

SEAC

newsletter

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## FROM THE EDITOR:

The response for Current Research to be included in the Newsletter (and in AMERICAN ANTIQUITY) was excellent, although there seems to have been some problem with the Post Office taking over two weeks to deliver the envelope containing the request. In the future, Current Research will be due around the first of October so that the Editor will have more time to prepare the Newsletter for distribution before the November SEAC meeting.

Several letters of inquiry concerning Vol. 10, No. 2 of the SEAC Newsletter have been received, especially from institutions. This issue of the Newsletter is still in the hands of former editor Stephen Williams and will be published as soon as possible. An Index to Volumes 1 through 10 has been compiled and will also be released when Vol. 10, No. 2 is completed.

With this issue of the Newsletter, future issues will appear only once a year. Since there is usually very little to report on activities from November through June, there is no need for the extra Newsletter. Also, Current Research for AMERICAN ANTIQUITY is now only due once a year (November).

The SEAC Treasury is in good condition at present and we could afford to publish other Bulletins besides the Proceedings of the meetings. If anyone has a manuscript he would to submit for publication please do so after the first of the year. The Proceedings of the 1968 meeting in Knoxville will be ready for distribution in January, and will appear as Bulletin 9.

The 26th Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held on November 14-15 in Macon, Georgia. John W. Griffin, Chief, Southeastern Archeological Center, is Program Chairman for the meeting.

Bettye J. Broyles  
Editor/Treasurer SEAC

## ALABAMA

Decatur, Alabama- Highway Salvage: During the months of February and March of 1969 the University of Alabama, under a highway salvage contract with the State of Alabama Highway Department, conducted archaeological work at the site of an early Woodland village. Located at the junction of proposed Interstate Highway 65 and the south bank of the Tennessee River, and within the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, permission was granted by the U.S. Department of the Interior to conduct excavations during the duck migratory season. Results of this work have been compiled and are being sent to the Alabama State Highway Department and National Park Service. Jerry Nielsen, graduate student at the University of Alabama, was field supervisor.

Jones Bluff Reservoir- Site 1Au28: Additional archaeological salvage work was performed in the proposed Jones Bluff Reservoir area near Montgomery, Alabama, for six weeks during the summer. Work was concentrated at a site on the north bank of the Alabama River. Mississippian, Woodland, and Archaic occupations were recognized at this site, though only the latter two were stratigraphically distinct. The Mississippian and Late Woodland remains were found intermixed in the upper portion of the site's midden area. The Archaic zone was stratigraphically distinct from the later occupational periods and was exceptionally sparse in cultural remains. Laboratory analysis is presently in progress. Jerry Nielsen was field supervisor.

Archaeological Research Association of Alabama, Inc. - Summer Field School: During June, July, and August the University of Alabama conducted the 10th annual Archaeological Research Association of Alabama sponsored excavation at the Sheep's Bluff Shelter located near Hodges, Alabama, in Franklin County. This was the second season at this important shelter where materials attributed to the Dalton Phase are showing up in the deepest levels. Lively-Josselyn Complex material is present in all levels. The 1969 excavation was necessary to give a larger sample of material from the site. No detailed laboratory analysis of last summer's material has been made, however, the report of the 1968 excavation is being completed by Read Stowe. Carey B. Oakley and Ralph H. Bunn, graduate students, were field supervisors for 1969.

France Fort Conde, Mobile, Alabama: During the past year work was conducted on the excavation of the French Fort Conde Site located in downtown Mobile, Alabama. This project, a University of Alabama- Alabama Highway Department salvage operation, has uncovered the foundation of the fort's wall, casements and several of the interior buildings. Also uncovered and excavated have been two of the fort's three wells which had supplied water for the fort during the early days of the fort's occupation (1724-1731). Material from the excavation of these wells yielded significant artifacts of the British and later periods of the fort's occupation. Donald H. Harris, graduate student at the University of Florida, is the field supervisor.

X-Kukican Project in Yucatan, Mexico: Archaeological investigations were conducted for the third field season at the X-Kukican Archaeological Zone near Oxkutzcab, Yucatan, from April through June. The mapping of the whole zone was conducted and expanded to take in a larger area surrounding the X-Kukican cave. Detailed excavation of some of the structures located were conducted. Edward B. Kurjack, graduate student at Ohio State University, was field supervisor.

David L. DeJarnette  
University of Alabama

## ARKANSAS

All seven archaeologists with the Arkansas Archeological Survey were involved in field work this summer, either survey or testing. One project, in extreme northeast Arkansas, was conducted in cooperation with the National Park Service. This was salvage work in the Big Lake Wildlife Refuge area, where Dan Morse worked for two months on the Zebree Site, which contains a Late Woodland component and an Early Mississippian component separated by a sterile layer. Of most immediate interest is the recovery of one complete and three fragments of bone harpoons from the Woodland component.

Frank Schambach and James Scholtz collaborated on a month's excavation of a salt-making site in west-central Arkansas, the Bayou Sel Site. A very rich midden in a restricted area produced excellent material for carbon dating, good stratigraphy, and enormous quantities of pottery, both salt-pan and decorated, many of the decorated varieties being as yet unrecognized types for the area.

Martha Rolingson spent a month testing at three sites in extreme southeast Arkansas, preparatory to more extensive excavations next year. Her particular interest is to define the pottery types and cultural sequences for this as yet archaeologically unknown area.

Kenneth W. Cole also spent several weeks testing in preparation for more extensive work next year -- his testing was in west-central Arkansas in the Ozarks. An open field site and a shelter were tested with material indicating relationship with sites known in the Arkansas River valley to the south.

Burney B. McClurkan and John B. Huner both spent time during the summer on survey work, McClurkan along the eastern portion of the Arkansas River looking for late prehistoric and early historic sites and then in the area around and south of Helena, with Huner working along the lower portions of the White River basin in central Arkansas.

The University of Arkansas Museum sponsored a six week field school in eastern Arkansas at the Hazel Site, where work had been done in the past. This is a large Mississippian site occupied continuously from around A.D. 900 to A.D. 1500. Large quantities of pottery, charcoal samples, and archeomagnetic samples were recovered. After the field school, excavations were continued for an additional six weeks at the site under a salvage agreement with the Arkansas Highway Department. The AHD will build a road across the middle of the site shortly and a backhoe trench was dug on the right-of-way and profiles of some 300 meters of trenches were drawn, and a stratigraphic block was excavated. From an initial look at the material, it seems that the site will fill some important gaps in Mississippian chronology in eastern Arkansas.

Hester Davis  
State Archeologist

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Three of the universities in Washington, D.C., have been conducting joint research in the prehistory of the Potomac River valley. The idea of combining the resources and experiences of three different field workers evolved during the fall of 1968 and came to fruition with the awarding of a National Science Foundation grant in June, 1969. The grant is administered through Amer-

ican University. The archeologists involved are William M. Gardner of Catholic University, Robert L. Humphrey of George Washington University, and Charles W. McNett, Jr., of American University.

The first phase of the program has consisted of examining artifact collections in the hands of local collectors and societies and the Smithsonian Institution, and the location of known sites within the Potomac valley. To date, some 1500 collections have been analyzed and tentatively classified and numerous sites have been located within the three major physiographic zones through which the river courses.

Within the framework of this grant, excavations were continued at the Monocacy Site, a stratified occupation at the junction of the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers in the Piedmont Province. A large sample of two prehistoric occupations, Middle and Early Woodland, were recovered this summer with excavations ending at a depth of 111 inches. Earlier occupations underlie this and work will continue here during the summer of 1970. Ultimately it is hoped we will find stratified sites covering a similar time range in the Mountain and Coastal Plain Provinces. Excavations at the Monocacy Site were conducted under the combined field schools of the University of Maryland and American University under the direction of Stephen J. Gluckman and Ellis E. McDowell.

William M. Gardner  
Robert L. Humphrey  
Charles W. McNett

#### FLORIDA

The University of Florida now holds its field session in the Spring Quarter, from March to June and enjoys the more equitable climate. The 1969 Spring Field session was the excavation of A-7, a St. John's I b burial mound. The predominate St. Johns Plain and Dunn's Creek Red Filmed ceramics were accompanied by small amounts of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and Deptford Bold Check Stamped. Burials in the mound had been heavily damaged by burrows but seem to have been typically flexed in pits extending into the submound layers. No central interment was found. One burial was accompanied by sheets of mica at the neck.

In June four students accompanied Charles H. Fairbanks and Robert Ascher of Cornell to a brief excavation of a slave cabin site on Cumberland Island, Georgia. This was part of a projected program in slave archaeology. Ascher is now analyzing the materials. Fairbanks is completing the report on the excavation of a slave cabin on Ft. George Island undertaken in the summer of 1968. The excavations promise to expand the scanty, and often biased, documentary accounts. As an example, we found in both cabins some lead musket balls in spite of frequent statements that slaves never were allowed firearms. Artifacts, particularly ceramics, were abundant and would give an adequate picture of plantation supply furnished the slaves.

Charles H. Fairbanks  
University of Florida

David S. Phelps has been engaged in the study of Swift Creek sites in the Big Bend and Northwest regions of Florida during the past two years. The following sites have been, or are currently being, excavated:

Snow Beach Site: Excavations completed in the summer of 1968 and analysis of materials scheduled for completion this year; supported from 1967-1969 by grants from the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

Refuge Tower Site: Excavations continuing until December, 1969, as part of general archaeological research on the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge under a permit from the U.S. Department of the Interior. The burial mound (Headquarters Mound) for this site has been completed and the material written up.

Third Gulf Breeze Site: Excavations completed and material analyzed.

Melrose Site: This site, an inland manifestation of Swift Creek, is undergoing excavation at the present time under a grant from Tall Timbers Research, Inc.

Salvage operations at four Weeden Island sites in North Florida have been completed and analyzed, and this material will be published in the summer of 1970 in the Tall Timbers Research Bulletin. Elizabeth Wing, Florida State Museum, is currently finishing the faunal analysis for these sites.

Camm C. Swift, Department of Biology, Florida State University, is working on the faunal analysis of materials from the Swift Creek sites mentioned above, and will continue this activity into the winter. This part of the project is being supported by Tall Timbers Research, Inc.

A summary of preliminary data on the Swift Creek study was presented to the Society for American Archaeology at Milwaukee in May, 1969, by Phelps.

David Sutton Phelps  
Florida State University

Dr. Robert C. Dailey and Dr. Hale G. Smith held their summer field session in Port St. Joe, Florida, excavating in the A.D. 1841 cemetery which contained the remains of the yellow fever epidemic. After three weeks work there, the group began excavations on the Sowell Mound at Panama City.

Hale G. Smith  
Florida State University

#### GEORGIA

Salvage investigations of the Little Egypt Site (9-Mu-102) were undertaken by the University of Georgia during a ten week period beginning in June, 1969. This work was funded by the National Park Service and was under the direction of David J. Hally. Little Egypt consists of two platform mounds and surrounding village area. Warren K. Moorehead excavated here in the late 1920's.

The 1969 excavations were confined largely to site testing with the purpose of defining number and kind of components, the distribution of village occu-

pation and the extent of damage done to mounds by previous investigators. Small amounts of Etowah material were encountered occasionally in the test excavations, but the major component at the site is a late prehistoric occupation with affiliation to Dallas culture as defined in eastern Tennessee.

Although a large section of the site has been destroyed by recent erosion, the two mounds, a probable plaza area and considerable village remain. Additional intensive excavations in the village area and mound is planned for the next two to three years.

David J. Hally  
University of Georgia

During the past year excavations on the Singer-Moye Archaeological Site (SEAC Newsletter, Vol. 12, No. 2) have been continued by the Columbus Museum of Arts and Crafts, Inc. A major portion of the top of Mound D was cleared by R. Donald Gordy. Rather than exposing the expected ceremonial structures, a curious series of features were uncovered. This consisted of six large fire basins in a straight E-W line spanning the long axis of the mound at twenty foot intervals. No evidence of structures was found and it would seem that these features are too close together to be in separate structures and too far apart to be in one large structure (a minimum of 140 feet long). Further investigation may offer new suggestions.

A re-examination of the Walter F. George Reservoir has been conducted by Frank Schnell under a contract from the National Park Service. The purpose of this project has not only been the salvage of features and material exposed by wave action of the as yet unstabilized reservoir, but also an attempt to better understand the "post mortem" effects of reservoir flooding. Preliminary indications are that this is a much neglected field of archaeological research and salvage. One important point --- eroding activities of a reservoir expose many sites not previously visible,

Salvage was undertaken within the city limits of Columbus, Georgia, when industrial construction exposed a large and very prolific refuse pit in August of 1969. The pit proved to be historic Indian with a probable identification as being a fishing hamlet of Kasihta, peace capital of the Creek Confederacy. Such a hamlet was described by Benjamin Hawkins in the late 18th Century.

Frank T. Schnell  
Columbus Museum of Arts and  
Crafts, Inc.

## ILLINOIS

The Rend Lake Reservoir Salvage Project: The Southern Illinois University Museum has been engaged in salvage archaeology in the Rend Lake Reservoir area of Southern Illinois from 1961 to 1968 with funds provided by the National Park Service. The first three seasons were spent in survey while the remaining five were spent on testing and extensive excavation of selected sites.

A total of 138 sites were recorded by the survey in the reservoir area. Eight sites were investigated, of which four were extensively excavated with the aid of power equipment which was used to strip away the plow zone. The investi-

gation of these eight sites was carried out within the framework of a three phase program developed by the museum. Phase 1 operations include preliminary site mapping and a controlled surface collection. The controlled surface collection represents a new and welcome addition to the standard set of field techniques used in the Eastern United States. The controlled collection involves laying out a grid system over the entire site area. All materials on the surface are then collected and recorded according to grid location. These materials can then be plotted to form distribution maps for any selected class of materials. This technique has yielded a number of significant kinds of information, among them:

- 1- Clear delineation of site limits
- 2- Differentiation of the location of separate components
- 3- The location of areas of specialized activity within the site, for example, chert working areas, residence areas, etc.

Phase 2 operations consist of extensive testing, while Phase 3 consists of extensive excavation using power equipment.

A final report covering the last two seasons of work and summarizing the entire Rend Lake project is now in preparation, however a brief summary of the results is now possible. The majority of sites in the area exhibit a substantial Middle Woodland, Crab Orchard, component. Earlier and later components are conspicuously absent. The significant characteristics of the Crab Orchard components are summarized below:

- 1- Sites are small (ca. .5 to 2 acres) and have relatively low artifact densities.
- 2- No residence structures have been located.
- 3- Ceramics are almost exclusively undecorated utilitarian wares and the Hopewellian influences noted by Maxwell (1951) in Crab Orchard components further south are almost completely absent.
- 4- Tools related to the hunting complex and associated tool manufacturing processes are uncommon.
- 5- Faunal remains are almost non-existent.
- 6- Manos, metates, and nutting stones occur in relative abundance.
- 7- Many of the pit features contain fire cracked rock, burned clay balls and charred nut fragments.

