



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

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Western Carolina University, G14-A McKee, Cullowhee, N.C. 28723

SEAC NEWS & NOTICES

SEAC 2003 - 60th Annual Meeting in Charlotte, NC - November 12-15, 2003

Greetings from the meeting organizers! We are looking forward to seeing you in Charlotte. Here is some updated information.

Hotel Reservations. Be sure to make hotel reservations promptly. Remember, we need to fill our room block in order to avoid large charges for the meeting rooms. You can make reservations at the Hilton University Place by phone at 1-800-HILTONS or 704-547-7444. Be sure to say that you are with SEAC to get the meeting rate (\$99 plus 13% tax; free parking). Or, you can make internet reservations at www.charlotteuniversity.hilton.com. Click on "Book a Room." The Conference code is SEB. This is required to get the conference rate. Web reservations will work only for the nights of November 12-15. If you need to arrive earlier or stay later, then you must use phone reservations to get the conference rate. The cut-off date for reservations is October 19, 2003.

Preliminary Program. The Preliminary Program should be up on the SEAC web site by the time you get this newsletter. Let us know if there are any problems, or at least any correctable problems.

Registration. Advanced registration is available until October 15 at \$55 for regular members and \$30 for student members (please include copy of student ID). After that date, registration is \$60 for regular members and \$35 for student members).

Volunteers. We are seeking student volunteers to help at the registration desk and in the session rooms. Individuals who are savvy about Powerpoint and data projectors are especially encouraged to come forward. We will waive the registration fee for students who can

volunteer at least six hours, in one or more blocks (but we will be happy to have you volunteer for more time). You will also be entitled to one free drink at the Thursday night reception at the Museum of the New South. If you have already registered for the meeting and wish to volunteer, we will reimburse your registration fee. Please contact the organizers at seac2003@email.uncc.edu with your name, contact information, and the days and hours you can volunteer. We will need help from about 3 p.m. on Wednesday through at least Saturday at noon.

Saturday afternoon barbecue. Please join us at the Schiele Museum of Natural History in Gastonia, NC, for barbecue on Saturday afternoon. If you want to attend the barbecue, please fill in and return the included reservation form. Don't forget to include a check! And, be sure to check off whether you will need transportation or not.

A Special Note about PowerPoint. A large number of SEAC presenters wish to use PowerPoint at the annual meeting. Responding to this demand, the organizers are making every effort to have data projectors available in all rooms. You need to understand that this is a very expensive proposition: to rent these projectors costs around \$500 per day per room (plus additional fees for slide projectors and screens). We will try to work it out with a combination of rented equipment and loaned equipment.

Here are the ground rules:

We will provide the data projectors, but not laptops. Each symposium chair is responsible for providing a reliable laptop computer.

Each symposium chair is responsible for loading all presentations onto the laptop before the session begins.

In the Contributed Paper sessions, we will work together with the presenters to find one person to be the lead on technology.

We will try to have a knowledgeable volunteer in each room, but this can't be promised.

The technology is notoriously fussy. Everyone should be prepared to go forward with presentations even if the technology fails. You must keep to the time schedule even in the face of technological melt-down.

Yes, of course, it should be easier than this. But it's not. Please work with us and understand the constraints of the situation.

Submitted by Janet Levy, Ann Tippitt, Alan May

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SEAC Student Affairs Committee News

(submitted by Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey)

Search for new Student Affairs Committee Members

The search is on for a new gang of students to compose the SEAC Student Affairs Committee! After this year's SEAC, the current members will have completed their two-year service and will be passing the baton to a new group of motivated students. Among the duties performed by the committee members are: participation in Executive Committee Meetings, organization of student workshops and symposia, and maintenance of SEAC student web page and e-mail list-serve. Being a part of this committee is not only a service to the SEAC organization, but it is also a great way to meet and develop ideas with students and professionals!

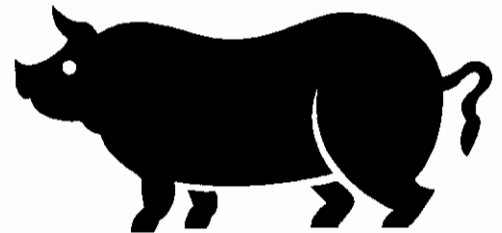
One chairperson and two to three committee members will be selected from applicants. As in the past, the current committee will appoint students. These selections will be based on students' enthusiasm and eagerness to serve, creative ideas for future SEAC events, and suggested methods to enhance student participation and interaction within the SEAC organization. Interested people must be current students and must be willing to serve for two years (SEAC 2004 and SEAC 2005). If you are interested please send the following to the Student Affairs Committee: 1) a letter demonstrating the above-cited qualities and 2) a curriculum vitae. These materials may be e-mailed to Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey at jblakney@ufl.edu. Deadline for application is November 1. The committee will be chosen and notified prior to the Charlotte conference.

Student Affairs Events in Charlotte

This year's Student Affairs Committee workshop is entitled *Getting Involved: Specializations and Subdisciplines in Archaeology*. This workshop is geared toward students at all stages of their academic careers. Participants will discuss the domain of their specialization and inform students on how they can gain exposure to and develop skills in each specialization. In addition, participants will inform graduate students on benefits and the procedures of including specialized work in their dissertations and masters' theses.

SEAC 2003 Barbecue

**Join us for a great afternoon of activities and food
at the Schiele Museum on Saturday, November 15, 2003
Check the program for afternoon activities**



The barbecue will be from at 5 to 7pm. Our local barbecue pros, Alfred and Charlie's Restaurant, will cater a North Carolina style pig pickin'. The Schiele is an easy thirty-minute drive on I-85 from the University Hilton.

Menu: barbecue pig and chicken with a good selection of different sauces, 3 kinds of slaw, beans, potato salad, hush puppies, rolls, cobbler and banana pudding. A non-meat meal is available. Tea and water will be provided. Wine and beer will be available at a cash bar.

Name: _____

Of tickets _____ @ \$12.50 each = _____ # Of Non-Meat meals _____

I will probably need bus transportation to the Museum for _____ people.

Please send your check to: SEAC 2003 - Ann Tippitt
Schiele Museum
1500 E. Garrison Blvd.
Gastonia, NC 28054

Also, for the second year in a row, the Student Affairs Committee is sponsoring a student symposium and discussion session. The title of this year's program is *Beyond Chronology and Typology: Student Approaches to Ceramic Analyses in the Southeast*. Dr. Ken Sassaman and Dr. David Hally will serve as discussants and will facilitate dialogue between the participants and interested audience members.

Come and support fellow students and the Student Affairs Committee at these events. See you in Charlotte!

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Symposium Planned for SEAC 2004

We are soliciting participants in a symposium focusing on ceramic studies that is being organized for the joint Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and the Midwest Archaeological Conference in St. Louis, November 2004. The symposium entitled, Recent Contributions to the Application of Ceramic Method and Theory in the Archaeology of the Midwestern and Southeastern United States, will be chaired by Joseph M. Herbert and Ann S. Cordell, with Prudence M. Rice and Vincas P. Steponaitis serving as discussants.

The goal of this symposium is to stimulate interest in developing innovative methodological techniques and theoretical approaches in ceramic studies. Our objective is to bring together a group of presenters demonstrating current and future trends in ceramic studies in the Southeast and Midwest. We envision methodological and theoretical sections which, depending on response, might be planned for morning and afternoon sessions.

We have begun the planning of this symposium well in advance in order to encourage the development of papers of the highest quality over a broad spectrum of topics. Please contact Joe or Ann with the topic of a paper that you would like to present, ideas about topics to include, ways to organize the symposium, or suggestions of prospective participants. We look forward to hearing from you.

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New Eastern Woodlands Book Series

A new AltaMira book series Issues in Eastern Woodlands Archaeology, edited by Thomas E. Emerson and Timothy R. Pauketat, University of Illinois, emphasizes fresh research syntheses and innovative theoretical approaches to the archaeology of the pre-Columbian native and early colonial inhabitants of North America east of the Mississippi River Valley. The editors are especially seeking contributors who are interested in addressing/questioning such concepts as historical process, agency, traditions, political economy, materiality, ethnicity, and landscapes through the medium of Eastern Woodland archaeology. Such contributions may take as their focus a specific theoretical or regional case study but should cast it in broader comparative or historical terms. We seek to both challenge and inform the targeted advanced undergraduate and graduate students and professional audience. Proposals currently under consideration include topics on indigenous warfare, Archaic complexity, Iroquoia, and cultures in contact. Scholars interested in contributing to this series are encouraged to check the AltaMira Press web site for submission guidelines (www.altamirapress.com) and to contact Thomas Emerson, ITARP-Anthropology, 23 East Stadium Drive, University of Illinois, Champaign, IL 61820; teec@uiuc.edu.

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WAC 5 Conference

(submitted by Nancy White, U. of South Florida)

The World Archaeological Congress met for the 5th time from 21-26 June in Washington, D.C., on the campus of Catholic University. Joan Gero of American University was the main organizer; major sponsors were the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History and the Getty Conservation Institute. Few Southeastern archaeologists attended, but there were over 1000 people from 70 countries, presenting symposia with themes including archaeology and the heritage of war,

art and symbolism, archaeology and human rights, teaching and training, the digital age, colonialism, diasporas, underwater archaeology, empowerment and exploitation in north-south and south-south [hemispheres] encounters, archaeoastronomy, gender, indigenous archaeologies, landscapes, resource management, conservation, past environments in modern context, film and video, and marketing heritage.

There was an emphasis upon the public nature of archaeology everywhere, the various and often opposing stakeholders in archaeology, new kinds of electronic tools and models, the commonality of problems worldwide, and especially politics. Some sessions detailed aspects of archaeology affected by war, in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. Not all the news and photos were bad; an optimistic director of the Kabul museum showed slides of rebuilding. I heard a symposium on ancient water management systems, from Cambodia to Mesoamerica (and why don't we have these in the prehistoric SE?), and another comparing the newest data for early agriculture and domestication with human landscape manipulation by hunter-gatherers. The idea of landscape was very prominent. In one paper the researchers got the 3-dimensional topography of the Ohio River Valley, removed modern features, then layered on the Hopewellian earthworks drawn by Squier and Davis, and flew over it on the computer screen for the audience, approaching mounds, earthworks, hills, and streams from different angles and viewpoints. Another presentation showed real (not computer) models of landforms to native Pacific horticulturalists, to ascertain features important to them, such as paths, sacred sites, features that archaeologists may not necessarily be able to see.

Lovely receptions were held for participants at many locations, including the rotunda of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, the Australian and Cambodian embassies, and other institutional headquarters from many nations. A final-evening banquet featured international food and music; delicacies included kangaroo meat kabobs at the Aussie table, and a warm chocolate fountain with little cakes and fruit to dip in. The WAC5 conference website is at www.american.edu/wac5/. Consider joining (cheap) and attending the next conference, in 4 years, probably in Australia. There will be lots to make you think about your own work, and always opportunities to see new sites.

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SEAC OFFICERS' REPORTS

Secretary's Annual Report

(by David G. Anderson, SEAC Secretary)

MINUTES OF THE 2002 SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MID-YEAR MEETING

The 2003 mid-year meeting of the Executive Board of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President C. Margie Scarry at 6:05 PM, 9 April 2003, at the Hilton City Center Hotel, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In attendance were David G. Anderson, Ann Early, Rita Elliott, Eugene M. Futato, William Green, Richard Jefferies, Robert Keske, John Kelly, Adam King, Mary Kwas, Janet Levy, Alan May, John O'Hear, C. Margaret Scarry, John Scarry, Lynne P. Sullivan, Renee Walker, and Paul D. Welch.

The order of business was realigned to permit visitors and guests to present their business first. Under old business, plans for future annual meetings were discussed first. The minutes are presented in standard reporting order, to avoid confusion.

Reports of Officers

Secretary David G. Anderson noted that the minutes of the 2002 Year-End board and business meetings in Biloxi will be published shortly, in the April 2003 Newsletter. The minutes were submitted via email to the board in draft form for review in December 2002 and again after revision in February 2003. President Scarry asked for a motion to accept the secretary's report and the minutes of the Fall 2001 meetings. Paul Welch moved and Adam King seconded the motion. The secretary's report and the minutes were approved unanimously.

Treasurer Adam King noted that, in brief, SEAC's finances are healthy. His full report is attached elsewhere in this newsletter. The Working Fund WCMA balance is \$93,498.48. We now have 650 members renewed, a far better renewal rate than last year. President Scarry asked for a motion to accept the treasurer's report. Paul Welch so moved and John Scary seconded the motion. The Treasurer's report was approved unanimously.

Editor Lynne Sullivan's full report is provided elsewhere in this newsletter. Lynne noted that large numbers of manuscripts were available for the journal. She also noted that Renee Walker was doing an excellent job as book review editor, and already has a dozen reviews in hand. The report of the Newsletter Editor, Jane Eastman, who was not present, was delivered by President Scarry, who had communicated with Jane just prior to the meeting. The Newsletter will be submitted to the printer Monday and be mailed out

about a week later. Eugene Futato said that sales of our back issues have been good. President Scarry asked for a motion to accept the editor's report. Paul Welch moved and John O'Hear seconded the motion.

Reports of Standing Committees

Student Affairs Committee. Jane Anne Blakney-Bailey submitted a report in writing, which was presented by Paul Welch. The web page will be updated. President Scarry asked for a motion to accept the student affair's committee report. John O'Hear moved and Adam King seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

Investment and Finance Committee. Paul Welch submitted a report on behalf of the committee, and he noted that the funds are holding even. The committee recommended staying the course, as did the other members of the committee, Lynne and Al Goodyear. President Scarry Margie suggested that an announcement about the increase in life membership dues be included on the web page. Adam King moved and Claudine Payne seconded that the report be accepted. The motion passed unanimously.

Report of the Native American Liaison Committee. John O'Hear noted that the committee should be reconstituted. Margie has asked John to stay on until an assessment can be done, much as was done for the public outreach committee. Kent Riley and Brett Riggs will be asked to serve on the committee. President Scarry asked for a motion approving the committee. Paul Welch moved and Lynne Sullivan seconded that the report be accepted. The motion passed unanimously.

Public Outreach Grant Committee. Margie commended Rita Elliott, Mary Kwas, Ann Early, and Richard Jefferies for their report on the status of this grant, which they prepared in early 2003 and that was circulated to the board via email. This document is available upon request fro President Scarry. The public sessions are well attended. Margie asked the sense of the board about the committee's report. The recommendation that the grant continue, but be disassociated from the meeting was accepted as a good way to proceed. Paul Welch moved that SEAC alter the public outreach grants program such that it would be an annual grants program that would not necessarily be related to the annual meeting. John O'Hear seconded this motion. Mary Kwas and Rita Elliott were asked to serve on the committee by President Scarry.

Nominations Committee. President Scarry asked that Richard (Dick) Jefferies head up the nominations committee for 2003. Ken Sassaman and Sissel Schroeder will also serve as members. In 2003 the Executive Officer I and the Treasurer's positions are up for election. President Scarry asked that new blood be

found for the Executive Officer I position, while the Treasurer should be someone with quantitative skills, and experience in such matters. Dick also requested that announcements about these positions be out on the web page, or perhaps via a mass emailing. President Scarry asked for a motion approving the committee report. John O'Hear moved and Adam King seconded that the report be accepted. The motion passed unanimously.

Student Paper Competition and Book Prize. Paul Welch noted that a new committee member is needed. The current board members are Ken Sassaman, Sissel Schroeder. Renee Walker said she would be happy to serve. A call for papers went into the newsletter, and the president elect amasses the prize. Adam King moved and Claudine Payne seconded that the report be accepted. The motion passed unanimously.

