This number marks the first appearance of the SIC Newsletter since March, 1951. A few obvious reasons have either prevented publication or suggested the inadvisability of publication. In October, 1950, at the Seventh Conference at Knoxville, it was unanimously approved that the Newsletter should be revived and that copies be requested from members of the Conference.

The status of the Newsletter is such as follows. In 1951 the plan for publication was based on the idea that certain permanent publications would assure from the temporary Newsletter. At that time, demand was great enough to warrant planning the release of back numbers of the Newsletter and certain of these were mimeographed so that there is on hand now about fifty copies each of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6 of Vol. I, and Nos. 1 and 4 of Vol. II. Since 1945, I have been giving freely these numbers to anyone asking for them. At Knoxville it was agreed that these back issues may be had for $2 until the supply is exhausted. No attempt will be made to release the now depleted numbers. Numbers will not be denned for current and immediate future numbers as there is some cash in the till. Presently, postage is the most expensive operating item. New members will be charged $1 unless they are recent purchasers of the back issues. The cost will thus be more equally distributed.

Now that the Ceramic Depository of the Eastern U. S. has undertaken to publish established pottery types, it is hoped that this may be the one-looked-forward-to permanent publication. It does not, however, mean that the purpose served by the Newsletter has been preempted. It is believed that there is still a need for a medium to disseminate recent data or to ask for comparative information. The editor has included in this number a short article of this nature; timely, in that the Eighth Conference at Gainesville will be primarily concerned with chipped-flint typology and fitting in that I need every bit of information that can be had about these artifacts. In calling for similar material for the next Newsletter or for new types in pottery or other media, it seems that much more may be accomplished if each member will undertake the production of his article, sending the finished material to the editor. For example, the announcements of the Gainesville meeting were mimeographed in 200 copies and the copies sent to me. If a member has an article prepared in this way and sends 200 unnumbered, unnumbered copies of each page to me, they may be immediately inserted into a Newsletter. The article I have prepared on the Jackson Flint Industry may serve as a model for format but style may be as desired. I had 200 copies of the
drawings of the flints made at a cost of $4.57. Six hundred sheets of
mimeo paper and three stencils ran the total cost of the article to about
$6. If any member wishes to publish a new pottery type or something calling
for an illustration and cannot get the work done locally, I will undertake
to assure that it is done, at about $4.50 for 200 copies of a full page line-
drawing illustration. A full-page half-tone costs about $7.50 for the cut
alone as compared to $1.50 for a line drawing. Thus the cost of a full page
half-tone and 200 copies plus paper and labor is about $10. The plate illus-
trating the Jakesome flint types was very simple to prepare and a word about
it may aid others in preparing drawings of pottery or flint. The original
negative was a 35 mm. shot that was blown up to an 8 x 10 matt-surface print
(or an unferrotyped glossy print). The print was greatly underexposed so
that only a faint outline of the principal features of the artifacts remained.
With the actual specimens in hand and a normal print of the negative for com-
parison and guide, the details and outlines were drawn with India ink. The
remaining traces of the photograph may be bleached entirely away leaving only
a black line drawing on a white background but if the print is light enough,
this last step is not necessary. In the accompanying illustration, only a
line-cut was ordered but the lithographers thought the delicate shading of
the photograph was desired so they made a half-tone, hence, the illustration
shows shading which will not appear in line cuts. I believe that an illus-
tration of this kind shows much more than a simple half-tone photograph of
the flints would show. Also it is a method by which an untalented author can
turn out a reasonably accurate depiction of the material.

It has been a matter of some embarrassment to the editor that some of
the first numbers of the Newsletter render appropriate acknowledgment of
authorship difficult. This need not occur again. Despite the fact that the
Newsletter is a mimeographed publication it is going to be used expectantly
as a reference, hence, it is most appropriate that authorship be designated.
The Newsletter will no longer serve as a simple gossip sheet; paper costs
too much. Copy of any appropriate material is requested. Length of article
need be controlled by the Author's purse only.
The Sixth Conference was held at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, September 1-5, 1941. Despite a lapse of ten years since that meeting, it seems a fitting and still timely gesture to report upon some of its highlights and some of its results. It would be unthinkable indeed for the editor to be so remiss as to fail to mention the birth of the Hazzard Cult and to deplore more recent efforts to sanctify the old bird; however, it may be the better part of discretion to avoid this subject. One-sentence summaries of the papers presented are given below.

The Sixth Conference had as objectives the reporting upon progress in the Southeast in four fields, viz., Early Horizons, Hopewellian Phase, Middle Mississippi Pottery, and Protohistoric Horizons.

Early Horizons

Charles H. Fairbanks—Stallings Island Focus defined and compared with Kentucky Archaic and New York Laurentian.

