

SEAC

newsletter

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FROM THE EDITOR: During the past two years Hester Davis has been editing the Newsletter for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference (as well as Current Research in the Southeast for American Antiquity), but due to increased work in Arkansas has been forced to resign. Ordinarily the Newsletter containing reports of summer activities would have been prepared and distributed to members before the Southeastern Conference in November, but due to the change-over in Editors, the requests for information were sent out late in October and were not returned until after the conference. The following reports were submitted, and by no means cover all of the summer activities. Anyone wishing to report on work during the summer of 1968 please do so for the next Newsletter (hopefully to be distributed in June of 1969). Current research information will not be due again until October 15, 1969.

The proceedings of the 24th Southeastern Archaeological Conference held in Macon in 1967 have not been issued because the various group chairmen (with the exception of two) have not sent in their reports. As soon as these reports are received the proceedings of that meeting, as well as those of the 25th Conference held in Knoxville, will be published.

A suggestion was made at the recent meeting in Knoxville that a list of members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference should be published in the next Newsletter. A list is herewith attached. If your address has changed or is incorrect in any way please notify the Editor/Treasurer immediately.

Also attached to this Newsletter is a 1969 dues notice. There is still one more publication (Bulletin 8- Proceedings of the 24th Conference) and possibly two which will be sent to members who have paid their 1968 dues, but to save postage in mailing a separate dues notice for 1969 it is included now.

The 26th Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held in Macon, Georgia, at Ocmulgee National Monument, in November 1969, with John Griffin serving as chairman. The 1970 meeting will probably be held in Tallahassee, Florida.

Bettye J. Broyles
Editor/Treasurer, SEAC

3459

ALABAMA

The eight month exploration of the Hickory Bend Site (Mt 56) east of Montgomery on the Tallapoosa River was completed. This multiple component site yielded much information on Early through Late Woodland. Twenty-seven burials were found, and a portion of a stockaded fortification which surrounded the village during the Hope Hull Phase (Middle Woodland).

The summer months were spent excavating a shell midden of Early Woodland provenience at the Davis Valley Ranch Site on the Alabama River. Two levels were exposed, the earliest of which was covered by a nearly sterile sand layer. This in turn was covered by the shell dump of a larger campsite. The data relates to the Calloway (earlier) and Dead River Phases.

The recent discovery of an impressive steatite quarry in Tallapoosa County resulted in the recovery of four types of quarrying tools and much information relating to workshop methods and techniques used in processing bowl cores during their extraction from the bedrock. A nearby site, as yet unexcavated, may have been contemporaneous with the quarry.

David W. Chase
Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts

Field work in University of Alabama archaeological investigations was conducted in four areas:

Claiborne: During the latter part of the summer, National Park Service archaeological salvage work was completed in the proposed Claiborne Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Alabama River. Jerry J. Nielsen, a graduate anthropology student at the University of Alabama conducted the field work. Three sites were investigated which yielded a range of artifacts assignable to the Archaic, Woodland, or Mississippian stages.

Franklin County: The 10th annual field session under the sponsorship of the Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. was conducted in north Alabama's Franklin County. Two bluff shelters, with records of long occupation going back to the Dalton Phase, were excavated. Read Stowe served as field supervisor.

Fort Conde: For the past 17 months the University of Alabama has conducted archaeological (highway salvage) investigations at the site of the 16th century French Fort Conde in Mobile, Alabama. Field supervisor has been Donald Harris, a graduate student from the University of Florida with a strong background in Historic Archaeology. Excavations to date have uncovered the remaining stone and mortar foundation of the fort's southwest bastion and adjoining sections of the south and west curtain walls, adjacent casements along the south curtain wall, a section of the soldier's barracks lying parallel to the west wall, and one of the original fort wells near the mouth of the southwest bastion. Numerous artifacts representative of the British, Spanish, and early American occupations of the fort have been recovered from the well's interior, although artifacts assignable to the French period of occupation have been relatively rare. Excavations are still in progress and are being directed at the uncovering of the fort's interior, its associated structures and a second well whose location has been previously determined.

Bear Creek Watershed: During this reporting period, ten sites within the proposed reservoir area of the Lower Big Bear Creek in northwest Alabama, were investigated under field supervisor Boyce Driskell. The sites ranged from early Archaic to Late Mississippian. Several of the sites were confined to surface material as the end result of years of erosion. However, several of the sites were multicomponent with good stratigraphic control. The schedule for the closing of the dam is January 1, 1969.

David L. DeJarnette
University of Alabama

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Archeological Survey began its second year of operation on July 1st, with seven full time archeologists in the State, plus a Director, State Archeologist, Editor, Registrar, and Photographer at the Coordinating Office in Fayetteville. One Survey Archeologist is stationed at each of the seven State colleges or universities (excluding the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville where the Coordinating Office is located), which provides adequate coverage for the State. During the summer, several field projects were undertaken:

Dumond Site: The six week field school at the University of Arkansas, in cooperation with the Survey, excavated at the Dumond Site in eastern Arkansas. An additional four weeks were spent at the site with a hired crew. The result was that all or part of four house mounds were excavated and three patterns revealed. The site contained over 60 house mounds and one large temple mound. Two of the mounds excavated had only Baytown pottery, the patterns of both houses being round with a central fire pit and four support posts around the fire area. The third pattern was rectangular, and the pottery was shell-tempered. Both radio-carbon and archeomagnetic samples have been taken from the fire hearths. It is not possible to state as yet whether the site was a transitional one between Baytown and Mississippian, or whether there were two distinct occupations.

DeQueen and Ozark Reservoirs: Tests were carried out in two reservoirs by the University of Arkansas in cooperation with the National Park Service. Two weeks were spent testing two unrewarding sites in DeQueen Reservoir, southwest Arkansas; four weeks were spent at the Spanish Patch Site, in Ozark Reservoir, west central Arkansas. The latter is an early ceramic site in the Arkansas River Valley, of which it is hoped that village, mound, and garden areas can be defined.

Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge: Dan Morse of the Survey, tested three sites which will be effected by a Corps of Engineer levee project in Big Lake National Wildlife Refuge, situated in extreme northeast Arkansas. All three seem to be on a transitional Woodland-Mississippian time level, but one, the Zebec Site, has tremendous potential for stratigraphic separation of these occupations.

Hester Davis
Arkansas State Archeologist

FLORIDA

In the spring of 1968, the Florida State Museum conducted salvage excavations at the Sunday Bluff Site under a contract with the National Park Service. The site is to be inundated by waters of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal now under construction. Excavation was by three inch levels, and a four component site was revealed. Archaic stemmed points were found in sand below a very late Orange Period shell midden. The Orange Incised sherds in the shell midden consisted only of simple motifs. This seems to be the first isolation of the final phase of Orange ceramics. Norwood pottery was also present. Above the midden, pottery of the Florida Transitional Period (St. Johns Plain and Incised) was found, plus some limestone tempered sherds. The highest levels produced "Deptford Plain" and Deptford Cross Stamped, as well as one or two complicated stamped sherds. Tetrapods were not present. This appears to be the earliest evidence in Florida of evolving Deptford ceramics.

