

NEWSLETTER
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Vol. II No. 1

PROGRAM
THIRD SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

ALABAMA MUSEUM -- W. P. A.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

June 23-24, 1939

Wm. G. Haag, Editor
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

THIRD SOUTHEASTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Charles G. Wilder, Chairman
Madeline Kneberg, Secretary
Robert Wauchope, Chairman, Program Committee
William G. Haag, Editor, Conference News Letter

Section A - Physical Anthropology
Section B - Archeology

PROGRAM

Friday, June 23rd

Morning Session 9:00 - 12:15 - Both Sections
Ceramic Cataloging Room

Presiding, Conference Chairman

1. Call to order
2. Announcements and Appointments of Committees
3. Explanation of Policy followed in Drafting Program
Robert Wauchope, Chairman of Program Committee
Department of Archeology
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia
4. Review of Activities and Progress of the Southeastern Archeological Conference
William G. Haag, Editor, Conference News Letter
Curator, Museum of Anthropology and Archeology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky
5. The Use of a Ceramic Sequence in the Classification of
Aboriginal Sites in Chatham County, Georgia
Joseph Caldwell
Director, Irene Mound Excavations
6. Fiber Tempered Wares of the Georgia Coast
Paul Waring
Irene Mound Excavations
7. Irene Physical Anthropology
Dr. Fred Hulse
Irene Mound Excavations
8. Faunal Remains at Irene Mound
Catherine McCann
Irene Mound Excavations
9. Intermission
10. Presentation of Ceramics from North Carolina, North Georgia
and Georgia Coast.

Afternoon Session 2:00 - 5:30 - Section A
Skeletal Research Room

Presiding, Marshall T. Newman

1. Round Table Discussions
 1. Dr. Hulse's Paper on Irene Physical Anthropology
 2. Relative Importance of Skeletal Parts in Determining Age, Sex and Race
 3. Field Techniques for Recovering and Preserving Skeletal Material
 4. Laboratory Techniques in Physical Anthropology
 5. Pickwick Basin Cranial Types
 6. Terminology for Cranial Types

Afternoon Session 2:00 - 5:30 - Section B
Ceramic Cataloging Room

Presiding, Conference Chairman

1. Informal Discussion and Preparation of Chart on Sequence and Distribution of Ceramic Types in the Southeast
2. Informal Discussion:
 - (a). Problem of Similar Ceramic Types
 - (b) Problem of Wares
 - (c). Problem of Temper in Determination of Types

Evening Session Both Sections
Ceramic Cataloging Room

Presiding, Conference Chairman

1. Cultures of the Alabama Shell Mounds
J. Russell Foster
Junior Archeologist
Tennessee Valley Authority
Birmingham, Alabama
2. Discussion
3. Cultures of the Kentucky Shell Mounds
William G. Haag, Curator
Museum of Anthropology and Archeology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky
4. Discussion
5. Physical Anthropology of Pickwick Basin
Marshall T. Newman
Assistant Archeologist
Tennessee Valley Authority

6. Discussion

7. Informal Discussion: Field and Laboratory Techniques

1. Inclusion of a scale in photographs
2. Field Drawing and Photographs of Burials
3. Vertical Excavation Controls
4. Skeletal Points for taking Vertical Measurements.

Saturday, June 24

Morning Session 9:00 - 12:00 - Both Sections
Ceramic Cataloging Room

Presiding, Conference Chairman

1. The So-called Plain Wares from Moundville and Guntersville Basin
Marion L. Dunlevy
Alabama Museum-W.P.A. Archeological Laboratory
Birmingham, Alabama
2. Discussion
3. The Moundville Culture and Its Distribution
J. Russell Foster
Junior Archeologist
Tennessee Valley Authority
Birmingham, Alabama
4. Discussion
5. The Physical Anthropology of Moundville
Dr. Charles Snow
Alabama Museum-W.P.A. Archeological Laboratory
Birmingham, Alabama
6. Discussion
7. Description and Classification of Bone and Antler Artifacts
Andrew H. Whiteford
University of Tennessee-W.P.A. Archeological Laboratory
Knoxville, Tennessee
8. Discussion
9. Intermission
10. The Copper-Galena Complex of Northern Alabama
J. Russell Foster
Junior Archeologist
Tennessee Valley Authority
Birmingham, Alabama
11. Discussion

12. Chipped Stone Typology of Marksville, Troyville and Coles Creel
Gordon Willey
University of Louisiana-W.P.A. Archeological Laboratory
New Orleans, Louisiana
13. Discussion
14. A. Problems of Projectile Point Classification
B. The Sequence of Projectile Point Types in Gunterville Basin
C. G. Wilder
Junior Archeologist
Tennessee Valley Authority
Birmingham, Alabama
15. Discussion.

Afternoon Session 2:00 - 3:30 - Both Sections
Ceramic Cataloging Room

Presiding, Conference Chairman

1. Business Session
2. Informal Discussion
 - (a) Question of the Inclusion of Physical Anthropological Data in Trait Lists
 1. Habitus
 2. Non-Habitus
3. Intermission

Afternoon Session 3:45-5:45 - Section A
Skeletal Research Room

Presiding, Marshall T. Newman

1. Round Table Discussion
 1. Inter-relationships of Culture and Race in the Mississippi Valley
 2. Dr. Snow's Paper - Moundville Physical Anthropology
 3. M. T. Newman's Paper - Physical Anthropology of Pickwick Basin.

Afternoon Session -- 3:45 -- 5:45 -- Section B
Ceramic Cataloging Room

Presiding, Conference Chairman

1. Informal Discussion
 - (a). Trait Lists
 - (b). Classification of Cultures
 - (1). Agricultural
 - (2) Non-Agricultural
 - (3) Non-pottery
 - (4) Sites with few traits.

Evening Session 7:30 -- 9:00 -- Both Sections
Ceramic Cataloging Room

Presiding, Conference Chairman

1. Informal Discussion
 - (1). Techniques of decoration: Criteria for distinguishing
 - (2) Problem of Plain Wares in percentage studies
 - (3). Problem of Washes and Slips
 - (4) Significance of form in determining a type.

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS AND SUMMARIES OF DISCUSSIONS

(Note: These abstracts and summaries follow in the order of the program.)

(Note: In all cases the abstracts were prepared by the authors. In some instances, however, for the purpose of this report, it has been necessary to shorten the abstract submitted by deleting certain parts. Whenever such deletions occur they are indicated thus: ".....")