These characteristics seem to indicate that the headwaters area of the Big Muddy basin was extensively utilized only during Middle Woodland times and in addition was used by these peoples for a specialized purpose. The complete lack of anything remotely resembling a ceremonial complex indicates that permanent camps are either very infrequent or completely absent. The lack of residence structures would tend to support this inference. The lack of faunal remains would seem to indicate a lack of faunal exploitation, which is again supported by the infrequency of hunting and processing tools. The relatively large proportion of tools associated with the processing of vegetal products and the presence of the charred nut fragments indicates that these peoples utilized the Rend Lake area primarily for nut collection. This would tend to indicate seasonal occupation, probably during the fall.

The Rend Lake data, when taken in conjunction with Maxwell's work further south, indicates the possibility of a seasonal cycle within the Big Muddy Basin itself. This cycle involves northward movement during the late summer and fall, and southward movement in the winter and spring. A comprehensive survey of the entire basin is needed to test this hypothesis.



(Reference: Moreau Maxwell, 1951, Woodland Cultures of Southern Illinois. LOGAN MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY, Bulletin No. 7. Beloit, Wisc.).

Current Research in the Black Bottom, Ohio River, Illinois (Jon Muller, Phil C. Weigand, Carl Kuttruff, Sidney Denny, Thomas Holien): The Kincaid Site is located in the Black Bottom (Massac and Pope Counties, Illinois). The site is best known from excavations by the University of Chicago in the late 1930's. In 1967, Muller and Weigand discovered that land-leveling operations were in progress in a portion of the site designated Mx-36 by the University of Chicago along the north edge of Avery Lake. Some 26,000 square meters of habitation area were affected.

Support for salvage operations in connection with archaeological methods classes taught by Weigand and Muller was provided by Southern Illinois University. Intermittent field work was begun in the fall of 1967 and continued through spring of 1969.

Excavations in the Mx-36 area revealed that land modifications had removed much of the Mississippian levels, estimated from preserved zones to be from 40 to 60 centimeters in depth. Excavated Mississippian features included circular wall trench structures with poorly preserved interior features, including hearths and floors. Superimposition of features was also noted. Of over 80 pits uncovered by land-leveling, approximately 15 in the vicinity of the structures were Mississippian. There was wide variation in content of these pits.

Over a meter of deposits below the Mississippian levels may be attributed to "Baumer". Pits were the predominant features of the Baumer levels, but these are located in a rich sheet refuse zone. No structures were identified.

Following the completion of land leveling, survey work concentrated on site definition, especially location of the palisades. For this purpose, aerial flights over the Kincaid Site were made at different seasons, with the use of infrared film on one occasion.

The pictures, in combination with previous aerial photography (e.g. USDA and TVA), have revealed internal structuring of the site, as well as aiding in the delimitation of the Kincaid Site proper. Some ground survey of the areas detected in aerial photographs was undertaken. This work contributed to the definition of the boundaries of the National Historic Landmark.

Concurrent with work at the Kincaid Site, additional surveys were begun in the entire Black Bottom. Since there are many land leveling and drainage projects, a comprehensive survey of this zone is crucial. A research plan is being developed which is designed to test certain current hypotheses about Mississippian settlement pattern(s). Although only preliminary conclusions can be drawn to date, Mississippian use of the Black Bottom does not appear to have been so intensive as required by some settlement hypotheses. It has proved difficult to isolate Late Woodland and Mississippian farmsteads or other special activity areas. A newly organized Southern Illinois University archaeological field school under the direction of Frank Rackerby will continue site location survey in the Black Bottom and its environs.

Archival and sociological research in the area is also underway. New light has been thrown on the historic ecology and land use patterns by this research.



Lower Kaskaskia River Valley Archaeology (L. Carl Kuttruff): During the summer of 1969 the University Museum (Southern Illinois University) conducted the third season of salvage work in the Lower Kaskaskia River Valley. Efforts were again concentrated at the Marty Coolidge Site (21Cl-18) near New Athens, Illinois, with site survey continuing in the surrounding areas. The purpose of this salvage is the recovery and recording of archaeological materials that will be destroyed by the canalization of the last sixty miles of the Kaskaskia River by the Army Corps of Engineers. The project has been generously financed by the National Park Service, Northeast Region. Phil C. Weigand has served as the project director, and the field work and laboratory analysis has been under the direct supervision of Carl Kuttruff.

A controlled surface collection has been made for the entire site, or about five acres. This surface material is partially analyzed and the remainder is being processed. Several large block excavations were made during the last three summers with excellent recovery of materials and features. For the last two seasons, power machinery was used to strip large zones of the site to recover structural and pit features in some quantity and over broad areas. To date, the excavations have revealed three major occupations--- Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Mississippian, covering a time period of about 1600 years. More complete analysis of the artifactual materials that have been recovered may provide a definition of several phases within each of the major occupations. Three Late Woodland structures and fifteen Mississippian ones have been defined--- three seasons have failed to uncover any Middle Woodland structures. About two hundred pit features have been found for the three occupations.

It is hoped that another grant from the National Park Service will allow a more concentrated survey effort to be carried out this Fall and Winter, with excavations resuming at several sites next summer.

Survey South of Carbondale, Illinois (Phil C. Weigand): Archaeological survey south of Carbondale, Jackson County, Illinois, has been unfinanced to date, but is being carried out in anticipation of some backing due to two new reservoir projects (Cedar Creek and Poplar Creek dams). The emphasis to date has been upon site location. Since the area in question has several stone "forts" located within it, an attempt is being made to evaluate the zone in terms of port-of-trade function. The location and sampling of several important chert/flint quarry areas in the Cobden-Vienna zone has been accomplished. An area near Murphysboro may indicate aboriginal coal quarrying on a small scale. Several historic sites as well, have been located including one which has iron projectile points. Many ruined stills have also been recorded and one has been excavated. Archival work has been an integral part of this research. Survey in this zone will continue through-out 1969 and 1970.

Kincaid Creek Reservoir Salvage Project, Jackson County, Illinois (Phil C. Weigand, Bill Isemenger, and Jonathon Reyman): Kincaid Creek will be impounded in 1971. A survey and excavation project, to salvage the sites below the water-line, was begun in 1968. This work has been financed by the Illinois State Waterways Division, the National Park Service, and the Kincaid-Reed Creeks Conservancy District. Excavations to date have been concentrated at a large rock shelter named Peter's Cave. Archaic, Woodland, and some Mississippian materials were found, but the stratigraphy was almost entirely altered by rodent activity. Several petroglyphs were removed from the shelter's face. Survey produced a total of 16 sites. Most were Archaic and Woodland, but several sites had small quantities of Mississippian materials. Two of these sites will be tested by excavation this winter (1969-1970). Historic sites and graveyards were also recorded. Impressions to

date are that this small pocket valley had a relatively light occupation. The area probably served as a "support" area, i.e. hunting and gathering stations, for the Mississippi and Big Muddy valleys during the Mississippian period.

The Bishop's Bluff Site, Jackson County, Illinois (Carl Wright, Phil C. Weigand, Carl Kuttruff): A talented amateur, Carl Wright, now in the process of becoming a professional, began excavations at the Bishop's Bluff (south edge of Fountain Bluff) in 1968. An expanded crew and some financing was provided the excavation by the Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, in connection with a graduate seminar on archaeological methods. The excavations have been completed but laboratory analysis is still to be initiated. Preliminary indications are that the site is a beautifully stratified Archaic and Woodland shelter.

Jon Muller  
Southern Illinois University

Salvage Excavations to Obtain a Hopewell Population: The archaeology section of the Gilcrease Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, held a joint salvage program from May 20 to August 12, 1969. The departments of Anthropology of the University of Indiana and Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, supplied students for the labor force. Gregory Perino, Gilcrease Institute, was in charge of the excavations, and Jane Buikstra, University of Chicago, was in charge of the skeletal material. She will do the physical anthropology required, having studied the subject from the grave to the lab table. The project was implemented in order to determine if it was possible to recover a complete Hopewell population from the six Gibson Mounds and three knolls located on the bluff of the Illinois River near Kampsville, Illinois.

All the mounds had been centrally pitted years before by collectors who were trying to locate the log tombs thought to contain artifacts. Most of the tombs were found, a few were missed. One that was narrowly missed contained a most unusual mortuary group consisting of the extended skeletons of an elderly male, a child and a Rosette Spoonbill. This bird has often been depicted on Illinois and Ohio Hopewell pottery, but was virtually unknown in the areas in historic times.

Most of the mounds were small, being five or six feet tall and fifty to sixty feet in diameter. Mound 4 was by far the largest, being 11 feet tall and 100 feet in diameter, its original content being five skeletons. Mound 2 was one of the smallest, but contained 50 skeletons.

An Archaic component was found beneath Mounds 1 and 3, but artifacts were associated only with the burials beneath Mound 1. These consisted of large side notched and unnotched points and two full-grooved axes.

Recovery of the Hopewell skeletal material was more complete than was thought possible for the collectors had reburied most of the bones they had located. A few skeletons were discovered buried peripherally around the edge of some mounds.

After 80 days straight-thru digging, 150 Hopewell skeletons were recovered. We feel this constituted, as close as obtainable, the entire population of the mounds. It is our opinion that there are many such sites worth salvaging in order

to obtain a complete, or nearly complete, skeletal inventory for future population studies.

Gregory Perino  
Gilcrease Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma

## KENTUCKY

In the summer of 1969 the Ohio River floodplain from Cairo, Illinois, to Joppa, Illinois, was surveyed over a period of weeks. Work was confined to the Kentucky side of the river where big bottoms exist. The flanking bluffs were not intensively surveyed. In the bottoms, Mississippian and Late Baytown sites occur importantly, while there is some indication that Early Woodland sites, characterized ceramically by the Baumer Series are to be found in the bluff areas. The contrast in settlement pattern between the Baytown and Mississippian sites in the bottoms is striking. Hopefully the work can be used as the basis for future problem formulation. In this respect the reputed survival in the bottoms of virgin bottomland flora (in one area covering perhaps 100 acres) should make ecological studies profitable.

R. Berle Clay  
Tulane University

The University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology continued work in river basin salvage archaeology under contract to the National Park Service, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Highways and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. Support from the former agency served to continue work in the Cave Run Reservoir area (Licking River) (SEAC Newsletter, Vol. 12, No. 2, p. 9). From May 19 to August 15 the Zilpo Site (BH 37), sampled in 1968, was intensively tested; six additional sites were also tested. In addition, a special project was authorized for the excavation of McKinney Rock Shelter (RO 34), also to be affected by the reservoir construction. Although extensively looted by "arrowhead" hunters, substantial areas of undisturbed deposit were encountered, and are being excavated during the fall of 1969. It is anticipated that the variety of sites explored in the reservoir area will yield significant information on habitation patterns and ecological adaptations, in addition to specific data on each individual site. W.H. Marquardt was field supervisor of the summer work in the reservoir, and John T. Dorwin is in charge of the rock shelter excavations.

On the highway salvage program, involving excavations on Section II of Interstate 24 in western Kentucky, it was found necessary to re-survey the right-of-way area. In September intensive testing was begun on a site on the left bank of the Tennessee River, at which some Yankeetown pottery occurs, while arranging for access to a nearby Mississippian site on the upper terrace of the same river. Marla Buckmaster is field supervisor; Dorwin is in charge of the work. All of these programs are under the general supervision of Philip Drucker.

Dr. Louise M. Robins is making physical anthropological studies of human skeletal remains and identifications of faunal remains recovered during current excavations of a presumably Late Archaic-Early Woodland occupation in Salts Cave in Hart and Edmonson counties, Kentucky, in conjunction with an archaeological project directed by Dr. Patty Jo Watson. High frequencies of deer and turkey in the animal remains clearly indicate dietary preferences. Dr. Robbins recently made a comprehensive study of the dissected body of a young male, which has been conclusively identified as the Salts Cave "mummy" formerly known as "Little Alice".

Tissue from the body cavity has been collected for radiocarbon dating and for blood group studies. X-ray and anthropometric evaluations have been made of the entire body, and the fecal material from the intestinal tract is being analyzed for dietary information.

Philip Drucker  
University of Kentucky

A survey was conducted during the summer by Western Kentucky University along the highway right-of-way of proposed Interstate 24, Section 3. The project was funded by federal and state funds through a highway salvage agreement. With one exception, archaeological sites were consistently bypassed by the highway right-of-way. The single site apparently justifying excavation could not be tested due to an uncooperative landowner. James Wyss was field supervisor.

An archaeological survey of the Gasper River Drainage system in the Bowling Green area was initiated in October, 1969, through funding of a faculty research grant.

Jack M. Schock  
Western Kentucky University

Further research on the prehistoric miners (Early Woodland period) of Salts Cave, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, was begun in April, 1969, under the direction of Patty Jo Watson, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri. The new work is supported by a grant from the National Geographic Society to the Cave Research Foundation (464 M St., Washington, D.C.). Earlier work at Salts Cave is summarized in Watson and Yarnell 1966; a more detailed preliminary report is now in press at the Illinois State Museum.

The new investigations focus most importantly on the subsistence system of the aboriginals who were using this large cave as a dwelling and as an exploitable source of various natural materials, in particular gypsum and glauber salt. Information on prehistoric diet comes from dried feces scattered throughout the cave as well as from faunal and charred floral remains occurring in occupation layers now being excavated in the entrance chamber of the cave.

The desicated body of a 9 year old boy who was apparently a member of this prehistoric population was found in Salts Cave in 1875 and is now undergoing analysis at the University of Kentucky (sufficient tissue for radiocarbon determination has been submitted to the University of Michigan radiocarbon laboratory); fecal matter from the lower intestine of the body appears, on preliminary inspection, to be very similar to that found in Salts Cave interior.

Search for an open site approximately contemporaneous with the remains in the cave was begun in April, 1969, and will continue through the late fall, winter, and early spring of 1969-1970.

Patty Jo Watson, Director  
NGS-CRF Salts Cave Archaeological  
Project.  
Washington University, St. Louis,  
Missouri

Beginning in the fall of 1968, site survey work around the area of Richmond, Kentucky, has been carried on by David Ward. The work is sponsored by Eastern Kentucky University, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, and financed by a faculty research grant from the university. The survey was concentrated along the streams draining into the Kentucky River in Madison, Garrard, and Estill counties. Approximately 25 sites have been located thus far, including two Adena "sacred circles".

Test excavations have been carried out on two of the sites, one located on Eastern Kentucky University land and since destroyed by construction, and the other a small rock shelter on Silver Creek, Madison County. Unfortunately, analysis of the excavated material has been delayed due to lack of laboratory facilities.