James C. Greenacre—Burial customs of the Kentucky Archaic.

Henry A. Carey—Description of Indian Knoll Site.

William G. Haag—Typology as the criteria for relating the Parrish Site to early western artifacts.

Hopewellian

Harold V. Anderson—Summary of 28 mounds and their traits that may be relegated to the Copena Aspect.

John B. Elliott—The Robbins mound, an Adena site.

Glenn A. Black—Hopewellian represented in varying degrees of complexity in Kanakee Valley, St. Joseph—Wabash—White rivers, and in Ohio valley.

Thorne Deuel—Hopewellian in Illinois complicated by great variation in sites assigned to that aspect.

Harry A. Tourtellot—Report on the McQuequodale site.

Steve R. Wimberly—Only pottery conclusively demonstrated to be associated with Copena sites is one elbow pipe of pottery from lg63 site.

Protohistoric Horizons

J. Joe Finkelstein—The succession of ethnic groups in E. Tennessee.

Carl F. Miller—De Soto’s travels through Alabama.

Charles H. Fairbanks—Culture history of the Lanier Aspect.

William G. Haag—Excavation of a supposed Shawnee historic site.
SEVENTH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Seventh conference met at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, October 13-14, 1950. T. H. N. Lewis, Chairman of the host department, opened the meeting. Madeline Kneberg served as Secretary. James B. Griffin assumed the chair to hear reports of current work by various organizations. The following notes are condensed from the minutes of the meeting received from Kneberg.

John Goggia, University of Florida. Reports three sites investigated: 1) Spring Run site, 10 miles NW of Gainesville, dated 1850 AD, showing Spanish pottery and an aboriginal late limescope-tempered pottery; 2) site 10 miles N. of St. Johns River dated 1765-81, a trading post for Seminoles showing English trade material; and 3) a mission period site dated 1660.

Hale Smith, Florida State University. A temple mound on Lake Lafayette with ball court and Leon-Jefferson Complicated Stamped pottery.

William Sears, University of Georgia. A burial mound at Kolomoki.

Joseph Caldwell, Smithsonian Institution. Six cultural horizons defined in the Allatoona Reservoir: 1) Kollogg, fabric-marked pottery; 2) Cartersville, simple stamped and check stamped with tetrapods; 3) Woodstock, complicated-stamped pottery, palisades, corn; 4) Etowah, temple mounds; 5) Savannah, filiform cross complicated-stamped pottery; 6) Lamar, continuing into historic Creek times. Whatever Cherokee is, it is not in the Lamar tradition.

Joffre Coo, University of North Carolina. 1) Savannah-Irwin sites; 2) Twelve-foot deep site on Yadkin, lower ten feet nonpottery, top ten feet with Irwin, Daptford, cordmarked, and fabric-marked pottery types, list type associated with large triangular projectile points. Below the pottery level are successively, large stemmed points, small stemmed points associated with atlatl weights, and in lowest two feet of sand are Lake Mohave type points, all waterfowl.

William Han, University of Mississippi. 1) Bramlett Site, near campus, a Mulberry Creek Cordmarked village; 2) Juketown site (reported upon in this Newsletter).

John Cottier, National Park Service. The Gordon Site, on Coles Creek, near Natchez, Mississippi. Includes nearly all pottery types of the Lower Valley and probably dates from Pleistocene period.

Robert Stephenson, Smithsonian Institution. In Whitney Reservoir, Texas, 1) 7 rock shelters of Edwards Plateau period; 2) villages sites characterized by ceronomial pits 90 feet in diameter and ten or more feet deep. The pottery is 50-60% shell tempered, plain surface; remainder is grit tempered such as Caddo incised, engraved and fingernail punctated types.

Glenn Black, Angel Mounds. The Mann Site, in SW Indiana, one and one-half mile long, Woodland, Middle Mississippi, and Hopewellian cultural materials plus some complicated-stamped ware that resembles Swift Creek designs.
James Griffin, University of Michigan. Lower Illinois and adjacent Mississippi River Valley survey spent summer of 1950 at Cahokia environs noting at least 200 truncated pyramidal mounds and numerous villages and burial mounds. Sequence seems to be 1) Channel J (Pisgah); 2) Poverty Point-like; 3) Bower-Like, plus mounded pottery; 4) Typical techniques; 5) Strong corrugating with Illinois Valley Hopewell; 6) Check-stamped; 7) Several different kinds of Middle Mississippi. Some late Woodland pottery undoubtedly survived along with Early Mississippi—it began to show extr handles.

Pottery type chronology

The remainder of the meeting was devoted to building up a comparative chart of the succession of pottery types in various portions of the Southeast. Reference to the following chart will make the following notes on the types understandable. At the close of the Knoxville meeting Lewis and Kneberg prepared a tentative chart and mailed it to all members attending that meeting. Only Fairbanks responded with some further notations and the appropriate changes have been made. It is readily understood that this chart will be subject to constant change.