A few sherds in upper parts of the Orange midden support the theory that St. Johns ceramics started before the end of the time when fiber tempered pottery was made. Combined with other data, a pre-1000 B.C. date may be suggested. The presence of limestone tempering in Florida at a pre-Deptford time period was also documented. A formal report of this work is now being written.

Ripley P. Bullen
Florida State Museum

GEORGIA

The Georgia Historical Commission's Department of Historical Archaeology conducted excavations during the summer at the Traveler's Rest Historical Site, Toccoa (Fig. 1). The site had been used as a wayside inn for traveler's on the King's Highway since the 1830's. Since the original land grant of the property had gone to Major Jesse Walton, it was assumed that he had built part of the main house, ca. 1785-89. However, one of the main objectives of the excavation was to date the various periods of construction of the main house as well as to find the various outbuildings.

The fieldstone foundations (Fig. 2) of the smokehouse were uncovered, revealing two floor levels, the earliest suggesting occupation no earlier than 1830. The standing brick "loomhouse" was also investigated, likewise revealing multiple dirt floor levels, a small storage pit in one corner, and the remains of a wooden step. The artifacts and the architecture suggested that this building probably was used as the dairy as early as the 1820's.

The entire undersurface of the main house was excavated in the hopes of finding any indications of previous occupation and hopefully stratified dating material. This operation proved quite successful. A worn path was found leading from what we had suspected was an earlier basement kitchen toward the earliest end of the main house and what were the remains of an earlier abandoned structure appeared under and just south of the earliest section of the main building. This feature was roughly rectangular in shape, outlined by an erosion line along the north side, and contained a fire area next to what was probably the robbed slot of a hearth foundation, a series of small post holes to the south (outside the existing structure) and a square storage pit under the south parlor and hearth foundation of the existing main house. This earlier structure had been razed and



FIGURE 1- Traveler's Rest Historical Site, Toccoa, Georgia.

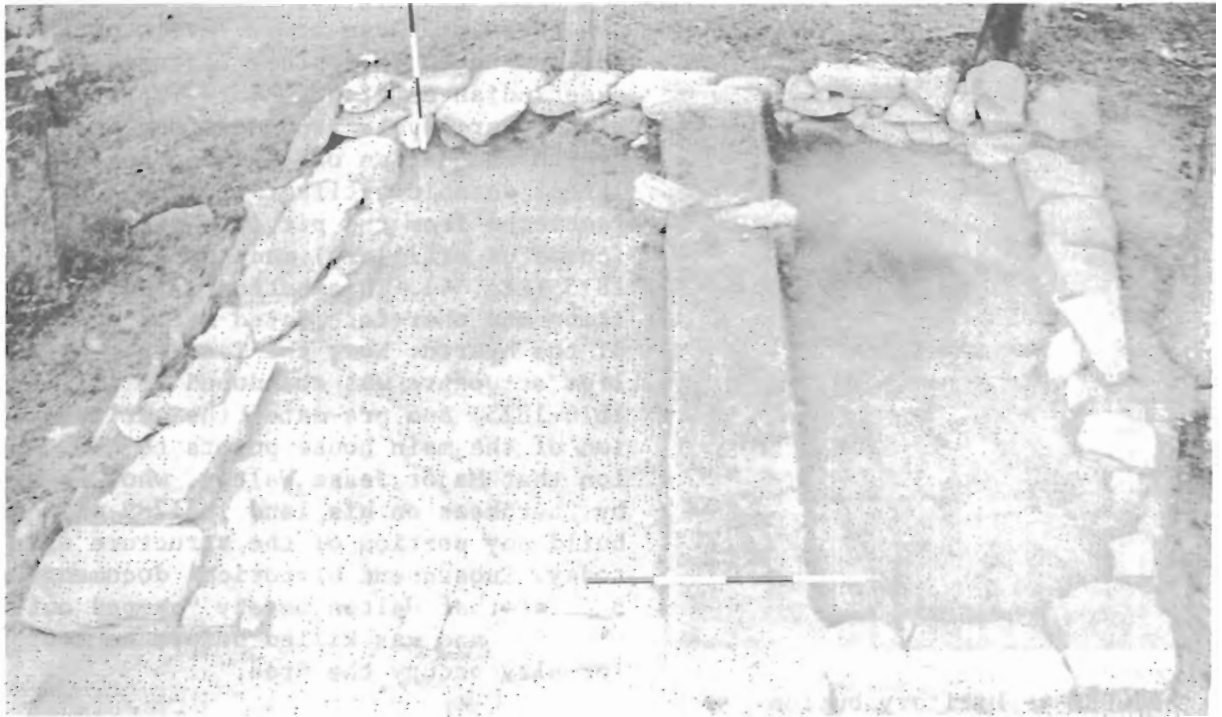


FIGURE 2. Fieldstone foundations of smokehouse at Traveler's Rest Historical Site.



FIGURE 3- Pit at Traveler's Rest Historical Site.

the storage pit section filled in, probably in order to construct the main house above. Fortunately, the pit had been left undisturbed since backfilling, therefore the stratigraphy (relatively speaking) was easy to see (Fig. 3). Below a shallow level of modern dust, the pit contained a layer of debris and burned rock, obviously from an earlier chimney, and below that a layer of dark soil flecked with ash. Both of these lower levels contained

early nineteenth century historic and Cherokee Indian artifacts; more importantly, both lower levels ran under the present rock hearth foundation of the main house. The latest datable artifact from the collection recovered from the pit is a military button (corps of artillery) made no earlier than 1815 (Fig. 4). This button dated the deposition and therefore dated the construction of the hearth. Now, the fact that this earlier structure was abandoned so late (ca. 1816-1825) and pre-dated the earliest section of the main house points to the conclusion that Major Jesse Walton, who was killed by Cherokees on his land in 1789, did not build any portion of the structure existant today. Subsequent historical documents also suggest that Walton merely "camped out" at the site and was killed before he could formally occupy the area.



FIGURE 4- Military button from Traveler's Rest Historical Site.

Traveler's Rest Historical Site is presently undergoing further architectural study and renovation by the Georgia Historical Commission.