David E. Ward  
Eastern Kentucky University

## LOUISIANA

In the fall and early winter of 1968-1969, the Tulane class in archaeological field methods conducted a test excavation at the Bowie Site near Lac des Allemands, southwest of New Orleans. The site has a well stratified, long sequence of occupation (Early Coles Creek through the very late prehistoric). Although the full sequence has not been established, two strata have been defined. The latest, associated with several wall trench patterns (presumably rectangular houses), can be dated late due to Natchez and various shell tempered pottery types, perhaps quite late. The earlier, stratigraphically just below, is Coles Creek. No good Plaquemine ceramic complex can be defined at the site. The site consists of an extensive occupation area--- perhaps covering several acres--- and a small mound. Although the mound has been largely destroyed, the rest of the site, only recently cleared and not cropped, appears virtually undamaged. All material from the site is housed at Tulane. An evaluation of the ceramic sequence is presently under way including material excavated under the direction of Dr. Albert Mohr.

R. Berle Clay  
Tulane University

The important Avery Island Site in Coastal Louisiana was intensively tested during the months of June and July, 1969, with funds provided by the International Salt Company. The work was under the general direction of Sherwood Gagliano of Louisiana State University. Jon Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana, supervised the actual field work and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simmons provided invaluable assistance in the field and laboratory. A number of test squares, trenches, and bore holes served to delineate the site limits and clarify interpretations of local paleoecology, but revealed few artifacts. The limited classes of artifacts include debitage, globular and marginal cores, truncations, backed pieces, denticulate, and "dejete" scrapers. The tentative impression of this assemblage, which may be coeval with Middle to Late Rancholabrian fauna are that it may perhaps be derived from an early "pre-projectile point" base; or, alternatively, that it may be locus of a special set of activities which did not require the use of projectile points.

Jon Gibson continued his survey of the Catahoula Basin in Central Louisiana during August and September of 1969. He recorded several new sites and reinvestigated others threatened by land-leveling. Out of these data has been formulated a local archaic phase which participated in the Poverty Point interaction.

Jon L. Gibson  
University of Southwestern  
Louisiana

From October, 1968, to September, 1969, Louisiana State University conducted extensive excavations into a compound temple mound (16MA18) near the town of Tendal along the Tensas River in Madison Parish, northeast Louisiana. The investigations were funded by two highway salvage grants and were a cooperative effort of the Department of Geography and Anthropology, the Louisiana Department of Highways and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. The project was under the direction of Robert W. Neuman; George W. Percy (Tulane University) acted as field supervisor.

The pyramidal, earthen, tumulus, measuring 190 feet by 180 feet and rising to 11 feet above the surrounding surface, contained eight stages of construction. All stages fall within the Troyville-Coles Creek Period. Human burials were abundant in several stages, the earlier interments being characteristically multiple extended and lying face down in pits. Later burials were also in pits, however, they are characterized by multiple secondary interments. Several of the stages exhibited structural remains manifested by ovoid post-hole patterns and firepits. The flanks of one of the earliest stages were covered with a dense midden deposit containing an abundance of fresh water mussel shells.

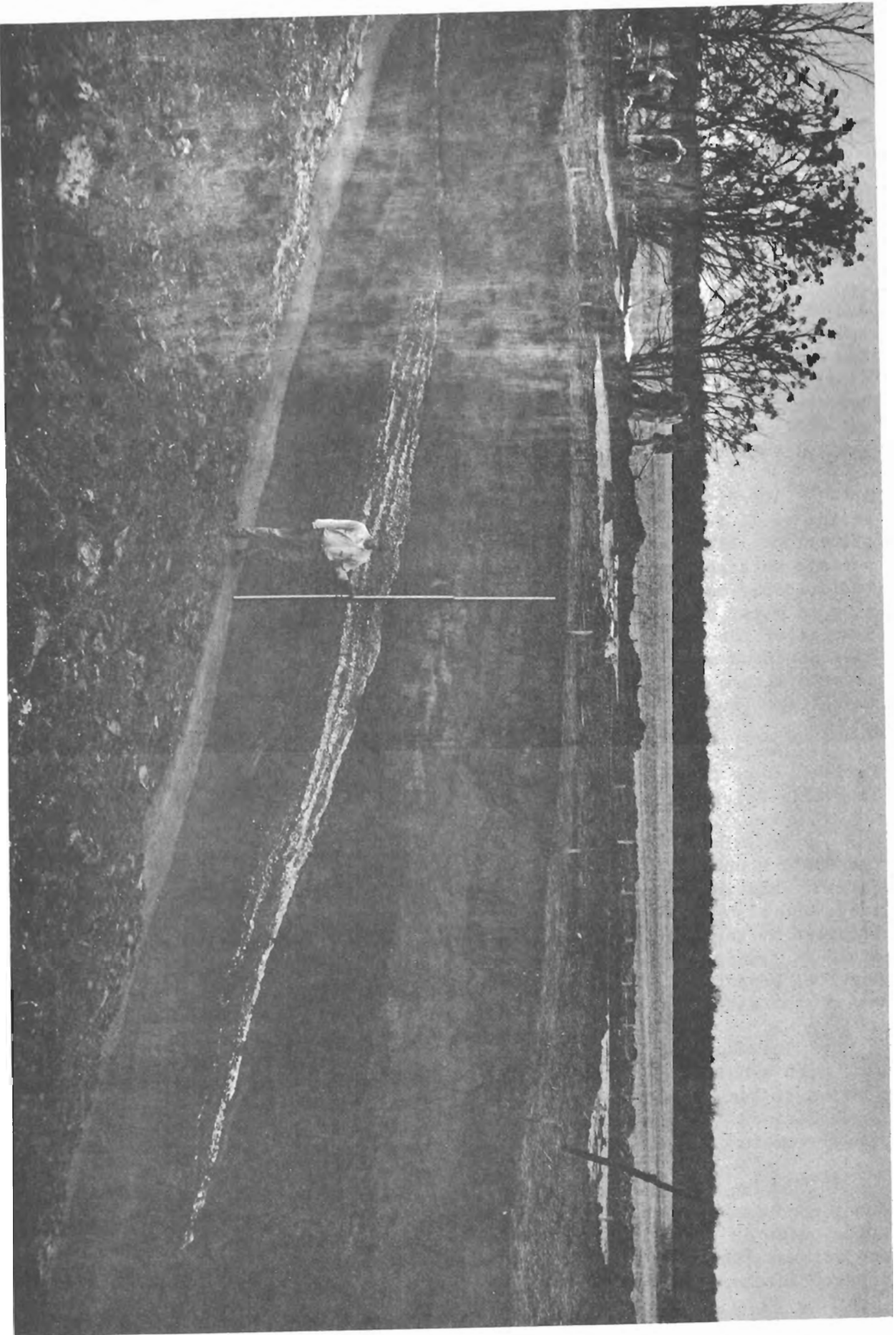
During the field investigations 23 new sites were located in Madison Parish. They include mound, village, and campsites of the Archaic, Marksville, Troyville-Coles Creek, Plaquemine, and Mississippian periods.

In July, 1969, Robert W. Neuman began preliminary tests into the Morton Shell Mound (16IB3) located on Weeks Island near Vermilion Bay in Iberia Parish. The investigations were funded by a grant from the Morton Salt Company, who also owns the site. Labor, a field vehicle, and housing were contributed by the Louisiana Research Foundation and Avery Island Incorporated of Avery Island, Louisiana. Facilities and personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, assisted in compiling a detailed contour map of the site.

The mound, an irregular, linear structure 700 feet long and 90 feet wide with a height of 12 feet above the surrounding marsh, is a midden accumulation at least spanning the Tchefuncte, Marksville, and Troyville-Coles Creek Periods. Features include firepits and human burials. Pottery and faunal remains are plentiful; however, stone is rare.

During the last week of February, 1969, Robert W. Neuman and two students conducted a survey for sites along proposed levee and channel straightening paths in Bossier and Red River parishes, northwestern Louisiana. The project was funded by a grant from the National Park Service. No sites were located in the immediate area of proposed construction.





View of profile in mound located near the town of Tendam in Madison Parish, Louisiana, excavated by Louisiana State University.



Elsewhere in Louisiana, William G. Haag and Robert W. Neuman, assisted periodically by Ned and Lanier Simmons and Charles Bollich, supplemented previous collections from 20 sites in Morehouse, Tensas, Catahoula, Rapides, East Baton Rouge, Saint Tammany, Orleans, Iberville, Vermillion, and Cameron parishes. Additional new sites, 16CM102, 104, 106, 107, and 108 consist of ceramic period, shell middens in the Sabine River drainage of Cameron Parish; 16WA5 and 6 are ceramic period village deposits in Washington Parish and 16EF9 and 10 are ceramic period mound and camp sites respectively, in East Feliciana Parish.

Robert W. Neuman  
Louisiana State University

## MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Archaeological Survey's field archaeologists, Sam McGahey and John Connaway, excavated portions of a Mississippian village site in Coahoma County, Mississippi, during July and August, 1969. With the generous assistance of the landowner and a crew from the University of Mississippi's Summer Field School, four complete house patterns were uncovered. The single unit, House 1, measured approximately 37 feet on a side and had wall trenches with small postmolds in series and corner openings. In the center of the house was a large round pit about 8½ feet deep, with an elongated pit dug into it at a sloping angle from one side. The round pit is thought to have contained a large post used as a center roof support, while the elongated one may have been used to slide the post in before raising it. Two more of these double pits were intrusive toward one side of the house, but had no house patterns to go with them. Most unusual was a series of large postmolds inside the house set in a grid pattern of twelve in each direction. These are thought to have been supports for a raised floor. Outside and surrounding the house another series of postmolds set in a zigzag pattern indicated a raised porch or walkway, with a set of steps leading up on the southeast side (right side of photograph in Fig. 1).

A similar construction was found in Houses 2, 3, and 4. These superimposed square wall trench houses resembled House 1, but were somewhat smaller, ranging from 25 to 30 feet on a side. There was a very distinct postmold 1½ feet in diameter in the center, with a pit dug at an angle to one side.

About 80 feet to the south is a medium-sized pyramidal mound. Since time was limited and this was strictly a salvage program, the mound was not investigated.

Another house pattern at the Hays Site (22Co612), excavated earlier in the year, exhibited a similar construction. This house was square, had wall trenches, measured 20 feet on a side, and had a center post and sloping pit. There were many postmolds inside, but as yet no definite grid pattern has been observed.

Publication of site reports on these and other recent excavations will be forthcoming.

The Mississippi Archaeological Survey is gathering information on fluted and other Paleo-Indian projectile points within the State. To date, about 40 points have been recorded. A bulletin will be published when sufficient data has been accumulated.

John Connaway  
Mississippi Archaeological Survey

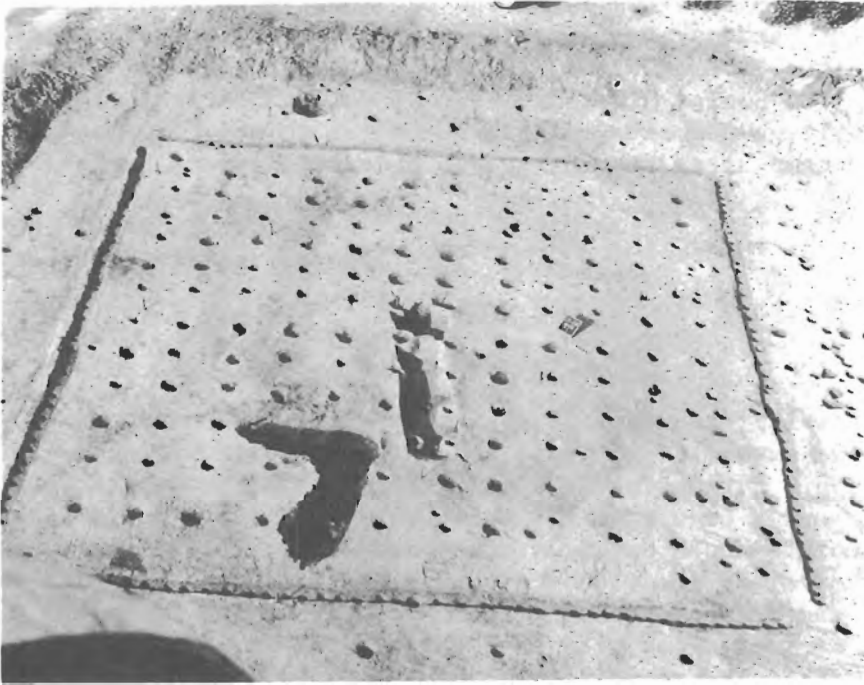


FIGURE 1- House 1 at the Wilford Site, Coahoma County, Mississippi, excavated by the Mississippi Archaeological Survey.

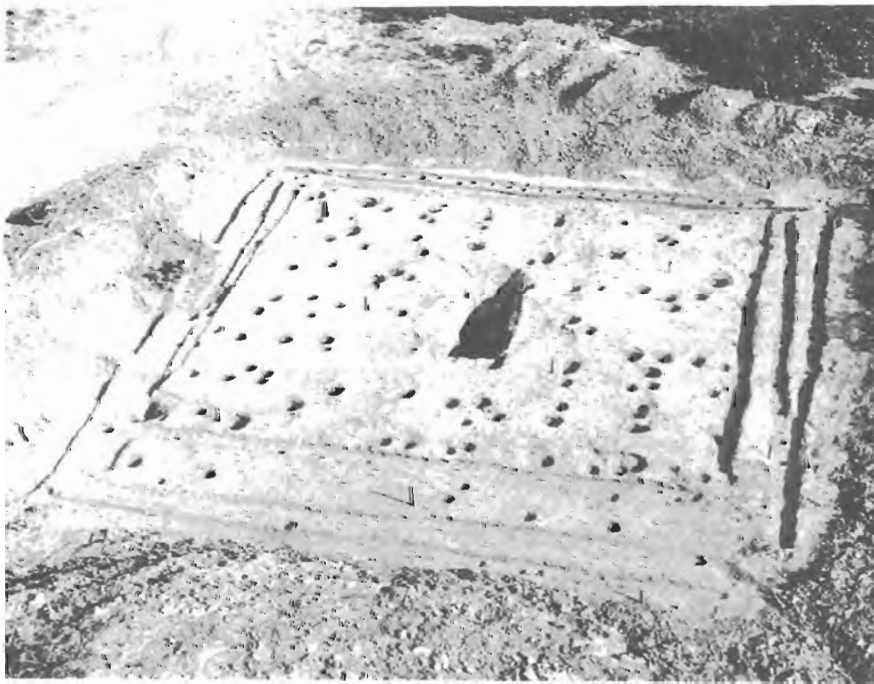


FIGURE 2- Houses 2, 3, and 4 at the Wilford Site.

This summer the University of Mississippi's Anthropology Department held its annual field session. The students who enrolled in the "dig" course were divided into three groups each with its graduate student instructor. The three sites excavated were:

22-Co-516 This site was determined to be a Mississippian site and yielded one near-perfect Avenue Polychrome vessel. Also discovered was a house pattern never found in the area before this time. The floor plan consisted of a pattern of twelve rows of twelve post molds each. The crew chief was Harold Hill of Greenwood, Mississippi.