Old Business

Annual Meetings. Janet Levy discussed the upcoming Charlotte, North Carolina 2003 meetings which she, Alan May, and Ann Tippet are coordinating. They are working on possible ways of handling web/online submission for abstracts and registration. Janet will be meeting with Jay Johnson to see how the Biloxi meeting was handled. Using an Access database was recommended. A series of events are planned, including a reception Thursday evening. There will be a barbecue Saturday afternoon at the Schiele Museum. A lot of interest in sessions is evident. Janet noted that pressure for the use of electronic projectors from within the profession is enormous. John O'Hear moved that conference organizers be given discretion to rent PowerpPoint projectors using registration receipts. Paul Welch seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

President Scarry, John Kelly, William Green, President of the Midwest Archaeological Conference and Robert Jeske, the organization's Treasurer, spoke about the 2004 joint meeting with Midwest Archaeological Conference in St. Louis. The contract for the hotel was signed at this board meeting by SEAC and MAC officers. Tim Bauman will be the program chair for the meetings, and will put together a committee to handle the details. The Mariott Downtown will be where the meeting will be held. President Scarry and Bill Green will draft a letter stating both conferences will share liability for any risks regarding the hotel contract. The meeting will be held from October 21st - 23rd.

President Scarry noted that we have a semi-commitment for Columbia, South Carolina for the 2005 meeting (since confirmed). Keith Stephenson and Adam King talked about that; the Adam's Mark hotel is a likely candidate. It has sufficient space, and The Vista has lots of restaurants. They will try to have a contract by SEAC. An institutional sponsor will be the South

Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists. Keith will be program chair.

President Scarry said that she has been putting out feelers for the 2006 meeting. Arkansas is a possibility, perhaps in Fayetteville, in northwest Arkansas. They are not certain about Little Rock, since there are few archaeologists in the central part of the state that could help set up the conference. The consensus of the board was that an Arkansas meeting was a good idea. Dick Jefferies said that Lexington, Kentucky might be a good place for the meeting down the line. President Scarry recommended that we explore that as an option. Margie also asked that we look for a central meeting place either for 2006 or 2007.

John O'Hear stated the Biloxi meeting broke even and presented a detailed balance sheet for the expenses and income for the meeting. Margie asked that the report on the Biloxi meeting be accepted. Paul moved and Claudine Payne seconded the motion, which was approved unanimously.

New Business

Lifetime Achievement Award. Margie Scarry asked that a formal vote be held to approve the Lifetime Achievement Award, and that it be separated from the Distinguished Service Award. Paul Welch moved and John O'Hear seconded the motion that the results of the balloting for the first award that was conducted via email be approved. After discussion among the board members, followed by voting, the 2003 Lifetime Achievement Award was presented to both Stanley A. South and John Hahn. Greg Waselkov will step down from the committee that oversees this award, and received everyone's thanks for organizing the effort. Ann Early and David Anderson will continue on the committee for this award.

SEAC Web Site. A discussion of moving the SEAC web site to a new web server was initiated by Adam King. A motion was made by John O'Hear to spend \$100 to obtain the domain name "Southeastern Archaeology.org" which Lynne Sullivan seconded. The motion passed unanimously. Paul Welch moved that we instruct Adam King and Rob Moon to arrange for the location of the SEAC web site.

Copyrights for Southeastern Archaeology. President Scarry asked that Adam King look into setting up a contract with the Copyright Clearing Center regarding charges for use of SEAC publications, find out the costs/benefits of doing that, and report back to the board at the Fall meeting. A discussion of selling back issues followed, and whether electronic publishing should be considered. Margie recommended that back issue sales information be posted on the SEAC web site. It was

suggested that the SEAC webmaster be invited to attend board meetings in the future, if at all possible.

Hearing no further new business, a motion to adjourn was made by John O'Hear and seconded by Pal Welch. President Margie Scarry adjourned the meeting at 8:30 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
David G. Anderson, SEAC Secretary

SEAC EDITOR'S MID-YEAR REPORT

Three boxes arrived in January from out-going editor, Greg Waselkov. These boxes contained many manuscripts in various stages of review, revision, and acceptance. Since then, eight new manuscripts have been added to the collection, bringing the total manuscripts in progress to ten accepted for publication, and nine in some stage of review. Seven additional manuscripts are in a "holding pattern" awaiting decision by the authors about revisions. Renee Walker, Associate Editor for Book Reviews, is off and running with a great start. She already has wrangled 14 book reviews out of reviewers (some quite delinquent!). So, we are in very good shape for the Summer 2003 issue, and in fact, some of the already accepted articles will go in the Winter issue. We plan to have the Summer 2003 issue in the mail in September.

I obtained an estimate from Allen Press for the costs of returning the composition (page layout) to them. Based on the typical 100-page issue, these costs will be approximately \$2850/issue (\$5700 annual). This amount represents a slight increase in Allen Press's fees since the composition work first was transferred to a SEAC editor (Mainfort) six years ago. At that time, Allen Press's fees for this service were approximately \$5000 for the two issues. This updated estimate represents a \$350/per issue (\$700 annual) increase in the cost of publishing the journal.

Both Jane Eastman and Eugene Futato graciously (and thankfully!) agreed to say on as Associate Editors of the Newsletter and of Sales, respectively.

Respectfully submitted,
Lynne P. Sullivan, SEAC Editor

FY 2003 MID YEAR TREASURER'S REPORT

SEAC continues to be in sound financial health, with few changes since the end of year report. The balance of the Working Fund WCMA as of March 1 was \$93,494.48. The current balance for long-term

investments in the Working Fund is \$0. Over the past few months, \$37,000 in CDs matured and I have been delaying investment in hopes of getting better rates of return. Following the counsel of our Merrill Lynch advisor, I will invest \$30,000 of that in a nine-month and one-year CD. This will leave around \$63,000 in the Working Fund accounts as cash.

The current total of 2003 memberships stands at 641. Last year at this time we had only 310 memberships, so people are paying their dues sooner. I hope this also translates into an overall increase in membership levels. Another dues notice will go out with the upcoming newsletter and if necessary, a third will go out during the summer.

Respectfully submitted,
Adam King, SEAC Treasurer

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Alabama

Compiled by Phillip Carr, University of S. Mississippi
pcarr@whale.st.usm.edu Tel: (601) 266-6180

Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums. Eugene Futato reports that the Office of Archaeological Research [OAR], University of Alabama Museums, has received a \$211,960 two-year matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to preserve and facilitate access to material culture collections from archaeological surveys and excavations throughout the state of Alabama. The collections covered by the project result from surveys and excavations performed by the Alabama Museum of Natural History [AMNH]. They represent 1,100 surveyed sites and nearly 100 excavated sites. Just about all of the projects which produced these collections were baseline research: intensive, multi-year projects in areas which were previously archaeologically unknown. These collections are important not only for understanding Alabama's past, but also for understanding the history of archaeological research in the state. The collections are associated with a single institution, the AMNH, and two individuals. The five decades of work represented by these collections span the careers of Dr. Walter B. Jones, Director of the Alabama Museum from 1927 until his retirement in the 1960s, and David L. DeJarnette, who began as a Museum archaeologist in 1929, gaining a joint appointment in the Department of Anthropology in 1956 and retiring in 1976. The grant will fund rehabilitation of six collection groups

containing over 30 individual collections: Warrior River Survey, Mobile Bay/Gulf Coast, Coosa River Valley, North Alabama, Jefferson County, and Protohistoric. Part of the NEH project is aimed at providing more information to the general public about these archaeological collections and the work that produced them. To that end, a short history of each project or collection will be posted at <http://museums.ua.edu/oar/index.shtml>, OAR's web site.

Matthew D. Gage submits that in late March, 2002 the University of Alabama OAR began mitigation of the Whitesburg Bridge site (1Ma10). The well stratified shell midden and associated village lie within the corridor of the SR 231 bridge replacement project on the Tennessee River. The earliest documentation of the site is credited to Cyrus Thomas in the 1890-1891, *12th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology* in which his research on Mound Explorations was published. Thomas documented and described the Whitesburg site as "a long shell heap, between 400 and 500 yards in length and about 3 or 4 feet high..." Clarence B. Moore visited the site in 1917, but, unlike so many other sites in the Southeast that were subjected to Moore's explorations, it was planted in grass and "digging was out of the question."

The first large scale investigation of 1Ma10 was undertaken by the Works Projects Administration [WPA] and Tennessee Valley Authority when it was determined that the elevated water table in Wheeler Reservoir was eroding the site. H. Summerfield Day, and Hugh Capps directed the excavations under the supervision of William S. Webb and David L. DeJarnette. Day and Capps excavated a portion of the site between January, 1939 and April, 1940. The labor force for the excavation consisted primarily of African American men and women from Madison County employed by the WPA. These excavations resulted in the recovery of a massive amount of prehistoric artifacts and the identification of only 29 features, including hearths and storage pits.

OAR's excavations were concentrated in the areas between the existing bridges and approximately 4 m back from the current shoreline of the river. The site includes prehistoric occupations dating from the Late Archaic period (approximately 5000 B.P. to 3000 B.P.), through the Gulf Formational Stage (approximately 3200 B.P. to 2400 B.P.), and the Middle, and Late Woodland periods (approximately 2600 B.P. to 1000 B.P.). The two main prehistoric components are terminal Late Archaic with conventional carbon dates clustering around 3200 B.P. and a Middle Woodland, Colbert II occupation at 2300 B.P. The site also includes an extensive historic component related to waterfront industry dating to the mid-nineteenth century.

Of particular interest are the Late Archaic burned surfaces and a massive prepared clay surface measuring 14 m by 14 m and standing 50 cm thick at the apex. An estimated date for completion of the project and final report is set for 2005.

The University of Alabama, OAR recently received a grant from the Tennessee Valley Authority to re-examine the collections from 1Ma31. The site, originally recorded by Walter B. Jones and James Hays, consisted of a Mississippian Mound complex and surrounding village. Located approximately 600 m north of the Tennessee River and south of Huntsville, Alabama, it included a platform mound (Mound B or 1Ma⁰32), a smaller "burial" mound (Mound A or 1Ma⁰31), and a series of rectangular houses, both on Mound B and surrounding the mounds in the village area (1Ma^V31). Since then, the site numbers have been combined and it is now recognized as 1Ma31.

The site was extensively excavated by the WPA in 1940-41 under the direction of H. Summerfield Day. With the onset of World War II and the disbanding of the WPA, the site was never formally reported and only a series of status reports and a final excavation report were produced, along with plan view maps and cross section profiles of mounds and features. Features included several burials (three of which were historic), pits, hearths, and structure floors. House patterns include rectangular structures with single-set posts and wall trenches, a circular structure found beneath Mound A, and a semi-subterranean structure found beneath Mound B.

Since the WPA excavations the site, named the Walling II site, has received limited attention (Knight 1990; Thomas 1980; Walthall 1973, 1980). The current analysis involves an examination of the field specimens and a sample of the general artifacts recovered during the 1940-41 excavations. So far, the analysis suggests the site had a long history of occupation. While numerous Madison and Hamilton points were encountered among the field specimens, an almost equal amount of Greenville cluster points, including Copena and Camp Creek, were also present. In addition, a variety of earlier diagnostics have also been identified. Pottery from the site is dominated by Mississippi Plain and Kimmswick Fabric Impressed. A majority of the Mississippi Plain sherds include finely ground shell, but a large number of the sherds exhibit coarsely ground shell tempering. While many of the decorations are recognized in central and south Alabama as middle and late Mississippian, the vessel forms, handles, and rim treatments are more similar to early to middle Mississippian forms from eastern Tennessee. Also in the collections are numerous limestone tempered sherds dominated by Mulberry Creek Plain with minority amounts of Wright Check Stamped and Long Branch

Fabric Marked. Sand-tempered pottery includes Baldwin Plain var. Blubber and lesser amounts of var. Lubbug.

University of Alabama, Department of Anthropology. During June and July 2003, the University of Alabama Department of Anthropology conducted a summer field school in Wilcox County, outside of Camden, at the Matthew's Landing site (1Wx169) on the Alabama River. The site, which has two mounds that date to the Late Mississippian period, was first excavated in 1899 by C.B. Moore. The site has thought to be one of the few in the region that was occupied before, during, and after Spanish contact. This summer's field season, under the direction of Amanda Regnier, consisted of shovel testing and test unit excavation. Shovel tests were dug across the site to determine its dimensions and obtain a better understanding of the stratigraphy. These tests confirmed the presence of a 25-cm thick midden along the terrace edge and encountered the remains of a burned structure. Test units placed in the area of this structure exposed one of the walls, revealing single-set post construction. Additionally, a large Mississippian jar was recovered which appears to have been on the floor when the house burned, and was crushed by the falling daub. Laboratory analysis is just underway; however, preliminary analysis of the pottery suggests that there are strong cultural connections between the people of Matthew's Landing and those of the more southerly Bear Point phase of the Pensacola culture. It also appears that the site was not occupied for a substantial time after initial Spanish contacts in A.D. 1540 and 1560 as has been previously suspected. Instead, the site was most likely abandoned soon after initial contact, and residents may have moved upriver to one of the larger villages associated with the Protohistoric Alabama River phase.

Lithic Analysis. In February 2002 Blaine Ensor began working on a large collection of flaked stone artifacts stored at the University of Alabama at Birmingham from the Capps site (1He178) and Shelley site (1He105-Tumbleton Flint Quarry), Henry County, Alabama. These sites were first reported and systematically collected by avocational archaeologists Dan Josselyn and William Emanuel and by archaeologist Steve Wimberly during the 1960s. Each site is on an eroded, flat, upland Eocene landform that produces high quality Coastal Plain chert nodules (Ocala). Ensor's work has focused on the heavily patinated and weathered cores, bifaces, unifaces, and combination uniface/biface forms that constitute the bulk of the surface collections. To date this work has included documenting the sites and raw material locales, describing the technological variation in the artifacts, and developing a lithic artifact classification. Lithic

procurement and tool manufacture were common activities at the sites, but the range of core and tool forms present indicate that site activities also may have included those related to prehistoric subsistence and settlement as well.

Although there are few diagnostic artifacts in the collections, some Middle to Late Archaic hafted bifaces are present and some material may be Clovis-related. Ensor feels there are fewer projectile points and biface reduction debris/manufacturing failures than he expects of Archaic quarry sites. A distinctive prepared core technology, called Capps, has been identified in the collections. This technology emphasizes the splitting of nodules, multi-faceted core preparation (blade, disc, globular, tortoise or dome-shaped) and the controlled removal of various flake types including blades and blade-like flakes, and those with triangular, rectangular, amorphous, and "dog-leg" or skewed shapes. The surfaces of many cores in the collections were prepared to pre-determine the shape of the flake in manner similar to Levallois cores (note: The author does suggest any cultural or historical relationship between Capps and Levallois technologies). Capps technology, however, does resemble Levallois technology in some respects. Shared technological characteristics include core platform preparation and the production of a wide range of end-products including thick, medium-to-large unifacial core scrapers (scraper planes), bifacial/unifacial gouges, chisels, picks, scrapers/cutting tools (including many retouched pointed flakes), cleavers, choppers, and bifaces resembling hand axes. Burin and tranchet flake scars are also present.

The percussion technology used to produce these tools appears crude when viewed superficially, but close scrutiny reveals a complex technology based on an intimate knowledge of local resources and successful reduction strategies. No secondary or pressure retouch is evident on the Capps material. Classic Clovis 'outrépassé' (overshot) flaking is present, but is usually limited to large, thin bifacial preforms. To date, only one unfinished triangular fluted (end-thinned) biface has been recovered, but some of the large thin bifaces demonstrate Clovis-like thinning. The Middle and Late Archaic artifacts from the sites are quite different from like the Capps-related materials in terms of their color and the degree of heat treatment/gloss, patination, and weathering. Research continues to explore site chronology and the activities responsible for the formation of these sites, especially the unexpected findings regarding the paucity of biface reduction material at what are presumably quarry sites.