William M. Kelso
Georgia Historical Commission

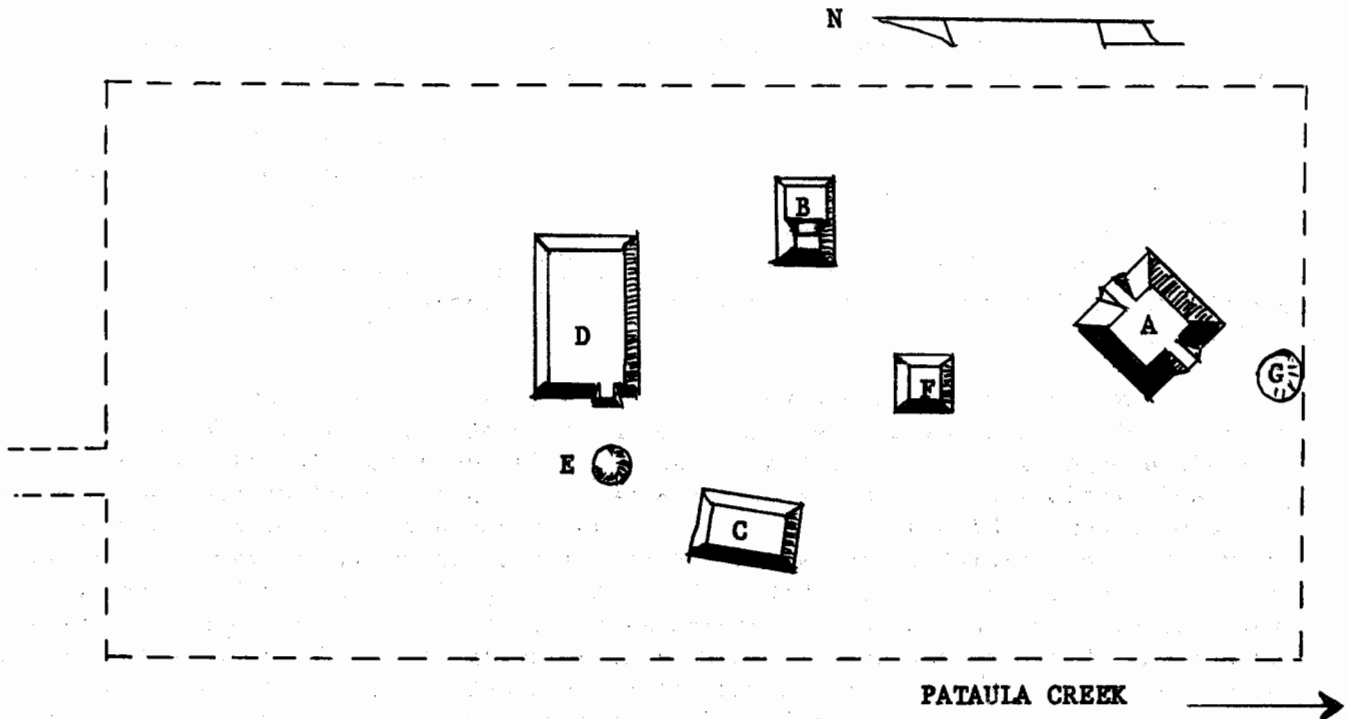
The Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts continued its research in the lower Chattahoochee River valley under a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

May and part of June were spent in the excavation of a Confederate gun emplacement in Fort Gaines, Georgia. The emplacement was a naval defense complex installed by engineers of the Confederacy in 1863 for protection of the upper navigable regions of the Chattahoochee River from Union ironclads and gunboats. One gun emplacement, which still had the original cannon barrel mounted on a monument within it, was completely excavated and stabilized for reconstruction. The cannon is a 32-pounder seacoast gun, M1841. The uncovering of a semicircular track and pivot post hole in the base of the emplacement indicates that this cannon was mounted on a front pintle wooden barbette carriage. An access trench leading to the gun emplacement was excavated until it ran under a presently existing building, which is probably built over the original powder magazine. Another similar emplacement was partially excavated. Although the emplacement was never used in actual combat, it was apparently occupied by Union soldiers at the end of the war since two caliber .56 Spencer rifle cartridges were uncovered in the course of the excavation.

Parts of June and July were spent clearing and more extensively mapping the Rood Mounds Site, a large multiple mound ceremonial center located on the edge of the Walter F. George Reservoir. This closer inspection revealed two large moats surrounding the land side of the site, a possible earth lodge mound, and a very deliberate patterning to the orientation and distribution of the nine mounds on the site. The mound which is largest in surface area is located in the center of the site with its corners oriented toward geographic North, South, East, and West. At distances of approximately four hundred feet from each of these corners are four additional mounds forming another, larger square with its corners toward the North, South, East, and West. The remaining four mounds do not fit exactly into this pattern.

From the middle of July through November 1st, excavations have been conducted at the Singer Moyer Archaeological Site in Stewart County, Georgia (see map on next page). This large multiple mound ceremonial center has been donated to the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts by its owners for archaeological investigation and possible development as a park. The site contains seven mounds. Five of these are pyramidal, flat-topped mounds ranging in height from approximately five feet to over forty feet. The remaining two mounds are low and dome shaped.

One of the dome shaped mounds has been the primary object of investigation during the fall. Excavation of this mound revealed a square "earth lodge", 26 feet in diameter, with standing daub walls and a prepared baked clay floor. An altar was encountered on the west side of the structure, but no prepared fire basin was found. Small refuse pits containing primarily charred food plant remains were found to be intruded through the floor of the structure. Preliminary examination of pottery from this structure and the site indicate that it is probably transitional between the Rood Focus and Bull Creek Focus ceramic assemblages.



SINGER-MOYE MOUND SITE, STEWART COUNTY, GEORGIA

Frank T. Schnell
Columbus Museum of Arts and
Crafts

KENTUCKY

A survey in the highway right-of-ways of two proposed interstate routes was conducted during the summer. This research was funded by the Federal and State governments under the first cooperative agreement for highway salvage negotiated within the Commonwealth of Kentucky. An estimated 190 miles of highway was available for survey, but only sixty miles evenly divided between Interstate 275 and Interstate 24 were selected. A report on this work has been submitted to the Kentucky Academy of Science for publication in the Transactions.

Joseph E. Granger
University of Louisville

Under a river basin salvage contract with the National Park Service, the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology undertook six weeks of excavation during the summer. The field season was spent in the proposed Cave Run Reservoir on the Licking River in northwestern Kentucky. Excavation was hampered by heavy rain, however, two sites were tested.

The Roberts Site (BH 17), a Fort Ancient camp, is located at the edge of the mountains and is significant for the interpretation of the late prehistoric occupation in eastern Kentucky because of its location. The reservoir will flood the first stretch of broad bottomland suitable for cultivation as the river leaves the mountains. An intensive Fort Ancient occupation was anticipated in this area since the Licking should have provided one of the major routes of entry into the

mountain. The Roberts Site is the largest of the Fort Ancient sites in the valley and consists of dispersed concentrations of occupational debris along the terrace, which suggests family encampment or seasonal use of the bottomland. Small structures of pole construction which have been uncovered suggest some type of storage structure rather than dwellings. Pottery at the Roberts Site is distinctive from most of the Fort Ancient ceramics along the Ohio River in that it has a mixed fine shell, quartz, and sandstone temper. The presence of earlier components is recognized from the Archaic and Woodland projectile point types found on the surface. The extent of these earlier components will be explored in the future.

Testing of the Zilpo Site (BH37) indicated a large and relatively rich site primarily occupied in the late Archaic Period. Ceramics were scarce and limited to the plow zone, and have been identified as Johnson Plain. The spot was excavated in arbitrary levels with some stratigraphic distinction of projectile point styles. A short, broad expanding stem point with narrow sloping shoulders was located in the lower level. This has been tentatively identified as the type termed Cave Run Stemmed. A contracting stemmed point form with narrow sloping shoulders is termed the Cogswell Stemmed type and was found in the plow zone. This form was also used for larger crudely chipped tools which have battered edges and are considered knife forms. It is hoped that structures can be found with further excavation.

Martha A. Rolingson
University of Kentucky

Initial work during 1968 by Western Kentucky University was focused on an intensive survey of portions of the Barren River near Boling Green, Kentucky. Limited excavations were conducted on a Woodland site by students enrolled in a Field Course in Archaeology.