Morning Session - Friday, June 23

THE USE OF A CERAMIC SEQUENCE IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF ABORIGINAL SITES IN CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

The description of cultures and the determination of site relationships in the Lower Savannah Basin are the most important problems facing the Chatham County Archeological Survey. While the preliminary work of classification has been in progress for some time, only the most tentative conclusions can yet be drawn.

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Fortunately the prehistory of the Lower Savannah Basin can be divided into a series of arbitrary chronological intervals during each of which a typologically distinct pottery complex was in vogue over most of the area and usually had a considerable distribution beyond. Since the area is small and such influences as "cultural lag" can be discounted, a pottery complex can be considered as definitive of a cultural interval. Not only can time periods be set up on the basis of complexes, but finer definitions of time can be made if we look upon each pottery complex as a sequence undergoing change. The numerical occurrence of a type within a complex or its omission from the complex can be regarded as a time-marker. Excavation has shown that incidental features of pottery types: rim treatment, decoration, etc., vary stratigraphically.

Thus it has been possible to set up a chronology of pottery types in the lower Savannah area. It is probable that the complexes will be more narrowly defined in the near future, but it is doubtful if any sequential changes will be made. The appended ceramic sequence will be used in the classification of the aboriginal sites in the Lower Savannah Basin.

THE SEQUENCE OF POTTERY COMPLEXES IN CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA (PROVISIONAL)

Period	Complex	Types of the Complex
8	Irene I	Irene Filfot Stamped, Irene Incised, Irene Plain
7	Savannah III	Savannah Fine Cordmarked, Savannah Check Stamped, Savannah Burnished Plain (This period is defined by non-typical rim decoration of Sa- vannah Fine Cordmarked and Savannah Check Stamped.)
6	Savannah II	Savannah Fine Cordmarked, Savannah Chec Stamped, Savannah Burnished Plain
5	Savannah I	Savannah Fine Cordmarked, Savannah Chec Stamped, Savannah Burnished Plain, Savannah Complicated Stamped
4	Wilmington	Wilmington Heavy Cordmarked
3	Brewton Hill	Brewton Hill Complicated Stamped, Deptford Linear Check Stamped, Deptford Bold Check Stamped, Dept- ford Simple Stamped
2	Deptford	Deptford Linear Check Stamped, Dept- ford Bold Check Stamped, Deptford Simple Stamped
1	St. Simon's	St. Simon's Fiber Tempered. Joseph R. Caldwell and Antonio J. Waring, Jr. Presented by Mr. Caldwell.

FIBER TEMPERED WARES ON THE GEORGIA COAST

Fiber tempered wares have been demonstrated the earliest in Florida, northern Alabama, and now on the northern Georgia Coast. The Coastal Georgia fiber tempered wares show close affinities for those on the East Florida Coast but they show an even closer relationship with Stallings Island. This last statement is based on a collection of nine hundred sherds made recently from Claflin's Stallings Island. This relationship approaches identity.

The coastal sites are usually small midden deposits situated well out in marsh and swamp. They appear to have been left by hunting and fishing groups. Evidence that they possessed agriculture is lacking.

Now that fiber tempered wares have been described on the earliest pottery making horizons throughout the Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina area, it will be of greatest interest to ascertain whether a more extensive cultural relationship can be established.

Antonio J. Waring, Jr.

IRENE MOUND PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

One hundred and seventy-four burials have been encountered at the Irene Mound Site, not including burial urns which have contained human remains, nor minor fragments of human bone. Most of the skeletons are articulated and flexed, but a few bundle burials have been recorded, and one case of extended burial.

About forty of these burials were from the cemetery mound, while over eighty were discovered in and about the mortuary structure. The rest of the remains come from scattered locations in the near vicinity. All degrees of flexion have been noted. The greater number of skeletons lie on the right side, but practically all postures have been noted, including some lying on the face and knees. Orientation is apparently random.

Six instances of double burial have been recorded, four of them containing a female and a child. Infant and juvenile skeletal material is uncommon at Irene, however: less than thirty skeletons are younger than late adolescence. It is probable, however, that the burial urns contain the remains of children.

The greater number of the skulls are brachycephalic with very broad faces, narrow foreheads and considerable alveolar prognathism. Well developed chins, rather high nasal bridges, and quite noticeable brow-ridges are also much in evidence. In six instances the Inca bone is recorded. Frontal, occipital, and, in particular, lamboid flattening were practiced by these people. The skulls from the mortuary structure are artificially deformed much more frequently than are those from other areas at the site.

Head length, on a series of adults of both sexes, ranged from 161 to 183 mm.; head breadth, from 130 to 160 mm.; and basibregmatic height from 131 to 151 mm., with a mean of 138 mm.

The artificial deformation of skulls not only shortens them but also results in compensatory broadening, but no increase in height. Undeformed crania have a mean length of 174 mm., breadth of 139 mm. and cranial index of 78; while the deformed average 171 mm. in length, and 147 mm. in breadth, with an index of 87.

The facial proportions show extreme breadth of malars combined with rather narrow foreheads. The mean bizygomatic breadth is 145 mm., whereas, the minimum frontal is only 94 mm. The upper facial index is 50, the nasal index 47.5. The palatal index of 90 is rather broad, yet the bigonial diameter is only 96 mm. There is slight total facial prognathism, indicated by a mean gnathic index of 101.

Due to diet, no doubt, the teeth are ordinarily worn down even among very young adults. Caries are not very prevalent, nor ordinarily extreme, but most older individuals had lost one or more teeth, and apical abscesses are quite common. In all cases where wear is not too great, shovel incisors are noted.

Frederick S. Hulse.

FAUNAL REMAINS AT IRENE MOUND

Oyster shell form the greatest part of the faunal remains at Irene Mound, occurring both in midden deposits and redeposited as layers of the mound. Conch was the material most used in the manufacture of shell ornaments, including gorgets, knob-headed pins, and very small shell beads. Gorgets are plain or decorated with geometric patterns of small punctations. The pins have been found only with female skeletons, and seem from their position to have been ear pins. A number of large conch shells are artificially perforated as if for hafting.

The Virginia deer is the most common mammal. Others include the raccoon, the opossum, the domestic dog, the swamp rabbit, the cottontail, the Florida lynx, and the Florida black bear, and two fragments which may represent either bison or domestic cattle. The birds identified have been wild turkey, a goose which is probably the Canada goose, and two species of duck. Alligator and turtle are quite common, especially the latter. Fishes include gar, sturgeon, and a species which is probably the trigger-fish.

Awls of various types are common; a few have a small, square shoulder about one-half inch from the point. Two bone fish-hooks have been found, both barbless and one with a groove for attachment to a line. Outstanding bone artifacts include a needle with an eye, a single bone bead found in an early level, and a long flat bone pin, probably a hairpin, bearing a well executed incised design.