22-Co-572 This site was also a Mississippian site. Excavated at this site were various potsherds characteristic of the period. Also discovered and removed was a firepit. It is now in the University Museum. Several wall trenches were also found, but no entire house pattern was revealed. The crew chief was Sam Brookes of South Boston, Virginia.

22-Co-626 This site is tentatively placed in the Late Woodland Period. Work was begun on this site last spring by a local chapter of the Mississippi Archaeological Association. Pottery found was predominantly of the Baytown Plain or Mulberry Creek Cord-marked variety. A circular wall trench was discovered and some 27 burials were removed from the enclosed area. The crew chief was Jason Fenwick of Kosciusko, Mississippi.

While the University field session was being held near Clarksdale, Mississippi, Dr. Clarence H. Webb was preparing to excavate a site at Greenwood, Mississippi. Dr. T.H. Koehler, Professor of Anthropology at the University, offered the help of the three above mentioned chiefs and their crews. The weekend of July 4 was spent digging at the Teoc Creek Site with Dr. Webb. Lithic material from the site was taken to the University's Anthropology Laboratory where it was washed and packaged.

Harold E. Hill, Jr.  
University of Mississippi

Further explorations of the Teoc Creek Site, on the plantation of Eugene H. Neill, Carroll County, Mississippi, were carried out during four days, July 4-7, 1969, under the direction of Clarence H. Webb and Thomas H. Koehler, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Mississippi. Assisting were volunteers from the field parties of the University of Mississippi, Mississippi State University, and Mississippi Archaeological Survey. Participants included John Connaway, Jack Mallette, William Hony, John Bowen, Richard Winterholler, Byron Inmon, Jason Fenwick, Beth Gillis, Harold Hill, Bob Morgan, Charles Scott, Sam Brookes, Don Browning, Lisa Larson, John Paulsen, Larry Robinson, Angela Rodrigue, and L.B. Jones, President of the Mississippi Archaeological Association, and other members of the Association, including J.T. Lancaster, Jr., G. Frank McCormick, and Granville Miller, visited the dig. Prior consent to the exploration was granted by the owner, by Charlotte Capers, Director of the State Department of Archives and History, and by Richard A. Marshall, Director of the Mississippi Archaeological Survey.

Surface collections were made and five exploratory pits were sunk to varying depths, as described later. Daily logs were maintained by Koehler; notes, profiles, sketches of features and general descriptions were made by

the excavators and, additionally because of frequent changes of personnel over the holiday weekend, continuity of notes was maintained by Koehler and Webb, who were also responsible for surveying and photography. Locations of the test pits by Webb were based on prior surveys and bore hole traverses by Ford, Neitzel and Webb. Excavations were generally by six inch vertical increments, executed by trowel or thin shovel slicing, depending on the nature of the soils. Midden soils were sifted in Pits 1, 2, 3, and 5; this was virtually impossible in one pit. Artifacts were placed in labeled bags and taken by Koehler to the University of Mississippi laboratory for cleaning and labeling.

This site had been surveyed by Ford, Neitzel, and Webb in 1966, with a study of deeper levels by auger boring traverses. It was established at that time, from surface collections and prior collections made by the owner, as a presumably unicomponent village site of the Poverty Point cultural complex. The site is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 9, Township 20N, Range 2E, Greenwood quadrangle, and about 10 miles northeast of Greenwood on Highway 7. It is situated in a cultivated field on high ground formed by a natural levee crest and backslope, surrounded on all but the north side by a large, shallow swamp produced by the Teoc Creek depositional fan which projects into the valley from the nearby hill margin. West of the site, beyond State Highway 7 and a railroad, is the Yalobusha River which, at this point, enters an abandoned loop of a large river course, presumably responsible for the natural levee on which the site is situated and thought to be a relic course of the Ohio or Ohio-Mississippi. The surface manifestations of occupation occur in a semicircle of dark midden from the crest down the backslope of the levee, the semicircle measuring 975 to 1000 feet in diameter along the levee and the midden around the arc varying from 60 to 200 feet in width. It is continuous except for two short gaps in the southern end and there are several circular oval areas of darkened soil, 50 to 100 feet across, which suggest individual habitations. The surface midden is much darker in the northeastern segment of the arc.

Auger borings in 1966 had indicated the presence of deep middens, one at 8.5 to 10 feet below the crest of the levee, another within the arc of surface midden in the northeast sector at 2.5 to 4 feet depth and separated from the surface midden by sterile river sands. The purposes of the present test pits were to confirm these deep midden occupations, both in the deeper levels and in the surface manifestations. In this way we hoped to establish whether this is, indeed, a unicomponent site of the Poverty Point Period, or whether there are earlier or later components, also whether Poverty Point occupation occurred before and during the time the active large river was laying the levee down, as well as after the levee deposition. This question is important with archaeological chronology in the valley, and seems especially pertinent because similar questions have arisen about river channels and archaeological chronology at the Jaketown Site which possibly relates to the same Ohio-Mississippi course as does Teoc Creek Site.

Traverse 2 of 1966 was directed along the natural levee at the northern end of the site, at an angle 13° west of north, from a datum station on the stream bank "in the shade of a willow tree". Neither the datum stake nor the shade tree were in evidence in 1969 and a datum stake was established between the farm road and the swamp bank near the remains of a dead willow; subsequent check with landmarks and midden outlines showed that this point was approximately 55 feet NNW of the Ford datum point, but this discrepancy was not fatal for the purposes of the present study. Since it was not feasible or safe to sink a small pit to the depth of 8-10 feet through the levee, advantage was taken of a crevasse gully, the surface of which is 5 feet below the levee crest.

Test pits 1 and 2, adjoining and in a line 8° west of north from the datum stake, were established. They were 5 feet square and the northwest corner of Pit 1 was 200 feet from the datum point. Topsoil, talús wash and midden material were removed by 6 inch increments (vertical), using shovel slicing and screening for artifacts. They were taken down 12 inches from the surface on the first day. The soil color remained a dark gray-tan sandy clay with charcoal streaks, artifacts and refuse, both aboriginal and modern, the latter presumably from a cabin site atop the levee.

On the second day an auger hole was drilled in Pit 1, demonstrating slightly mixed soil but no black midden layer to a depth of 4 feet from the surface, where the water level was reached. Since this was above the presumed deep midden, these pits were abandoned and filled. Pit 5 was then started, 9 feet south of the southern edge of Pit 2 and on the crevasse slope. Midden soil was similarly removed to a depth of 12 inches; artifacts, spalls, and other aboriginal debris were found in larger numbers. Auger boring was then done, finding a tan-gray sand loam between 12 and 36 inch depths, slightly darker at 36 to 42 inches, then water was again found before reaching the black midden. This pit was also abandoned and filled.

Traverse 1 of the 1966 borings had been directed northeastward from the datum station to the rich surface midden of the NE sector. Borings 3, 6, and 8, at distances between 225 and 262 feet from the station, gave evidence of a surface midden separated by a sterile sand zone from a deep midden lying 2.5 to 4 feet below the surface. We therefore placed Test pit 3 in a skip row 225 feet from our datum stake, on a northeast line. Due to space limitations in the cotton field, to avoid damage to the crop, this pit was 5 feet in length and 3.5 feet in width, with the longer axis paralleling the rows and directed 35° west of north. The first few inches of powdery top soil in the plow zone were removed and sifted readily, then the soil became harder and dry, a yellow-buff sandy clay loam with small amounts of cultural debris down to 12-14 inches below the surface, also with old stalks of agricultural debris in the upper 6-7 inches. Between the 14 inch and 25-27 inch depths there was a homogeneous layer of buff colored sandy clay, void of artifacts or cultural debris. This was succeeded by a three inch zone containing small amounts of charcoal and occasional flakes of clay ball fragments, as in the top zone. At 28 to 30 inch depth dense black midden appeared, containing artifacts, clay ball fragments and cultural debris in abundance. The clay ball fragments, lamellar microflint blades, jasper spalls, a microflint core and several tools were typical of Poverty Point refuse.

Between 34 and 36 inches from the surface in Pit 3 there was a layer of packed and hardened buff-colored clay with smooth upper surface, about 12 by 15 inches in diameter and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness, interpreted as a segment of packed floor. At the same level several circles of light soil,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, were noted but it was uncertain whether these were of natural origin or from aboriginal activity. The black midden continued below this level to a depth of 46 inches from the surface, with no change in the kind of refuse. It was necessary to discontinue excavation at this level, but an auger boring had shown the water level at slightly below 48 inches from the surface.

Test pit 4 was placed 82 feet further northeast from Pit 3, 307 feet from the datum stake and well within the dark surface midden area. At this point the cotton had failed to grow in one of the rows and we could place a full 5 by 5 foot pit, aligned in the same compass direction as Pit 3. The top several inches again were loose soil, dark gray and powdery, with aboriginal and agricultural debris. Then the plow-zone soil became extremely hard and compact, due to the

hot and dry weather, and was impossible to slice or sift. It was loosened with trowel point or light pick and searched for artifacts. At 9 inches the plow zone ceased and the midden became moister and extremely black, with numerous clay ball fragments, flakes, spalls, and a moderate number of artifacts, which included two projectile points of Pontchartrain type at 13 inches depth, chipped tools and broken points. At 12 inches an area of flat packed and hardened clay was found in the northern corner of the pit, the buff color contrasting with the black midden. At 14 inches several more such areas were found, including one in the east corner which was followed beyond the pit boundary and was found to gradually rise to a level 12 inches below the surface. These were interpreted as packed clay floor segments, probably of the same habitation. The decision was made to leave them intact, except for the small area in the north corner which had been removed before the larger areas were found, and they were cleaned, recorded, and photographed. John Connaway, for the Mississippi Archaeological Survey, expressed the desire and accepted the responsibility of returning, after crops have been gathered in the fall, to re-expose these floor segments and the surrounding area in the hopes of delineating a complete house structure. He and Brookes triangulated the area of Pit 4 with markers set in trees at the north-eastern margin of the field (238.6 feet to a prominent willow and 346.5 feet to a bare-trunk oak south of the willow).

Soil samples were taken from the midden level of Pit 4 and from the upper midden, sterile zone, and lower midden levels of Pit 3. These will be submitted by Koehler to soil analysts. Pits 3 and 4 were then backfilled; the site was cleaned up and reported back to the owner without crop damage. All stakes were removed except the datum stake and the east corner stake of Pit 4, which was driven well below the surface. Permission of Mr. Neill was secured to return after crops are harvested for further study of the house floor found in Pit 4; it is hoped that the water table may be sufficiently low by that time to permit identification of the deep midden under the levee. Analysis of excavated and surface artifacts will be made and reported later. Except for one cord-marked surface sherd, all artifacts appear to relate to or be consistent with the Poverty Point cultural assemblage.

The explorations accomplished the following:

- (1) Additional evidence by excavation to the surface collections indication that the surface midden is of Poverty Point cultural origin.
- (2) Additional evidence that the site is a unicomponent site of this period (only two surface sherds of Baytown origin, both probably fortuitous and innocuous).
- (3) Demonstration that packed clay floors are a Poverty Point trait.
- (4) Location of a probable house ruin of this period for further exploration.
- (5) Demonstration of a deep midden separated from a surface midden by sterile soil, presumably river silt, with both middens of Poverty Point derivation, showing that the site was occupied by Poverty Point people while the river was building the natural levee.
- (6) Further evidence of the absence of pottery from the cultural assemblage at this site, especially of fiber-tempered or sand-tempered varieties.



Failure in objectives of the explorations:

(1) Inability to get to the deep midden under the levee crest, due to high water levels.

Clarence H. Webb  
Shreveport, Louisiana

William Hony, Mississippi State University, has been conducting and archaeological survey of LeFlore County, Mississippi, this past year. In addition to the survey, which has recorded more than 100 sites, he spent the summer excavating on the remainents of the main mound (Falls Mound) at the Falls Site (17-0-8, Harvard Survey) near Minter City. The site was mapped, and tests are still being conducted in other areas of the site on a weekend basis.

The test on the mound was assisted with the help of Neighborhood Youth Corp labor, and a grant of \$400 from the College of Arts and Sciences, MSU. Results of the mound test yielded at least seven stages of construction with evidence of occupation activities on many of these. The cultural sequence ranged from Middle Baytown through Deasonville below the mound into Middle Mississippian in the mound. There is Poverty Point Culture, Tchula, Baytown, and later materials in the village area. The site has received severe damage through the years due to road construction (where the mound was dynamited in the early 30's) and by sub-soiling.

In conjunction with the Falls Site excavation, the Murphy Site (19-0-21, Harvard Survey) near Berclair, was tested and two Mississippian Period burials located. The site sequence appears to run from Poverty Point Culture times through the entire sequence to Mississippian times. The deposit is not deep, and the site has been almost totally destroyed by agricultural practices.

Currently a test is being conducted at the McIntyre Site (new) near Itta Bena. The site runs through Early Baytown into Mississippian. One of the more prominent features of the site is a large, well defined, shell ring. The site was spared from land leveling through cooperation with the land owner.

The 3rd Summer Field School in Mississippi Archaeology, Mississippi State University, under the direction of Richard A. Marshall, spent eleven weeks in the field during the summer of 1969. This work was assisted by a special grant of \$1300 from the College of Arts and Sciences in addition to regular Summer School funds. The first six week session was spent at Drew, Mississippi, at the Mississippian Powell Bayou Site (17-0-9, Harvard Survey), Sunflower County, following earlier excavations by the Mississippi Archaeological Survey, a division of the State Department of Archives and History. The site is on the property of Mr. Otha Shurden, who was most cooperative. The large and complicated postmold patterns located by the MAS field workers when the mound surface was removed, were recorded. More than seven superimposed mold patterns of large buildings measuring from about 38 feet square to more than 50 feet square were recorded. Some of the wall posts were set in trenches. Occupying the summit of the mound at this stage on the south side were several smaller residence structures. These measured about 18 feet by 30 feet square. The remainder of the mound was tested on the south edge and found to be 5.5 feet high above sterile soil. This mound was once approximately 12 feet high. Three zones of mound construction were noted, all Mississippian. No earlier material was found under the mound. Several test pits were excavated off the southeast tow of the mound.



Village deposits averaged about two feet in depth, all Mississippian. A large sample of charred cord was obtained from these tests and several charcoal samples taken from the structures atop the mound.

The Dockery Site (17-N-11, Harvard Survey), Sunflower County), east of Drew was also tested. This is another Mississippian site. In addition to the Mississippian occupation there was a heavy Deasonville occupation. A low mound on the edge of the Bayou was tested first. About 3.5 feet of Mississippian occupation was penetrated, including several house floors, one of which appeared to have belonged to a house with a depressed floor (semi-subterranean). Below this occupation zone was about 18 inches to 2 feet of Deasonville material. Several extended burials were located below this occupation, all of which appeared to belong to Deasonville. One had a small, shallow bowl in association at the head. This vessel appears to be predominantly clay-tempered but had considerable inclusions of shell, enough to suggest deliberate mixture.