Jack M. Schock
Western Kentucky University

LOUISIANA

On October 29th the Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, initiated highway salvage excavations at site 16MA18 situated in the right-of-way of Interstate 20 near Tendam, Louisiana, and along the Texas River in Madison Parish, northeastern Louisiana. The project is a cooperative venture between the University, the Louisiana Department of Highways, and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. Investigations, which will continue for four months, are under the direction of Robert W. Neuman, with George W. Percy III (Tulane University) as field supervisor. Site 16MA 18 consists of a pyramidal, earthen structure whose basal dimensions measure 150 feet by 250 feet, with a maximum height of ten feet. Preliminary testing has yielded pottery suggesting that the tumulus was built during the Plaquemine Period.

Robert W. Neuman and Mrs. Lanier A. Simmons (Associate, Louisiana Archaeological Survey) have completed, for publication, an annotated bibliography of Louisiana Indians.

Robert W. Neuman
Louisiana State University

MISSISSIPPI

Excavation of the Bonds Village Site (22Tu530), under the direction of John Connaway, field archaeologist for the Mississippi Archaeological Survey, was begun on May 6, 1968. This is a Late Woodland site situated near Dundee in Tunica County, Mississippi. The work was supported by a faculty research grant from the University of Mississippi and by private donations. It was sponsored by the North Delta Chapter, Mississippi Archaeological Association.



With the completion of excavations on November 1, a total of five house patterns, about sixty-five refuse pits, and fifteen burials had been uncovered.

The houses at the top of the accompanying photo were numbered 1 through 3 from right to left, and the lower ones numbered 4 and 5 from left to right. The dimensions of the house patterns averaged as follows:

- # 1- 26.1 X 21.4 feet;
- # 2- 27.5 X 22 feet;
- # 3- 26.3 X 18.6 feet;
- # 4- 14.4 X 16.2 feet;
- # 5- 14.1 X 14 feet.

The wall trenches were clearly visible in the surrounding sterile yellow sand. Except for a fired area inside house # 4 and # 5, little remained of house floors.

Most of the burials were extended or semi-flexed in pits with no grave goods. One bundle burial was found in an intrusive pit in the east walls of houses # 4 and # 5, and had a bowl and a

bone awl in association. A double burial consisted of two be-headed individuals each of which had several small barbed arrow points in the body cavity. The tips of two points were found imbedded in the pelvis of one of these burials.

Since this site is going to be leveled, it is hoped that a grant can be obtained for more work next summer.

John Connaway
Mississippi Archaeological
Survey

The second Summer Field School in Mississippi Archaeology, Mississippi State University once again combined with the Summer Field School, University of Mississippi, under the direction of Richard A. Marshall, M.S.U., and Thomas Koehler, U.M., with twenty-five students and three assistants, Sheila Landreth, U.M., William Hony and Gentry Yateman, M.S.U. Excavations were conducted at the Lyon's Bluff Site (220K1) in the northeast corner of Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

This site, the scene of last year's combined field schools, is a late Mississippian fortified town that appears to be contemporary with the Moundville Phase of central Alabama and later. The later component appears to be associated, in part with the Walls-Pecan complex of western Tennessee and northwestern Mississippi and contemporary complexes perhaps along the Alabama River, as well as to the north along the Tennessee River. Although local traditions indicates the site as belonging to the historic Chocchuma (one of the Choctaw groups) again no historic material was found.

Twenty-five burials were excavated, primarily semi-flexed and secondary bundle burials, with very few grave associations. Extensive faunal remains were excavated along with evidence of trash pits and post patterns, but no clear house pattern was delineated. Several large samples of charred corn and several beans were found, all of which have been forwarded to Hugh Cutler, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri. These samples will afford us with the second analysis of corn from the state of Mississippi.

The Mississippi State Legislature, at the request of the Mississippi Archaeological Association, appropriated \$20,000 for the 1968-1970 biennial. This money will be administered through the state department of Archives and History, Miss Charlotte Capers, Director. Richard A. Marshall, M.S.U., will supervise the program called the Mississippi Archaeological Survey. Two field workers will conduct the survey with primary attention being given to the Yazoo Basin area in which there is considerable land leveling and clearing taking place and in the Pearl River Basin where locks and dams are to be constructed to develop this region. Lesser areas will also receive attention.

Members of the Coahoma Chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association have supported and assisted John Connaway and Sam McGahey in an excavation at the Bond Village Site near Dundee, Mississippi. A number of rectangular wall trench houses with trash pits have been excavated. Association of Mississippian and Baytown pottery types have been mentioned and it is hoped that analysis of this material will provide some information on the spread of Mississippian culture in the north end of the Yazoo Basin.

Richard A. Marshall
Mississippi State University

MISSOURI

During the summer of 1968, a National Park Service Land Leveling Salvage archaeological program was continued for the third summer. Four sites were tested:

At Beckwith's Fort (23Mi-2), work was completed on a house begun last summer. This site is a large Mississippian walled and ditched fortified village. The house measured twenty-seven feet square and had a single row of wall trenches. There was a doorway on the ESE side.

The Harryette Site (23NM-269) had been partially leveled before work could begin. This site is apparently Middle Baytown. Seventeen burials were uncovered, giving us important data on burial patterns for this period.

An Early Baytown site (23NM-217), known as the Potato Patch Site, was also tested. This site may furnish information on Early Baytown ceramic changes.

A peripheral area of the Denton Mound Site (23Pm-549) was tested in three locations. Eleven burials and what appears to be a funeral house were excavated. This site appears to be Early Nodena Phase (Early Late Mississippian) and may show relationships to the earlier Pemiscot Bayou Phase in the area.

Ray Williams
University of Missouri

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina is now beginning a statewide archeological survey of both prehistoric and historic sites in the State. The excavations of sites in the Keowee Reservoir in cooperation with Duke Power Company are now completed and being written up by John D. Combs of the Institute staff.

In mid-November, the Institute began excavation of the Old English Colony of Charles Town on Albemarle Point in the environs of present Charleston. This is the original settlement of South Carolina and was occupied from 1670 to 1680. The work is being financed by the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission. Actual field work is under the direction of Stanley South and John Combs, who are operating two crews at the site for approximately a month. Mr. South has joined the Institute staff for this period.

Robert L. Stephenson
University of South Carolina

The excavation of Fort Prince George was completed in early summer just prior to the first flooding of the region. Three Cherokee sites were tested, and extensive work was done at what is thought to be the former town of Toxaway. A fourth location was excavated on the Eastatoe River by Joe Milligan that appears to be Deptford.

John D. Combs
University of South Carolina

TENNESSEE

The University of Tennessee conducted excavations at the Citico Site (40 Mr7) between April 9 and October 24. This work was done under contract with the National Park Service. The site is located in the lower valley of the Little Tennessee River and will be flooded upon completion of the Tellico Dam by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Water impounded by this dam will inundate portions of Blount, Loudon, and Monroe Counties, Tennessee.

The Citico Site is known as an 18th century Cherokee village. However, it was thought to be a multicomponent site. Excavations of an extensive area revealed evidence of a previous Dallas occupation. Burials, refuse pits and house floors located within a palisaded area are attributed to this Dallas occupation. A mound partially excavated by Cyrus Thomas was examined and ascertained to be of Dallas origin. Cherokee pits and burials intruded into the Dallas level. The preponderance of information obtained during our excavations pertained to the Dallas occupation, although some datable trade material with Cherokee associations was encountered.