Simple Stamped types.

Deptford and Mossey Oak Simple stamped types are typical of wares or groups of related wares. In the Deptford grouping was combined Cartersville SS from N. Georgia.

Painteville Simple Stamped from Adena of E. Kentucky, Turner Site in Ohio, and Maysville in 38 Indiana may be equated with Mossey Oak and the former name dropped. Bluff Creek Simple Stamped shows some techniques of manufacture as Mossey Oak, hence, valid to assume it is an aerial equivalent. Bluff Creek, Mossey Oak, and Deptford are representatives of a widespread, genetically and generically related, complex. Two apparently late types, Celt Simple Stamped and an unnamed Overhill Cherokee type resemble the ware characteristics of Lunar Complicated Stamped.

Check Stamped types.

Gulf and Florida types will be reorganized. Deptford-like material will certainly be a new type. Biscayne SS is supernumerary by equivalent type, St. Johns SS; Ponchartrain SS may be Wakulla working around through Gulf into Lower Mississippi drainage.

Woodstock SS is coeval with Mason Plateau; Fee Dee SS is a clay-tempered type related to Wilmington Heavy Ford Sandstone.

Wright SS, distinguished by tetrapods and a preponderance of folded rims, must go back into Hopewillahx Horizons but tentative in placement. Check stamped sherds occur at Sip and at Turner but are rare. The clay-tempered SS type Wheeler SS is approximately the same in sites in Northern Mississippi, S. Alabama, S. Mississippi, and N. Tennessee. It may have some shape differences that will prove distributionally significant, but by and large it is post-Hopewell and pre-Mississippi.
Complicated Stamped types.

Swift Creek Comp. St. from late sites such as Kiwaki becomes, in that part, Kielmold Comp. St. Swift Creek If will eventually become several types of which Brantone Hill is one variant. Swift Creek as a type name will survive in Swift Creek I horizon types only.

Etowah and Savannah Comp. St. lumped together in type description but are distinct in the Clark Hill area.

Mann Complicated Stamped is name given to material from SW Indiana unlike any of the known types although the design is reminiscent of Swift Creek Comp. St.

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Dr. George Schweitzer of the University of Tennessee Department of Chemistry and of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies spoke to the Conference dinner meeting on "Carbon 14 Dating."

At the concluding business session the invitation of John Goggin that the Eighth Archaeological Conference meet in Gainesville was accepted. Goggin was elected Chairman, and he has appointed John Griffin Secretary. William Haag was requested to continue as Editor of the Newsletter, and members were urged to submit material for circulation in the Newsletter.

Editor's Note: The somewhat-delayed appearance of the Newsletter is because I had to write the last-minute note on the Jailtown Site, no other material having been received. (GJH)
The Jaktown site is located about four miles north of the town of Belzoni, in Humphreys County, Mississippi. It consists of several large truncated pyramidal mounds, a group of low conical earth mounds, and an extensive midden which attains a depth of ten or more feet in certain portions of the site. The site was surface collected by J. B. Griffen in 1941 and test-pitted by Phil Phillips in 1942. In the bottom three feet or so of the two major tests Phillips noted the virtual absence of pottery and a large number of baked clay objects. The report of these findings will appear in the final report of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Survey. The Jaktown site is designated 20-O-3 in the Survey system. It is held in the University of Mississippi survey.

In May 1950 while returning from an investigation of mastodon remains in Wilkinson County, I learned that the Mississippi Highway Department was excavating a large borrow pit at Jaktown. Since the site was unknown to me, a visit was made there. The edge of the borrow pit paralleled closely one of the temple mounds and a very revealing midden profile was exposed beneath the mound to a depth of about nine feet. During the summer of 1950 several trips were made to the site, as the borrow pit increased in size and depth.

As an outgrowth of the Lower Alluvial Valley Survey, Ford and Phillips sought a site that would give some stratigraphic demonstration of the sequence of pottery types in their introduction in the Valley. After seeing the Jaktown site borrow pit, Phillips decided to dig there and with Ford and Warren Fawi an excavation was undertaken from March through May of 1951. I lent them encouragement as could be done at no cost. These excavations were primarily concerned with the deep midden deposits and their relations to the natural loess upon which they were first laid. Subsequent study by Ford has demonstrated the natural loess to have been laid down by the Choctaw River. One of the small, low, earth mounds was excavated. A report of these findings will be an ARH bulletin by Ford, Phillips, & Yang.