Catherine J. McCann.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS - SECTION A

Afternoon Session - Friday, June 23

1. Dr. Hulse's Paper on Irene Physical Anthropology.

Among the various points discussed it was brought out that some of the crania from Irene Mound were seemingly very much like the "Koger Island" Southeastern brachycranial type. Others appeared to resemble the pre-pottery Shell Mound dolichocephals. These impressions were gained from photographs as well as from metric data.

2. Relative Importance of Skeletal Parts in Determining Age, Sex, and Race.

Decreasing importance; Skull, femur, tibia and humerus. Pelvis important for its sex criteria.

Statue reconstructions from femora and tibiae seem to show that the earlier populations in Kentucky and Northern Alabama were shorter than the later populations. Therefore, bones of the lower limb may be important.

Specialized studies on cranial fragments are not without some value. Fragments are also useful in sorting out the number of burials in the laboratory.

3. Field Techniques for Recovering and Preserving Skeletal Material

Preservation techniques: It was suggested that the dirt be removed from intact crania prior to shipping. Denatured alcohol may be used to soften hard packed dirt. Because of the distances the skeletal material must travel, careful packing preferably with wadded newspaper is advisable. It is preferable that burials be placed in separate boxes if possible.

It was decided that the shellac-rice paper technique is excellent for unusual crania. The substitution of cheese cloth for rice paper does not seem to be feasible due to loss of adhesive qualities. The technique of applying shellac and then wrapping the skull with string appears to be excellent. The use of plaster-of-paris over cotton batting is thought to be good under special conditions. When necessary to harden the bones in the ground, it may prove feasible to dehydrate them with denatured alcohol first and then to apply a thin solution of alvar.

The relationship of recording burial level to actual occupational level was discussed. It was brought out that in the case of intrusive burials the important thing was the level of origin of the pit.

4. Laboratory Techniques in Physical Anthropology.

Snow discussed a proposed laboratory manual which would be designed to show the steps worked out in the Birmingham Laboratory for processing skeletal material. These are briefly: (1) inventory, (2) cleaning, (3) alvaring, (4) restoration, (5) identification from field charts and photographing, (7) cataloging, (8) numbering, (9) arrangement in trays, (10) measurements and observations, (11) storage, (12) manuscripts.

5. Pickwick Basin Cranial Types.

Reconstructed skulls from Pickwick Basin were shown to those assembled and a discussion of deformation types followed. Lamboidal, occipital, and front-occipital flattening were present in the crania exhibited.

6. Terminology for Cranial Types.

The question of terminology in describing these cranial types was brought up. While no definite decision was made, the terms, "Southeastern brachycranial" and "Eastern Dolichocranial" types were suggested.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS - SECTION B

Afternoon Session - Friday, June 23

The larger part of this session was given over to the preparation on the blackboard of a chart showing the regional sequence of cranial types. In preparing this chart, the Southeast was divided into eleven regions. Individuals, familiar through field work and laboratory studies with the types for these regions, filled in the sequence as it appeared to them. In several instances the order of a region was the result of the views of two or more individuals. A committee was then appointed by the chairman to attempt a temporal correlation between the various regions.

The result of the work done in this session and by the committee is presented in the chart which follows. It is presented here merely as a working tool with the full realization on the part of its framers that (1) it may be "unbalanced", i.e., the sequence for some regions is based on more studies than that of other regions, (2) that the relationship of similar types for various regions has not been definitely established, and (3) that it will be subject to revision both vertically and horizontally in the light further of (a) excavations, (b) laboratory studies, and (c) appearance of new types.

(See Chart #1)

Evening Session - Friday, June 23

Both Sections

CULTURES OF THE ALABAMA SHELL MOUNDS

The shell mounds of Pickwick Basin occurred on the banks of the Tennessee River between Pickwick Dam in Tennessee and Wilson Dam at Florence, Alabama. Ten large shell mounds or middens were excavated, in whole or in part, in a period of excavation that covered two years and was ended by the flooding of this region. One of the most interesting things about these mounds was the thickness of the deposits; the average depth was about twelve feet, but one site measured twenty-two feet between the surface and the lowest material in the site. The information presented here was taken, for the most part, from W. S. Webb's unpublished report on Pickwick Basin.