J.B. Graham was field supervisor and was assisted by Carey Oakley. Principal investigator is Dr. Alfred K. Guthe. Laboratory analysis is currently being conducted.

Alfred K. Guthe
University of Tennessee

TEXAS

In August, Southern Methodist University and the Texas Archeological Salvage project carried out a survey of Caddo Lake in northwest Louisiana and East Texas. Eleven sites were investigated indicating occupations from Archaic through Caddoan Bossier phase. A preliminary observation is that many, if not all of the sites, are in fortuitous spatial relationship with the present lake stand -- bearing out a popular local legend that the lake is of extremely recent origin.

Jon L. Gibson
Southern Methodist University

VIRGINIA

Working with members of the Archeological Society of Virginia, the Virginia State Library has tested or salvaged eleven sites during the summer. Most were prehistoric sites, although one was a site of the historic Meherrin Indians, datable to about 1680. Other sites tested were:

- (1) The Clarke Site, Milton, North Carolina (Indian test)
- (2) The Arey Site, Danville, Virginia (Indian salvage)
- (3) The Mt. Airy Site, Westmoreland County, Virginia (Indian salvage)
- (4) The Donaldson Farm Site, Arlington County, Virginia (Indian test)
- (5) The Leatherwood Site, Henry County, Virginia (Indian salvage)
- (6) The Koehler Site, Henry County, Virginia (Indian salvage)
- (7) The Meador Site, Franklin County, Virginia (Indian test)
- (8) The American Tobacco Site, Chesterfield County, Virginia (Indian salvage)
- (9) The Second Church Site, Hampton, Virginia (Colonial test)
- (10) The Saunders Point Site, Prince George County, Maryland (Colonial salvage)
- (11) The Lipes Site, Botetourt County, Virginia (Colonial & Indian test)

Members of the Society assisted in prehistoric and historic sites excavations sponsored by other agencies, such as Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the College of William and Mary, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, the Fairfax County Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Urban Redevelopment Agency, Hampton, Virginia. Results of the foregoing work add to the rapidly accumulating data on Virginia prehistory and colonial history. Full reports will be published in the Quarterly Bulletin of the Society.

Howard A. MacCord, Sr.
Virginia State Library, Richmond

THE PICTURE THAT WAS TO APPEAR IN THIS SPACE HAS BEEN MISPLACED, AND RATHER THAN RUN THE ENTIRE PAGE AGAIN IT IS BEING OMITTED.

FIGURE 1- Top of Zone 24 at the St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia.

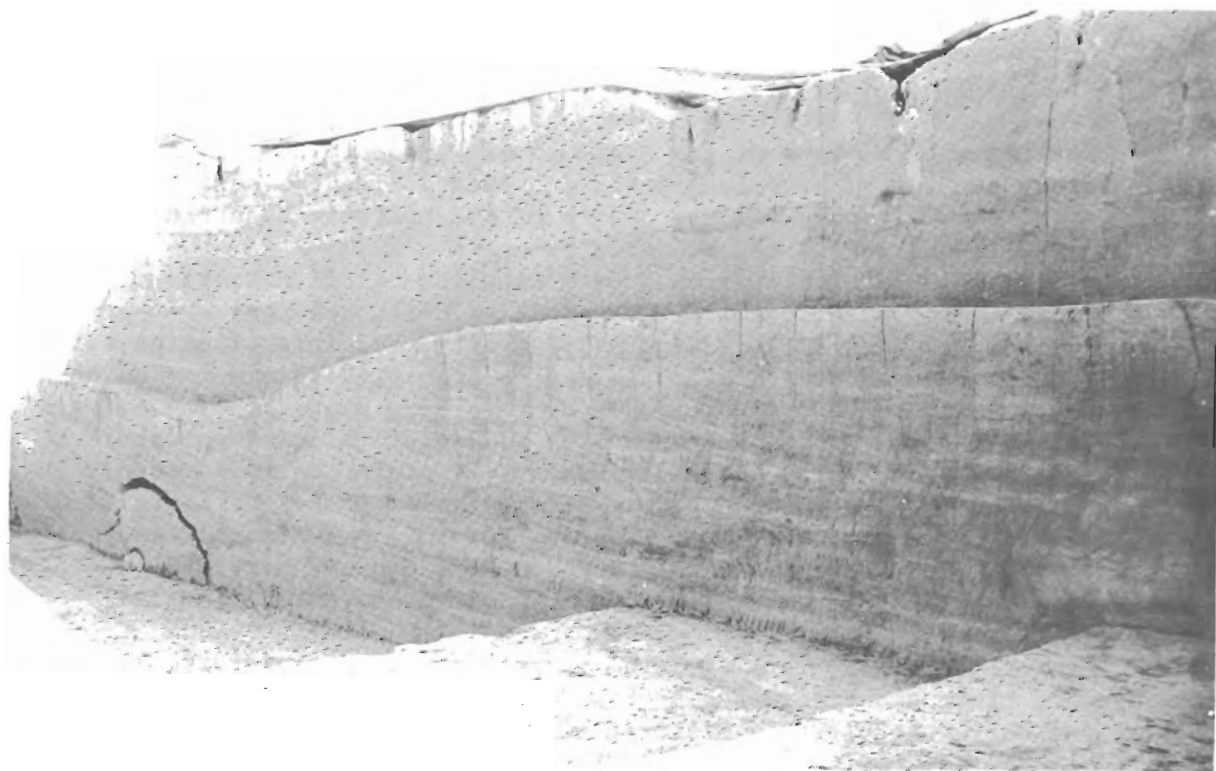


FIGURE 2+ Excavations at St. Albans at the end of the 1968 season showing washed-out area on the side of the old levee.

The Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission is conducting a survey of historical archaeology in Virginia, mapping and conducting small test excavations. During the summer, the Commission cooperated with the City of Richmond in an extensive salvage test at the site of Warwick, a town burned by General Benedict Arnold in 1781. Other tests included the sites of Smith's Fort (1608), Fort Vause (1754), and numerous house sites.

The Archaeology Office is collecting information on the reed-stem pipe industry in Virginia and adjoining states. Samples and photographs of pipes made at Pamplin City, in Appomattox County, have been collected intensively.

A study is also being made of the brick industry in America during the Colonial period. Persons having information on either reed-stem pipes or bricks, whether in Virginia or elsewhere, are invited to submit items to the survey.

Edward F. Heite
Virginia Historic Landmarks
Commission

During the summer of 1968 Virginia Polytechnic Institute conducted a preliminary archaeological site survey of the T.M. Gathright Reservoir, along the Jackson River in Bath and Alleghany Counties, Virginia. The project was financed through Federal funds acquired through the National Park Service. The survey was very successful, resulting in the locating and testing of 33 sites ranging in nature from Early Archaic to Late Woodland. It should be noted that the above survey was actually a continuation of a brief survey conducted by Howard A. MacCord in 1965, during which time 8 of the above 33 sites were located.