The second summer term spent five weeks on the Mississippi Gulf Coast working at the Claiborne and Ceaderland sites on Mulatto Bayou at the mouth of the Pearl River, south of Pearlington. These sites have been tested by Gagliano and Webb. The Claiborne Site appears to be a good Poverty Point Period site. Local people have severely damaged the site by digging and its surface contours and much of the deposit has been damaged by Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission development and other construction. Several test trenches were dug back from the midden area. No significant features, other than cooking pits full of clay balls, were found. Much of the material excavated by the local people was examined and several pirs dug by them were observed. One of the more interesting things observed in one penetration of the midden not far from Test Pits A and D dug by Gagliano was a sparce, but top to bottom, distribution of steatite, fiber-tempered, and Tchefuncte-like sherds in the otherwise Poverty Point deposit.

The Ceaderland Site, believed to be slightly older than the Claiborne Site, was lightly tested. One penetration of the rather extensive oyster shell midden was made with no significant information. Another cross-section of the midden, or bank, somewhat back from the original Mulatto Bayou fronting revealed no significant information, other than several strata of oyster and clam shells and dark artifact laden soils.

The field school was suddenly closed by Hurricane Camille. Severe rain and water washing damaged the sites and high winds destroyed many of the large trees there. All artifacts excavated were inundated by about 6 feet of salt water in the temporary laboratory. Two wheel barrows and one typewriter were written off the school's inventory and a large quantity of technical books owned by the Director and students were destroyed. Fortunately no one suffered personal injury.

A number of other archaeological sites along the coast were also severely damaged by the storm. One of these, the Deet Island Site, was almost totally destroyed.

Richard A. Marshall  
Mississippi State University

## OKLAHOMA

Since October, 1968, three sites have been excavated in eastern Oklahoma by the Oklahoma River Basin Survey, operating under contracts with the National Park Service. The fieldwork, directed by Robert J. Burton, consisted of the following sites:

Ch-112, Hugo Dam Site: Construction on the Hugo Dam across the Kiamichi River in southeast Oklahoma exposed archaeological materials on a high terrace overlooking the river. Don Wyckoff, when notified the site was being destroyed, salvaged two burials and recommended further work. Emergency salvage funds granted by the Park Service allowed three weeks of salvage during January and February. A bulldozer was used to strip off the topsoil and expose features (11 burials and 5 pits), which were then excavated. The primary occupation of the site occurred during the Gibson aspect, although indications of an Archaic component were also found. The Gibson material is quite similar to that found at the type site of the Nelson focus.

Sq-40, Haraway-Dickson Site: In June the Survey excavated a late Archaic site near Vian, Oklahoma, as part of the salvage operations in the Robert S. Kerr Reservoir. The site consists of a series of campsites along the east edge of Little Vian Creek, three of which were tested and one more fully excavated. Recovered were boatstones, chipped stone hoes, dart points, and a small amount of pottery resembling the Fourche Maline focus material.

Hs-24, Tyler-Rose Site: A Fort Coffee focus site near Arkansas River was excavated for four weeks in July. Although no burials or house patterns were found, stripping with a bulldozer did reveal over thirty pits. A preliminary examination of the material indicates that the site was occupied very late in the Fort Coffee sequence, and promises to give information on the changes that took place at this time. Hs-24 is the last site scheduled to be excavated in the Robert S. Kerr Reservoir salvage program.

Robert J. Burton  
Oklahoma River Basin Survey

## SOUTH CAROLINA

The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina was reorganized on September 1, 1968, under the direction of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Dr. William E. Edwards having resigned to go to Temple Buell College in Colorado. Mr. John D. Combs served as interim Director during the transition and remained as Assistant Director. Dr. Stephenson also became the State Archaeologist, and Mr. Combs the Assistant State Archaeologist. On April 1, 1969, Mr. Stanley South joined the staff as archaeologist with special interest in Historic Sites. Mr. South had been with the North Carolina Department of Archives and History for some 15 years. On September 1, 1969, Mr. E. Thomas Hemmings joined the staff as archaeologist with special interests in Early Man problems. Mr. Hemmings came from the University of Arizona where he has been working for four years on the Murray Springs Site.

A statewide survey of archaeological sites has been started at the Institute, a statewide amateur archaeological society has been organized (this group was accepted as members of the Eastern States Archeological Federation at the 1969 meeting in Morgantown), and the ground work has been laid to develop a

state museum. The Office of the State Archaeologist has become responsible for administration of the state underwater salvage law, and several field projects have been initiated.

In November and December, Mr. South and Mr. Combes began work at the site of the Charles Towne Colony (39CH1) in Charleston, where the first English settlement was located from 1670-1680. Mr. South continued the excavations there from April to October 1969. He excavated and restored the perimeter fortification system of the town and recovered several thousand artifacts. In addition he excavated a unique Indian structure of the 17th Century (Irene pottery) at this site. This was a 200 foot square structure with an attached structure 100 feet square containing a circular tower bastion. The walls were well plastered with wattle and daub and the structure contained at least 22 burials, numerous pottery vessels, corn cribs and other features. This work was sponsored by the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission.

Numerous brief excavation and survey trips were made during the year and seven other major projects were organized for activation during the 1969-70 year. Meanwhile Mr. Combes was at work on analyses and reporting of his two years of work on the Keowee-Toxaway Project in northwestern South Carolina. This includes the work at Fort Prince George and at the Keowee town site. Dr. Roger Grange, now of the University of South Florida at Tampa has begun analysis and reporting of his excavations on the Keowee-Toxaway Project at the I.C. Few Site. Mr. Paul Brockington, a student on the Institute staff, is at work on analysis and reporting of the excavations that Dr. Edwards made at the Theriault Site on Briar Creek in Burke County, Georgia.

The Institute has begun publication of a monthly bulletin "THE NOTEBOOK". By the end of 1969, the monograph series "CONTRIBUTIONS TO ANTHROPOLOGY" will be started as well as a popular series "EARLY SOUTH CAROLINA".

Robert L. Stephenson  
University of South Carolina

## TENNESSEE

During the 1969 season excavations were conducted at two sites in the Little Tennessee Valley. The areas investigated will be inundated upon completion of the Tellico Dam by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Funds enabling this excavation were provided by the National Park Service and Tennessee Valley Authority.

The first site excavated during June, 1969, was an Early Woodland site. It produced pottery of the Mossy Oak Simple Stamped and Deptford types.

During July and continuing into October, work on the Chota Site was excavated. This is an Historic Cherokee site dating during the early 1700's. Attention is directed toward the settlement patterns, datable historic materials, and other significant data pertaining to change while in contact with European trade.

Alfred K. Guthe  
University of Tennessee

Excavation was carried out at Chucalissa June 4 through September 15 under the direction of Gerald Smith. Survey work is being carried out on a year-round basis, primarily by the Chucalissa Museum Staff.

West Tennessee Archaeological Survey: Work was begun on a comprehensive survey of West Tennessee, with initial emphasis placed on the area draining directly into the Mississippi River. Initial results suggest the Loosahatchie River drainage as the northern boundary of the Walls Phase, with distinct Mississippian complexes developing along the lower Forked Deer-Obion Rivers, in the upper Hatchie River drainage, and the Reelfoot Lake area. The known Walls Phase sites are all within 10 to 20 land miles of the Mississippi River alluvial plain. The Reelfoot Lake complexes appear ultimately related to the Beckwith-Cairo Lowland tradition. Systematic collection and analysis of cherts from primary sources is being carried out in conjunction with the archaeological survey, with the ultimate goal of providing a basis for study of trade in raw materials in West Tennessee where chert sources are regionally absent.

Excavations at Chucalissa: The 1969 Memphis State University archaeological field school began excavation on the large temple mound at Chucalissa. The mound is to be excavated to the final preserved construction level, a matter of about 1.5 feet, and the latest features on this level subjected to detailed study. Initial results indicate that there were two or possibly three rectangular structures on the mound with bilateral symmetry observed. Only the southwestern structure was begun in 1969. Remaining evidence of the superposed structure includes postmold patterns of one to three structures approximating 35 by 50 feet, with a north-south axis, and roughly corresponding to the extent of the preserved floor below. Primary support for the terminal structure was provided by two parallel rows of posts 1.0 to 1.5 feet in diameter set in shaft pits minimally 6.5 feet deep. Apparent storage pits, possibly kept for use after post removal operations, were present within the south end of the structure and measured on the order of 11 by 4 feet, with depth on the order of 8 feet plus triangular in cross section. Maximum depth was at one end of the pit.

Gerald P. Smith  
Chucalissa State Park  
Memphis, Tennessee

## TEXAS

In the summers of 1968 and 1969 the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory conducted excavations at the George C. Davis Site in east Texas. Already well known through earlier investigations and a report by Perry Newell and Alex Krieger, Davis is a major early Caddoan village and ceremonial site. The recent work was supervised by Dee Ann Story and supported in 1968 by the State Archaeologist's Office and in 1969 by the National Science Foundation (GS-2573). Both seasons concentrated on the previously unexplored northwestern half of the site and are part of a planned long range program of investigation. The most intensive excavations were made in two earthen mounds, Mounds B and C (all previous studies focused on what has recently been designated Mound A--- see Figure 1).

Mound B is a low rectangular (ca. 45 X 28 meters) eminence which rises about 2.5 meters above the terrace surface. Excavations into the west side of this mound revealed several construction phases (Fig. 3) but no cultural features. Artifacts recovered from mound fill are attributable to Alto Focus--- probably late (phase 3?) to judge from several pieces of trade pottery. Extensive Alto

Sketch Map

George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas

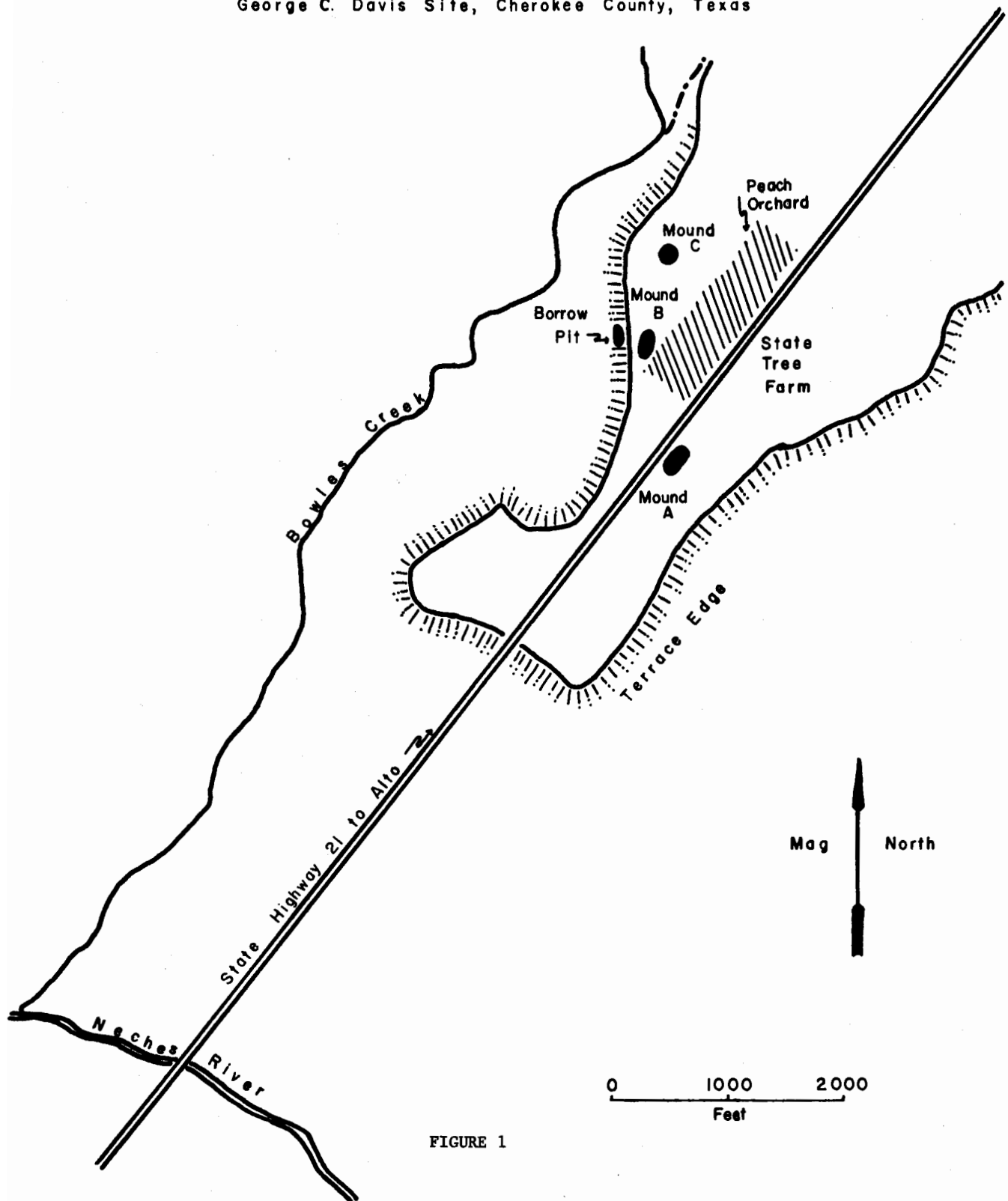


FIGURE 1

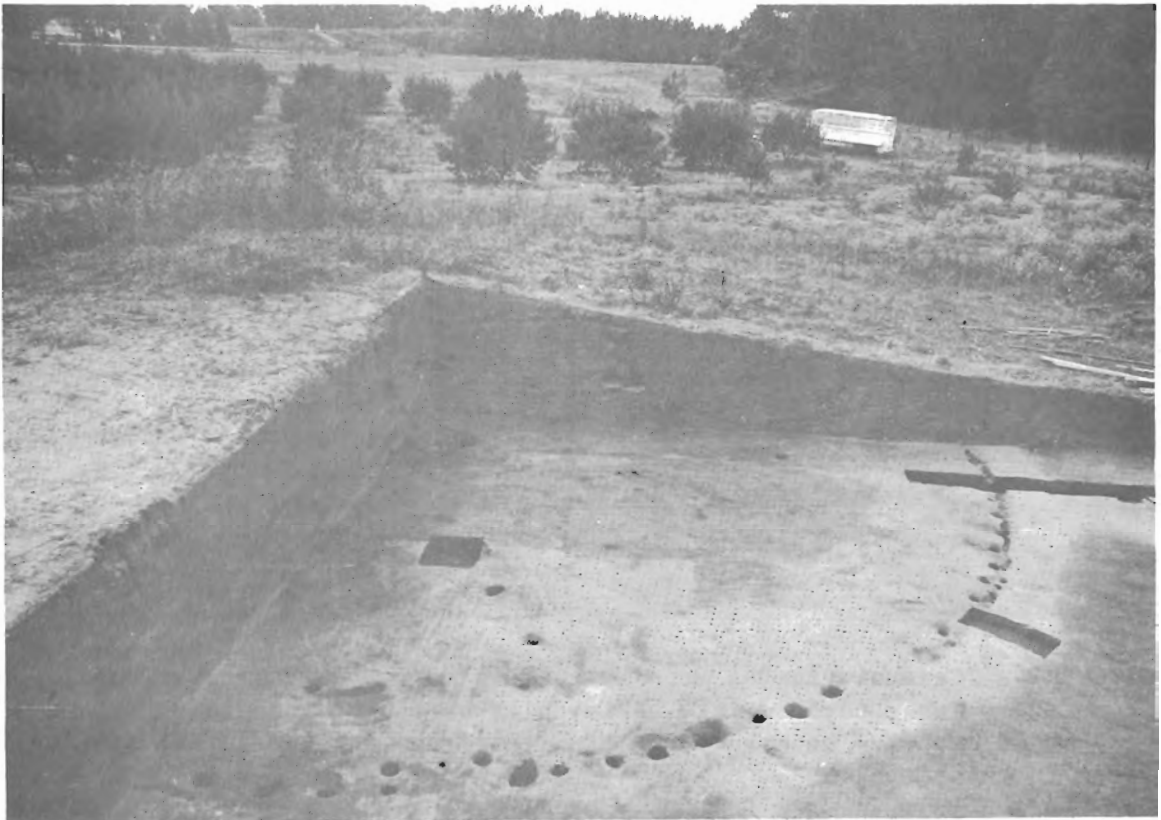


FIGURE 2- Partially exposed circular structure underlying Mound B fill. Structure an estimated 18 meters in diameter. View looking south, southeast with Mound A visible in background (note monument on top of Mound A).