University of Alabama Museums. Justin Lev-Tov, of the University of Alabama Museums, is currently analyzing the faunal remains from the recently

completed excavations at site 1Ma10 in Northern Alabama. The site was originally excavated as a part of WPA activities, and - amazing for the time - many boxes of unmodified (but, unfortunately, unprovenanced) bones were saved from that excavation. During analysis of faunal remains from the most recent excavations, a few unmodified elk bones were noted. This is interesting in that, up until now, there has been no unrefutable evidence of elk inhabiting Alabama in either prehistoric or historic times. Most reported elk finds from prehistoric sites in Alabama are of modified bones (cf. Curren 1977; Futato 1983; Lev-Tov 2002). A perusal of the WPA bone collections from 1Ma10 has resulted in the identification of some 30 additional unmodified elk elements, as well as numerous pieces of worked elk antler. Interestingly, however, further to the west along the Tennessee River, other prehistoric sites have produced either no elk remains (Dust Cave) or only modified pieces in combination with skull elements (the Perry Site and the Bluff Creek Site), which possibly could be trade goods.

These finds of elk bones have reopened the subject of the animal's prehistoric range, that is, whether it could have extended southward from its well-documented occurrences in central and east Tennessee into (at least) northern Alabama. Currently the southernmost range for elk in the prehistoric period is thought to have been south-central Tennessee. Elk remains occur sporadically on sites along the Tennessee River from the Nickajack Reservoir northward (cf. Faulkner and Graham 1966). Paleobiologists view as doubtful claims that it once inhabited areas as far south as Georgia and Florida (Bjorn and Kurten 1980; Hall and Kelson 1959). In lieu of adjusting the prehistoric range of elk in the Southeast, one must consider that prehistoric inhabitants of 1Ma10 may have engaged in long-distance big game hunts and killed the elk in east Tennessee. This seems an unlikely scenario, however, given that there is no visible 'schlep effect' apparent in the distribution of elk bone elements at the site. Virtually all bones of the body are present at Ma10. Please send information regarding reports of elk on archaeological sites (prehistoric or historic) in Alabama or Mississippi to:

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ARKANSAS

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Arkansas Archeological Survey, Arkansas Tech University Station, Russellville. Lakeport Plantation (3Ch90), on the Mississippi River in southeastern Arkansas was owned and operated by the Johnson family from the 1830s until 1927. The site is today centered on a well-preserved southern two-story plantation home of classic design. The house, built 1859-1860, is one of the few surviving "Gone with the Wind" type plantation houses in Arkansas, and it may in fact have been one of only a few in the state constructed at its scale. Cotton continues to be cultivated in the surrounding farmland after 170 years. The house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places [NRHP] in 1974, recorded as an archeological site in 1981, and donated to Arkansas State University at Jonesboro in 2001. Some antebellum outbuildings survive, including two large brick cisterns and a brick dairy with a distinctive pyramidal roof with finials. Unfortunately, neither slave nor tenant houses survive.

The Lakeport Project Team was formally established in 2000 with a grant from the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. Although team's immediate focus is the stabilization and exterior restoration of the house, the Lakeport Project intends to explore the complex history from the 1830s to the present of peoples who have built the rich, if often troubling, heritage of the Mississippi River Delta region. The web site for the Lakeport Project is <http://www.arkansaspreservation.org/lakeport>. The multidisciplinary team is led by Ruth Hawkins, of Arkansas

State University, and Claudia Shannon and includes Skip Stewart-Abernathy an historical archeologist with the Arkansas Archeological Survey. The team has received additional grants of nearly \$1 million from Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council and another for nearly \$500,000 from the National Park Service's Save America's Treasures program.

The Lakeport Project already has accomplished much, including preparing a Structures Report that summarizes work to be done to ensure the house remains standing and taping and transcribing over 40 hours of interviews with local African-Americans and Anglo-Americans. A reunion of the Johnson family provided a rich opportunity for the team to audiotape and videotape interviews and, with the assistance of numerous Arkansas Archeological Survey staff and volunteers, copy family photographs using scanners and black and white and slide film. Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the project was the successful duplication of a Johnson family scrapbook full of photos dating back to the late 1800s.

Archeology has been integrated into the project from the beginning, including an initial assessment of archeological potential and needs. More recently, archeological fieldwork was carried out in August and September 2002 with the assistance of two Programs of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Fieldwork under the direction of Randall Guendling was carried out by the Sponsored Research Program to explore the immediate vicinity of the Lakeport house prior to necessary foundation work and restoration of the exterior. The work included using a total station to make the first real map of the house and its environs, geophysical prospecting by Jami Lockhart of the Survey's Computer Services Program, and hand excavation of much of the immediate perimeter of the house.

Restoration of the exterior of the house itself began in April 2003 and will continue indefinitely. Additional excavation is planned at the dairy, the site of an enormous smokehouse that was built of brick in the same style as the dairy, and elsewhere.

Arkansas Archeological Survey, Sponsored Research Program - Upper Nodena. With funding from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council, the Arkansas Archeological Survey is analyzing collections and records from the 1973 University of Arkansas and Arkansas State University field school at the Late Mississippi period Upper Nodena site. This fieldwork represents the only modern professional excavation undertaken at the well-known site and is one of few such projects at late-period sites in northeast Arkansas.

Robert Mainfort, Kathleen Cande, and Maria Tavaszi are examining the ceramic and lithic artifacts, while Elizabeth Reitz (University of Georgia) is supervising analysis of the faunal material. Most of the limited botanical assemblage was analyzed several decades ago by Leonard Blake. A comprehensive technical report will be completed by July 2003, with publication anticipated in the Survey's Research Series.

Ozark-St. Francis National Forest, Russellville. Archaeological surveys since 1990 of approximately 25 percent of the Ozark-St Francis National Forests in Arkansas have identified 1,472 prehistoric sites. The largest single category of sites is undifferentiated prehistoric lithic scatters (73.6%), followed by undifferentiated Archaic (9%), Woodland (5%), Mississippian (3.7%), and Late Archaic (3.5%). All other site types are represented by few sites. The significance of these data is that the majority (14.5%) of the identified cultural components date to the Archaic (1500 YBP+). This indicates a relatively low intensity human occupation and use of the Ozarks throughout most of prehistory. Sedentary populations are represented by the Mississippian- and Woodland-phase sites (11.1%).

Archaeological surveys of the Ozark-St. Francis National Forest have recorded 2,535 historic sites. The largest single category is Developed Settlement-Rural Agriculture (73.9%), followed by Pioneer Settlement-Agriculture (9.1%), Developed Settlement (7.6%), Developed Settlement-Rural Nonagriculture (3.5%), Anglo-American (1.8%), and Developed Settlement-City/Town (1.7%). All other categories are represented by few sites. The significance of these data is that the majority (87.3%) of the identified cultural components date to the Developed Settlement era of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries (ca. 1890-1940). This indicates a tremendous increase in human impacts to the landscape that is tied to population growth and improved transportation.

The historic archaeological data provide a minimum estimate of 9,452 farmsteads on the Ozark-St. Francis National Forests that were occupied between 1890-1940. Using 110 acres as a mean farm size with 43 acres under cultivation; 1,039,720 acres (92%) of the forest could have been occupied between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Of this, 406,436 acres (36%) were cleared and cultivated and the remaining 64 percent was used as wooded pasture.

Passport In Time investigations were conducted at two sites in 2003, 3St87 and 3Nw697. Occupations at 3St87 range from twentieth-century farms, to 1819-1829 Shawnee migrant villages, to PaleoIndian; with over 15 meters of deposits at this open site in the White River floodplain. About 10 ft of riverbank deposits are being eroded every year into the White River. Additional

projects are planned to salvage materials endangered by lateral erosion. Occupations at 3Nw697 range from Late Archaic-Woodland camps and structures within a rock shelter. The site has been impacted by looters, and investigations focused on recovering intact deposits and stabilizing the site. All signs of looting were removed and the site landscaped to original contours. Additional rock shelter investigations are planned, focusing on rock art sites and cultural viewsapes.

Florida

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The Florida Archaeological Council, Inc. (FAC) recently published papers and proceedings from its 2001 professional development workshop, *Thinking About Significance*. The 242-page book contains 13 articles exploring the significance concept as it is applied in Florida, transcripts of discussions and comments made at the workshop, and an appendix of relevant state and federal cultural resource legislation. The soft-cover book can be purchased directly from the Council for \$15.00 plus \$2.50 for postage and handling. Contact Robert Austin, FAC President, P.O. Box 2818, Riverview, FL 33568.

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. [SEARCH] recently completed the second phase of investigations of the eighteenth-century New Smyrna Colony. Dr. Andrew Turnbull established this colony in 1768. The 1,200 colonists, most of whom were brought by Turnbull to the New World from the Mediterranean island of Minorca, lived in houses of post-and-beam construction covered by wood laths and mortar. The settlement consisted of commercial buildings, hundreds of residences, a wharf, canals, agricultural fields, and a road linking the colony to St. Augustine. A survey conducted by SEARCH in 1998 documented over 30 sites associated with the colony, mostly located within the modern corporate limits of New Smyrna Beach. This year's work broadened the search southward into the city of Edgewater, where a historic map indicates the colony extended. Test excavations were conducted at five sites considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. A multiple properties nomination is currently in preparation and will include 15 archaeological sites associated with the colony. The project is funded by a grant from the Florida Division of Historical Resources, with matching funds provided by Volusia County and the cities of Port Orange, New Smyrna Beach, and Edgewater.

Roger Grange (retired from the University of South Florida) and avocational archaeologists Dorothy Moor

and Holly Henderson continued volunteer excavations at the White-Fox site, a well preserved multi-structure component of Smyrna Settlement, part of Turnbull's 1766-1777 colony at New Smyrna.

In 2001, Janus Research identified the Alexsuk site (8He426) during the Project Development and Environment Study phase of proposed improvements to County Line Road in Hernando and Pasco counties. The site is a large, multi-component lithic scatter associated with several sinkholes. Overlying and partially disturbing it is the Enville site (8He284), a late nineteenth- through early twentieth-century historic town with a reported cemetery in the vicinity of the project corridor. Although the Enville site is considered regionally significant, the portion of it that lies within the project corridor was unfortunately completely disturbed by modern agriculture. The cemetery associated with the town was not found. Additional testing at the Alexsuk site revealed three occupation areas (A, B, and C) which may overlap and which appear to be associated with adjacent sinkholes. It is hypothesized that the occupations were seasonal, repeatedly occupied logistical campsites. Diagnostic artifacts suggest that Areas A, B, and C represent different temporal components. Area A has at least two precontact occupations, one dating from the late Paleoindian (12,000-7500 BC) to the Middle or Late Archaic (5000-500 BC) and an unidentified post-Archaic (post-500 BC) component. Area B has a probable Archaic (7500-500 BC) component and a Weeden Island-through-Safety Harbor (AD 100-1513) component. Activities represented in both areas include minor quarrying and core reduction, basic camp maintenance, and all stages of tool manufacturing, especially projectile point/knives. Area C has a Middle or Late Archaic (5000-500 BC) component that included middle- and late-stage bifacial tool production. The Alexsuk site is considered regionally significant and contains data that can address research questions, such as how and why relatively nomadic Paleoindian groups developed into semi-sedentary Late Archaic groups in peninsular Florida, and whether any variation in this development occurred in different regions of the state. The Florida SHPO concurred with the opinion of FDOT District Seven and FHWA that the Alexsuk site is eligible for listing on the NRHP. In an effort to avoid or minimize impacts to the site, an alternative road alignment was developed. Additional testing showed that this alternative alignment would still encroach upon the resource. The alternative alignment had been developed in lieu of the recommended alignment that was preferred by the local community. In the end, the original alignment was selected as the preferred route. It will pass through areas of heavy artifact concentration

(Areas A, B, and C), bisecting the site along a northeastern angle. Possible impacts to the Alexsuk site were evaluated, and a No-Build Alternative is also being considered. An action plan was then developed to identify the remaining actions needed to satisfy coordination with appropriate Native American tribes on the possible adverse effects resulting from construction within the selected alignment. Subsequent to an evaluation of the project and its possible effects to the site's characteristics that qualify it for listing in the NRHP, it was determined that this project will have an adverse effect on the Alexsuk site. Unless the No-Build Alternative is selected, the preferred alternative will be constructed. Janus Research is currently developing a Memorandum of Agreement for data recovery at the site.

The University of West Florida held three field schools this summer, from May 5-August 1. One focused on uncovering Presidio Santa Rosa on the tip of Santa Rosa Island near Pensacola. Buried by a hurricane in 1752, this community was the largest fortified settlement on the Gulf coast in the eighteenth century. The archaeological remains of this quickly abandoned settlement lie under a blanket of sand and they are well-preserved. The second field school was an intensive archaeological survey of a privately-owned 55,000-acre sandhill and sinkhole environment in northwest Florida. This was the third year of a long-term study that has already identified over 150 archaeological sites including American Indian hamlets, villages, and resource procurement stations, and historic communities, homesteads, mills and cemeteries, ranging in date from 12,000 BP to the Great Depression. Information can be found on line at uwf.edu/anthropology/schools/. The underwater field school focused on the Shields Point wrecks located in the Blackwater River near Bagdad, Florida. These are early twentieth-century schooners, later refitted as towing barges. UWF is beginning a Masters in Anthropology Program and a unique BA program in Maritime Studies. The Anthropology Program is built around four core courses with the remaining coursework structured according to student interest. Courses offered include Archaeology (terrestrial and marine, pre- and post-Columbian), Bioanthropology (forensics and bioarchaeology) and Ethnology (with focus on Mexico and Ireland). Thesis and Internship program options are available. The Maritime Studies Program offers great flexibility, including elective courses from a wide range of disciplines, such as anthropology/archaeology, marine biology, environmental studies and history with a minor in a field of interest. For more information on field schools or Masters Degree programs, contact Dr. Judy Bense, Chair, Dept. of Anthropology, UWF, 11000 University Pkwy., Pensacola, FL 32514, 850-474-2472.

Louis Tesar of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research is working on the artifact analysis and report preparation for the Wakulla Springs Lodge site (8Wa329). The late Calvin Jones worked here in advance of sewerline replacement and excavated Paleoindian and Early Archaic components, and did other limited sampling. Tesar and Jones published preliminary results in *The Florida Anthropologist*. Tesar is also supervising investigations of the Letchworth Mounds site complex (8Je337) in Tallahassee. Eighty acres of the site were acquired with Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust funds, and the Department of Environmental Protection manages the site as an archaeological park. Fieldwork was begun in mid-December 2002 and scheduled for completion at the end of February 2003. The larger mound is some 40 feet (over 6 m) high--larger than the large mound at Lake Jackson; indeed it is the largest earthen mound in Florida. Current investigations focus on the southern 40 acres (16 100-m-x-100-m blocks), including mapping, plotting surface artifact locations, and flagging locations at 25-m intervals to be auger tested. When the auger sampling is completed, the results will be combined with the surface artifact distribution and topographic map, and other locations will be selected for sampling. The first research question to be answered concerns whether the complex originated in Woodland or Mississippian times, or perhaps originated during the former and reoccupied during the later period. Since Native American representatives have expressed a desire that the large mound not be excavated, it is hoped that sampling the surrounding village area will help determine cultural affiliation and age of the site.