Excavation of a Late Woodland village site was also conducted by Virginia Polytechnic Institute during the summer. The site is located on the south side of New River, within the confines of the Radford Army Ammunition Plant, Montgomery County, Virginia. Excavations revealed many pits, a single burial, and circular post mold patterns of structures. The ceramic traditions relating to the village include those of the Radford, Clarksville, and New River series. The presence of the Clarksville series pottery in sites in the area seems to indicate some sort of relationship with the Spony, Tutelo (Yesang), Occaneechi traditions to the east and southeast.

Joseph L. Benthall
Virginia Polytechnic Institute

WEST VIRGINIA

Excavations at the St. Albans Site in Kanawha County, West Virginia, were resumed in June, 1968, under a grant from the National Science Foundation. The area begun in 1966 (no work was done at the site in 1967) was continued to a depth of about 20 feet below the present surface. The previous three seasons of work showed that a large portion of the levee on which the site was situated had been eroded away by the Kanawha River. This situation was changed in the 1968 excavation, due to the fact that the levee was not running parallel to the present river channel, but at an angle to it. The entire crest of the levee was exposed. As can be seen in the photograph, the crest and front portion of the levee is missing from the zones above those containing the Kirk Corner Notched type of points

(Zones 16 and 18). A extra zone (19A) containing this type of point was found, but the lower Kirk zone (20) still produced only the small variety of Kirk Corner Notched points. The largest number of artifacts were found near the present bank (crest of the former levee) in the Kirk Zones.

About a foot under Zone 20, a sterile zone (22) of sticky clay was encountered, as it had been in other areas of the site. At this period of deposition the crest of the levee was situated about 40 feet from the edge of the river. Figure 1 shows the levee as it appeared at that time (About 7000 B.C.). Below Zone 22, the crest of the levee occurred in the same position, but an interesting feature (geological) was observed on the front or river side of the levee. Sometime prior to 7000 B.C. and before Zone 22 was deposited, a section of the levee was washed out (Fig. 2) and subsequently refilled with many layers of sand and clay. No cultural debris was found in any of these layers. The zones containing occupational material stopped at the washout and then continued on the front side, so the washout did not completely destroy all of the front of the levee. The washout was about 30 feet wide and 7.5 feet deep. Its length along the levee is not known since only a small portion (about 15 feet) was excavated this summer.

Cultural material seemed to be concentrated on the crest of the levee in the zones below Zone 22, with some concentrations being found on the front side of the washout. A hearth was located about 2 feet below the washout. No artifacts or flint chips were present with the hearth, but a charcoal sample sufficient for radiocarbon dating was preserved. From the depth of the hearth, the date should be about 9000 B.C.

No new types of projectile points were found, but additional specimens of previously named types were recovered. The corner notched type from Zone 36 has been named (tentatively) Charleston Corner Notched. Also, several charcoal samples from undated zones were preserved.

Several new sites were located in the Kanawha Basin during the summer, which will be included in a survey of proposed reservoirs along tributaries of the Kanawha River being prepared for the National Park Service.

Bettye J. Broyles
West Virginia Geological
Survey

ILLINOIS

(A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE YOKEM MOUNDS, PIKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS)

Nine small mounds were excavated during the 1967-68 field seasons, with some details of the excavation of Yokem Mounds 2 and 3 being reported in the South-eastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 10-11. Fieldwork of the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art was continued at the Yokem Site, Pike County, Illinois, in May and June, 1968.

Excavation of the mounds revealed the presence of three related cultural segments spanning a period of about 500 years, consisting of a Middle-Late Woodland group who buried in stone tombs 6 to 8 feet in diameter; a Late Woodland "Jersey Bluff" group who buried in the lower part of Mound 3 and in Mounds 4 and 5; and a later acculturated Late Woodland-Mississippian group who constructed Mounds 1 and 2 and the upper portion of Mound 3.

Mounds 1, 2, and 3 each contained acculturated burials and the remains of wooden charnal structures, two of which had burned. That in Mound 3 contained the Long-Nosed God masks as reported by Bareis and Gardner (1968, AMERICAN ANTIQUITY, Vol. 33, No. 4) dating at A.D. 1208. This survey found a Short-Nosed God mask on the floor of the charnal structure in Mound 1. Mound 1 contained 68 skeletons in a flexed, semi-flexed and extended position, some having artifacts associated consisting of: disk and globular shell beads, Olive shell pendants, Marginella shell beads, a celt, a discoidal, a square copper awl and two shell tempered jars, one of which had a Woodland form with four lug handles and smoothed-over cord-marking.

The lower portion of Mound 3 contained many Late Woodland "Jersey Bluff" burials, as did Mounds 4 and 5. These date around A.D. 900, having been interred about the time of Mississippi contact or slightly before. Burial 8 in Mound 4 was most interesting: it consisted of the semi-flexed skeleton of an elderly male who had on his chest, stomach, and legs, four complete racks of deer antlers. Most of the deer skulls, save the portions that held the antlers, had been broken away. They represented four stages of growth, ranging from a young deer with two prongs to an old buck having a double antler on the right side. A large limestone "handled" pipe (pipe with a downward basal projection) and a bone skewer lay near the left humerus.

Mounds 6, 7, 8, and 9 contained earlier Late Woodland stone tombs like some found near Quincy, Illinois, and along the Missouri River to near Jefferson City. Most were square inside, having large rounded corners, and were from 18 inches to 3 feet tall, having originally been covered with a log, limestone slab, and dirt roof. The larger tombs had doorways sealed by larger slabs. Mounds 6, 7, and 9 were linear structures containing three tombs each. Mound 8 was round containing one large tomb. Another tomb, found between Mounds 6 and 7, was sub-floor and was covered with a foot of soil. All but one were made of limestone slabs, the exception being made of logs which were burned. Three tombs were wholly or in part subfloor structures; all others were surface structures and all were covered with mounds. The roofs of three had burned (not counting the log tomb) and skeletons inside were charred black. Skeletal content of each ranged from 6 to 15 individuals and only one burial was found outside the tombs. It was at the southwest edge of Mound 8, the grave having been covered with small logs and limestone slabs.

Artifacts found in the tombs were interesting. One contained a large un-notched Hopewell-like blade of fine workmanship, four others contained expanded stemmed arrow points primarily made of flakes and two small side notched dart points. Three tombs contained four clay pipes almost identical to some found in effigy mounds of Wisconsin and stone tombs of Missouri. Four tombs had inverted Woodland jars on the roofs, and one, also inverted, was found on the original ground surface between the tomb and single grave in Mound 8.

The best of the stone structures was Tomb C in Mound 7. It was large, had a doorway to the south, originally had a log, slab, and dirt roof with four jars on it, and contained about ten flexed but badly decomposed skeletons, one of which had in association a ball of red ocher, a ball of kaolin, small fragments of mica and a half-inch section of an obsidian lamellar flake. Three arrow points and a side notched dart point lay on the floor between the skeletons. About 3 feet from the outer walls of the tomb were a series of five small groups of limestone slabs 4 or 5 inches long, set vertically, apparently used as wedges around posts that may have surrounded the tomb originally.

The nine Yokem Mounds contained skeletons and varied mortuary systems of a Late Woodland people extending over four or five centuries. One early burial, at least, had in his pouch evidence of former connections with Hopewell, consisting of mica fragments and an obsidian flake. At the end, the latest Woodland peoples had adopted the Mississippian culture about the time when the use of wooden charnal structures constructed on two large posts and the wearing of Long- and Short-Nosed God masks were in vogue.