The low earth mounds, seven in number, are about 1000 feet removed from the borrow pit and their very existence was not fully realized until the cotton crop was gone and the land prepared by fall plowing. I first examined these low mounds in November 1950 at a time when the ground was thoroughly washed by the fall rains. The mounds are quite obviously artificial since they are constructed of a foreign, backswamp, soil much lighter in color than the Delta silt; they are easily discerned in aerial photographs of the area. The surface in the vicinity was remarkable in another way in that it was liberally dotted with thousands of small flint fragments. Upon close examination, it was revealed that most of these fragments were flakes or thin bladelets. Two major types of artifacts are represented—1) a prepped or painted tool for which the name perforator or drill or burin are not justified; and 2) a microblade ranging in size from about 20 mm. to 50 mm. The latter implement is produced by a single blow upon the striking platform of a core. Numerous cores or nuclci are to be found. Nothing else of significance seems to occur with these two microlithic artifact types: some projectile points, simple flake scrapers, steatite vessel fragments, eight small potsherds (yet near the large mounds sherds abound), some sandstone "raw", and rarely some fragments of Poverty Point objects. An hour of collecting the first day produced many hundreds of examples of the microflints.
The accompanying illustration depicted the range of variation within the two major microlithic tools found at the site. C, E, F, and G are microliths. All specimens illustrated are secondarily chipped on one side only; the reverse side is a smooth, conchoidal fracture surface. No specimen from the entire collection shows secondary chipping or retouching of any kind except on one face of the flake. Microliths have a maximum thickness of 3 mm, but this thickness would be predetermined by the thickness of the bladelet as removed from the core. Nonetheless, it seems that a remarkable control was exercised by the makers of these artifacts as these are quite typical of many hundreds. A and B are retouched completely around the margin; D almost around the margin. B measures 20 mm, long, 3 thick, and 3½ wide. The retouching on the ends of B, F, and G may in part be a result of usage, but the chipping appears to be very finely and intentionally done.

It is a "lunate" scraper; it is not unique but one of more than one hundred. The chipping about these countries is very fine.

The most common artifact is illustrated I to G. As stated above, none of these specimens has been chipped except from one side of the flake. These objects are made from flakes removed from a pebble core. I, J, K, L, and G are chipped completely around the margin. This, I think, precludes any possibility that these are remnants of larger tools, such as what are often called "gravers" like those from the Purvis site in Kentucky. These objects give every appearance of being complete tools within themselves.

The "flint" utilized in the production of these artifacts is fairly uniformly a yellowish or a deep red Jasper. There is no local hard rock of any kind in the Mississippi Delta region but pebbles of chert could have been obtained as close as ten miles to the eastward from the Tortiggy gravels exposed by streams entering the Delta or carried in by these streams from more remote localities.

Despite having sent samples of these flint types to several students of early horizons, only at the type site of Poverty Point has similar material been found. Clarence Webb has literally thousands of identical specimens from that Louisiana site. A trip to Poverty Point this Spring resulted in finding many hundreds. One gets the impression that the objects were made by the same artisans. Although these artifacts are very small, they are not so small or crudely made as to be overlooked in a typical flint assemblage from the same area; this I have repeatedly tested on nearby and remote sites with a lot of flint chips on the surface. Nothing has similar artifacts appeared.

These tools are not like any objects from either Linderdale or the Greer River Archaic, nor is it similar to anything in the Purvis site assemblage, all of which material I have handled repeatedly. There does not appear to be anything like them in Laurentian or other Eastern Archaic manifestations. I thought that the smaller objects from northeastern Oklahoma illustrated in Figs. 7, K, and G, H by Baer's are identical, but he has examined some of the Jokotum specimens and pronounces them different: his Orak specimens are all brought to a point by chipping on both sides. Siddings' things the flakes are generally similar to henbigh but not the "performers". Norvisus says he has seen similar artifacts in many places in Europe. It seems obvious that some of the microliths are like those found in Algeria by Pond; and so on. All of which is very interesting but practically without value other than speculative interest. The fact remains that these seem to
be no widespread occurrence of these artifacts in America except in a limited area of the Lower Mississippi River valley. (Poverty Point plantation is about 80 airline miles west of the Juke town site).

The purpose of this paper is to gain assistance in determining the distribution both aerially and temporally of these artifacts. At Juke town there is fair evidence that the time of their occurrence is early, perhaps 1500 B.C. or earlier but it is not clear-cut. They certainly do not occur on late sites, i.e., pottery-bearing sites. Those found in the midden near the borrow pit were localized in the lower few feet but an occasional one is found on the surface. None was found in the digging of the low earth mound.

Undue emphasis upon typology may distort occasionally a distributional problem, but the uniqueness of these microliths seems to justify their use for denoting relationships. Also it seems inevitable that these flint types occur elsewhere than the Lower Mississippi Valley.

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