University of South Florida [USF] graduate students, under the direction of Nancy White, conducted a survey over winter break in Pasco County north of Tampa. This work was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development and consisted of investigation and evaluation a large lithic site, 8Pa173, that covered all 80 acres of the planned development and much more. Characterized by diagnostic Putnam points, a variety of Florida Archaic Stemmed, the site seemed to be a quarry for obtaining agatized coral. Despite nearby urban sprawl, the setting for this site was rolling, forested hills with even a waterfall (yes, in Florida!). Normally, in such a small development the site would get bulldozed away, but new county regulations may help preserve some of these important resources.

USF students recently completed survey of two proposed peat mines north of Tampa. Both sites included underwater deposits that could not be investigated during survey. The project involved giving to the company staff, including equipment operators, a presentation on what archaeological remains might be buried

in Florida peat. The results of the survey led to the recommendation that monitoring was needed for the different stages of mining over the proposed 25 years of operation. Since the initial survey there have been two monitoring sessions, so this strategy is working well.

Georgia

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In September 2002 archaeologists with Southern Research, Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc. conducted an investigation of the Fort Morris State Historic site, an American and British Revolutionary War fort on the Medway River in Liberty County, Georgia. This work, which was performed for the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, included a synthesis of previous work at the site, new historical research, and archaeological survey and test excavations. The fieldwork included a GPR survey, systematic shovel testing, backhoe trenching, and four small hand-excavated blocks. The project also included a strong public archaeology/interpretive element. Historical research and archaeological investigation revealed many new facets of life in the fort, particularly concerning the Loyalists from New Jersey and New York who garrisoned the post. The excavations yielded the largest assemblage of Revolutionary War artifacts ever obtained archaeologically in Georgia. The final report of the investigations is expected by March 2003. Daniel T. Elliott and crew conducted the fieldwork and Debra J. Wells undertook conservation of the numerous brass and iron artifacts that were recovered.

Archaeological investigation at New Echota State Historic site (9Go42) in Gordon County, Georgia was recently conducted and a draft report completed in 2002 by Southern Research. This project was performed for the Georgia Historic Preservation Division, Department of Natural Resources. New Echota served as the capitol of the Cherokee Nation from 1825 to 1835. At its peak the town had about 50 residents, a courthouse, a council house, a print shop, several stores and taverns, a missionary school, streets, and 100 two-acre town lots. This project re-examined and synthesized previously published and unpublished research from the 1950s through 1990s. An intensive reconnaissance-level survey was conducted on the property (198 acres) and eight new sites were recorded. New Echota is presently listed as a National Historic Landmark District and it is currently being evaluated (by another firm) as a Traditional Cultural Property. One recommendation made by the Southern Research team concerns the

NHLD boundary, which should be revised to include portions of the town that exist beyond the State-owned property. Daniel T. Elliott, Scot J. Keith, Karen G. Wood, and Grace F. Keith conducted this research.

Extensive restoration at the National Historic Landmark site of the Old Governor's Mansion (ca 1839-1868) in Milledgeville, Georgia has included recent data recovery excavations in the area of impact. Southern Research excavated two large block units behind the mansion. These blocks were placed in the backyard around the kitchen area and around the quarters that initially housed enslaved African-Americans and later housed servants. Intact midden deposits, trash-filled pits, architectural posts and brick foundations, garden features, and good faunal preservation were documented. A variety of nineteenth-century artifacts were recovered, including a tooth with a high-status gold filling! The report will help with the architectural and public interpretation of the restored mansion. W. Dean Wood and Rita Folse Elliott have played a key role in this project.

Southern Research, in collaboration with The Jekyll Island State Park Authority, recently completed an exhibit entitled, *The Finest Property on the Sea Coast: An Exploration of Jekyll Island's Environment, History and Archaeology*. The exhibit examines the natural and cultural environment of the island and is located in the Island History Center (open to the public daily). The exhibit is based in large part on excavations conducted by Southern Research at the Horton House, a colonial tabby ruin. The archaeological excavation was an official project of Save America's Treasures, a public-private partnership between the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Park Service dedicated to preserving our nation's irreplaceable historic and cultural treasures for future generations. Rita Folse Elliott served as Principal Investigator on this project.

A survey of 28 Revolutionary War and War of 1812 cultural properties in Alabama was completed in 2002 by Southern Research. This work was conducted for the Alabama Historical Commission and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers. The results were submitted to the National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, for incorporation into their report to the U.S. Congress on the present state of America's Revolutionary War and War of 1812 battlefields and associated sites. The project included historical research and field reconnaissance visits that involved GPS recordation and mapping of the 28 sites and it provided great information for future stewardship of many of these important cultural resources. Daniel T. Elliott served as Principal Investigator on this project.

In the Fall of 2002, Southern Research conducted archival and archaeological investigations within the

service area of the Jekyll Island Club Historic District (9Gn224), Glynn County, Georgia. In advance of repaving and expansion of the current parking lot facilities, archaeologists located the archaeological remains of three buildings (the Blacksmith/Carpenter shop, Laundry building, and Clark Cottage) and projected the location of the Fairbanks/Ferguson/Strassberger/Thayer Cottage based on early maps of the club. Knowing the location of these remains will minimize the amount of disturbance to these structural features during the course of repaving the parking areas. Additionally, this information will be useful in the development of an interpretive program regarding the service area and the lives of the people who worked at this exclusive early twentieth-century resort. This work was completed by Kristopher Beadenkopf and crew.

Archaeologists with Southern Research returned to downtown Jacksonville, Florida in November of 2002 to conduct data recovery excavations at three sites: the "Cistern Site" (8Du14337), the "Negro School Site" (8Du14338), and the "Block 35 Site" (8Du14662). Preliminary background research and archaeological survey conducted in 2001 and early 2002 by Southern Research documented and evaluated the presence of intact and significant archaeological deposits within two city blocks. The features documented and investigated at the "Cistern Site" include a circular brickwork feature (a possible patio or garden feature) and a well. Significant features from the "Negro School Site" include the cellar of the schoolhouse or later structure on the same footprint, a possible privy, and a series of artifact-rich refuse pits in the backyard of the schoolhouse. Five privy shafts, one cellar, and several artifact-rich refuse pits were documented at the "Block 35 Site." Artifact analysis is currently underway and because the artifacts from these three sites have the potential to yield detailed information we are anticipating excellent results concerning the use of the urban landscape, diet and consumer choices, as well as social relations within this diverse neighborhood at the turn of the century. Kristopher Beadenkopf and Rita Folse Elliott are overseeing the work on this project.

Archaeological data recovery at the Hannah's Quarter site (9Jf195) in rural Jefferson County, Georgia was recently conducted and a report completed in 2002. This project was conducted for the Georgia Department of Transportation as Section 106 compliance in advance of the Fall Line Freeway construction. The archaeological study uncovered a small residential compound approximately 60 m in diameter, dating from the late eighteenth through early nineteenth centuries. Three potential dwelling loci and one possible outbuilding locus were delineated. The occupation at this site was evidenced by a series of cultural features, including pits,

posts, and cellars and extremely sparse material culture evidence. The researchers concluded that the site was most likely occupied by the Hannah family and their African slaves, based on archaeological and historical evidence. This research project offers a first glimpse at life in the Queensborough Township during the late colonial period and life in Burke and Jefferson counties in the early Federal period. Daniel T. Elliott and crew worked to complete this project.

Southern Research recently completed production of a comprehensive context document concerning Georgia's underwater archaeological sites. The report, *Georgia's Inland Waters: Encompassing a Vast Array of Archaeological Sites*, documents what is known about the state's water-related archaeological sites and their environments for management purposes. The report includes historical research, examination of related context documents in neighboring states, identification of resource types known and expected, identification of resource locations, discussion of site conditions and significance, and discussions of goals and priorities for a state-wide inundated sites program. The work was contracted by the Archaeological Services Unit, Historic Preservation, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Rita Folse Elliott researched and authored this document.

Southern Research recently completed data recovery investigations of three sites situated in the uplands along Bull Creek in Muscogee County for the City of Columbus/Fort Benning land swap. Site 9Me315 contained mixed remains dating to the Early Archaic, Late Archaic (Savannah River phase), and Woodland/Mississippian periods. The data indicate that the site was occupied briefly during these periods. Similar to 9Me315, the remains at Site 9Me357, which date to the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic/Gulf Formational, Early Woodland, and Historic Creek periods, were also mixed. The primary component of the site dates to the Late Archaic/Gulf Formational period evidenced by plain fiber-tempered pottery and stemmed projectile points. While relatively few fiber-tempered sherds were recovered from the site, most of these are actually a combination of fiber and sand/grit temper. The chronotypology of the fiber-tempered ceramics of the area is lacking, and it is thus unclear if the addition of sand/grit to fiber-tempered pottery is a cultural and/or chronological marker. This is likely, as the limited evidence in the region suggests that this may be a transitional ware between terminal Archaic fiber-tempered and Early Woodland sand-tempered wares. The third site, 9Me348, contained Middle/Late Archaic, Middle Woodland, Historic Creek, and late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century remains. The primary component of the site dates to the latter half of the Lawson Field phase (1715 - 1836) of the

Historic Indian period. This component appears to represent the remains of a small Creek farmstead. Late in the nineteenth century this site became the location of a Euro-American domicile. The co-occurrence of Swift Creek complicated stamped, check stamped, fabric marked, and simple stamped wares, indicates a brief Mandeville phase (AD 1 to AD 300) Middle Woodland occupation there, while several stemmed projectile point/knives evidence a minor Middle/Late Archaic component. Scot J. Keith and W. Dean Wood have worked together to oversee the completion of this project.

In 2002, Southern Research conducted intensive archaeological surveys in the Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests in South Carolina. In the Sumter National Forest, 2,085 acres were surveyed, yielding 170 (115 archaeological sites and 55 isolated finds) archaeological resources. Recorded components include 100 lithic scatters of unknown affiliation, one Middle to Late Archaic lithic scatter, a single Woodland/Mississippian lithic scatter, a late eighteenth-century scatter, two nineteenth-century cemeteries, and 22 nineteenth- and/or twentieth-century house sites. Six of the 115 sites were recommended potentially eligible for NRHP listing. In the Francis Marion National Forest, 2,202 acres were examined. The survey resulted in the location of 18 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 17 isolated finds, and revisits to 15 previously recorded sites. The low density of sites is indicative of the low-lying terrain in the survey area. Sixteen of these sites were recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Daniel T. Elliott, Scot J. Keith and Grace F. Keith worked together with other staff to complete the Francis Marion project, while Scot J. Keith, along with other staff, worked to complete the Sumter National Forest project.

Southeastern Archeological Services has finished large-scale excavations at the Cowpens/Grange Plantation site (9Ch137) on the Savannah River, on the outskirts of Savannah. The site contains significant components dating to the Middle Woodland, Protohistoric, Colonial, and Antebellum periods. An area 0.45 ha (1.1 ac) in size was hand- or machine-excavated, making this the second largest excavation in Chatham County history. Over 1,400 features (primarily postmolds) were recorded and 190 were excavated. These included prehistoric shell-filled pits, "smudge" pits containing charred maize, Colonial-period cellars and trash pits, the brick foundations of the antebellum-period main house, rectangular slave cabins, two wells, and other assorted features. Mary Musgrove, who was half Creek Indian and served as the interpreter between the Creeks and Georgia colonial officials, owned the property between 1734 and 1750. Ultimately, she became the most

powerful woman in colonial Georgia. She maintained a trading house at the site and acquired 12,000 pounds of deerskins each year. Based on the diversity and numbers of artifacts, it appears that one of the cellars belonged to a trading house. Included in the artifact assemblage are thousands of clay pipe fragments, numerous gun flints and gun parts, liquor bottles, a soapstone pipe of Native American manufacture, and large numbers of ceramic vessels (coarse lead-glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware, delft, and slipware). Among the well-preserved faunal remains are several sets of deer antlers that have been shaved longitudinally. These may be remnants of deer-head hunting decoys, which are well-known ethnographically. If so, they may be the first examples found in an archeological context. The work is being sponsored by the Georgia Ports Authority prior to the construction of a new 85-acre "container berth" for loading and unloading ocean-going vessels. Chad Braley is serving as the Principal Investigator.

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. continues to conduct work at Fort Benning, near Hinesville, Georgia and Fort Stewart, outside Columbus, Georgia. At Fort Stewart field crews have completed work on large-scale surveys and the reports are being finalized. All phase I surveys at Fort Benning have been completed and Dr. Thomas Foster is working on a summary of this work which will include a comprehensive palynological study of the base.

In the laboratory, artifacts recovered in 2002 from two projects at the Quartermaster site (9Ce42) have been analyzed and a report will be complete very soon. In 2001, PCI excavated approximately seven acres of the eighteenth-century site of Kasita. This excavation resulted in recovery of over 500,000 artifacts, most of which date to approximately 1750-1775. All artifact analysis has been completed and the report should be completed this summer. As a part of the Kasita excavations, PCI has reanalyzed Gordon Willey's excavation and artifacts. The results of that reanalysis will be included in the main Kasita report. In addition, PCI has conducted a number of phase II surveys on various historic sites including a Creek Indian site that may relate to Yuchi town.

Illinois

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University of Illinois, Transportation Archaeology Research Program. ITARP has initiated Phase II-III archaeological investigations in conjunction with the construction of a new Mississippi River bridge connecting East St. Louis to St. Louis. The majority of

these activities will take place within the bounds of the Metro East St. Louis Mound Group (11S706), the second largest Mississippian town and mound center in Eastern North America. The precise limits of the complex are unknown since urban activities over the past 150 years have destroyed or buried much of the site.

Investigations were initiated in 2002 just north of the mound group at the Janey B. Goode (11S1232) site. This site lies within a rail yard on the southern bank of the Horseshoe Lake meander. Sixteen exploratory backhoe trenches, dug through up to 1 m of industrial overburden, revealed subsurface features in every unit of the 6-ha area. The tests indicate the site contains approximately 6,000 to 8,000 features representing multiple community occupations from Patrick-phase Late Woodland through Moorehead-phase Mississippian. An initial excavation block of ca. 3,300 m² revealed 440 features. Although pits are commonly encountered, single-post and wall-trench structures are also well represented. Covering these features is a dense mantle of midden that when excavated exposed a complex of multiple, superimposed pits and rebuilt single-post and/or wall-trench structures.

A large quantity of material remains was recovered, especially Late Woodland and Terminal Late Woodland (nee Emergent Mississippian) ceramics. Mississippian component ceramics included Ramey Incised vessels, engraved beaker fragments, bird effigy lugs, ear spools, and hooded water bottles. Lithic items included Mill Creek chert hoes, arrow points, large Burlington chert cores, sandstone slot abraders, and celts. Unusual items encountered were marine shell disk beads, copper artifacts, worked bone, worked quartz crystal, and fresh water pearl. The sealing of the site beneath the mantle of historic overburden has resulted in an excellent state of preservation (unusual in the American Bottom). Faunal remains and mussel shell (many drilled as hoes) has been recovered in substantial quantities. The most dramatic case of preservation comes from a single pit feature that yielded 36 intact conch and whelk shells, a bison scapula, and two mussel shell hoes. This feature also included two dozen marginella shells (some drilled for beads), a disk bead blank, two bone awls, a small fragment of sheet copper, a fragment of a sandstone saw, a sandstone slot-abrader, a celt fragment, a tri-notched point, and a heavily burned and pitted anvil. Additional marine artifacts recovered from nearby features included nine sharks' teeth, isolated marine shells, and dozens of marginella shell beads.

The entire 6-ha site will be impacted by the proposed bridge construction and will require mitigation, a process expected to last for several field seasons. It is now clear that this site represents one of the largest and densest prehistoric occupations ever

encountered archaeologically in the American Bottom. It likely represents the main residential zone associated with the nearby Metro East St. Louis Mound center.

Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University Carbondale. In August 2002 Mark Wagner completed the exposure and recordation of the remains of an early nineteenth-century flat boat found at low water on the Ohio River near Mound City, Illinois. The site was discovered two years earlier by an avocational archaeologist but not reported until after the water came back up. The wreck was exposed only briefly in 2001, but it took some time to resolve the legal status of the wreck. The site consists of the partial remains (only a third of it is in good condition) of the bottom tier of a rectangular oak boat measuring 45 ft by 15 feet. The wreck originally contained a brick hearth. The fill inside the remnant is a mixture of old and recent wash, but it has yielded a few artifacts sufficient to date the boat to the 1820s. Working under a small grant from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Wagner removed the silt from the wreck and conducted detailed mapping and photography. The boat was covered over again after the work, but there is local interest in eventually retrieving and conserving the remains as a museum exhibit. Charles Ruffner of the SIUC Department of Forestry subsequently analyzed a dislodged beam fragment retrieved from the wreck and determined a probable dendrochronology date of 1812 for the extant piece. A number of outer rings are missing due to the dressing of the plank, so the dendrochronology evidence is fully consistent with an 1820s date.

Mark Wagner and Brian Butler are now undertaking the analysis of the Kaesberg-Schautdt site materials under a subcontract from the University of Illinois, ITARP. The Kaesberg-Schautdt site (11R-594) is a large Late Woodland village located on an upland finger overlooking the upper Marys River Valley in Randolph County, about two miles north of Steeleville, Illinois. Marys River is a small tributary of the Mississippi River immediately south of the Kaskaskia River and the southern end of the American Bottom. In 1995 ITARP excavated a large swath along the eastern edge of the site within the road approach for a new bridge over Marys River. Almost 300 features were excavated, including one structure basin. These materials are of special interest because they appear to belong to a local Raymond-phase Late Woodland population active in and around the interior divides between the Marys, Kaskaskia, and Big Muddy rivers and previously identified in some major site excavations in the coal fields near Jamestown, about 12 km to the east.

Cahokia Site Research. During the fall of 2002 personnel from the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Research Institute (CMVARI), the Cahokia

Mounds State Historic Site, and various volunteers from different groups (Cahokia Archaeological Society) and institutions (Washington University and the University of Missouri at St. Louis) in the area conducted a controlled surface collection east of Monks Mound. A 4-ha. area between the East Palisade and Mound 34 was disked and re-seeded. The controlled surface collection (5-meter grid) will provide information on various activities in this area. Preliminary results indicate that the early East Plaza is present at the south end of the surveyed area. A previously unidentified low mound is evident in the northeast corner of the tract.

U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Champaign, Illinois. For the past several years, Dr. Michael Hargrave has conducted geophysical investigations at late prehistoric sites in Illinois. One goal of this ongoing work is to demonstrate the usefulness of geophysics in CRM and other research studies. A second objective is to develop a database of geophysical surveys associated with large-scale ground truthing excavation data.

Working in cooperation with Dr. Timothy Pauketat and Susan Alt (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), Hargrave conducted magnetic field gradient surveys prior to large-scale excavations at the Pfeffer and Grossmann sites in the Cahokia uplands. In both cases, many of the structures and pits showed as positive magnetic anomalies. At Grossmann, the use of a 4-standard deviation threshold for feature detection resulted in the identification of about 60 percent of the structures and 45 percent of other features. Less than 20 percent of the anomalies were false positives, i.e., anomalies that did not prove to be associated with sub-plow zone features. The resurvey of a small area after the plow zone had been removed but before the features had been excavated suggested that some of the false positives were associated with the traces of features present only in the plow zone.

Throughout 2001 and 2002, Hargrave conducted magnetic and electrical resistance surveys in several areas at Cahokia. A small-area resistance survey at the Fingerhut tract revealed anomalies interpreted as possible house basins. Soil cores conducted under the supervision of Dr. John Kelly (Washington University, St. Louis) provided support for this interpretation.

A low-resolution resistance survey in the vicinity of Mound 96 and Mound 72 was inconclusive as to evidence for a post circle (woodhenge). The survey did reveal a roughly rectangular anomaly on the southern margins of Mound 72. This anomaly is consistent in size, shape, and orientation with the mass graves documented by Fowler. However, this anomaly is in an area that was somewhat impacted by previous investigations, and interpretations remain quite tentative. A

higher resolution survey will be conducted in that area in 2003.

In 2002, Hargrave conducted a magnetic survey of a large (ca. 4-hectare) portion of Ramey Field between Monk's Mound and the reconstructed eastern palisade. This area was selected for survey to assess the potential contributions of geophysics at a site characterized by deep and highly complex deposits. This area also provides an opportunity to compare the geophysical data with the results of controlled surface collections reported in the 1980s. A circular anomaly indicates that a structure measuring nearly 20 m in diameter was associated with Mound 36. An enigmatic finding is a complex of large linear anomalies paralleling the edge of the Cahokia Creek bottoms. The orientation of these anomalies suggests that they are not part of the documented palisade system. Paralleling and south of these linear anomalies is a band of intense domestic occupation. In contrast, there is much less evidence of domestic features near Mounds 36 and 37. Additional research is needed to determine if the apparent paucity of features here is a result of reclamation of borrow areas or other prehistoric landscape modification. In 2003, the magnetic survey of Ramey Field will be expanded to the east.

Kentucky

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Kentucky Archaeological Survey. The Kentucky Archaeological Survey [KAS] conducted a number of public archaeology and research projects during the last year. Our biggest undertakings, in terms of effort and publicity, were an emergency cemetery removal project at the site of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's new building in Frankfort and the on-going archaeological investigations at Ashland, the Henry Clay estate in Lexington. The Ashland project is a TEA-21 project funded in part by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. A large number of visitors toured the site, and the project accommodated over 1,000 public school students, many as active participants. The research goals of the project are focused on the layout of the plantation complex, and the material culture used by the Clay family, the enslaved African-Americans, and other occupants such as John Bowman, first president of the University of Kentucky. The new findings this fall include a circular pit cellar in the slave quarter area, and a 3-m deep stone-lined privy that contained a high density of early nineteenth-century artifacts. This privy is thought to predate the privy standing today, which was partially excavated in the early 1990s and houses an

archaeology exhibit. The flotation samples from the newly discovered privy should provide some interesting dietary comparisons with the later privy. Plans are underway to stabilize and interpret the newly found privy, as well as some barn foundations, as part of the permanent exhibits at Ashland.

KAS staff joined with Governor Scholars from Kim McBride's anthropology class to conduct an archaeological survey of several sites at the Pleasant Hill Shaker village. Excavations were completed at the meat house, located in the center of the main village. This site is unusual in having a well-preserved foundation and interior floor, and will now be stabilized for permanent viewing. KAS archaeologist Kim McBride is working with Pleasant Hill staff to develop a guided archaeological walking tour for the general visitor. A brochure for a self-guided walking tour was previously developed as part of the temporary (two-year) exhibit now in place at the Shaker Life Exhibit area. Discussions are also underway to move parts of this exhibit into permanent exhibit areas when it closes in the spring of 2003.

The old Frankfort cemetery was discovered during construction of a new state office building at the end of Ann Street. The Finance Cabinet contracted with the KAS to conduct an archaeological investigation, which took place from mid-March to late April. It appears that the old Frankfort cemetery was in use sometime between 1800 and 1860. In the mid to late nineteenth century, several buildings, including the 1873 Frankfort Warehouse/Jail, were constructed on top of the cemetery. Other buildings, such as the Cave, which originally was a brewery constructed in 1860, divided the cemetery into an upper and lower section. Based on preliminary archival research, the cemetery appears to represent a community cemetery, but it is possible that inmates from the First State Penitentiary also were interred in this cemetery. Over 250 graves were excavated in advance of construction of the new building. Archaeologists from the University of Kentucky's Department of Anthropology, including the Museum of Anthropology, a host of graduate and undergraduate students, and Program for Archaeological Research staff; Northern Kentucky University; University of Louisville; Kentucky Transportation Cabinet Division of Environmental Analysis; AMEC, HMB, and Gray & Pape; and other volunteers, assisted KAS archaeologists in the field investigations. Processing of the human skeletal remains is on-going, with Peter Killoran of Northern Kentucky University leading the analysis of these remains.

KAS continued to assist with the research and preservation efforts at Camp Nelson, the large Civil War quartermaster depot and African-American recruitment center in Jessamine County. This work was directed in part by David McBride. The reconstruction of Fort

Putnum, one of eight forts at Camp Nelson, was completed this year following extensive excavations. This fort adds an important new dimension to the Camp Nelson Heritage Park, and serves as a training ground for the newly formed 12th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery, a group that reenacts an African-American unit founded at Camp Nelson in 1864. KAS also conducted archaeological investigations at Fort Jones, the only redoubt at Camp Nelson. Analysis is continuing from the survey and testing of the Camp Nelson warehouse, workshops, and bakery area, and several areas at the Camp Nelson refugee camp.

Gwynn Henderson coordinated editing and production of a new booklet titled "Taming Yellow Creek," written by Maria Brent of public history specialists Mudpuppy and Waterdog, Inc. The booklet looks at the role of Yellow Creek in the historical development of Middlesboro, Kentucky. The project involved partnering with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Bell County Historical Society, and the Bell County Tourism Commission. This booklet should be available by late winter.

The Kentucky-Uruguay Cultural Heritage Education Project, led by Cecilia MaZosa and Gwynn Henderson, with a host of sponsors from the US and Uruguay, saw completion of a video and launch of the project's bilingual website (<http://www.dinacyt.gub.uy/proykent>) this summer. This collaborative educational project uses archaeology as a vehicle for teaching history, social studies, science, foreign languages, and technology. It links educators and children in the northern and southern hemispheres in the joint exploration of the cultural heritage of both Uruguay, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky. The video, *The Prehistoric Mounds of Uruguay: Linking the Past and the Future/Los Constructores de Cerritos de Uruguay: Uniendo el Pasado y el Futuro* (English 24-min./Spanish 26-min. VHS, produced by KET), highlights UK graduate student José Iriarte's dissertation research.

A major public outreach effort for KAS this summer was an exhibit on caves at the Kentucky State Fair. KAS collaborated with the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Webb Museum of Anthropology, and the Kentucky State Fair Board to produce an exhibit on prehistoric and historic use of caves, complete with a cave fabricated from a plastic resin, with running water, mud glyphs (drawings on the cave walls), a hearth, and specialized cave dwelling animals. The exhibit included types of artifacts found in caves or rockshelters from the Museum's collection, many of which are rarely on display. The exhibit also included a video featuring Dan Davis, a resource guide/handout on cave archaeology, and a children's activity to "make your own cave art." KAS organized archaeologists from all across the state to staff the exhibit each day. The exhibit was quite a hit,

with many long lines to go through the cave or to do the rock art activity.

The Cypress Creek Archaeological Project. In the 1930s, WPA archaeologists excavated several sites along Cypress Creek as part of their study of the Green River's "shell mound people." Based on artifact similarities, the Cypress Creek sites were considered to be culturally and temporally related to the Green River shell mounds. In 1999, the University of Kentucky and Pennsylvania State University initiated the Cypress Creek Archaeological Project (CCAP), expanding on the work conducted 60 years earlier, to investigate the cultural, temporal, and functional relationships between the nearby Green River shell middens and contemporary Archaic sites located along Cypress Creek and its adjacent uplands. Dick Jefferies (University of Kentucky) and George Milner (Pennsylvania State University) served as project directors. Victor Thompson (University of Kentucky) was the field director. The CCAP was partially supported by a Federal survey and planning grant administered by the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC).

During the summers of 1999-2001, CCAP archaeologists surveyed more than 600 ha along Cypress Creek in McLean and Muhlenburg counties, Kentucky. The survey located 41 previously undocumented archaeological sites, many of which had Archaic components. Project archaeologists used data from these sites, combined with information from previously recorded Archaic sites, to investigate Holocene hunter-gatherer adaptive strategies in the Cypress Creek region. The CCAP research has helped to place those strategies in a broader context and yielded new data on settlement/subsistence organization, including diachronic changes in the distribution of Archaic sites across the Cypress Creek landscape. Although still preliminary, results indicate an increasing use of the Cypress Creek wetlands through the Holocene, with a particular emphasis on the interior wetlands adjacent to Cypress Creek during the Late Archaic.

Part of the project included excavating several test units at the Ward site (15McL11), an upland midden overlooking the Cypress Creek wetlands. Ward was extensively investigated during the late 1930s as part of the WPA work relief program (Webb and Haag 1940). Analyses of the Ward site data (both WPA and CCAP) indicate that hunter-gatherer groups occupied Ward for more than 3,000 years during the late Middle and Late Archaic periods. The small collections of plant and animal remains obtained from the 2001 excavations demonstrate that these groups exploited plant and animal resources found along and in the nearby swamps and streams, as well as in woodland settings that were interspersed by patches of secondary growth. The

recovery of carbonized chenopodium seeds suggests that Middle to Late Holocene hunter-gatherers were intensifying their exploitation of starchy seeds, and perhaps starting to explore the process of plant domestication.

The CCAP has spawned several publications and papers presented at professional meetings. Victor Thompson used the Cypress Creek data for his Master's thesis, *Diversity in Hunter-Gatherer Landscapes in the North American Midcontinent* (University of Kentucky 2001). Jefferies, Thompson, and Milner presented papers reporting the results of the Cypress Creek research at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Denver and the 2002 KHC Archaeological Conference in Frankfort, KY. They also completed a paper, *Cypress Creek Villages Revisited: Archaic Settlement and Subsistence in the Cypress Creek Watershed*, for inclusion in a forthcoming KHC publication.

Program for Archaeological Research. The staff of PAR has had another busy year, working on a wide range of projects in and around Kentucky. These projects include the continuing bioarchaeological analysis for the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery in Lincoln County, analysis and reporting for the excavation at the Vardeman House site in Lincoln County, completion of reports on 10 Phase II studies of both prehistoric and historic sites in Bath County, continued work at the Cadentown Cemetery in Lexington, and continuation of our project to organize and curate the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's past excavation projects. All this and Phase I background research and survey projects too!

Laboratory analysis and report writing for the Holmes-Vardeman-Stephenson Cemetery project, a rural family cemetery that spans Kentucky's early settlement period to the first quarter of the twentieth century, is continuing to progress. Former undergraduate student April Farmer has completed the textile analysis under the guidance of textile expert Nettie Adams. Project Director Shawn Phillips is currently completing the final report on the project, writing osteobiographies that utilize both the genealogical and social historical research data and the detailed osteological research. Working with graduate assistant Jackie Horlbeck (Historic Preservation Program), Don Linebaugh is completing the analysis and reporting on the coffins and personal effects. In September, Dr. Linebaugh and former students April Farmer, Eric Stockdell, and Patrick Wallace, reburied the 69 individuals in a new cemetery located about one-half mile from the original cemetery; the gravestones will be restored and replaced in the spring of 2003. Several family members were on hand for the reinterment, and they are planning a major rededication ceremony for July of 2003.

Dr. Tanya M. Peres is continuing with the long-term project of organizing and augmenting the zooarchaeological comparative collection housed at the William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology. This project is aimed at making the collection more accessible to students and scholars, as well as allowing it to be used for zooarchaeological contracts and research projects. Tanya has taught both graduate and undergraduate students the methods and techniques used in zooarchaeology in a series of independent studies during the Spring and Fall 2002 semesters. In the spring 2003 semester Tanya taught a class in zooarchaeological methods and environmental archaeology theory.

Since joining PAR in July 2002, Andrew Madsen has directed the writing of several archaeological reports including a Phase I report for the Campbellsville-Taylor County Park Board in Taylor County, and the Phase II evaluation of site 15Wa96, a lithic quarry site in Warren County. Currently, Andrew is directing the analysis and writing of the Phase III data recovery at the ca. 1780 to 1850 Vardeman House site (15Li88), in Lincoln County.