Gregory Perino
Gilcrease Institute
Tulsa, Oklahoma

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES AND OTHER RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Study and analysis have been centered upon excavated materials from the Bear Creek Watershed by Carey B. Oakley and Read Stowe. Both pottery and stone are in the process of being analyzed. Emphasis has been placed on the large class of percussion flaked pebble tools in attempting to determine their correct chronological position in the archaeological sequence of Alabama.

Other laboratory work included the completion of the final report to the Instituto Nacional de Anthropologia e Historico, Mexico, covering the 1967-68 investigations at X-Kukucan, Yucatan. The report was prepared by Edward B. Kurjack, Jerry Nielsen, and Boyce Driskell.

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Richard A. Yarnell has completed the analysis and report on the plant remains from the Riverton Site (Illinois), Leimbach Site (Ohio), and Roundtop Site (New York). A final report on remains from Salts Cave, Kentucky, is in press, and an analysis is now being made of plant remains from the Westmoreland-Barbor Site in Tennessee.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

A University of Louisville Arts and Sciences Research Committee grant is supporting work on Microscopic Analysis of Kentucky Lithic Assemblages of the Archaic. This involves comparative analysis of wear and utilization patterns on samples from separate ecological zones of Kentucky (Mississippian Plateau, Knobs Region, and Bluegrass Region). Samples are presently being collected for comparative purposes.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

An analysis of pottery from the Bond Village Site in Tunica County, Mississippi, is being made by Shelia Landreth. A re-evaluation of the pottery collections secured by William Sanders in 1957 from Tabasco and Chiapas, Mexico, is being made by Barry Lewis.

John Connaway and Sam McGahey (both MA, University of Mississippi) are to work on a site survey in the delta area for the State Department of Archives and History. They will be under the supervision of Richard A. Marshall, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Mississippi State University.

Thomas H. Koehler, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Mississippi, was appointed State Coordinator for the Mississippi Alluvial Valley Archaeological Program at the October 10th meeting in St. Louis. The organization was formed in an effort to save the many sites currently being destroyed by the governments land leveling program.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

John L. Gibson is working on his PhD dissertation, the topic of which is "The Late Archaic Catahoula Phase of Central Louisiana and the Poverty Point Enigma". Work carried out intermittently over the past several years in the Catahoula Lake Basin of East Central Louisiana has indicated the presence of a unique phase, characterized by a microlithic flake industry and a stone bead manufactory. Some of the components are associated with Harold Fisk's C2 Arkansas River Stage, implying a rather imprecise temporal assignment of ca. 1300 B.C. The implications of this phase and several other coeval ones on the concept of a poverty point culture are erroneous. At least now, these data have promoted the formulation of new hypotheses of the poverty point enigma. The testing of these hypotheses in scientific fashion should help to elucidate some aspects of this problem.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Material from two Early Woodland sites along the Nolichucky River in upper East Tennessee is being analyzed and recorded. One, the Ebenezer Site (40Gn6), in Greene County, was excavated by members of the Johnson City Chapter, Tennessee Archaeological Society. The other village site (40Ck11) is in Cocke County. Test excavations were conducted by the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, in 1966. Subsequent work by D.C. Smith and Frank Hodges also provided material from this site.

Material from the Tellico Reservoir continues to be analyzed in preparation for the report to the National Park Service.

The following laboratory projects are being conducted by undergraduate students:

- a. A Redefinition of the Watts Bar Complex of East Tennessee by Betty Anderson.
- b. A Comparison of Two Historic Cherokee Sites in the Little Tennessee Valley by Joseph Milligan (NPS contract data).
- c. Late Prehistoric Ceramics from the Little Tennessee Valley by Duane King (some data from digging under NPS contract).
- d. A Study of Burial Practices on a Large Mississippian Village by Danny Olinger (some data from NPS supported work).

DE PAUW UNIVERSITY

Edward Dolan is working on a classification of projectile point types.

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Glen Greene, graduate assistant with the Arkansas Archeological Survey, will analyze the material from the Dumond Site in Arkansas County for his master's thesis.

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

The Historic Landmarks Commission staff is conducting a study of brown clay tobacco pipes manufactured in Virginia. These pipes, made during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, were the product of cottage industry which was mechanized about 1880.

WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Laboratory work, under the supervision of Mrs. Helen Jones, has consisted of washing and cataloguing several small collections made over the past few years and donated to the Section of Archeology. The photographic files have also been brought up to date.

Several publications are in progress, including a HANDBOOK OF WEST VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGY which will include type descriptions of the known projectile points and pottery from the State. A Comprehensive Survey of the Kanawha Basin was completed for the National Park Service.

NEW FACILITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

The Department of Anthropology at the University of South Florida, Tampa, has moved into the recently completed Social Science Building. Departmental facilities provide faculty offices, teaching and research laboratory facilities for archaeology and physical anthropology, storage areas for specimens and equipment, and a small teaching exhibit gallery and associated workroom.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The University of Louisville Archaeological Survey was created in June, 1968, as a research institute of the Graduate School. This institute is headed by Joseph E. Granger, Director, and an Advisory Committee. No other permanent personnel has been added.

The archaeological survey has been supplied with laboratory space, field vehicle and sufficient equipment to conduct a wide range of salvage and problem oriented archaeological activities in Kentucky, emphasizing the north-central region.

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

A laboratory and study collection for Virginia historical archaeology has been established on the 12th floor of the Ninth Street Office Building in Richmond, Virginia.

MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A number of the members of the Mississippi Archaeological Association and the professional archaeologists in the State took an active stand that an archaeological survey of the State was a desirable and important activity. The Mississippi Legislature appropriated \$20,000 for such a survey in House Bill 1315 (1968). This money will be administered by the Mississippi State Department of Archives and History.

The program is to be called the Mississippi Archaeological Survey and will be a division of the Department of Archives and History. The purpose and aims of the Survey are as follows:

1. To implement a thorough survey of the State of Mississippi, making an inventory of archaeological sites and remains of all kinds, especially in those areas of intense, large scale, destruction of such.
2. To identify and record permanently in the State Department of Archives and History information on (1) the locations of archaeological sites and remains, both prehistoric and historic, and (2) the locations and types of collections of archaeological remains, both prehistoric and historic, from the State of Mississippi.
3. To make sample collections from sites, interpret and identify cultural complexes as to general relationship in the archaeological sequences of the State and evaluate the remains as to their importance to Mississippi archaeology.
4. To make archaeological investigations, in part or fully, on such sites with imminent or impending destruction for any reason in an attempt to salvage and record what information is there before its potential contribution is damaged or destroyed.
5. To disseminate, through any and all means, to the public, archaeological information resulting from the survey and salvage program.

The program began on November 1, 1968, and will continue for 15 months, ending on January 31, 1970. It provides for a director and two field archaeologists. They will work under the authority of House Bill No.'s 62 (1938), 634 (1968), and 1315 (1968). It is intended that the staff of the Survey with the Department of Archives and History will establish a permanent repository of archaeological information, the repository being at the Department of Archives and History. The survey will concentrate efforts in areas of greatest need as follows:

1. The Mississippi Alluvial Valley in Mississippi (the Yazoo Basin) due to the great loss of sites as a result of the agricultural practice of land leveling, the clearing of timberland, and the development of drainage channels.
2. The Pearl River Basin due to the progress of plans for the development of locks and dams.

