestic structures from two owners are shown prior to the construction of the fort. Remnants of a causeway linking the fort to Pine Island where a 3-gun battery was located and another causeway out to the Stono River bridge have been relocated. A wooded pier bridge remnant over a small gut has also been identified.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. has conducted archaeological reconnaissance and architectural surveys of four potential parcels in Georgetown, Marlboro and Williamsburg counties under consideration for a proposed U.S. Penitentiary. The archaeological reconnaissance survey identified the resource potential of four parcels. The architectural survey identified the community of Salters, in Williamsburg County, as a National Register-eligible historic district. In addition, Palmer Field, a civilian-operated training facility for the Army Air Corps during WWII, located in Bennettsville, was recommended as potentially eligible. Also, Berger has completed three Cultural Resource Management Plans for South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G). Charles Rinehart prepared CRMPs for the Stevens Creek and Neal Shoals Hydroelectric projects, and, along with Martha Bowers, prepared a plan for the Columbia Hydroelectric project. As part of the Stevens Creek plan, Berger prepared a popular brochure which informs the general public about the process of hydroelectricity, the history of the Stevens Creek facility, the problem of looting and vandalism of archaeological sites, and the significant cultural resources that are contained within the project's impact zone. Preparation of a similar brochure for the Neal Shoals Hydroelectric Project is underway.

Note from Newsletter Editor

Current Research Reports

For those states not appearing in this issue, I will be working with the previous Current Research coordinator or finding new coordinators as needed for the next issue. Meanwhile, any member wishing to submit a Current Research report, but unable to find the appropriate state address here, are requested to either mail or fax it to Jeff Hantman (see back page for details).

RESEARCH NOTE

New Findings on the "Clarksdale Bells"

John Connaway

Mississippi Department of Archives & History

A century ago, Charles Peabody excavated the Big Mound at the Oliver Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi, in the northern Yazoo Basin. He also found two small brass trade bells, thought to be Spanish, with burials in the mound. There were also three others "...taken by Mr. Charles W. Clark from a mound in Coahoma Co., near the Oliver mound..." (Brown 1926:358), which were later placed on display at the Winterville Museum near Greenville, Mississippi. Scholars assuming their Spanish origin have suggested the location of the De Soto expedition through various routes in the Northern Yazoo Basin. Such bells have been found elsewhere in the Southeast and generally associated with the Spanish.

Recently, I examined the five Clarksdale bells (two from the Peabody collection on loan at the University of Mississippi; three from the Clark collection at the Winterville Museum) from the Oliver Site. Initially, I found a very clear fleur-de-lis mark stamped in one of the Winterville specimens, which I presumed to be a maker's mark. Subsequently, using a 20x binocular microscope, I found four of the five bells had similar markings, albeit three were partly obscured by corrosion, appearing to be only partially imprinted stamps (i.e. the left or right half, as if the stamp was held at an angle when the imprint was made).

Based on these and other associated material findings, Robert Mainfort (personal communication) suggested that the marks may be French tax collectors' export stamps, rather than makers' marks. He had found through his dissertation research that mid-18th century silver had similar stamps with some form of fleur-de-lis. He also

reported that these designs changed about every six years, affording the possibility of tracking them down to a narrow time frame. This certainly warrants further pursuit.

Since these have been presumed Spanish for many years, this would appear to shed some new light and raise certain questions regarding this type of bell manufacture. Marvin Smith (personal communication) has dated the glass trade beads found at the same site as early- to mid-17th century, so trade of French items via Indians in the Yazoo Basin is not out of the question, perhaps from up north in the Great Lakes area, or elsewhere. John Belmont (1961:150) originally assigned the bells from Oliver to early French contact. The questions now are: who made them, who marked them, are they makers' or export tax marks, where were they made, and when?

We are preparing a massive volume of collected papers on the Olivers Site (now destroyed) from Peabody's 1901 excavation up to the 1991-92 salvage operation by the Department of Archives and History. This new information will require some rethinking and some rewriting of the contributed papers therein. If anyone can suggest references regarding such a mark, or has suggestions as to how we might locate this information, please contact John Connaway (Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, P.O. Box 36, Clarksdale, MS 38614; Tel. 662-624-2550; Fax. 662-627-4344). Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.

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The *SEAC Newsletter* is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$15 for students, \$25 for individuals, \$30 for families, and \$50 for institutions. Life membership dues are \$300 for individuals and \$350 for families. In addition to the newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscription dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer. Back issue orders should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales (see addresses below).

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The *SEAC Newsletter* publishes reports, opinions, current research, obituaries and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All materials should be submitted to the Associate Editor for the Newsletter. Deadlines are February 15 for the April issue and August 15 for the October issue. Submissions via e-mail are preferred. Style should conform to the detailed guide-lines published in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 57, No. 4 (Oct. 1992).

OFFICERS

President: Vernon J. Knight, Jr, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, PO Box 870210, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0210; Phone: 205-348-2026; Fax: 205-348-2849; e-mail: vknight@tenhoor.as.ua.edu

President-elect: Richard W. Jefferies, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0001; Phone: 606-257-2860; Fax: 606-323-1959; e-mail: ant392@ukcc.uky.edu

Secretary: Kenneth E. Sassaman, Department of Anthropology, 1350 Turlington Hall, PO Box 117305, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-7305; Phone: 352-392-6611; Fax: 352-392-6929; e-mail: sassaman@anthro.ufl.edu

Treasurer: John F. Scarry, Department of Anthropology, 301 Alumni Building, CB 3115, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115; Phone: 919-962-3841; e-mail: John_Scary@ncsu.edu

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Executive Officer II: Jay K. Johnson, Department of Anthropology, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677; Phone: 601-232-7339; Fax: 601-232-7129; e-mail: sajay@olemiss.edu

Editor: Gregory A. Waselkov, Center for Archaeological Studies, HUMB 34, 307 N. University Blvd., University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688-0002; e-mail: gwaselko@jaguar1.usouthal.edu.

Associate Editor (Book Reviews): Kristen Gremillion, Department of Anthropology, The Ohio State University, 244 Lord Hall, 124 W. 17th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210-1364; e-mail: gremillion.1@osu.edu.

Associate Editor (Newsletter): Jeffrey L. Hantman, Department of Anthropology, PO Box 400120, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4120; e-mail: jlh3x@virginia.edu; Fax: 804-924-1350.

Associate Editor (Sales): Eugene M. Futato, Office of Archaeological Services, University of Alabama Museums, 13075 Moundville Park, Moundville, AL 35474; Phone: 205371-2266; Fax: 205-371-2494; e-mail: efutato@bama.ua.edu

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Department of Anthropology
P.O. Box 400120
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA 22904

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Charlottesville,
VA
22904

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David G. Anderson Y
NPS, Box 7
Johnson Bldg Suite 120
2035 E Paul Dirac Dr
Tallahassee FL 32310-3713