During the fall of 2002, Patrick Trader conducted excavations at a mixed prehistoric/historic archaeological site in Summers County, West Virginia under contract with the New River Gorge National River, National Park Service. Pat was assisted by Patrick Wallace and Eric Stockdale (former UK undergraduate students). Excavations at site 46Su672 were conducted to assess its eligibility to the NRHP. The site is to be impacted by a proposed parking lot allowing public access to both the Bluestone and Little Bluestone rivers. The prehistoric occupation of the site ranges from the Late Archaic period through Late Prehistoric; while the historic occupation dates from the mid-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century. Pat has also been conducting a Phase I archaeological survey near Midway in Woodford County for a proposed industrial park, and is preparing an assessment for the I-69 highway corridor study near Henderson, Kentucky.

During the past year, graduate student Mickey Loughlin has participated in a number of PAR projects. Last fall and winter, he oversaw excavations at the William Whitley State Historic Site in Lincoln County, Kentucky. During these investigations a number of intact features were identified including the remains of a mid- to late nineteenth-century stone cart path and a nineteenth-century midden or trash pit deposit.

In addition to the Whitley house project, Mr. Loughlin has led a number of Phase I investigations in Lincoln, Owsley, Jefferson, Owen, and Nelson counties, and supervised excavations at McConnell Springs here in Lexington. Most recently, Mr. Loughlin finished Phase I survey projects at Mammoth Cave National Park for proposed waterline and visitor's center improvements.

Louisiana

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In November 2002, Dr. Michael Hargrave (U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Champaign, Illinois) conducted a brief survey with magnetic field gradiometer at the Marksville site, Louisiana. The goal was to determine if geophysics could enhance ongoing investigations of the site by Dr. Charles McGimsey (U. of Louisiana, Lafayette). The survey focused on four areas: immediately east and west of Mound 2 (each area was 1,600 m²), in the northern portion of the plaza (2,000 m²), and near one of the concentric rings visible in earlier air photographs (400 m²). The survey east of Mound 2 provided clear evidence for trenches excavated in 1939, as well as a number of feature-sized magnetic anomalies. It is suspected that some of these will prove to be associated with cultural features. Several isolated anomalies suggestive of large pits were identified west of Mound 2. The plaza was largely devoid of promising anomalies. Unfortunately, the survey area believed to include a ring feature was seriously contaminated by recent metal. Disappointingly, the small-area survey at Marksville did not reveal evidence of domestic architecture. The work did indicate that the soil and archaeological deposits at Marksville are amenable to geophysical (magnetic and resistivity) investigation. Large-scale surveys might well provide information useful in better understanding this enigmatic site.

Maryland & Virginia

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James Madison University. During Summer 2002, James Madison University archaeology students continued the long-term survey project at Big Meadows in Shenandoah National Park. Under the direction of Adjunct Assistant Professor Carole Nash and with the assistance of Professor Clarence Geier, senior crew lived and worked in the Park for nine weeks, with archaeological field school students assisting for four. The Department of Sociology and Anthropology maintains a Cooperative Agreement with Shenandoah, the source of funding for the archaeological program at Big Meadows. As part of a multi-disciplinary study aimed at understanding the ecological and cultural history of the Meadow, the goal of the archaeological survey is to locate all cultural resources in this upland mountain basin.

Major research goals of the project include determining how the Meadow fits into regional prehistoric settlement patterns, both in terms of resource use and social interaction. Long believed by archaeologists and historians to represent a high elevation 'commons' where various Native foraging groups coalesced in the late summer and fall, the JMU study is finding that the Meadow was a reservoir of different cultural traditions from the Virginia Piedmont, Ridge and Valley, and the Maryland Blue Ridge. JMU students have documented 14 Native American sites, the majority of which are associated with Middle and Late Archaic and Early Woodland occupations (ca. 6000 B.P. - 2000 B.P.). Future work involves combining the archaeological study with paleoenvironmental reconstruction. Palynological analysis of a wetland soil core by Drs. Ron Litwin and Ben Morgan of the United States Geological Survey indicates the Meadow area saw six major forest type changes in the past 20,000 years. Pedological analysis, directed by Dr. Cullen Sherwood of the JMU Department of Geology, is currently underway on loess-like deposits from the highest terraces of the Meadow. Questions concerning the Meadow's succession history have not yet been answered. Archaeological evidence for prehistoric human manipulation of the landscape, especially controlled burning, has not been recovered.

In addition to the Native American components, work has also focused on the historic occupation of the Meadow. The 2002 season saw the GPS mapping of a portion of a road believed to be "Pitman's Path," a trail from the Shenandoah Valley into the Piedmont via Tanner's Ridge and Big Meadows. Based on historical documents, the road dates to the 1740s, and excavation demonstrated that it was, at one time, wider than the trail currently in evidence. Such work reminds us of the interconnectedness of mountain families with lowland settlements. While deeds indicate that by the late 1770s the Meadow was used as seasonal grazing area by the cattle herds of valley farmers, the earliest historic occupation is an 1850 homestead. Research on this cattle camp is in its initial stages. A few areas of the Meadow evidence orchard remnants and plow zone, indicating agricultural activities in what is clearly a cultural landscape.

We have fully surveyed and mapped Camp Robert Fechner, one of the 10 Civilian Conservation Corps camps on the Park, which was occupied from 1933-1942. This work has opened our eyes to the role the CCC played in the development of Shenandoah National Park and the maintenance of public lands, in general. From an archaeological perspective, Camp Fechner challenged us to identify a fairly recent, intensive occupation that was intended to leave as little

trace as possible. The camp, overseen by the U.S. Army, is a classic example of the regimented use of space, even in an environment as extreme as Big Meadows. GPS mapping has played a significant role in this part of the project.

The 2002 season also saw the initial identification of a World War II training camp at Big Meadows. The CCC turned over the Camp Fechner facility to the Army in 1942, and by 1943, the Army Corps of Engineers (5th Battalion) at Fort Belvoir set upon the Meadow to construct a camp for 2,000 men who were cycled in every two weeks. Trained in the logistics of moving armies (building roads and bridges, for example), the men went to the European theatre directly from their service at Big Meadows. While we are just beginning the study of the World War II-era uses of the Meadow, initial research points to the Big Meadows ERTC (Engineer Replacement Training Center) as actually three separate camps with different functions: administration at the CCC camp; enlisted men's tent camp on the opposite side of the Meadow (located this year, with over 400 features); and a training area on the southern edge of the Meadow. We are working with the Fort Belvoir Historian, Patrick O'Neill, to understand more about this little-known history and its impact on the landscape. Submitted by Carole Nash (nashcl@jmu.edu)

University of Virginia and Poplar Forest. In January 2002 a project was begun to locate and map pre-twentieth-century, unmarked African American graveyards in Albemarle County of the Virginia Piedmont. The term "unmarked" includes burial grounds that do not appear on published maps and cemeteries that contain uninscribed stones that were the final resting place of slaves, free blacks, or freed African Americans. To date, over 30 such graveyards have been located in Albemarle County, ranging from small, family burial grounds to large, slave cemeteries that contain over 100 individuals. This project includes archaeological survey, historic research, and the collection of oral histories, but no below ground excavations. The location of these graveyards is being provided to the Albemarle County Preservation Commission in an effort to protect these cemeteries.

A few of the antebellum burial grounds have been selected for closer study. For each of these graveyards census records, business receipts and letters, and family histories have been consulted to investigate the enslaved communities that lived on the plantation and buried their dead in nearby cemeteries. These individual studies analyze the location of the cemetery on the landscape, analyze the type and patterning of gravestones, give an overview of slave demography (from census records), and compare the distribution and morphology of gravestones within the cemetery to other piedmont

plantations. The investigations were conducted by Lynn Rainville, a visiting Assistant Professor at Sweet Briar College and visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies at the University of Virginia. Any individuals with comparative data to share on other slave cemeteries or on antebellum African American mortuary practices should contact Dr. Rainville at lr9t@virginia.edu.

Poplar Forest hosted a 14th annual field school in historical archaeology, co-sponsored by the University of Virginia, from June to July, 2002. Students from Georgia, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia worked on three field projects at Thomas Jefferson's plantation retreat in Bedford County, Virginia, and learned about artifact identification, processing, cataloguing and analysis in the lab. For the first week, participants assisted in an on-going intensive survey of a portion of the property known historically as Ridgefield. They helped define the boundaries of two overlapping sites, one prehistoric (with no temporally diagnostic artifacts) and the other dating from the mid- to the late-nineteenth century.

The remainder of the field school investigated two sites in the core five acres associated with Jefferson's retreat landscape. In an ongoing effort to document aspects of the ornamental grounds, students worked on locating planting holes associated with an early nineteenth-century road that encircled the house. An 1812 memorandum records Jefferson's intention to have paper mulberries planted at intervals of 20 feet along the inner and outer ring of the road. Students searched for planting features and excavated several units overlying the projected route of Jefferson's road. In the process of exposing an early nineteenth-century roadbed, students also recorded a late nineteenth-century cobble road surface that was discovered adjacent to Jefferson's circular road.

Field school participants also returned to a site southeast of the dwelling house where testing had begun in 2001. Documentary evidence suggests that a road, two stables, a vegetable garden and slave quarters, all dating to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, might be located there. In addition, staff predicted that deposits associated with two standing mid-nineteenth-century houses just north of the terrace should survive in this area. The foundations to an early twentieth-century pump house, part of a system for introducing running water to the house in 1909, are still extant on the site. Intensive testing across the flat terrace that defines this space revealed a consistent artifact scatter and deeply buried historic deposits along the eastern edge. Based on findings from both the 2001 and 2002 field seasons, it is clear that a significant amount of fill was deposited in the past to create the terrace. Documentary evidence

suggests that this fill may have been deposited in 1813 when an area close to the house was excavated prior to construction of a dependency wing.

Poplar Forest also hosted "Digging, Learning, Teaching: Archaeology for Teachers." The course uses fundamental archaeological skills -- reading multiple texts, weighing evidence, evaluating bias -- to help educators approach teaching reading and writing from a fresh perspective. Participants spend half the day in the field or in the lab, and the remainder of the day involved in a series of seminars and hands-on activities relating archaeology to teaching. Twenty local teachers enrolled in this annual program. They assisted in excavations relating to the circular road, and opened additional test units in the terraced area southeast of the main house. They also returned to Poplar Forest later in the summer to volunteer in our Hands-On History Pavilion, and participated in the annual Harvest Moon festival (a family festival that includes living history activities, crafts, and archaeology tours) and the annual archaeology open house. For more information about Poplar Forest archaeology and other programs, please visit www.poplarforest.org.

TRC Garrow Associates. TRC Garrow Associates completed site testing and deep testing at four locations along the Roanoke River in Roanoke, Virginia, that will be impacted by the COE's proposed Roanoke River Flood Reduction Project. The fieldwork was directed by Bruce Idol and Tasha Benyshek, and accompanying geomorphic work was conducted by Keith Seramur (Geonetics Corporation). The work included evaluation of previously identified sites as well as systematic backhoe trenching to search for deeply buried deposits in terrace sediments. The work documented the presence of extensive late prehistoric and historic period alluvium at several locations, and located intact buried deposits in three areas.

Work at the Buzzard Rock site complex (including sites 44Rn2 and 44Rn68-74) demonstrated that much of this site was destroyed in the 1970s, but located intact deposits and pit features buried beneath an early twentieth-century levee and over one-meter of natural terrace deposits at two separate loci. The associated artifacts appear to date primarily to the Late Woodland period Dan River phase (ca. A.D. 1000-1300), and a C-13 corrected radiocarbon date of 940 +/-50 BP (Beta-158567) was obtained from one feature.

Concentrations of Late Woodland materials were also found at two other sites nearby. Work at the APCO site (44Rn219) identified five pit features originating at 55-98 cmbs in three different trenches across more than 100 m of site. These appear to be associated with three or more Late Woodland occupations, and corrected dates of 580 +/-60 BP (UGA-10689) and 920 +/-40 BP (UGA-

10690) were obtained. A possible rock hearth was also identified at 135 cmbs, but no associated artifacts recovered. Work at the nearby Sandy site encountered New River and Dan River Late Woodland ceramics (corrected data of 770 +/-40 BP [UGA-10688]) in association with a buried feature at 175 cmbs, and an apparent aceramic artifact concentration was located on a different landform at 45-90 cmbs.

The combined research demonstrates that abundant Late Woodland period features and deposits remain buried in alluvial deposits along this stretch of the Roanoke River despite a long history of urban development. Although most of the investigated terraces appear to be no more than 2000-3000 years old, there is potential for earlier material at some locations as well. Additional research is planned at these and other locations in 2003.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Archaeological test excavations were conducted fall of 2002 at the site of Fort Loudoun, Virginia, a French-and-Indian-War-period fortification constructed and commanded by Colonel George Washington in 1756-58. Intact period deposits and features containing military and domestic artifacts dating to the mid eighteenth century were recovered. The limited testing project targeted structural remains that were documented on one of Washington's plans for the fort. Testing in the spring of 2003 is to locate other structural remains depicted on Washington's plans for the fort. The investigations were conducted by Robert L. Jolley of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) with the assistance of members of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Any individuals with comparative data to share on other French-and-Indian-War-period military sites should contact Robert L. Jolley at bjolley@dhr.state.va.us.

The summer of 2002 marked the second season of excavations by the VDHR at Fort Christanna (44BR3) located in Brunswick County, Virginia. The pentagon shaped fort was constructed in 1714 by Governor Spotswood and functioned as a fur-trading outpost that contained a Native American school and forge. The team of Earthwatch and VDHR volunteers, led by Dr. Christopher Stevenson, had a highly productive field season. Dr. Stevenson and his team completed extensive testing of the fort interior. Parallel transects, of 2-m² test units, were placed through the center and across the eastern side of the five-sided fort. While no interior structures were identified, numerous artifacts were uncovered including wine bottle glass, kaolin pipe stems, nails, sheet brass, musket shot and Native American lithics. The team also found several artifacts associated with iron smelting and forging, which has been identified as an important component of life at the fort.

The team also tested the site of the reported Nottoway Indian settlement that is thought to be located directly north of the fort, across the Meherrin River. Dr. Stevenson and his team uncovered numerous artifacts associated with the Middle Woodland Native American component of the site. European goods, presumably obtained through trade with the men stationed at the fort, were recovered but an eighteenth-century component could not be identified. The archaeologists were successful in defining the boundaries of the site. This was an exciting accomplishment, but the historically reported Saponi village has yet to be identified. Excavations will continue at the fort for the next several years. For more information on these ongoing discoveries please contact Dr. Stevenson (cstevenson@dhr.state.va.us).

A thematic survey of soapstone quarries and related sites that illustrate the varied uses of soapstone in a three-county area of southwest Virginia is underway by Thomas Klatka of the VDHR. Survey in the Valley and Ridge province identified parallel belts of soapstone that outcrop intermittently over the landscape. Twenty-one areas identified along these belts exhibit evidence for varied intensity of prehistoric and historic quarrying. In the Piedmont province, quarrying focused on a number of dispersed volcanic intrusions.

Historically, a few commercial ventures quarried soapstone and cut bricks for the construction of domestic and commercial buildings, while local farmers quarried soapstone primarily for the construction of foundations, fireplaces, and grave markers. This sectile media was embraced primarily by German Lutheran gravestone cutters who developed a regional tradition of finely crafted and strikingly ornate gravemarkers during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Outcrops of variable quality quartz are quite common in the survey regions, and each identified prehistoric soapstone quarry was associated with a quartz outcrop used for the expedient production of quarry tools. Associated diagnostic artifacts suggest prehistoric quarrying was most pronounced during the Late Archaic through Early Woodland periods when bowls and slab mortars were produced.