	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI	PICKWICK-WHEELER	GUNTERSVILLE	CHICKAMAUGA	1ST KENTUCKY	EAST KENTUCKY	NORTH GEORGIA	CENTRAL GEORGIA	SAVANNAH GEORGIA	WEST COAST FLORIDA
I	NATCHITOCHES ENGRAVED FATHERLAND INCISED (CADDO NATCHEZ PERIOD) (MM INTRUSIVES)	HISTORIC TUNICAN (MM) SHELL TEMPERED WARES (MM)	MOONVILLE TYPES 1. WARRIOR PLAIN 2. MOONVILLE INCISED 3. BLACK FILMED A. PLAIN B. ENGRAVED (SHELL MISSISSIPPIAN HORIZON)	PLAIN 3 TYPES CORD PADDOLE LANGSTON FABRIC MARKED INCISED MURKIN ISLAND (HISTORIC) MOONVILLE COMPLICATED STAMP BLACK FILMED (PLAIN, INCISED, ENGRAVED) RED FILMED BRUSHED RED ON BUFF PAINT COMBINATIONS OF APPLIQUE, PUNCTATING, RED FILMING SAND TEMPERED A. CHECK STAMPED B. COMPLICATED STAMP	CORD MARKED SAND (BREXTON HILL SAVANNAH LAMAR NAPIER) INCISED CORD MARKED PLAIN CORD WRAPPED DOWEL (C. FILMED) CHECK STAMPED CORD STAMPED INCISED PLAIN TEXTILE CORD MARKED B. PLAIN PLAIN SM. MARKED PUNCTATED	SHELL TEMPERED TENN-CUMB. TYPES PLAIN TEXTILE IMPRESSED	SHELL TEMPERED FEANCIENT TYPES PLAIN CORD MARKED INCISED	OGWULGEE FIELDS INCISED LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED LAMAR LIKE NAPIER LAMAR BOLD INCISED SAVANNAH STAMPED (MISS. TRADE) (PLAIN SHELL TEMPERED) (MM INTRUSIVES)	OGWULGEE FIELDS INCISED BRUSHED (SHELL TEMPERED) LAMAR COMPLICATED STAMPED LAMAR BOLD INCISED (NAPIER (CORD) STAMPED) MACON PLATEAU (MM) PLAIN TYPES (SHELL TEMPERED)	FILFOT STAMPED INCISED (PLAIN) (COASTAL LAMAR COMPLEX) SAVANNAH FINE CORD MARKED SAVANNAH CHECK STAMPED SAVANNAH BURNISHED PLAIN SAVANNAH COMPLICATED STAMPED WILMINGTON HEAVY CORD MARKED	MM INTRUSIVES SAFETY HARBOR COMPLEX OF TYPES (DERIVED FROM WEEDEN ISLAND COMPLEX)
II	GOLES CREEK INCISED MAZQUE INCISED FRENCH FORK INCISED COLES CREEK PLAIN (COLES CREEK PERIOD)	INCISED & PUNCTATED SHELL TEMPERED TYPES DEASONVILLE RED & WHITE FILMED	MULBERRY CREEK CORD MARKED WHEELER CHECK STAMPED WHELEVY PLAIN (CLAY-GRIT HORIZON)	CLAY GRIT (FEW SHERDS OCCASIONALLY) WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED PICKWICK COMPLICATED STAMP LONG BRANCH FABRIC MARKED MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN FLINT RIVER BRUSHED BLUFF CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED (LIMESTONE TEMPERED)	PLAIN CORD STAMPED CORD MARKED SMOOTHED CORD MARKED BRUSHED SIMPLE STAMPED CORD WRAPPED DOWEL OR SASRETRY IMPRESSED OR TEXTILE	GRIT TEMPERED PLAIN CORD MARKED HOPEWELL STAMPED CHECK STAMPED (WRIGHT?) LIMESTONE TEMPERED ADENA PLAIN ADENA INCISED		CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED PLAITED FABRIC DEPTFORD LINEAR STAMPED	CORD MARKED CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED SWIFT CREEK PLAIN NAPIER (FINE) STAMPED FABRIC (PLAITED) STAMPED CORD MARKED (GRIT TEMPERED)	DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED BREXTON HILL COMPLICATED STAMPED DEPTFORD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED	WEEDEN ISLAND COMPLEX OF TYPES (PUNCTATED & INCISED TYPES - RELATED TO LOUISIANA TROYVILLE PERIOD WARES) SWIFT CREEK-LIKE STAMPED CORD MARKED WEEDEN ISLAND CHECK STAMPED (VERY COMMON)
III	PONTCHATRAIN CHECK STAMPED FRENCH FORK INCISED YOKENA INCISED CHURUPA PUNCTATED TROYVILLE PLAIN (TROYVILLE PERIOD)	LARTO RED FILMED DEASONVILLE CORD MARKED CHURUPA PUNCTATED TROYVILLE STAMPED	WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED PICKWICK COMPLICATED STAMPED LONG BRANCH FABRIC MARKED MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN BLUFF CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED (LIMESTONE HORIZON)	CLAY GRIT (FEW SHERDS OCCASIONALLY) WRIGHT CHECK STAMPED PICKWICK COMPLICATED STAMP LONG BRANCH FABRIC MARKED MULBERRY CREEK PLAIN FLINT RIVER BRUSHED BLUFF CREEK SIMPLE STAMPED (LIMESTONE TEMPERED)	PLAIN CORD STAMPED CORD MARKED SMOOTHED CORD MARKED BRUSHED SIMPLE STAMPED CORD WRAPPED DOWEL OR SASRETRY IMPRESSED OR TEXTILE	GRIT TEMPERED PLAIN CORD MARKED HOPEWELL STAMPED CHECK STAMPED (WRIGHT?) LIMESTONE TEMPERED ADENA PLAIN ADENA INCISED		CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED PLAITED FABRIC DEPTFORD LINEAR STAMPED	CORD MARKED CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED SWIFT CREEK PLAIN NAPIER (FINE) STAMPED FABRIC (PLAITED) STAMPED CORD MARKED (GRIT TEMPERED)	DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED BREXTON HILL COMPLICATED STAMPED DEPTFORD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED	WEEDEN ISLAND COMPLEX OF TYPES (PUNCTATED & INCISED TYPES - RELATED TO LOUISIANA TROYVILLE PERIOD WARES) SWIFT CREEK-LIKE STAMPED CORD MARKED WEEDEN ISLAND CHECK STAMPED (VERY COMMON)
IV	CHURUPA PUNCTATED MARKSVILLE INCISED CROOKS STAMPED MARKSVILLE STAMPED MARKSVILLE PLAIN (MARKSVILLE PERIOD)		SMITHSONIA ZONE STAMPED ALEXANDER INCISED ALEXANDER PINCHED ONEAL PLAIN (SAND TEMPERED HORIZON)	ALEXANDER INCISED ONEAL PLAIN SAUTY CHECK STAMPED (SAND TEMPERED)	PLAIN CORD STAMPED CORD MARKED SMOOTHED CORD MARKED BRUSHED SIMPLE STAMPED CORD WRAPPED DOWEL OR SASRETRY IMPRESSED OR TEXTILE	HEAVY GRIT TEMPERED PLAIN PLAITED FABRIC		CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED PLAITED FABRIC DEPTFORD LINEAR STAMPED	CORD MARKED CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED SWIFT CREEK PLAIN NAPIER (FINE) STAMPED FABRIC (PLAITED) STAMPED CORD MARKED (GRIT TEMPERED)	DEPTFORD BOLD CHECK STAMPED SWIFT CREEK STAMPED MOSSY OAK SIMPLE STAMPED BREXTON HILL COMPLICATED STAMPED DEPTFORD LINEAR CHECK STAMPED	WEEDEN ISLAND COMPLEX OF TYPES (PUNCTATED & INCISED TYPES - RELATED TO LOUISIANA TROYVILLE PERIOD WARES) SWIFT CREEK-LIKE STAMPED CORD MARKED WEEDEN ISLAND CHECK STAMPED (VERY COMMON)
V	PLAIN INCISED STAMPED PUNCTATED (TCHUPUNTE PERIOD) POSITION DOUBTFUL		ALEXANDER DENTATE STAMPED BLUFF CREEK PUNCTATED WHEELER PLAIN PICKWICK SIMPLE STAMPED (FIBRE TEMPERED HORIZON)	WHEELER PLAIN BLUFF CREEK PUNCTATED					FIBRE TEMPERED COMPLEX	ST. SIMONS STALLING'S ISLAND COMPLEX OF TYPES (FIBRE TEMPERED)	FIBRE TEMPERED COMPLEX

CHART NO. 1

APPROXIMATE CORRELATIONS OF POTTERY SEQUENCES IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE SOUTHEAST

These large shell middens were built of alternate layers of fresh water mussel shells mixed with humus materials, midden debris and strata of river-lain sand. The story was essentially one of the settling of a primitive people on the bank of the river near a shoal where the river mussels could be obtained in abundance. Floods drove them periodically from their sites and left thick layers of sand over what had been their homes but always they came back and continued living as before. As the accumulation of shell went on and the mounds became higher, they were affected less and less by the floods so that the higher levels show no strata of sand but are continuous zones of mussel shells and humus.