3. Any other area of intense industrial, residential, highway, hydro-electric-flood control reservoir or river channel improvement construction that will threaten archaeological sites,

A preliminary written report describing achievements to date will be due before June 1, 1969, and a final report will be submitted to the Director of the Department of Archives and History on or before January 31, 1970.

Where Federal Funds will apply to survey areas they are to be solicited, contracted for and used in those areas as per the agreement. Publicity resulting from the Mississippi Archaeological Survey will give credit to cooperating institutions or any other cooperating agencies or individuals.

Recommendations for the stabilization and preservation of important and scenic village and earth work sites will be made on the basis of criteria established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and considered for inclusion in the Department's statewide historic preservation plan. The Archaeological Survey of the Department will cooperate with the Historic Sites Division of the Department in this planning, with special reference to important prehistoric sites.

The Director of the Survey will be Richard A. Marshall, Mississippi State University, on half-time appointment with the Department of Archives and History. Mr. John Connaway and Mr. Sam McGahey, both graduates, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, will be the field archaeologists.

It is requested that anyone having information pertaining to Mississippi archaeology or anyone wishing information concerning the Survey, contact one of these men at the following address:

Mississippi Archaeological Survey
Box 571
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

NEW PERSONNEL

New archaeologists with the Arkansas Archaeological Survey are: Ken Cole, at Arkansas Polytechnic College; John Huner, at State College of Arkansas; Martha A. Rolingson, at Arkansas A and M; and Frank Scahmback, at Southern State.

Joseph E. Granger has been appointed Director of the University of Louisville Archaeological Survey.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, has hired Jack M. Schock, who is developing an archaeological program oriented toward south central and western Kentucky. Mr. Schock has an M.A. from the University of Kansas and is writing his dissertation at State University of New York at Buffalo.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Mississippi has added Richard G. Swartzbaugh, Ohio State University, to its staff. He will be teaching Cultural Anthropology (Theory, Culture and Personality) and Physical Anthropology.

On January 1, 1968, the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission established an archaeology office and engaged Edward F. Heite as archaeological historian in charge.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson has been appointed the new Director of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina effective September 1, 1968, replacing Dr. William Edwards who has gone to Denver. Dr. Edwards began the Institute in 1962 as a state agency. In July, 1967, it became a part of the University of South Carolina.

Dr. Richard A. Krause is the new Director of American Archaeology at the University of Missouri.

PUBLICATIONS

Papers presented at the Eight Annual Conference on Historic Site Archaeology have been published by Editor Stanley South. Additional copies of the volume (in two parts) are available at \$6.00 per copy from the editor, Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina.

A "Bibliography of Salvage Archeology in the United States" has been issued as No. 10 in the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys Publications in Salvage Archeology.

A GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF FLORIDA PROJECTILE POINTS can be obtained by writing the author, Ripley P. Bullen, at the Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida. 32601.

"The Hope Hull Complex", by David W. Chape. JOURNAL OF ALABAMA ARCHAEOLOGY, Vol. XIV, No. 1, June, 1968. Order from University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama. Price, \$1.00.

"Modern Land Use Practices and the Archeology of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley". THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGIST, Vol. 8, No. 1-2. 1968. \$2.00 from The Arkansas Archeological Society, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 72701

"Archaeological Investigations in the Tims Ford Reservoir, Tennessee, 1966", edited by Charles H. Faulkner, is available from the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee for \$2.50.

"The Old Stone Fort: Exploring an Archaeological Mystery", by Charles H. Faulkner, is available from the University of Tennessee Press for \$2.00.

GIBSON, JON L.

1968a Russell Landing: A North Louisiana Phase of the Tchefuncte Period. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Louisiana State University, 128pp.

1968b Cad Mound: A Stone Bead Focus in East Central Louisiana. BULLETIN OF THE TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 38, for 1967, pp. 1-17. Order from: Texas Archaeological Society, Box 165, S.M.U., Dallas, Texas. 75222. Whole Bulletin, \$5.00.

1968c James Alfred Ford, 1911-1968. THE RECORD, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Sept.-Oct.), pp. 2-12. Dallas. Order from: Herschel Cobb, Dallas Archaeological Society, 3644 Gaspar Drive, Dallas, Texas.

GIBSON, JON. L.

1968d Evaluation of the Geographical Potential of the Lower Quachita River Valley with Regard to the DeSoto-Moscose Expedition. LOUISIANA STUDIES, Vol. VII, No. 3 (Fall). Natchitoches. Order from: Director and Managing Editor, Louisiana Studies Institute, Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Natchitoches, Louisiana. Whole issue, \$1.50.

1968e (Review of) Three Prehistoric Sites Near Cedar Bayou, Galveston Bay Area, by J. Richard Ambler. BULLETIN OF THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 39. Austin. Order from: see Gibson 1968b.

KELSO, WILLIAM M.

1968 "Excavations at the Fort King George Historical Site; Darien, Georgia, the 1967 Survey". GEORGIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERIES NUMBER ONE, Atlanta. Price, \$.50, from Georgia Historical Commission, 116 Mitchell St., S.W., Atlanta, Georgia. 30303.

INTRODUCTION TO WEST VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGY, 2nd Revised Edition, by Edward V. McMichael. Illustrations by Bettye J. Broyles and Paul Queen. Educational Series, West Virginia Geological Survey. Order from W. Va. Geological Survey, Box 879, Morgantown. 26505. Price, \$1.50.

INTERPRETING THE PAST: METHODS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIST AND GEOLOGIST (A popularized explanation of some of the methods and techniques utilized in archaeology and geology). Available without charge from: Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, 1251 Wynnton Road, Columbus, Georgia. 31906.

Thorne, Robert M. (Editor): "Archaeological Excavation of the Baker's Creek and Other Mounds". ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-4. Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, price \$1.50.

"Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site (46 Ka 27), Kanawha County, West Virginia", by Bettye J. Broyles. WEST VIRGINIA ARCHEOLOGIST, No. 19. Order from the Editor (B. Broyles), W. Va. Geological Survey, Box 879, Morgantown. 26505. Price, \$1.00.

HOPEWELL AND WOODLAND SITES ARCHAEOLOGY IN ILLINOIS, Bulletin No. 6, Published by the Illinois Archaeological Survey, Inc., University of Illinois. Order from: Ill. Arch. Surv., Inc., Dept. of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. 61801. Price, \$2.75.

THE CHERRY VALLEY MOUNDS AND BANKS MOUND 3, Memoir No. 1, by Gregory Perino, Published by Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc. Order from: B.W. Stephens, Librarian, Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc., 815 Broadway, Quincy, Ill. 61801. Price, \$2.00.

GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS. Special Bulletin No. 3 (Nos. 1 and 2 are still available). Order from: William H. Harwood, Sec-Treas., Oklahoma Anthropological Society, P.O. Box 531, Ponca City, Oklahoma. 74601. Price, \$4.00 (each).

MEMBERSHIP LIST

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