George Washington's Mount Vernon. Under the direction of Esther White and Eleanor Breen, assisted by Kim Christensen, Jennifer Strong Ebbert, Laura Seifert, and Brian Buchanan, archaeologists at George Washington's Mount Vernon are currently conducting excavations of two archaeological sites: George Washington's whiskey distillery and the South Lane fence line. By early 1798, George Washington had erected a very large stone building, 75-x-30-ft, to house five stills. This building was one of the largest in Virginia, and operated year round. In 2002, excavations

exposed the intact features, soil deposits, and foundations of Washington's distillery. The highlights discovered thus far include: two similar rectangular stains which show evidence of fire; two parallel brick drains associated with the rectangular features; a brick floor and an adjacent floor constructed of sandstone, cobbles, and mortar; a well preserved section of foundation where part of the sandstone wall is still mortared to the large cobblestone foundation; and a heated area of brick and stone which appears to be a chimney or flue base.

This winter, archaeologists digitized the plan view maps of the site in AutoCAD and GIS to discern visible patterns and to formulate hypotheses about where distilling equipment was located and how the distillery functioned. The culmination of the winter's research was presented at the MAAC conference in March. The 2003 field season at the distillery commenced in the beginning of April. This promises to be the most exciting season with excavation of distillery-related features finally taking place. The 2003 season will focus on the many drains, the foundation, and other soil deposits and features to answer the questions necessary to begin designing the reconstruction. The Mount Vernon Archaeology Department will be conducting an internship program for advanced archaeology students to assist in both the field and research aspects of the project. *Archaeology Magazine* invited the Archaeology Department to participate in the interactive dig component of their website. The distillery excavations will be highlighted and the website will feature weekly "Dig Diaries," an historical documents section, a message board, and images of the ongoing work.

Mount Vernon archaeologists have also been conducting ongoing excavations along the South Lane behind the Mansion Kitchen. This project seeks information on the wooden post-and-rail fence line that ran along the lane in the late eighteenth century. Until recently, evidence of this fence line was overlain by an inaccurate, early twentieth-century reconstruction, in the form of a brick screening wall, erected by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. This wall was demolished in 2001 as part of the restoration of the Dung Repository, allowing the archaeologists to conduct further research on the original fence line. To date, 14 postholes have been uncovered, in addition to eighteenth-century artifact-rich soils and two brick drains associated with the kitchen. Excavation of the postholes of the wooden fence will provide information on post spacing and size, and this information will be utilized in a reconstruction of the fence that will be built after the archaeological research is completed.

Mississippi

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Mississippi Department of Archives and History, North Delta Field Office. In 1968, Jon Gibson published a report on the Cad Mound in Louisiana (Gibson 1968) in which he described an Archaic stone bead-making industry. At that time and since, several people have collected large numbers of stone bead preforms attesting to this form of bead manufacture, which essentially consists of sawing grooves in river pebbles, snapping them off into roughly squared or rectangular shapes, then grinding the sides into preforms, and finally drilling them longitudinally to make finished beads. This is one of three major bead-making industries being studied in Mississippi and Louisiana, and surrounding states to some extent.

The technique described above has been found in abundance in Louisiana, and John Connaway is currently doing an analysis of a collection of some 300 or so examples from a number of sites in Louisiana, especially around the Catahoula Lake region. Other collections are available when time permits. The end result will be an article in *Louisiana Archaeology*, sort of an update on the Cad Mound work begun by Gibson.

The other major technique involves flaking chert into bifacial or trifacial preforms, grinding the sides down smooth into tubular shapes, then drilling a longitudinal hole through them. This has been found on a number of sites in Mississippi and is currently under study by other MDAH archaeologists.

The third industry is the Middle Archaic zoomorphic effigy beads, commonly referred to as "locust" beads. Connaway has been recording these since the late 1960s and has assisted Jessica Crawford this past year with data for her MA thesis on the subject. Locust beads are limited to a five-state area surrounding Mississippi. The study continues with new finds reported recently, and a publication is planned for the future.

Reference: Gibson, Jon L.
1968 Cad Mound: A Stone Bead Locus in East Central Louisiana.
Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 38.

Connaway has also been carrying out some studies on early historic trade bells in Mississippi and secondarily in the Southeast. This is the result of a study done on the original five "Clarksdale bells" from the Oliver Site in northwest Mississippi, part of a large publication being prepared on the many prehistoric and historic aspects of the site. Currently, Connaway is doing analyses of both cast and sheet brass bells from

several Chickasaw sites in northeast Mississippi, excavated by Spaulding, Jennings, and others, as part of a study for the Southeastern Archaeological Center conducted by the Cobb Institute and the University of Mississippi. Also being studied is a large collection of bells excavated at the Grand Village of the Natchez by Chambers in 1930.

Since studying the Sturdivant Fishweir on the Homochitto River in southwest Mississippi in 1975, Connaway has been recording these structures, both prehistoric and historic. This has led to a completed manuscript on fishweirs of Mississippi, North America, and Worldwide which he hopes will be published. The manuscript includes a number of newly recorded weirs, all in Bear Creek in northeast Mississippi, bringing to 25 the total number of recorded weirs in Mississippi.

For a couple of years now Connaway and Shawn Chapman, with the help of volunteers, have been working part-time on a controlled surface collection at the Dickerson site in northwest Mississippi. The site has strong Marksville and Baytown components, and revealed for the first time during the surface collection is a microlithic flake perforator industry, with nearly 200 examples represented. The project is on-going and includes remote sensing by students from the University of Mississippi and limited test excavations. Investigations at the site were begun by amateurs back in the 1960s and are being continued today with a planned culmination of a publication on fifty years of archaeology at the site.

U.S. Forest Service, Mississippi DeSoto Ranger District. Both the Middle and Late Woodland periods have been well studied and researched in various parts of the Southeast. In the upland Piney Woods section of south Mississippi, the area has suffered from lack of study until recently. The reasons for this was not only the low level of archaeological investigations, but also, it was proposed, that only small, dispersed egalitarian groups briefly inhabited upland interior sites.

The DeSoto Ranger District, located within the Piney Woods, an area of upland dense stands of pine-dominated forests across the Southeast, is the southernmost forest in Mississippi. The district covers nearly 380,000 acres in eight counties between the Pascagoula River and Pearl River alluvial plains. There are several major drainages on the district, which flow into the Pascagoula River, but the current research focuses on the prehistoric activities along one major tributary of the Leaf River, which helps create the Pascagoula River.

Denham Creek is about five miles long and flows from springs on the north side of the ridge between the Leaf River and Black Creek, eventually draining into the river. The importance of Denham Creek is that the large McCardle site is located near two of the springs.

McCardle is a large multi-component site covering 3.4 hectares. The site has a significant Middle and Late Woodland component evidenced by plain and decorated pottery, late dart points, early arrowheads, and various radiocarbon dates from 144 BC to AD 690. Many fire hearths, a midden filled with animal bone, remains of four structures, and 24 other features dating to the Middle and Late Woodland periods were identified. During excavation of 92 m² of the site, over 700 sherds dating to the Middle and Late Woodland periods were recovered.

There are over 100 sites within a two-mile radius of McCardle, but only 40 of the sites have Middle and/or Late Woodland components. In order to examine relationships of the sites around the McCardle site to McCardle, several factors were investigated. Site size, artifact density, topographic location of the site, distance to a local lithic source, vantage point at the site, and landform were considered in the study. First, the sites around McCardle with Middle and Late Woodland Period components were divided based on location into four zones. The zones were defined by increasingly larger circles centered on McCardle. The radius of each zone increased by increments of 0.5 miles, defining four zones between 0.5 and two miles' radius of the site. Characteristics of sites located within each of the four zones radiating out from McCardle were summarized according to the factors noted above.

University of Mississippi. Site 22-TI-1131 is located on a bend in the Tallahatchie River in Tallahatchie County. In spring of 2002, receding floodwaters from the river removed approximately 30 cm of plow zone exposing a large Baytown midden. Pottery sherds, lithics, animal bone and other cultural debris were washed into large piles all over the site. The flooding also exposed several burials which were reported to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Salvage excavations were conducted by archaeologists with Archives and History and local volunteers. A surface collection was made and preliminary analysis suggests this site is nearly a pure Baytown site. Baytown Plain and Mulberry Creek Cordmarked were the dominant pottery types, and Larto Red was present as well. Several Collins and Madison points were also recovered as well as three microlithic flake perforators. The burials were removed and are being analyzed by Dr. Nancy A. Ross-Stallings.

The 22TL1131 interments that were exposed by flooding activity were all incomplete, but an MNI of nine individuals were found. Six of these were found as formal burials, while the rest were eroding out of the Tallahatchie River bank or were exposed on the field surface as bone scatters. Of the formal interments that were salvaged, Burial 1 was a semiflexed 16-18 year old female, Burial 2 was a semiflexed 25-27 year old male,

Burial 3 was a 30-35 year old male that was interred as a bundle burial, and Burial 4 was a 19-21 year old female, also buried in a semiflexed position. Burial 5 and 6 were interred together, in semiflexed positions, facing each other. Burial 5 was a 8-9 year old female, while Burial 6 was a 6-7 year old male.

While the individuals had some rather minor and expected pathologies, the one outstanding element of this small burial population was that they had axial skeletal abnormalities in the lower vertebral and sacral areas. Burial 1 had spina bifida occulta. Burial 2 had spina bifida occulta and a fifth lumbar vertebra that was partially fused to the sacrum (sacralization of the fifth lumbar). Burial 3 (the bundle) had the sacrum missing. Burial 4 exhibited spina bifida occulta. While Burial 5 did not have spina bifida occulta, she did have sacralization of the fifth lumbar vertebra. Burial 6 also had spina bifida occulta.

For a Baytown-period village population, this is an extremely high incidence of lower lumbar and sacral anomalies. While this investigator has found spina bifida occulta and sacralization of the fifth lumbar in small numbers consistently in Baytown, Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian skeletal populations in the Delta, the high frequency of the condition has never been observed in the other village populations which this investigator has examined. This makes the skeletal population from 22TL1131 very unique and implies that the individuals that were salvaged from this site were closely related.

Heavy rains during the fall and winter of 2002 resulted in more flooding of the site and, due to its position on a river bend, the river is currently flowing over the midden. Once the river goes down, local archaeologists believe more burials and midden will be exposed. If left unchecked, within a few years, annual flooding will wash away the entire site.

Post, Buckley, Schuh and Jernigan. PBS and J under contract with the Mississippi DOT is conducting data recovery at three sites in Greene County, Mississippi. All three are multi-component prehistoric sites with occupations ranging from Late Archaic through Late Woodland. Excavation research will focus on intrasite structure, subsistence and mobility strategies of early occupants. Fieldwork was scheduled to commence in mid February 2003.

Missouri

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University of Missouri-St. Louis. During the past year, Dr. Timothy Baumann, University of Missouri-St.

Louis has been engaged in three major projects. These consisted of the DuSable Grave Project, the Old North St. Louis Project, and continued research at historic Arrow Rock, Missouri.

In May of 2002, the University of Missouri-St. Louis collaborated with the African Scientific Research Institute in Chicago to search for the physical remains of Jean Baptiste Pointe DuSable, the founder of Chicago. DuSable was Haitian-born with African and French parents and he came to the Illinois Country through New Orleans and up the Mississippi River. He married a Potawatomic wife with whom he had two children. In 1779, DuSable established a prosperous trading post along the Chicago River, at the present site of Chicago, Illinois.

Overall, "The Search for DuSable" project includes three facets of research, all funded by the state of Illinois. The first was a historical study of DuSable and the overall cultural interaction between Africans, Europeans, and Native Americans throughout the Midwest. The second facet was an attempt to find DuSable's physical remains in order to glean clues as to his quality of life and physical appearance. The last aspect of this project is development of an educational curriculum for K-12 children based on this research.

Dr. Steve Cardimona, of the University of Missouri-Rolla, conducted a study using GPR in the current and third cemetery of the St. Charles Borromeo parish in St. Charles, Missouri to locate the physical remains of DuSable. This unsuccessful search focused on the area of the cemetery where burial records and a memorial marker indicated DuSable's remains were moved in the 1850s. Despite the historical documentation that interments from two earlier parish cemeteries were moved to this, the third, cemetery, it appears that not all burials and perhaps none were moved from the earlier cemeteries. The search for DuSable continues, but the likelihood of finding his physical remains is doubtful.

Another of Baumann's endeavors, the Old North St. Louis Project, is a multi-year, community-based research project funded through a Housing and Urban Development grant that combines historic preservation with neighborhood revitalization. The first phase of this project was conducted during the 2001-2002 academic year and consisted of a master plan report (completion date 8/30/02) and archaeological survey. The master plan report outlined the historic context of the neighborhood and developed major historical themes and research questions. The archaeological research included a neighborhood survey to determine its archaeological integrity and recommendations for future archaeological work that is to be integrated into education and economic development programs.

Phase II (July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003) of this project developed an archaeological testing program that combined research, education, and neighborhood revitalization. Two field schools and archaeological data analysis were conducted in conjunction with local elementary and middle school educational programs. Information collected in this program will be utilized to help additional HUD grant programs including a historic bike trail, a neighborhood museum, and educational programming.

Overall, this is a collaborative research project combining the concerns and interests of the descendant and academic communities. The descendant community will be strongly encouraged to participate in this program conducting volunteer research, theme development, the selection of archaeological sites, and determining how this information will be interpreted and used in the living community today. To facilitate the community's involvement, the Public Policy Research Center research team will meet regularly with the public to discuss this program.

Arrow Rock, Missouri was founded in 1829 in Saline County as a Missouri Riverport and as a starting point on the Santa Fe Trail in Missouri's plantation district. In 1860, Arrow Rock grew into a major economic hub with a population of over 1,000 residents. After the Civil War, Arrow Rock's population declined slowly, but did see a large influx of African-Americans, who established their own segregated community including homes, churches, businesses, a school, and fraternal organizations. Today, Arrow Rock only has a population of 79 people and has turned into a major tourist attraction as a National Landmark Site and is on the NRHP. Arrow Rock's development into a tourism destination started in the 1920s and in the 1930s a state park was created by the WPA called the Arrow Rock State Historic Site. This park encompasses a section of Arrow Rock including the Huston Tavern and other historic buildings, as well as a campground, trails, and an interpretive center. In the 1950s a local historical society, The Friends of Arrow Rock, was also created to save, preserve, and interpret historic structures in the city limits. The Friends also provide living history tours, craft and music festivals, and special event days.

The 2002 University of Missouri-St. Louis field school continued recent archaeological work on Arrow Rock's industrial past and its African-American heritage. Excavations concentrated on the Brown Lodge/Caldwell Pottery site, which contains a mid-nineteenth-century pottery factory and a post-bellum African American neighborhood. The pottery factory was operated by Newton Caldwell between 1855-1870 and produced saltglazed stoneware in mostly crock and jug forms. Previous excavations of this site have uncovered

portions of a kiln, workshops, and waster pile areas. The 2002 field school recorded the unexcavated kiln sections and an associated workshop to better understand this nineteenth-century industry. Archaeological studies of the post-bellum African-American community have attempted to record not just one household or public structure, but an entire African-American community. Previous excavations have included a Masonic lodge, an Odd Fellows lodge, an African Methodist Episcopal Church, a schoolhouse, a restaurant/bar, a speakeasy, an emancipation picnic area, and multiple households.

Panamerican Consultants Inc. Since the last Missouri current research posting in the SEAC Newsletter (April 2001), Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) Memphis Office has conducted two projects in the Missouri Bootheel that may be of interest to the membership: subsurface testing at the Cagle Lake site (23Pm13) in Pemiscot County and a data recovery project at the LaPlant I site (23Nm51) in New Madrid County.