Burials occurred at all levels from top to bottom and were intruded into the sterile sand and clay soils that underlie the mounds. The burials were usually pit burials and varied from partially flexed to tightly flexed burials. In each mound there was usually a zone in which sitting burials predominated although other types of flexed burials were found in the same zone. All extended burials were intruded, usually had shell tempered pottery in association and were confined to the top levels of the mound. Grave furniture was rather rare and when it did occur it consisted mainly of shell beads. The next most abundant burial associations were bone implements and projectile points. The projectile points were classified and a study was made to determine if there was stratigraphy in flint. Webb is of the opinion that there was a pre-flint zone at the base of the mounds which was characterized by the use of bone implements and a large number of unworked flint spalls. Some sites showed definite strata of crude percussion fractured flint knives; these usually occurred deep in the mound and preceded the appearance of the finer types made by pressure fracture. In other sites the pressure fracture flaking appeared as early as percussion fracture flaking. Statistical counts indicated that slender types in which the blade was long in proportion to the width occurred earlier than the "broad" types in which the blade was short in proportion to the width. Once a type was developed it was seldom lost but continued to be manufactured until the site was abandoned. Thus, in the upper levels the "broad" types and the "slender" types occurred together while in the lower levels only the "slender" types were found. The small triangular point known commonly as "Mississippian" was found in the more superficial layers and in the intruded extended burial pit. Beside the projectile points, stone artifacts consisted of groove axes, hammer stones, pestles and mortars, bar gorgets and miscellaneous forms.

Pottery was confined to a relatively thin zone near the surface of these deep shell middens. Two feet was the average depth of pottery and on no site did it occur below six feet. Pottery was preceded by vessels of sandstone and steatite which were used after the advent of true pottery. There were five tempering materials and numerous decorative techniques represented in the pottery sherds from these shell middens. Stratigraphy in the pottery zone was clearly shown in that fiber tempered sherds were the first and shell tempered sherds the last to appear. Between these two tempering materials, sand, limestone, and clay grit tempering made their appearance, probably in the order in which they were named although there was some doubt as to the sequence in these tempers.

Shell tempered pottery seemed to be associated entirely with the intrusive extended burials in the top levels of the mound.

Artifacts of splintered deer bone extended to the bottom of the mounds. Bone projectile points appeared very deep in the mound and show a maximum occurrence before the "slender" projectile points of flint reached their maximum. There was a suggestion that bone projectile points were supplanted by flint points although the use of bone points was never completely abandoned. Antler was used as a material for manufacturing many artifacts. Atlatl hooks of deer antler occur sparingly through the mounds. Atlatl hooks were also found as burial associations and in conjunction with the problematical form known as the "banner stone". There is little doubt that these "banner stones" were atlatl weights used to change the balance of the shaft in which the atlatl dart was thrown. Fish-hooks made from the toe bones of the deer, and from sections of long bone were found.

To summarize: There was at one time along the Tennessee River a hunting and fishing people that lived largely upon the fresh water mussels. These people were prepottery people for the greater period of their existence who could have known and used pottery only for a relatively brief period of time. They left as evidence of their living large shell mounds that show definite archaeological stratigraphy.

J. Russell Foster.

CULTURES OF THE KENTUCKY SHELL MOUNDS

Excavation of the shell mounds along the Green River has been under excavation since 1937. To date a total of ten sites have been completely investigated.

Compared to the shell mounds of Alabama those of Kentucky are much smaller. From the pattern viewpoint, the cultures are the same. There are, however, minor differences which separate the sites of the two states into two foci. In the Green River sites a forked or two-pronged bone implement made of a deer ulna or splinter of a long bone occurs in great numbers. There is a total absence of tapering bone projectile points. Fishhooks are more common. There is an abundance of thumbnail and modified side scrapers. These are missing in Alabama. The Kentucky atlatl weights exhibit a wider range of form; they are also more numerous. Grooved axes occur in abundance along the Green River. In Alabama they are rare. Pottery is entirely lacking in some of the Kentucky shell heaps. Others have a few surface sherds of middle Mississippian plain and fabric marked types. In general, the Green River sites appear to be later than those along the Tennessee in Alabama. Typologically they appear to be closely equated with the Laurentian of New York State.

W. G. Haag

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF PICKWICK BASIN

In the Pickwick Basin skeletal material there are two main types represented. The earliest stratigraphically is an undeformed dolichocranic type representing in unmixed form the southernmost extension of the general Eastern dolichocranic group, best exemplified by the so-called Northeastern Algonkins. The later intrusive deformed type links most closely with the Southeastern brachyocranic group as seen in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Florida skeletal series. The superposition of the brachyocranic over the dolichocranic type is evidenced in three Pickwick Basin shell mounds, and indicates that in Northeastern Alabama at least, the latter was the earlier population.

The ^{Ohio} dolichocranic Shell Mound group in Pickwick Basin, taken as a whole, diverges somewhat from the pooled Northeastern and East-Central Algonkin series in its smaller size, relatively higher vault, and shorter vertical facial diameters. Within this group there is some evidence of a more gracile, smaller-headed variant and a more rugged, larger-headed variant. The latter group more closely resembles the various more northerly dolichocranic series, whereas the former shows close affinities to even smaller and more gracile series from Ohio County, Kentucky. These series are from Shell Mounds with pre-pottery horizons similar to the Pickwick site.

Marshall T. Newman

Friday Night - June 23

INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS - SUMMARY

Question #1. Inclusion of a definite scale in photographs.---Opinion on this question was divided; some felt that it was helpful; others that it was not always essential. It seemed generally agreed that the inclusion of such a scale was more important in laboratory photographs showing artifacts, than in field photographs of burials. In photographing profiles several persons favored the placing of a stadia rod against the face so as to be pictured at the edge of the photograph.

Question #2. Field drawings and photographs of burials.---In regard to this question, the following points were brought out in the discussion:

1. That a drawing merely supplemented a photograph.
2. That drawings were especially helpful in the case of multiple burials, particularly if each skeleton was drawn in a different color.
3. That the value of drawings was in direct proportion to the amount of detail.
4. Leaving the time factor outside, realistic drawings were more desirable than "stickmen".