FIGURE 3- Cross section of western edge of Mound B showing stages of mound construction. To right is earliest zone, followed by a layer of mound wash, an addition to the mound, another layer of wash, and a third addition. View is looking south.



FIGURE 4- General view of Mound C looking east. 1969 excavations nearly complete. Two excavated late burial pits barely visible in right and left flanks of mound. The upper part of a third and earlier burial pit can be seen in the center.



FIGURE 5- Looking down at the first layer of offerings found along the north wall of the third burial pit in Mound C. Hummocks in floor are irregularities in the surface of fill introduced into pit--- to cover another layer of artifacts, cane (?), and skeletal remains.





FIGURE 6- First layer of artifacts, third burial pit, Mound C. Small test cut visible in lower right. View looking north.

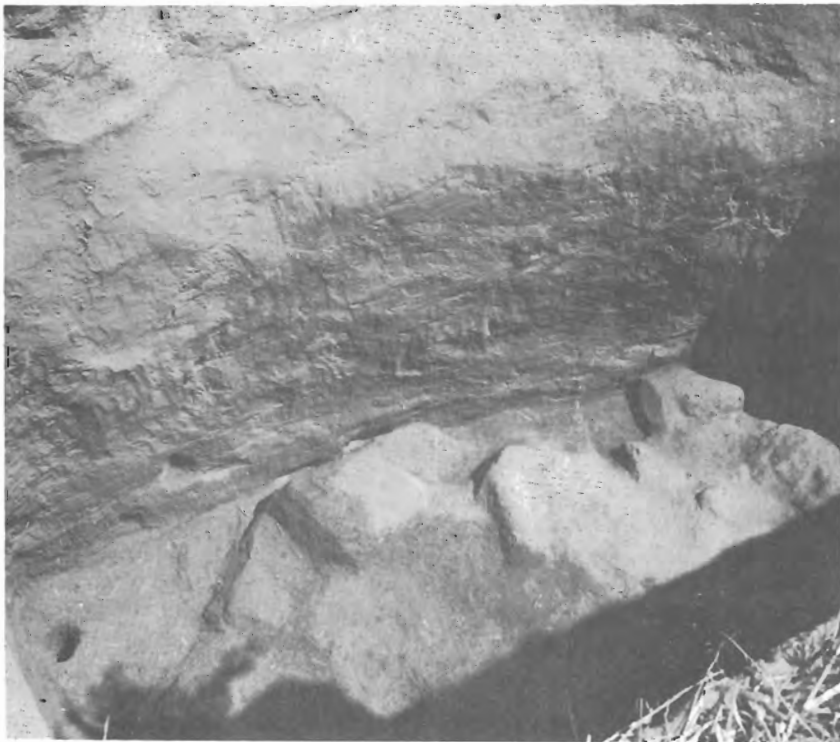
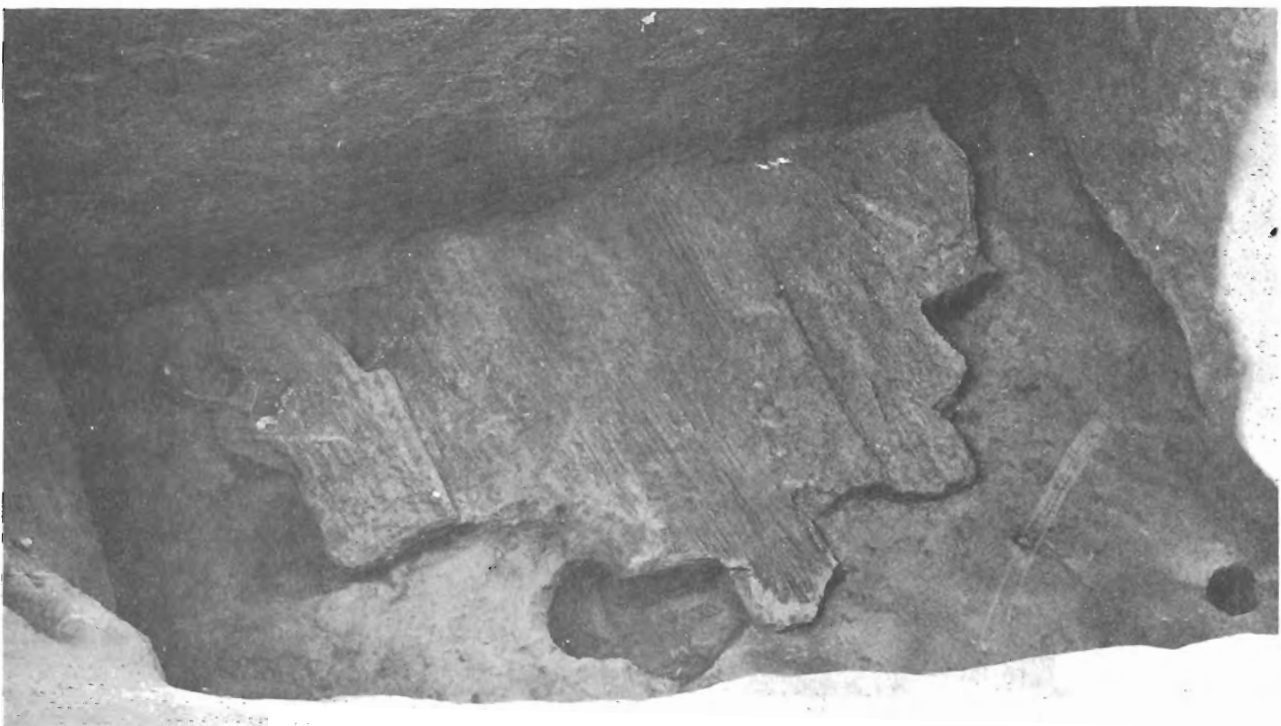


FIGURE 7- First layer of artifacts recovered, third burial pit, Mound C. Celt recovered from hole visible in the lower left of photograph. View looking N-NE and showing marked irregularities in the surface of the introduced fill.



FIGURE 8- Third burial pit, Mound C, view looking east. Introduced fill removed showing second layer of artifacts and partially exposed cane (?).

FIGURE 9- Third burial pit, Mound C, view looking south. Second layer of artifacts removed and cane (?) fully exposed. Hole in floor is the result of aboriginal excavations.



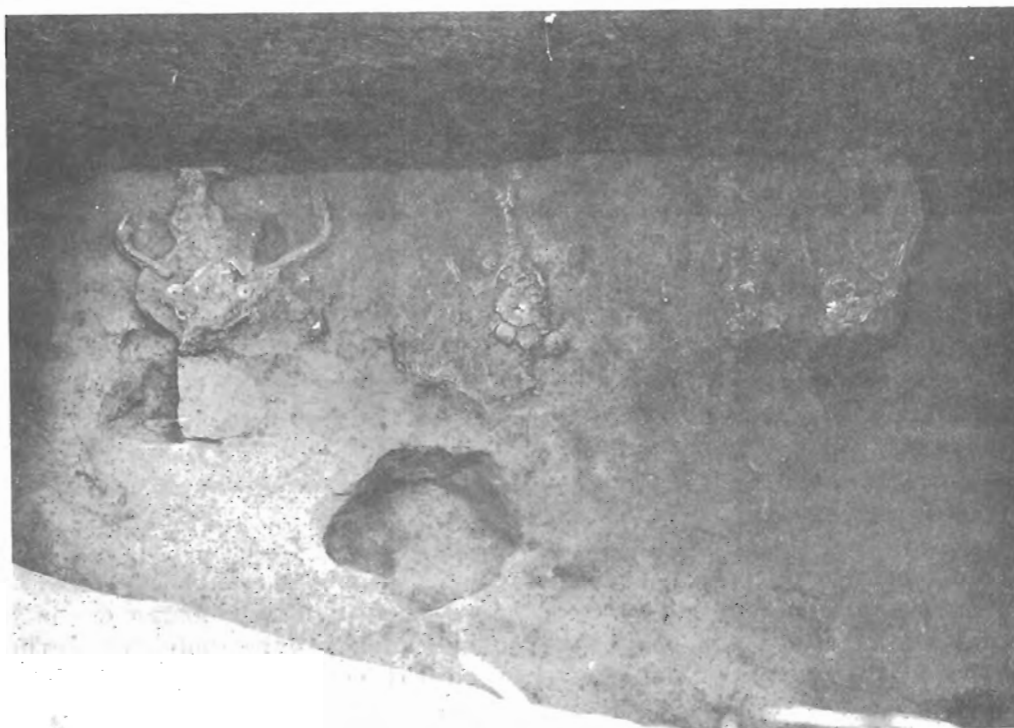


FIGURE 10- Third burial pit, Mound C, view looking south and showing partially exposed skeleton with personal ornaments in situ.

Focus village debris was found beneath Mound B and the remains of eight structures were partially uncovered. Most interesting of these is an exceptionally large house, about 18 meters in diameter (Fig. 2), which may have served as a communal building, perhaps was even the predecessor to Mound B. Numerous charcoal samples were recovered from this and the other structures and, when analyzed, can be expected to provide some long-needed, tightly associated dates for the Alto Focus.

The other mound (C), dug in the 1968-1969 seasons, is a high (ca. 6 meters), flat topped burial mound. The outlines of 6 large aboriginal pits have been recognized and related to mound stratigraphy. Three of these pits have been excavated, two completely and one partially. One of the fully cleaned pits contained two late style Alto Focus vessels, a celt, some pigment, and two (?) badly decomposed shell artifacts; the other had two Fulton Aspect-like vessels and a celt. No skeletal material was preserved in either. The partially excavated burial pit (Figs. 4-9) is stratigraphically earlier and considerably different in both size and content of offerings. It yielded a very rich array of artifacts arranged in two levels which were separated from one another by introduced fill and by what appears to have been a layer of cane. The remains of four extended skeletons, each of which had been placed on a mat, were found beneath the cane (?). In general, the offerings from this burial compare favorably with those reported from other early shaft-like Caddoan mound burials, particularly those at the Gahagan Site in Louisiana. The relatively clear sequence of burials in Mound C, when fully explored, should provide an invaluable wealth of chronologic and cultural information on this distinctive burial practice.

In addition to the excavations at the Davis Site, the laboratory conducted an archaeological survey of the site and surrounding areas. Carried out by George

B. Kegley, Department of Anthropology graduate student, this survey was funded by the State Archaeologist's Office. Forty-three new sites were recorded and are assignable to either Archaic or late (Fulton Aspect) Caddoan cultures. Significantly, none is attributable to the Alto Focus. An ecological survey, done by Dan Witter, student in the Department of Zoology, was made in conjunction with the archaeological survey.

Dee Ann Story  
Texas Archeological Research  
Laboratory

Excavations were conducted at the Harris County Boys School Site on the west side of Galveston Bay between May 30 and June 9, 1969. The work was supervised by Lawrence E. Aten and was sponsored by the Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin.

In the Spring of 1968, a local amateur discovered several burials at this site which contained relatively abundant grave goods. Since grave goods are rather unusual in this part of the coast, arrangements were made for further excavation to recover systematic data on this burial complex.

The burials were emplaced within the top foot of a bluff-top shell midden. The midden consists primarily of preceramic occupation debris with a thin (approximately one foot) layer of ceramic occupation. All or parts of 27 individuals were recovered and more probably still remain in the site. Many of the burials were badly disturbed and scattered by emplacement of later burials; consequently many of the 27 individuals are represented by only scattered skeletal fragments. Of the 27 individuals, approximately 40% are sub-adults. The only regularities to burial emplacement are that they are all flexed and are oriented roughly east-west.

Eight of the burials had associated grave goods (usually columella beads). Of particular interest, however, were four burials which appear to have pottery associated with them and another which contained a variety of items including a set of deer ulna awls, bird bone whistles, columella beads, and a set (3 pairs) of bone dice.

Limited stratigraphic testing in the midden produced several fragments of a Tchefuncte Plain vessel. This evidence of contact with the Tchefuncte culture is strengthened by the presence of several sherds from a Tchefuncte Stamped vessel from the burial excavation. Additionally we were able to obtain a very large stratigraphic sample of faunal remains including remains of very small animals recovered by fine screening.

Lawrence Aten  
University of Texas

The Texas Archaeological Salvage Project conducted test excavations during July and August, 1969, in twelve shell middens in the Wallisville Reservoir, Chambers County, Texas. This work is in conjunction with the Inter-Agency Archaeological Salvage Program and the field work was conducted by Lawrence E. Aten under the direction of Harry J. Shafer.

Wallisville Reservoir lies in the lower floodplain and delta of the

Trinity River. This area is a fresh to brackish water marshland with a high density of shell midden sites. These middens consist largely of the clam Rangia cuneata, although the oyster, Crassostrea virginica, occurs in some situations.

Laboratory analysis of the material recovered this season has not yet begun, but with this field data and with the findings of earlier investigations (surveys by Shafer and J. Richard Ambler and excavations by Ambler; reports of these by Ambler will soon be published in the Papers of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project series), we are confident that a reliable ceramic chronology beginning about A.D. 150 and continuing through historic Indian occupancy will be forthcoming. A long sequence of sand-tempered pottery is present at Wallisville with some of the earlier ceramics sharing certain traits with the Tchefuncte ceramic tradition and later ones being readily identifiable as Galveston Bay Focus types. The ceramics appear as a locally developed tradition occasionally influenced by the Lower Mississippi Valley cultures, but these influences are felt to be minimal.