The investigations at Cagle Lake, a Late Mississippian site on Pemiscot Bayou, were essentially restricted to the excavation of shovel tests on a 30-m grid over a portion of the site impacted by construction. A series of subsurface density plots revealed that the northern portion of the study area contains intact, well-preserved Late Mississippian/Protohistoric deposits, while the southern portion of the study area did not. Just prior to PCI's effort in April 2002, the site was investigated by Mr. Rusty Weisman, Missouri Department of Transportation, as well as by Dr. Robert Lafferty and Dr. Martitia Tuttle, as a part of their paleo-seismic study. PCI's testing report for the Cagle Lake site is probably most notable simply for summarizing the recent work of others at the site.

More impressive is the data recovery conducted by PCI at "the" LaPlant site (23Nm51) on Barnes Ridge during the summer of 2001. This well-known, but in the past only minimally investigated, site was listed on the NRHP in 1975 and is the type site for the local Middle Woodland phase, the LaPlant phase (formerly the Barnes Ridge phase). The investigations were funded by the Corps of Engineers, Memphis District as a part of their New Madrid Floodway Project.

Fieldwork began with the excavation of 50-cm units on a 20-m grid. This resulted in the discovery of a buried Mississippian deposit in a low-lying overbank setting northeast of the Middle Woodland habitation area. Subsequently $>2,200 \text{ m}^2$ of the plow zone was mechanically stripped and 43 2-m-x-2-m test units were excavated in 10-cm levels. Approximately 127 m^3 (a 1-percent sample of the site deposit) was water screened through 0.25-in mesh or processed by flotation. A

substantial amount of debris was recovered and bone preservation was excellent.

A total of 227 features was recorded at LaPlant. They include two flexed adult burials and one infant burial. Quapaw tribal representatives performed a reburial ceremony for these individuals on site at the close of excavations. Several apparent dog burials were also identified. A number of large Middle Woodland refuse-filled pits were excavated that yielded relatively large numbers of Middle Woodland diagnostics, particularly ceramics and other artifacts such as blade flakes, clay platform pipes, galena, and mica. Eight of the Middle Woodland pits were dated by radiocarbon (Buchner presented a paper on these dates at the November SEAC meeting in Biloxi). The average has a 2-sigma calibrated age range result of AD 67-208. Thus, the LaPlant phase appears to have flourished during the "classic" or early Marksville period of the lower Mississippi Valley, and was also contemporary with the Hopewellian phase of the Crab Orchard and Havana Traditions to the north.

Earthquake features and disturbances were fairly common at the site. Evidence for a paleo-seismic event that rocked the site during its Middle Woodland occupation ca. 2000 BP was identified by the project geologist, Dr. Randy Cox, University of Memphis. In another unit the Middle Woodland midden was documented 3 m below surface in an earthquake crack that probably formed during the 1811-1812 earthquake. An obsidian (volcanic glass) flake was recovered from a small Middle Woodland pit that was bisected by an 1811-1812 earthquake fissure. X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis of this artifact by Dr. Craig Skinner, Northwest Research Obsidian Studies Laboratory, indicates that the source is the Obsidian Cliff, in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming (Buchner and Skinner presented a paper on the LaPlant obsidian find at the June 2002 Mid-South Archaeological Conference in Memphis). Analysis and report preparation for the LaPlant site are on-going.

Center for Archaeological Research. Under the direction of Neal H. Lopinot and Jack Ray, the Center for Archaeological Research (CAR) at Southwest Missouri State University returned to the Big Eddy site on the Sac River for a fourth summer of intensive field work in 2002. Work was funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, supplemented by grants from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the National Geographic Society.

The 2002 excavations focused on (1) completion of work within the Early Archaic-age deposits, and (2) intensive excavations within the Paleoindian and pre-Clovis-age deposits. Most of the excavations were undertaken in Block I, which measured about 35 m to a

side and is the largest block area opened to date at Big Eddy.

Sixteen 2-m-x-2-m units were excavated in Early Archaic deposits. These excavations resulted in the identification of three knapping features and the in situ recovery of a few diagnostic Early Archaic points (e.g., Hidden Valley and Graham Cave).

Excavations were expanded in the Late Paleoindian horizon, which contains Dalton and San Patrice domestic refuse and the largest known Late Paleoindian lithic workshop in Missouri. Nineteen 2-m-x-2-m units and five 4-m-x-4 m blocks (156 m²) were excavated from 280 cm below datum (bd) to 320 cm bd or to the bottom of the Late Paleoindian horizon. This resulted in the discovery of 40 features and 29 manuported gravel piles. The 40 features consisted of 36 knapping (debitage) concentrations and four rock associations. The recovery of additional exotic chert artifacts from numerous source areas adds support to our notions of Late Paleoindian commodity exchange, and particularly the use of Big Eddy as a rendezvous site during Late Paleoindian times. New data indicate that the San Patrice occupation was more intensive and of greater duration than previously thought.

One 2-m-x-2-m quadrant in each of the five 4-m-x-4-m blocks was subsequently excavated into deposits that date to Middle Paleoindian, Early Paleoindian, and pre-Clovis time periods (320-390 cm bd). Artifacts and features from the Middle Paleoindian and Early Paleoindian deposits were meager but included at least one fluted point preform failure, three small spurred end (thumbnail) scrapers, and three knapping features. One of the most unexpected discoveries in 2002 was finding the distal fragment of a fluted (Gainey) point on a gravel bar next to the site that refit the proximal portion found by a local collector on the cutbank of the site in 1985.

Deposits of pre-Clovis age (355-390 cm bd) yielded few items of note. On the next-to-the-last day of field work, however, a bone fragment was discovered more than 30 cm below the base of Paleoindian deposits. It was found in a sealed context 10 cm below the base of a 12-cm-thick gravel deposit, which prevented any mixing with the overlying younger sediments via bioturbation. The specimen is a fragment of a long bone (split longitudinally) that measures approximately 15.4 cm long, 2.6 cm wide, and exhibits a wall thickness of 5-7 mm. Although positive identification has not been made, the bone fragment appears to be from a large mammal (possibly bison). It was found in clay loam deposits at a depth of 386-387 cm, which is about the same depth at which the possible pre-Clovis anvilstone (384 cm) and possible hammerstone (365 cm) were found in 1999. The deposits encompassing the possible anvilstone and hammerstone were dated to approximately 12,000-12,600 BP (uncorrected). Although there is no direct

association, the bone specimen could be interpreted as additional evidence of pre-Clovis anvilling and hammering activities, possibly for the processing of bone.

Ray and Lopinot also conducted a survey of cutbanks along a 49-km-long section of the Sac River from Stockton Dam to U.S. Route 54. River banks below the hydroelectric dam at Stockton are subjected to frequent releases of large volumes of water that result in severe erosion of cutbanks. The cutbanks are windows into large alluvial terraces that measure 4-7 m in thickness. A total of 50 cutbanks, ranging from 20 m to 590 m in length, and 46 archaeological sites were examined. Most of the 46 sites were previously recorded; however, 13 new sites were discovered during the project. Most of the sites contain deeply buried (3 m+), stratified, multicomponent deposits. Many sites contain a long sequence of occupations from Late Paleoindian to Early Mississippian. Data from the cutbank survey indicate that cultural deposits extend from 3.8 to 10 times deeper than the maximum depths reached by most CRM projects conducted in the valley in the 1980s and 1990s.

The cutbank study concluded that a combination of coring and deep trenching should be part of any future testing programs in this research area, as well as in comparable valleys flanking the Plains and the Prairie Peninsula in Missouri. Multiple trenches and accompanying excavation units are necessary to locate and adequately interpret the deeply buried cultural deposits in these thick alluvial terraces. Where available, careful inspection of eroded cutbanks also can aid in the location of deeply buried deposits. For large sites, the systematic use of a Giddings coring rig is recommended as a supplement to deep trenching. Cores taken at regular intervals help map the location of deep midden deposits, former living surfaces, and/or buried A-Horizons.

North Carolina

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Appalachian State University. Keith Seramur and Dr. Ellen Cowan, Dept. of Geology at Appalachian State University are continuing their investigation of site formation processes at stratified archaeological sites on the North Carolina Coastal Plain. In collaboration with Dr. I Randolph Daniel, Jr., Dept. of Anthropology at East Carolina University, the sedimentology and stratigraphy has been interpreted for a stratified archaeological site in a Holocene aeolian dune on Barber Creek (31Pt259). Aeolian deposits are differentiated from

adjacent alluvial sediment based on particle size distribution and landform geomorphology. The Environmental Scanning Electron Microscope at Appalachian State University is being used to characterize and distinguish sand grains from aeolian and alluvial deposits based on particle shape and surface morphology. The goal of this study is to develop criteria for interpreting site formation processes at archaeological sites using grain size analyses and electron microscopy. Reworking of unconsolidated Coastal Plain deposits by Holocene aeolian activity can result in site burial, particularly along stream valleys and in drought-sensitive areas such as the Sandhills. Identification of aeolian deposits at buried sites with preserved cultural context will provide further insight into the timing and geomorphic setting of Holocene aeolian activity within the Coastal Plain.

Western Carolina University. University students and High School Summer Venture's students conducted test excavations on the WCU campus under the direction of Jane Eastman and Jane Brown. The intent of the field school was to determine if any remains of the Cherokee village that once surrounded Cullowhee Mound (31Jk2) were intact. The mound was leveled in the 1950s and informants pointed out where the mound fill was pushed to level a low area just south of where the mound had been located. The test units were placed in this area in hopes of sampling the redeposited mound fill and to determine if any of the associated village area remained undisturbed. The excavation units did encounter a zone consistent with all expectations of the redeposited mound fill. This deposit was very compact (the mound was leveled using road graders) and included Middle Qualla-phase ceramics and lithic artifacts in addition to early twentieth-century artifacts. It is thought that this buried zone dates to the mound's destruction. Below this zone is the former plow zone which contains ample evidence of debris from the Middle Qualla-phase Cherokee village site and historic artifacts. At the base of plow zone are intact subsurface features associated with the village, mostly postmolds and one larger pit feature (as yet unexcavated). These features intrude into what appears to be a buried A-Horizon dating to the Late Archaic period. Future field schools are planned for this site to more thoroughly explore the village remains and the possible buried A-Horizon. A display featuring the excavation and other archaeological sites on WCU's campus has been installed at the Mountain Heritage Center, a public museum on campus and a brochure describing this and other known cultural resources on campus has been produced and made available to the public.

East Texas and Southwestern Arkansas

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Archaeologists from the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory [TARL] and the Department of Anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin have recently been conducting magnetometer surveys at the George C. Davis site (Caddoan Mounds State Historic Site) in Cherokee County, TX with exciting results. The initial part of this effort was conducted under the annual Antiquities Permit issued to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) and consisted of a GPR survey in an area measuring 30 m by 40 m. In August 2001 Mark Willis conducted this survey using a GPR unit provided by the University of Texas at El Paso.

In a subsequent survey, Darrell Creel was issued a new Antiquities Permit and arranged to have the Texas Historical Commission [THC] use their cesium magnetometer at the site. Jim Bruseth and Bill Pierson of the THC conducted this magnetometer survey in order to see if magnetic differences might help with interpretation of the GPR data. Bruseth and Pierson's magnetometer survey covered more than twice the area examined previously and yielded exciting results, including the detection of several rather clearly defined architectural features.

Following this work and under the direction of Darrell Creel, TARL acquired a Geometrics portable cesium sensor magnetometer (model 858) with a proton magnetometer (model G-856) base station. Since the acquisition of this near-surface sensing equipment and with support from TPWD, the THC, and the Cynthia and George Mitchell Foundation, TARL and the University of Texas Department of Anthropology have continued fieldwork at the George C. Davis site.

A large number of previously undiscovered buildings have been clearly identified, and there are indications of numerous others. Most of these are in parts of the site only minimally tested before. This new information presents a unique opportunity to combine the extensive data from the previous 60 years of archaeological investigation at George C. Davis with high-resolution geophysical maps. As the architectural features are further analyzed and the geophysical data continually processed, the site's structure appears to be more and more complex. Through the fusion of these two data sets, a greater understanding of the changing patterns of social organization at the George C. Davis site will indeed emerge.

For more information about this ongoing research project, please visit the TARL website at <http://www.utexas.edu/research/tarl>.

Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC recently completed archeological investigations of habitation areas at the Hatchel site (41Bw3) on the Red River, one of the most important prehistoric and historic Caddo Indian archaeological sites in the state of Texas. This work was done in close collaboration with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma.

The Hatchel site contains extensive village deposits south, southeast, and southwest of the main earthen mound (that stood at least 25 ft. in height), but the last professional archeological work in the village took place in 1938-1939 by the WPA. A Spanish expedition led by Don Domingo Teran de los Rios explored the area in 1691. This expedition produced a detailed map of a Nasoni Caddo village that included a templo or temple mound at the western end of the village. That mound has been identified as the large mound at Hatchel.

The current archaeological investigation, consisting of extensive shovel testing and several 1-m-x-1-m units, identified five village areas, each covering several thousand square meters. These are thought to represent individual compounds that contained structures, above-ground granaries, and outdoor ramadas or arbors. Archaeological remains from these areas include an abundance of plain and decorated potsherds, burned clay, chipped stone tools, lithic debris from primarily local gravel sources, limited amounts of animal bone, and charred plant remains. Most of the decorated sherds appear to be from vessels made and used after ca. AD 1500, including Simms Engraved, Keno Trailed, Foster-Trailed Incised, McKinney Plain, and Barkman Engraved. In contrast, the village deposits in one area (Area II) have earlier incised and incised-punctated ceramics. The calibrated intercepts of three radiocarbon dates from Area II range between AD 1161 and AD 1233. More than 20 OCR dates from the other village areas range from AD 1336 (Area I), AD 1333-1537 (Area III), and AD 1463-1535 (Area IV). Further fieldwork is planned in the village areas nearest the main Hatchel mound and analysis of the WPA village excavations is planned.

Another recent Archeological & Environmental Consultants, LLC project concerns investigations at the Shelby site (41Cp71), a large Late Caddo Titus-phase (ca. AD 1430-1680) village and community cemetery on Greasy Creek in the Big Cypress Creek basin. Several such large Titus-phase villages have been identified in the Big Cypress Creek basin in the last few years, almost always in association with small earthen mounds and community cemeteries with more than 50-70 burials.

The Shelby site includes a 30-m-diameter earthen mound with two levels of burned structures, a village area greater than 150 m in length situated along a

tributary of Greasy Creek, and a community cemetery at the southern end of the site. The cemetery was looted in the 1980s, and contained more than 110 burials, including at least one individual that may have been interred on a cedar pole litter.

Based on mid-1980s excavations in the mound, it was built with dirt and midden refuse collected from the adjoining village deposits. In addition to large quantities of ceramic sherds and daub, animal bones, charred maize, beans, and hickory nutshells were also present in the mound deposits. Calibrated radiocarbon ages for the mound range from AD 1465 to AD 1631. These dates were associated with a burned structure encountered 3.5-4.0 ft. below the top of the mound. Dates from lower mound deposits (4.5-5.0 ft. below the surface) range between AD 1322 and AD 1449.

Excavations in the village deposits identified dense and well-preserved occupational remains, including large quantities of potsherds, daub, burned clay, animal bones, charred plant remains, and wood charcoal. A buried and burned Caddo structure was encountered during the work. It was delineated by a clay-lined central hearth (with a large center post hole underneath the hearth), several post holes, portions of a compact structure floor consisting of reddish-brown sand, and at least one large pit that extended to ca. 110 cm below the surface. OCR dates from the village deposits suggest that the village was occupied between about AD 1414 and AD 1547.

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