5. In the cases of small or numerous artifacts the position of these is, in many cases, best taken by drawings.
6. Photographs should be taken from the strict archeological point of view; all that the physical anthropologist wishes is evidence to insure positive identification.
7. For purposes of illustration, photographs should not be taken so as to lie diagonally on the plate.
8. When identification numbers are included in the photograph they should be placed in as inconspicuous position as possible.

Question #3. Vertical excavation controls.--- Methods and instruments discussed under this topic included: (a) alidade, (b) farm level, (c) hand level and (d) measurement from stakes whose elevation had previously been determined and recorded. In connection with the use of the hand level it was pointed out:

1. That it must be used in relation to a permanently established datum plane.
2. That the shots must not be too long.
3. That its use was restricted to one person unless there was a compensation for differences in eye heights.

Question #4. Skeletal points for taking vertical measurements.--- Opinion on this was divided; some favored the skull; others the pelvis. Those in favor of the former brought out the following points:

1. That the skull was the last part of the skeleton to disintegrate. The Copena culture, where generally only skull fragments remain, was cited as an example.
2. The skull was the most important part of the skeleton.

Those in favor of the pelvis suggested that it should be used because:

1. It was the midpoint of the body.
2. It was the axis of flexure.
3. In the case of intruded sitting burials it indicated the bottom of the pit.

In connection with these discussions, Mr. Harold V. Anderson illustrated and explained an instrument for drawing burials which he had worked out. This instrument, composed of a camera placed on a stand so as to elevate it to a certain height, used the ground glass image for a tracing. The tracing is then transferred from the tracing paper to the burial sheet by the use of carbon paper. The device has the following advantages:

1. It is portable.
2. It gives an accurate scaled drawing.
3. It is inexpensive to construct.

Morning Session - Saturday, June 24

THE SO-CALLED PLAIN WARES FROM MOUNDVILLE
AND GUNTERSVILLE BASIN

In the standardization of pottery types decorated sherds have naturally received considerable attention because surface finish is probably the most distinctive character of pottery fragments. A more intimate knowledge of the general archeological relationship is necessary to determine the true relationships of the less differentiated plain sherds. In dealing with this problem several observations have been made. These are summarized as follows:

1. Since it can be demonstrated in all regions that some plain sherds are undoubtedly associated on vessels with decorated areas the percentages of plain types in comparison with decorated types are not statistically valid. An observational note should qualify such tabulations.

2. The problem of the quantity of decoration which is significant in separating a decorated type from a plain type should be solved by the practical application of dividing when a distinction can consistently be made, and when there is demonstrable cultural significance in the division.

3. It is demonstrable in the Gunterville Basin that plain shell tempered types comparable in paste and surface finish show differences in form which are chronologically significant. The evidence for this is the association of certain forms with historic and others with pre-historic sites.

4. A number of similarities over widespread areas are evidenced in the plain types. The degree of likeness necessary for inclusion in a single type was discussed, but no conclusions reached as to the combination or distinction of plain types for the Southeastern area as a whole.

Marion L. Dunlevy

THE MOUNDVILLE CULTURE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

Moundville is located twenty miles southwest of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on the bluff above a great bend in the Black Warrior River. Here on a level plain are the remains of a large village site, several small artificial lakes, thirty-four truncated pyramidal mounds and several smaller incipient mounds.

Clarence B. Moore made in 1905 and 1906 the first excavations of any magnitude at Moundville. In 1929 the Alabama Museum of Natural History began excavating and have carried on a more or less continuous program over the last ten years.

The mounds are medium to large truncated pyramids with the tops square or rectangular. Some of these mounds show traces of ramps of earth. The primary purpose of these mounds was domiciliary or ceremonial, as superficial excavation has yielded few burials but numerous post-mold patterns on the summit of these structures. In the village site that surrounds and lies between all the mounds are the remains of rectangular post-mold patterns similar to those found on the mound platforms.

The burial complex consisted of extended flesh burials, usually on the back in shallow pits. Grave furniture of shell-tempered pottery, stone discs, clay pipes, shell beads, copper-on-wood ear-spools are abundant. There is no evidence of any orientation, as burials are intruded without regard to any previous burials or the cardinal directions of the compass.

Although C. B. Moore thought the pottery complex of Moundville plain and uninteresting, it is surprisingly rich both in form and decoration. The water bottle, the bowl, the pot, the shallow dish, and many effigy forms, both animal and human, occur in abundance. There are two wares, both shell tempered; a coarse, heavy ware that has been described as "domestic ware" and is found mainly strewn about the village site, and a fine, polished, and often engraved ware that occurs mainly in the burial pits. A study of a surface collection of over 13,000 sherds showed only twenty-eight sherds that were not shell tempered.

The most characteristic objects of stone are the circular notch palettes of sandstone. In addition to these there are greenstone celts, elbow pipes, discoids, stone gorgets, and projectile points. The burial pits contain numerous examples of the small triangular point commonly known as "Mississippian". Beside these only a couple of hundred of projectile points have been found in all the excavating that has been done at the site. These last are heavy and crude and show much less technique.

The only metal found on the site is native copper which has been hammered into thin sheets and applied over wood, stone, or bone to make ornate objects. Copper earspools made in this manner are common. Copper pendants and hairpins occur; also copper fishhooks without barbs.

This brief and incomplete picture of the Moundville Culture is presented as background for a paper by Dr. Charles Snow on the physical anthropology of Moundville. There is no evidence of historic contact at Moundville. Among the problems that present themselves are three: (1) Was Moundville a homogeneous culture? (2) If not, what evidence is there of contact with other aboriginal peoples, and (3) Is there stratigraphy at Moundville?

The first of these problems will be dealt with in Dr. Snow's paper. There is a suggestion of contact with the Caddoan people of Arkansas in the pottery found at Moundville; recent excavations along the Tennessee River in Northern Alabama indicate Moundville influence had reached certain sites in that region. Excavation at Moundville has yielded no evidence of stratigraphy to date.

All evidence indicates a culture that arose rapidly to a position of great power and magnificence, flourished for a time, and declined as rapidly as it arose.

J. Russell Foster

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF MOUNDVILLE

A small series of twenty-five more or less whole crania is the first upon which measurements and observations have been made on the skeletal material excavated at Moundville, Alabama. Most of the crania are artificially deformed and in some cases the deformation is so pronounced that only the nasal and facial dimensions can be included in the series. This small sample presents two different physical types.