In addition to the ceramics, sequences of lithic, faunal, and absolute dating materials were gathered. Available evidence suggests that different lithic and faunal assemblages appear as characteristic of particular microenvironments and as a reflection of the modes of cultural adaptation in the area. In addition, there seems to have been a major shift in subsistence patterns occurring in early ceramic time when the emphasis of food collecting shifted from primary reliance on shellfish gathering to heavy reliance upon terrestrial and aquatic vertebrates in the later periods.

Aten will incorporate the relative sequence of site occupation into the chronology of the geomorphic events in the delta. Also, with the data now at hand, plans are to pursue environmental and settlement data problems and to determine if changes in the geography may have affected the settlement patterns.

Harry J. Shafer  
Texas Archeological Salvage  
Project

During July and August, 1969, Southern Methodist University conducted a survey of the Lake Palestine Reservoir in northeastern Texas. More than ninety sites were located during the survey and excavations were carried out in four of the newly recorded sites: three prehistoric sites, a late Archaic hunting-gathering camp, and a Frankston focus hunting-gathering camp. A Civil War salt rendering furnace was also excavated. The work was supported by the National Park Service and directed by S. Alan Skinner (Southern Methodist University) and Keith M Anderson (National Park Service).

S. Alan Skinner  
Southern Methodist University

Caddoan Area Research: During the fall and winter of 1968 and 1969, the Anthropology Department at Southern Methodist University conducted a number of research projects in several areas of Texas. These projects, financed by the National Park Service, were under the River Basin Salvage Program at Southern Methodist, directed by James V. Sciscenti. Two of them were within the Caddoan Area.

An archaeological survey of the Big Cypress Creek (formerly Franklin County) Reservoir was undertaken as a cooperative effort with the Texas State Building Commission; field work was directed by Sciscenti with Dick Hsu representing the State Building Commission. Nineteen prehistoric sites, from the period of 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1500 were located. Data from analyses indicate a significant correlation of activity, site situation, and micro-environmental setting. It is suggested that utilization of the area was from main base camps on the north side of the creek with seasonal and/or activity stations located on levees within the flood plain and on bluffs to the south of Big Cypress Creek. Quarries for lithic resource material are not present within the reservoir.

Salvage excavations were carried out in the Lavon Reservoir enlargement some forty miles northeast of Dallas, Texas, during February and March of 1969; field work was under the direction of Jerry Dawson, Research Archaeologist at Southern Methodist University. Three archaic sites (X41Col 41, X41 Col 20, and X41Col 26) and two Neo-American sites (X41Col 34 and X41Col 36) were investigated. A preliminary analysis of data suggests the following broad patterns for the Archaic occupation and subsequent Neo-American development within the black gumbo lands of north-central Texas.

Archaic settlements are apparently characterized by small household units (4 by 3 meters) probably of nuclear family size, and settlement occupations probably no larger than three or four families. Houses were formed by walls pitched at a 45° angle, supported by poles socketted in a "V" shaped hole; these walls formed the roof at their juncture over a center ridge pole. Numerous storage bins, both small conical and large flat-bottomed, were associated with the house units. Extensive re-building and re-location of units suggests abandonment and re-occupation of sites over an extended time.

Archaic sites are consistently located on the crests of ridges sloping down into the creek bottoms. Numerous projectile points and skinning tools suggest hunting as an important element within the economy. Some mussel shells are found within these sites, but in small quantity compared to the later occupations. The large number of storage bins suggests the gathering and storing of probable grain foods, collected from the upland, which may explain site locations on ridges.

The Neo-American sites are characterized by the addition of some pottery, probable arrow points, a few stone grinding implements, large quantities of mussel shells, and burials near houses. An increased sedentism is indicated. Village settlements have three to four houses. A large pit with a stepped southern side and with numerous other evidences of usage occurs at some sites at a location several hundred meters distant from the habitation area. As it is similar in structure to the house units but is located separately, the usage of this pit may be ceremonial.

The location of these sites on or slightly above the flood plain and some of the materials, plus the neolithic evidences, suggest farming. However, the large quantities of mussel shells and other riverine animals and the numbers of hunting-butcher tools, deer and bison bones, and large numbers of projectile points, of both Archaic and Neo-American sizes and styles, indicate hunting and gathering remained strong elements within the economy. The location of hearths within different levels in the sites suggests successive abandonment and re-occupation. An interpretation of this cycle of occupation and the apparent strong dependence upon hunting and gathering suggests depletion of the areal



economy by gathering, and further implies that farming was probably supplemental rather than basic.

James V. Sciscenti  
Anthropology Research Center  
Southern Methodist University

## VIRGINIA

The Virginia State Library, working with and through the Archeological Society of Virginia, has tested the following sites in Virginia during the current year:

Pratt Site, Caroline County	Indian site, test
Leatherwood Site, Henry County	Indian site, salvage (housing)
Fry Site, Loudoun County	Indian site, test
Brubaker Site, Franklin County	Indian site, test
Quicksburg Site, Shenandoah County	Indian site, test
Fort Andrew Lewis Site, Roanoke County	Colonial fort site, test
Lipes Site, Botetourt County	Indian and colonial fort, test
Onion Field Site, Campbell County	Indian site, test
Fout Site, Frederick County	Indian site, salvage (highway)

The value of the above work lies in the increased knowledge gained as to cultural sequences, from Early Archaic through the colonial period. In addition, much valuable data have been accumulated on house patterns, community lay-outs, pottery distribution, burial customs, and other elements of Virginia prehistory and early history. Reports on each site are being prepared for publication.

The work at the site of Fort Andrew Lewis was jointly sponsored with the History Department, Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia. Dr. Alan Calmes, assisted by Joseph L. Benthall, conducted the six-weeks project as a summer school project in historical archaeology, supplemented by the volunteer help afforded by the members of the Archeological Society of Virginia. Dr. Calmes is preparing the report on this site.

At the Leatherwood Site, Mr. R.P. Gravely, Jr., uncovered three rectangular houses of the Late Woodland Period. This house shape is unusual for the area, as most house patterns found in the area in past work have been circular. The Lipes Site yielded a good sampling of Late Woodland materials in the 2000 square foot excavation, and, in addition, positive evidence of a colonial fort (Fort Looney) was found.

Howard A. MacCord, Sr.  
Virginia State Library

## WEST VIRGINIA

During the summer of 1969 the West Virginia Geological Survey, under a grant from the National Park Service, conducted an archaeological survey in the area of the proposed Rowlesburg Reservoir. This reservoir will be located on the Cheat River in north-central West Virginia between the towns of Rowlesburg and Parsons. If the dam is built to its proposed maximum pool level it will flood nearly 30 miles of the river valley and its major tributaries.



Twenty-three sites were found despite the fact that much of this portion of the valley is extremely steep-sided. The only areas suitable for extensive human habitation are at the mouth of major tributaries or meanders in the river where level terraces are formed. Sites found by the survey crew and those reported to us by local residents include five stone mounds, one earthen mound, one rock shelter, and sixteen village and/or camp sites.

One mound was almost completely excavated. It was located on a high ridge in a U-shaped bend in the river. This structure was 30 feet in diameter and about 4 feet high. A previous excavation had been dug into its center. The mound was constructed of river cobbles and boulders and sandstone slabs. This material had to have come from the valley floor and would have represented a considerable expenditure of labor on the part of the builders. At the base of the mound in the sterile, hard, yellow clay subsoil was a pit 6 feet long, 4 feet wide and 1.2 feet deep. The pit contained relatively few stones and the soil was much less compact, but only slightly darker, than the surrounding soil. All of the artifacts were recovered from near the surface of the pit. Thwy included only two flint chips, a piece of mica and three bean-sized fragments of badly decomposed bone.

Test trenches were excavated in the area of a second stone mound which had been bulldozed away in 1957. This mound was situated on a low terrace just above the flood plain. A few flint chips and one point which may be a Stubenville Lanceolate were found. Of course, there is no way to associate the point with the mound.

Two other stone mounds were visited, but both had been so extensively excavated by an unknown person or group that additional work would have been a waste of time. A local resident reported that a fifth stone mound had been destroyed in the construction of a logging road many years ago and that an earthen mound existed on Sycamore Island but that it was plowed down and that the island was now covered with brush and trees.

Part of the crew spent one day testing at the base of a small rock overhang at the top of one of the highest ridges in the area. We had reports of arrowheads having been found there many years ago, but were unable to find so much as a flint chip.

A short period of time was spent testing one of the two sites on the property of the Holly Meadows Golf Course. One good example of a Morrow Mountain point was found along with chipping debris and fire-cracked rock.

The most productive site was 46Tu7, located on a high promontory overlooking the river. Three components were recognized. The oldest is represented by several specimens that look like poor imitations of LeCroy points were found. If this assessment is correct this component would represent the oldest known occupation in the area. We also found the Late Adena Robbins Leaf Shaped Blades which are usually dated from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 1. The top component produced small triangular points and some shell tempered pottery characteristic of the Late Prehistoric period.

Two other sites, located just above the river flood plain, were tested but no diagnostic artifacts were found.

We had hoped to test one or two additional sites, a Monongahela (Late Prehistoric) village in particular, but we could not obtain permission from

the owner. This was quite understandable since this site was in a corn field and this year is one of the most productive in this decade.

While the results of the Rowlesburg survey might not be described as overly impressive, neither was it a waste of time. It provided a rough outline of the prehistory of an area for which we had no previous knowledge. We were also able to locate at least three sites, those on the golf course and Tu 7, which seem to be important and certainly merit additional work.

Richard E. Jensen  
West Virginia Geological Survey

The 1969 summer activities of the West Virginia Geological Survey's Section of Archaeology were confined to investigating reservoirs in the State. While Jensen worked on sites in the Rowlesburg Reservoir, Broyles was completing a comprehensive survey of the Kanawha Basin for the National Park Service.

A large number of proposed reservoirs on tributaries to the Kanawha-New River were investigated and many new sites located. Two of these reservoirs, Pocatalico in Putnam County and Indian Creek in Monroe County, are especially important, since many Archaic types of projectile points have been found there. Excavation of some of the sites in these two reservoirs may provide sequences to combine with the one from the St. Albans Site.

The Stonewall Jackson Reservoir in Lewis County (north-central part of the State) was also surveyed for additional sites (the first survey was done by Solecki in 1947), with negative results. Several sites in this proposed reservoir also produced Archaic types of projectile points.

One important site, 5 miles downstream from the St. Albans Site, was salvaged by members of the Kanawha Chapter of the West Virginia Archeological Society. The site was being destroyed by the building of the Amos Power Plant. Several different zones were encountered, with one producing several hundred projectile points of a type that appears to fall between Coe's Palmer and Kirk Corner Notched types. The type has not been found at the St. Albans site thus far, but could occur in any of the several zones below the one containing Kirk Corner Notched in which only scrapers, blades, and chips have been found. A description of the new type, tentatively named Amos Corner Notched, is being prepared for publication. A large number of identical points were among a surface collection made several years ago in Mason County near the mouth of the Kanawha River, therefore we now have about 3000 points of the new type on which to base the description. Four charcoal samples were saved for dating purposes and will be submitted in the near future.

Hopefully, excavation can be resumed at the St. Albans Site during the summer of 1970.

Bettye J. Broyles  
West Virginia Geological Survey

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES AND OTHER RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

During the period from May to September, 1969, Noel Read Stowe conducted laboratory analyses and comparative studies of the cultural materials from two bluff shelters located in northwest Alabama. These shelters (F-323 and F-324) were excavated during the summer of 1968. One shelter (F-323) exhibited stratified occupational levels from transitional Paleo-Indian to Middle Woodland. The second shelter (F-324) showed occupancy from the early Archaic Period to the Mississippian Period. Preliminary analyses of the cultural materials from these sites suggests a seasonal hunting-gathering cycle.

Volunteer graduate and undergraduate students, under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology, are participating in an archaeological investigation of a cave containing skeletal remains. This cave is located approximately fifteen miles north of Birmingham near Pinson, Alabama.

To date, incomplete remains of at least seven individuals have been recovered scattered on the floor and in crevices of the cave walls. Several species of animal bones were interspersed with the human remains. No cultural artifacts, with the exception of the distal end of a projectile point, have been recorded. More work is being planned by the Department to solve some of the problems pertaining to this unusual cave.

ARKANSAS

Graduate student William Westbury is working on historic and archaeological research of the United States Government Factory system in Arkansas. Excavations during the summer were conducted at the supposed site of the Sulphur Fork Factory and the Spadra Factory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Research activities by graduate students from American, Catholic, and George Washington Universities have been channeled in the direction of the Potomac River program currently being conducted by the archaeologists at these institutions.

Howard Ayers is doing his doctoral dissertation on problems related to the definition and distribution of the Susquehanna Soapstone Culture in the Potomac Valley. Ayers, a student at Catholic University, working under the University of Pennsylvania and with funds provided by the Garden Club of Virginia, conducted preliminary excavations at the Scotchtown House, a structure built in the 18th Century and occupied by Patrick Henry.

Stephen J. Gluckman of Catholic, utilizing the sizeable Middle Woodland sample from the Monocacy Site, will do his doctoral research on the distribution of Middle Woodland materials and ecological relationships.

Ellis E. McDowell of American University, recently completed his masters thesis on the materials from the Ruppert Island and their relationship to the larger context of Middle Atlantic prehistory. She is currently doing graduate work toward her doctors degree and expects to concentrate on Archaic manifestations in the Potomac Valley.

Joseph V. Hickey and Patricia K. Linskey of George Washington University will begin their masters thesis research on site surveys of the lower Potomac Valley in the Coastal Plain Province.

John R. Young of Catholic University recently completed his masters thesis on Fort Lincoln, a Civil War structure in northeast Washington, D.C. Funds for this project were provided by the National Park Service.

#### UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Gerald T. Milanich completed an M.A. Degree in December, 1968. Thesis: A Definition of the Alachua Archaeological Tradition.

Judith C. Angley is working on an analysis of the archaeology of the Mission of San Juan Del Puerto (Du-53).

Barbara Purdy is conducting controlled experiments in the thermal treatment of Florida flint and silicified limestone in connection with doctoral research.

#### FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

Robert C. Dailey has completed an analysis with the assistance of Kathy Rayborn, Donna Wolfinbarger, and Jennie Follensbee, of 19 skeletons recovered from a military cemetery located adjacent to Fort St. Marks, St. Marks, Florida. Grave goods suggest these soldiers were members of an artillery company stationed at this post between the years of 1819-1821.

Stanley J. Olsen, assisted by F.S.U. students Chris Hamilton, Carolyn Ruesch, Michael Cartrett and Dana Fagan, is in the process of assembling as complete a collection of skeletons of Gulf Fishes as possible in order to do adequate comparisons of Gulf Coast faunal assemblages. Generally faunal analysis of a site is sketchy at best and where fish remains are concerned it is poor. This is due mainly to the lack of adequate comparative material.

The National Science Foundation has granted funds to complete a study of Mammals From the Maya Area. A comparative collection of mammals from this region will be made this year.

Analysis and re-definition of the THOMS CREEK ceramic series in the central Savannah River locality has been completed (see under PUBLICATIONS).

An analysis is being made of fish and marine subsistence patterns for coastal sites of the Swift Creek Phase by Camm C. Swift, Department of Biology, Florida State University, under a grant from Tall Timbers Research, Inc.

David S. Phelps and D.T. Penton are analysing the shell fish meat weight and dietary value for all shell fish represented in prehistoric collections from the northern Gulf Coast of Florida.

James J. Miller, Jr., Undergraduate Honors Thesis: THERMOLUMINESCENCE STUDY OF SWIFT CREEK AND WEEDEN ISLAND CERAMICS.

Jay K. Johnson, Undergraduate Honors Thesis: RE-EXCAVATION OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS MOUND (8Wa20).

Daniel T. Penton, Master of Arts Thesis: EXCAVATIONS AT PORTERS BAR (8Fr1), A MULTI-COMPONENT SITE.

#### SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Mr. Stanley Andrews (now at the University of Missouri) has undertaken the study of the social anthropology and land use patterns of the Black Bottom in Southern Illinois. Special attention has been paid to the problems of Black and White interaction.

#### WESTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Melvin Gibson and Ralph Tish are doing an archaeological survey of the Middle and West Forks of Drakes Creek in Warren, Allen, and Simpson counties, Kentucky.

#### EASTERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Sue Palmer Ward has been doing thin section analysis of various pottery types from Kentucky (especially from the eastern part of the State). The sherds have come from sites along the drainage of the Kentucky River and from collections of the University of Kentucky.

William Green, an undergraduate at Eastern Kentucky University, has undertaken a descriptive survey of Paleo-Indian points coming from the Blue Grass area of Kentucky, which are in the collections of amateur archaeologists.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

Dissertation project: Lithic analysis (following Bordes and Tixier), settlement, and adaptive analyses of the Catahoula Phase of the Poverty Point Period and formulations of explanatory models of Poverty Point and its Hopewell derivative.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

At the present time the Museum staff is preparing a room devoted to the Mississippian Period, which will include three-dimensional dioramas and a wall mural with scenes typical of the period.

#### OKLAHOMA RIVER BASIN SURVEY

The Oklahoma River Basin Survey has been working to reduce a backlog of sites, and shorten the time lag between excavation and publication of the report. During the last year 8 sites have been published (see PUBLICATIONS), and work is underway on six more sites, four of which are Caddoan.

Tom Cartlege, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, has begun analysis of Hs-24, a Fort Coffee focus site in east-central Oklahoma. The site will form a basis for in-depth study of the Fort Coffee focus.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Several laboratory and research projects are being completed by the staff of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, including: analyses of the Keowee-Toxaway material by John Combs; analyses of the Sully Site (South Dakota) pottery by Robert L. Stephenson; completion of the Whitney (Texas) excavation report by Stephenson; completion of the Potts Village Site Report (South Dakota) by Stephenson; and analyses and reporting of the Theriault Site material excavated by Dr. Edwards in 1966-67 in Burke County, Georgia, by Paul H. Brockington, student research assistant.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

The principal laboratory activity during 1968-1969 was the analysis and preparation of a research report on field excavations conducted in the valley of the Little Tennessee River during 1967 and 1968. Sites excavated included late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian occupations. Of primary concern was the material recovered from historic Cherokee sites occupied during the 1700's. The work was financed by the National Park Service.

#### MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY

Projects under way include preparation of a comparative faunal collection, and analysis of cherts from primary sources and comparison with chippage from sites located in survey work. Both projects are in the beginning stages, with collections still too small for extensive use. Initial results of the lithic source analysis suggest heavy use of stone imported from the Tennessee River valley in most areas, with river gravel as a major source in the Reelfoot Lake area and the Pliocene sub-loess gravels as the primary source along the Mississippi River bluffs and the area within the southwest of the Hatchie River drainage.

#### TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Laboratory activities include the development of special reference collections for comparative studies. Particular attention has been given to ceramics and invertebrate (marine and fresh water molluscs) and vertebrate faunal remains.

Several projects are underway, including one by Harry J. Shafer and one by James Malone, that are pertinent to the Southeast. As a student project, Harry J. Shafer (undergraduate major in anthropology and archaeologist with the Texas Archaeological Salvage Project) is conducting an intensive analysis of lithic debris from the 1968-1969 excavations at the George C. Davis Site. Among the goals of this study are: (1) to define the lithic assemblage or assemblages and to determine what technological processes are involved; (2) to study the raw material in order to determine its source and if certain kinds of raw material were selected over others in the manufacture of certain kinds of artifacts.

James Malone, graduate student in anthropology, was awarded an MA in August, 1969. Thesis: Report on the Excavation and Analysis of a Prehistoric Site in Liberty County, Texas: The Price Daniels Site, 41 LB 3. Report deals with sequence of occupations at an earthen midden in southeast Texas.

## VIRGINIA

Samuel O. Brooks, student at the University of Mississippi, is working on an illustrated projectile point classification and guide for Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Mecklenburg counties in Virginia.

## WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Laboratory activities of the Geological Survey's Section of Archeology have included the usual washing and cataloguing of artifacts found during the 1969 field season and the preparation of several reports.

George Snyder, pre-med student at West Virginia University, has been working on a special project for Broyles, which consists of washing and/or sifting all of the hearths recovered from the St. Albans Site during the four seasons of excavation. His analysis of the contents of the hearths will appear as an appendix to the final report. Thus far he has been able to identify small fragments of bone and shell, neither of which were found in the excavation, as well as nut shells (black walnut and butternut).

### NEW FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

Robert G. Chenhall, completing his Ph.D. at Arizona State University, has joined the staff of the Arkansas Archeological Survey as a Survey Archeologist. His particular area of interest and training is the use of computers in archaeology, and he will be concentrating his research on this subject area.

James A. Scholtz has left the Arkansas Archeological Survey to become Assistant Director of the University of Arkansas Museum in Fayetteville.

Additional laboratory space was acquired in what used to be the refectory of the old cafeteria at the University of Florida. This has solved the storage problem for the present and has allowed expansion of the laboratory to the point where the work of preservation and conservation can be resumed. It also allows more space for graduate students and for a student-faculty lounge.

The Florida State Museum's new home is presently being built on the University of Florida's campus. The move to the new building should be completed by the summer of 1970. Dr. William R. Bullard, Jr., is now Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences, Florida State Museum. Ripley R. Bullen continues his activities at the Museum under his other appointment as Curator of Anthropology.

New personnel at Florida State University includes Dr. Roberto Gonzalo and Dr. Anthony Paredes.

Mr. John Belmont and Mr. Frank Rackerby have joined the Department of Anthropology at Southern Illinois University.

Dr. Lathel F. Duffield has accepted an appointment at the University of Kentucky as Associate Professor of Anthropology and Dr. John T. Dorwin as Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the same institution.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Western Kentucky University has added Polly Toups, Tulane University, to its staff.



Jon L. Gibson was appointed Assistant Professor in the Social Studies Department at the University of Southwestern Louisiana at Lafayette, Louisiana.

Harold E. Hill of Greenwood, Mississippi, was granted a graduate assistantship in Anthropology. He is in charge of the anthropology laboratory work and the Museum.

Robert J. Burton became Project Archaeologist with the Oklahoma River Basin Survey, replacing Terry J. Prewitt, and Susan S. Burton became Assistant Archaeologist.

In August, 1969, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, moved into newly remodeled quarters in Maxcy College on the U.S.C. campus. The Institute now has spacious offices, a drafting room, darkroom, and large laboratory as well as equipment storage space in an adjacent building, totaling 7,500 square feet. The staff of the Institute now includes:

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson (from the University of Nevada and the Smithsonian Institution), Director and State Archaeologist.

Mr. John D. Combs (from Washington State University and during 1966-1968 on Dr. Edwards' staff), Assistant Director and Assistant State Archaeologist.

Mr. Stanley South (from the North Carolina Department of Archives and History), Archaeologist (Historic Sites).

Mr. E. Thomas Hemmings (from the University of Arizona), Archaeologist (Early Man).

Mrs. Mary (Betty) O. Williams, Secretary

Mr. Gordon Brown, Protographer (part-time)

Mr. Paul Brockington, Student Research Assistant

Mr. George Chitty, Student Illustrator (part-time)

Seven other part-time student aids.

Mr. Paul F. Gleeson has joined the University of Tennessee staff as Research Assistant. He obtained his M.A. from Washington State University in 1969. Mr. J. Worth Greene was appointed Field Supervisor in June of 1969.

In September of 1968 Gerald P. Smith was named Director of Chucalissa Museum and Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Memphis State University. His classes include archaeology of the eastern United States, archaeological field methods and interpretation. William H. Hancock became preparator of Chucalissa Museum in September of the same year. In July of 1969, Avery Church, whose field includes culture and personality and cultural dynamics, was appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Memphis State University.

David S. Dribble is Archaeologist with the Texas Archeological Salvage Project. His special interests include the archaeology of hunting and gathering societies in the American Southwest and geochronology.

James P. Neely is Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas. His interests include archaeology of the Middle East and Mexico, especially early agricultural societies.

Richard E. Jensen, formerly with the Smithsonian River Basin Survey Office in Lincoln, Nebraska, has joined the staff of the West Virginia Geological Survey's Section of Archeology. Bettye J. Broyles is a part-time instructor in the Sociology Department of West Virginia University, teaching one course each semester (Introduction to Archaeology and Appalachian Archaeology).

PUBLICATIONS

Popular Series No. 1 of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, obtainable from the Survey (Coordinating Office, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville, Ark. 72701) for \$1.00; also INDIANS OF ARKANSAS by Charles R. McGimsey and WHAT IS ARCHEOLOGY by Hester A. Davis.

In the Spring of 1969 the Florida State Museum published Contribution No. 15 in the Museum's Social Science Series, entitled EXCAVATIONS AT SUNDAY BLUFF, FLORIDA (by Ripley P. Bullen). It covers salvage archaeology necessitated by the construction of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal and revealed Pan-Florida connection of a 1000 B.C. period previously unrealized. Price- \$1.00; order from Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida.

Robert C. Dailey, "Two Indian Crania from Peru", FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 21, No. 4, pp. 124-128, December, 1968.

Donald L. Crusoe, et. al., Panamanian Notes, Vol. 13, NOTES IN ANTHROPOLOGY, FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, 1968. Price- \$2.50.

D.S. Phelps, Thoms Creek Ceramics in the Central Savannah River Locality, THE FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST, Vol. 21, No. 1, 1968.

GIBSON, JON L.

1968 Cad Mound: A Stone Bead Locus in East Central Louisiana. BULLETIN OF THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 38 for 1967, pp. 1-17. (\$5.00 for whole volume).

1968 James Alfred Ford, 1911-1968. THE RECORD, Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 2-12. Dallas, The Dallas Archeological Society (No price states).

1968 Evaluation of the Geographical Potential of the Lower Quachita River Valley with Regard to the DeSoto-Moscoso Expedition. LOUISIANA STUDIES, Vol. VII, No. 3, pp. 203-212. Natchitoches. (whole volume \$1.50).

1969 Sites and Environment: A Study of the Archaeology of a Portion of the Denton Creek Watershed. BULLETIN OF THE TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol. 40, pp. 199-209. Dallas (whole volume- \$5.00).

1969 Archaeological Survey of Caddo Lake, Louisiana and Texas. SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY CONTRIBUTIONS IN ANTHROPOLOGY, No. 5. Dallas. (\$3.00).

Thomas H. Koehler, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF THE WOMACK MOUND. (\$2.00) and Robert M. Thorne, ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF THE BAKER'S CREEK MOUND AND OTHER MOUNDS (\$1.00). Both available from the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi, 38677.

THE NOTEBOOK is published monthly by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. 29208. No charge.

Ceramic Handle Styles and Cultural Variation in the Northern Sector of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley, by Gerald P. Smith. MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY, ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH CENTER OCCASIONAL PAPERS, No. 3. Price- \$1.00. Order from Chucalissa Museum, 1987 Indian Village Drive, Memphis, Tennessee. 38109.

Publications available from the Oklahoma River Basin Survey (1808 Newton Drive, Norman, Oklahoma) include:

- No. 11      The Bell and Gregory Sites: Chronicles of Prehistory in the Pine Creek Reservoir Area, Southeast Oklahoma, by Don G. Wyckoff.  
Price- \$3.50.
- No. 12      The Sheffield Site: A Fulton Aspect Component in the Short Mountain Reservoir Area, by Terry J. Prewitt and Pam Wood; and The Harkey Bennett Site, Sq-23, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, by Robert J. Burton and Tobett J. Stall.  
Price- \$3.00.
- No. 13      The Tyler Site, Hs 11, Haskell County, by Robert J. Burton, Tyler Bastian, and Terry J. Prewitt; and The Fine Site, A Caddoan Site in Eastern Oklahoma, by Jeffrey Eighmy.  
Price- \$3.00.
- No. 14      The Hudsonpillar and Freeman Sites, North-Central Oklahoma, by Tyler Bastian.  
Price- \$3.00.

The QUARTERLY BULLETIN of the Archeological Society of Virginia is available from Howard A. MacCord, 1946 Lansing Ave., Richmond, Virginia. 23225. Four issues appeared in this volume year ending June, 1969, with a total of 226 pages.

Two publications made available during 1969 be the West Virginia Geological Survey (Box 879, Morgantown, W.Va. 26505) are: Excavation of the Murad Mound, Kanawha County, West Virginia, and an Analysis of Kanawha Valley Mounds, by Edward V. McMichael and Oscar L. Mairs. REPORT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, No. 1. Price- \$2.00; Prehistoric Man in the Kanawha and Ohio Valleys, by Bettie J. Broyles, Reprinted from the Proceedings of the West Virginia Academy of Science, Vol. 40. Reprint available for \$ .25. This same article, with minor changes, also appeared in the August and September issues of OUTDOOR: WEST VIRGINIA. A few copies of these two publications are available from B. Broyles (same address as above) at no cost.

#### PUBLICATIONS TO BE AVAILABLE SOON

Stanley J. Olsen. The Osteology of the Mammoth and Mastodon has been completed and submitted to the editors of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University.

A report on the first two years of field work conducted by the University of Tennessee in the Little Tennessee Valley is now (October) being duplicated and will be available early in 1970.

A report on the excavations conducted in the Rowlesburg Reservoir of West Virginia is being prepared for distribution as Report of Archeological Investigations No. 2, to be available early in 1970.

PRICE LIST

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(PLEASE NOTE: Volume 13 of the Newsletter and Bulletin No. 9 will not be mailed until after the first of the year to avoid the Christmas rush.  
Bulletin Nos. 10 and 11 will probably not be ready before March)

Any orders for the above publications should be sent to the Editor with a check made payable to the SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

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