The preponderant group is brachycranial with spheroid head shapes. A smaller group, consisting of three males and one female, is definitely dolichocranial with ovoid to ellipsoid head shapes showing no artificial cranial deformation. Although this report can only be of the most tentative nature, the trends suggested seem to be clear-cut. Metrically and indicially, the two groups consistently approximate the means established for the Koger Island and Shell Mound physical types found in the Pickwick Basin.

Most of the sites excavated in the Pickwick Basin have upper levels bearing shell tempered pottery similar to that of Moundville and associated exclusively with the brachycranial (Koger Island) physical type.

What, then, can we say of the apparent occurrence at Moundville of a dolichocranial (Shell Mound) Type? Its presence may possibly indicate interminglings of different peoples on this great site, or perhaps these long-headed crania may represent victims of the Moundvillian people. An examination of additional skeletal material will help to answer the questions raised by the presence of two different physical types at Moundville.

Charles E. Snow

CLASSIFICATION FOR ARTIFACTS OF BONE, ANTLER AND TEETH METHOD

Artifacts made from bone, antler or teeth are classified by four main aspects; the degree of modification of the raw material, the basic shape, the specialization of shape and the decoration. Not all four aspects are present in every type, but if the object is an intentionally manufactured artifact, at least the first two aspects will be present. Various trait elements are included in each aspect and it is the systematic arrangement of these elements which results in the classification.

I. DEGREE OF MODIFICATION OF THE RAW MATERIAL

The artifacts are divided into three main classes based upon the degree of modification of the raw material. The first class has only primary modifications, namely, when the intentional shaping of the artifact has not obliterated the easily recognizable features of the bone and permits identification of the animal species and kind of bone. The second class is characterized by secondary modification, i.e. when the artifact is made from a fragment of bone about which nothing more than its zoological class can be determined. Artifacts of the third class are also made from unidentifiable fragments but are worked on all surfaces incident to the manufacture of the object. They are distinguished from objects of the second class by this degree of finishing.

II. BASIC SHAPE

This aspect refers to the major morphological features which possibly are related to the basic use of the artifact, although described in non-functional terms. For example, the term "single taper" is the basic shape characteristic which is held in common by a large group of artifacts generally called "awls", "needles", "bodkins", etc., and describes an object with a tapering point at one end. By far the greater number of bone artifacts can be described by the use of standard terms for this aspect; however, some objects are unique both in shape and occurrence and until they recur in sufficient numbers to warrant recognition as a type, they are being described in detail and designated as "unique".

III. SPECIALIZED SHAPE

Certain specialized morphological features distinguish subdivisions within a group of artifacts possessing a common basic shape. These features are treated under the aspect of specialized shape, and represent the more complex and specialized concepts of manufacture. Most of these elements would appear to have a functional significance and serve to differentiate specific artifact types within a basic shape group. For example, in the group of single tapered artifacts of the third class some are differentiated from the simple bone needle type on the basis of a stepped point on the tapered end while

others that have the untapered and enlarged probably were used as pins. As in the case of basic shape, the use of functional terms has been avoided.

IV. DECORATION

This fourth aspect occurs only rarely on bone artifacts and is confined to two techniques, carving and engraving. Decorative notching might be considered as a form of carving, although it is distinguished from it in description.

Andrew H. Whiteford.

THE COPPER GALENA COMPLEX OF NORTHERN ALABAMA

The excavation of Wheeler Basin in North Alabama in 1934 revealed two sites that were culturally different from the other sites in that region. A review of the literature showed that Gerard Fowke had excavated two sites, and that Clarence B. Moore had excavated eleven sites of a similar nature along the Tennessee River.

W. S. Webb reported on this work in Bulletin 122 of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Since then four sites have been excavated in Pickwick Basin and eight in Guntersville Basin, making twenty-seven known components of the Copena (copper-galena) Focus.

The Copena complex is characterized by small conical earth mounds of clay or sand, usually located about 1/2 mile from the river. Previous to the beginning of the mounds, burial pits were sunk into the sub-humus zone. As the mounds were built, burial pits were intruded at different stages in the construction of the mounds. There are no secondary humus lines that would indicate any considerable lapse of time in the building of any one mound. The burial complex is extended burials in shallow pits accompanied by grave furniture of a very characteristic nature. Skeleton preservation is usually poor with little remaining other than the enamel caps of the teeth and a few fragments of skull.

In the burial pits occur long trianguloid, elliptical in cross section, greenstone celts, large lumps of unworked galena (lead sulphide), reel-shaped gorgets of hammered native copper, copper beads made by rolling sheet copper, rectangular breastplates of thinly hammered copper, copper ear spools made by fitting two concave copper discs over a flared copper cylinder and clamping the edges. Steatite pipes, both effigy and elbow, have been found in the burial pits. In some mounds, ceremonial "killing" of artifacts was found but for the greater part of the complex this was not practiced.

The flint complex is confined to a very characteristic point that occurs only in cache or burial pits. This is a long, thin, stemless projectile point with fine flaking. The point has a broad, square base with straight to concave shoulders that converge rapidly to a sharp point.

Pottery sherds have never been found in direct association with burials, and in some sites there are no sherds. In others, leached limestone, plain and checked stamp sherds are scattered throughout the soil of the mound. The relationship of this pottery to Copena has not been determined.

Webb has tentatively classified the copper-galena complex as follows:

Basic culture: (unknown)

Phase: Hopewellian

Aspect: Southern

Focus: Copena.

James R. Foster.

STONE TYPOLOGY OF MARKSVILLE, TROYVILLE AND COLES CREEK

This analysis of chipped stone points from the Lower Mississippi Valley is not an attempt to set up a permanent taxonomic scheme. Its first purpose is simply to describe the variations in form and execution of flint points. The second aim is to demonstrate these variations and their probable mutations throughout the stages of a developmental sequence.

The points are taken from four prehistoric sites, one in southern and three in central Louisiana. The first from the standpoint of chronology is the Tchefuncte site representing the Tchefuncte horizon; the next is the Crooks site, an early Marksville period burial mound; third is the Marksville site proper, a late Marksville period mound and village center; last is the Greenhouse Place, including both Troyville and Coles Creek horizons. The time relationships of the latter three have been verified by former studies in ceramic stratigraphy and seriation. The position of the Tchefuncte site and Tchefuncte cultural horizon is open to doubt, but pottery typology suggests a pre-Marksville orientation.

Red, yellow, grey and white jasper, chalcedony and chert were used in the manufacture. As there is no immediate source of flint in central or southern Louisiana, Arkansas is considered as the nearest and most likely source.

It should be mentioned that the numerical unevenness of the collections is a weak feature of the analysis. Out of a total of 258 specimens for all four sites only the Crooks site collection of

131 is sufficiently representative. Although the Greenhouse site has been extensively explored very little stonework of any kind was found. Limited village site excavations at Marksville and Tchefuncte do not give as large a series as desired from either site.

In classification all features of the points were considered in the final determination of the types and sub-types. However, hafting technique and shape were used as primary diagnostics. Two main categories are advanced, the "simple-heft" and the "barbed." The simple-heft has a straight or contracted stem with straight or sloped shoulders. The barbed division has barbed shoulders and usually a flared stem with a straight base. Further types and sub-types are formulated on blade shape.

We may make the following generalizations. Long ovate triangular blades with either straight or sloped shoulders and straight stems were common in the Tchefuncte period. These continue into early Marksville where there is a distinct type which may result from a fusion of two earlier Tchefuncte types. There are wider variations of this distinct type. Paralleling this development are long and short triangular bladed points with contracted stems. In late Marksville and Troyville-Coles Creek the ovate triangular blades or leaf-shaped forms disappear, while the triangular bladed types become more common and persist through the end of the hypothetical development shown here. One variation mentioned is an ovate-triangular or bell-shaped blade with straight stem which is found as a minority type in all periods following the early Marksville. It should be mentioned that fine secondary chipping along blade edges is characteristic of the leaf-shaped points of the Tchefuncte horizon. This is rarely found in early period Marksville and disappears as a part of the technique for all later periods.

In early Marksville are a number of broad, medium sized, triangular or ovate-triangular bladed forms which have deep corner notches or long barbed shoulders. There are a number of variations in blade shape that correlate with these barbed hefts in this period.

An important type appears for the first time in early Marksville which later becomes a dominant type of the Troyville-Coles Creek periods. This is the small "fir-tree" shape with long outflared barbs.

(See Chart #2 and #3)

Gordon Willey.

A. PROBLEMS OF PROJECTILE POINT CLASSIFICATION

Projectile points may be classified on many different bases. The most logical, and the one used in most systems, is morphology. In building a classification system, the total morphological range must be determined and divided into sub-ranges or types. These types will be unequal in proportion to the total range. The total range and the number of types in the last analysis rests upon the parts exhibited by the material under consideration. A nomenclature

is a pre-requisite to the building or use of any projectile point classification. A classification is merely a method of the archaeologist to determine aboriginal styles. A type is an arbitrary measuring rod used in determining what styles were present in different regions at different times. In actual typing, borderline cases will occur in any system. Errors in the classification of these tend to cancel themselves out. The hardest problem in classifying on a morphological basis arises from an attempt to include excellence of workmanship. This may be done by treating degree of excellence as a sub-type in a 1, 2, 3, order of perfection.

B. THE SEQUENCE OF PROJECTILE POINT TYPES IN GUNTERSVILLE BASIN.

In the Gunterville Basin in northeastern Alabama in the earlier levels two types predominate. These are:

(1) A rather long slender barbless type thick in cross section with a straight stem, (Fig. 1).

(2) A medium long side notched type thick in cross section, (Fig. 2). These types occur together but the first type appears earlier. In the middle period the above types give way in part to shorter, flatter, better-worked types. There are several of these:

- (1) A large flat triangular type with concave base.
- (2) A straight stemmed barbless type.
- (3) An expanding stemmed barbed type.

In the earlier part of the late period the so-called Mississippian triangular point appears (Fig. 6). Burials with caches of projectile points in association with trade material show a finely chipped leaf-shaped type usually with a concave base.

Charles G. Wilder

A desk pen set, purchased with the funds collected at the last session of the Conference, was presented to Mr. David L. DeJarnette with a card expressing the appreciation of the Conference members for the arrangements made by the Museum of Natural History. The chairman of the Conference has received a letter from Mr. DeJarnette expressing his surprise and thanks.

LIST OF ATTENDANCE

ALABAMA

Christine Adcock, Birmingham
H. V. Andersen, Sheffield
Hugh O. Capps, Huntsville
Harold F. Dahms, Birmingham
H. Summerfield Day, Huntsville
David DeJarnette, Tuscaloosa
Marion Dunlevy, Birmingham
J. Russell Foster, Birmingham
Theodore Johansen, Scottsboro
Carl F. Miller, Guntersville
Charles Snow, Birmingham
Charles G. Wilder, Birmingham
Steve Winberly, Scottsboro
Marshall T. Newman, Birmingham

GEORGIA

Joseph R. Caldwell, Savannah
Frederick S. Hulse, Savannah
Catherine McCann, Savannah
Antonio J. Waring, Savannah
Robert Wauchope, Athens

KENTUCKY

Ralph Brown, Logansport
John L. Cotter, Lexington
John B. Elliott, Calhoun
William G. Haag, Lexington

LOUISIANA

James A. Ford, Baton Rouge
Gordon R. Willey, New Orleans

MICHIGAN

James W. Griffin, Ann Arbor

MISSISSIPPI

Jesse D. Jennings, Tupelo

TENNESSEE

John Alden, Vonore
J. Joe Finklestein, Knoxville
Alice Hendrick, Knoxville
Madeline Kneberg, Knoxville
Andrew H. Whiteford, Knoxville

TEXAS

W. C. Beatty, Jr., Texarkana
A. T. Jackson, Austin
W. C. Lynch, Texarkana
R. T. Shelton, Texarkana
A. M. Woolsey, Austin

THE SIXTH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A tentative date of September 4-5 has been selected for the next conference to be held at the University of Kentucky. If there are any serious objections to this date it can be changed to any date between August 27th and September 12th. Hotel facilities are available to all who desire such, but the dormitories on the University campus will accommodate conferees at 50¢ per night. They will be ready the evening before conference begins. Lecture Room 201, Pence Hall, will serve for the conference. Lantern slide and 16 mm. movie projectors and blackboard will be available.

A suggested program is outlined below:

Morning Session - Sept. 4: Early Horizons in the Southeast

Afternoon Session - Hopewellian Phase in the Southeast

Evening Session - Public Lecture

Morning Session - Sept. 5: The Mississippi Pattern

Afternoon Session - Physical Anthropology, Taxonomy,
Laboratory Techniques, or other
subjects dependent entirely on the
response from members.

This program is suggested in the hope that members will make known to the chairman any wishes in changing the content. Each state may contribute to the different phases of the program to the extent of its interest. Members are urged to suggest specific topics under the general headings of the Sessions since it is obvious that the tentative titles of the sessions are too broad for complete coverage within the limited time.

Wm. S. Webb, Chairman
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky