

Davis

# *Southeastern Archaeological Conference*

## NEWSLETTER



---

Volume 14

November, 1970

---

### FROM THE EDITOR:

This is the first time in several years that your Editor has received the Current Research reports early enough to get out the Newsletter before the yearly Southeastern Archaeological Conference. This is also the first issue that is being run on a Xerox machine instead of the multilith machine formerly used. It is much speedier and no more costly. The illustrations (photographs) will still have to be run on the multilith, but all line drawings can be xeroxed. In the future, please submit line drawings that will conveniently fit the 8½X11 size used for the Newsletter so that they will not have to be reduced.

Your Editor would like to apologize for the lateness of Bulletins 9 and 10. Bulletin 9 (containing the 1968 meeting in Knoxville) is all typed except for John Witthoft's portion, which he has not returned. Bulletin 10 has been ready to distribute for several months but was being held to mail with Bulletin 9. This now seems to have been an unwise decision, therefore Bulletin 10 is being sent with this Newsletter. BULLETIN 9 WILL BE MAILED TO YOU AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Former Editor Stephen Williams has sent the transcript of the 18th Southeastern Archaeological Conference held in Macon, Georgia in 1961, and this will be printed as Volume 10, Number 2 of the Newsletter as soon as possible.

The 27th Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held in Columbia, South Carolina on October 30 and 31, with Robert L. Stephenson as Program Chairman. The 11th Annual Conference on Historic Site Archaeology will be held on the preceding day (October 29) with Stanley South as Chairman.

Bettye J. Broyles  
Editor/Treasurer SEAC  
West Virginia Geological Survey  
Morgantown, West Virginia

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## CURRENT RESEARCH:

Alabama .....	3
Arkansas .....	4
Florida .....	5
Illinois .....	9, 43
Kentucky .....	10
Louisiana .....	11
Mississippi .....	14
Missouri .....	20
North Carolina .....	21
Oklahoma .....	21
South Carolina .....	22
Tennessee .....	23
Texas .....	24
Virginia .....	27
West Virginia .....	29
LABORATORY ACTIVITIES .....	31
NEW RESEARCH .....	34
NEW FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL .....	37
NEW PUBLICATIONS .....	40

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletins 1, 2, 3, and 7 have been reprinted and are ready for distribution. Bulletin 4, Bibliography of Pottery Type Descriptions, has not been reprinted since it needs to be revised and brought up-to-date. Hopefully this can be done early in 1971. The reprints are as follows:

Bulletin 1- Proceedings of the 19th Conference	\$ 1.50
Bulletin 2- Proceedings of the 20th Conference	\$ 2.00
Bulletin 3- Proceedings of the 21st Conference	\$ 2.00
Bulletin 7- Handbook of Mississippi Pottery Types	\$ 2.50

Please make checks payable to SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Order from the Editor, Bettye J. Broyles  
 W. Va. Geological Survey  
 Box 879  
 Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

## ALABAMA:

Bear Creek- This final field season within the Bear Creek Watershed area in Franklin County, Alabama was conducted during the summer of 1970. Noel Read Stowe was field supervisor. Eight sites located within the proposed Little Bear Creek Reservoir of the Bear Creek Watershed were excavated. The results of this work will be combined with information from the previous salvage operations in the watershed area to allow the completion of a comprehensive final report of the archaeology of this area.

Gainesville Lock and Dam- An archaeological survey of the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Tombigbee River was conducted during the summer of 1970, with Jerry J. Nielsen and John A. Walthall conducting the field work. Portions of the proposed reservoir are in Greene, Pickens, and Sumter counties. Except for a brief sojourn through the area by Clarence B. Moore in 1901, the area has not been archaeologically examined. Its position among such strategic archaeological areas as the Tennessee River Valley, the State of Mississippi, and the site of Moundville, will make the results of this project invaluable in understanding the prehistory of this area.

At the present time the artifacts collected from the 25 sites located within the reservoir boundaries are being studied, and a final report with recommendations for salvage excavations will soon be written.

Moundville- Mound State Monument- The initiation of a course in field archaeology at the University of Alabama has resulted in the start of excavations at Mound State Monument. One of the smaller mounds, Mound M, was chosen for excavation as a means to instruct students in archaeological field techniques. David L. DeJarnette, Associate Professor, is teaching the course and conducting the excavations. As only one day a week during the Spring Semester of 1970, and again one day a week during the Fall Semester of 1970 is allotted to actual excavation, progress is slow. Thus far, an initial five foot wide trench, 65 feet long has been excavated parallel to the southern edge of the mound. Aided by the presence of the annual "Archy Project" Girl Scouts of the Mobile Deep South Girl Scout Council for two weeks this summer, this initial trench was excavated to sub-soil. This revealed the presence of a modern drainage ditch containing recent material such as glass and metal objects. Records indicate the ditch was dug prior to the designation of the area as a state park, and it presumably served to drain the area for cultivation. The drainage ditch extended virtually the entire length of the excavation trench as well as its width negating its value in recognizing the stratigraphy of the mound.

Excavations resume again this fall and will extend into the mound proper as well as along an adjacent, hopefully, undisturbed edge.

Fort Conde- Excavation and construction of the entrance portals of the Interstate 10 tunnels under the Mobile River in downtown Mobile, Alabama, has begun. This has resulted in the subsequent destruction of the area of the French Fort Conde, within the Interstate's right-of-way. Since the summer of 1967, the University of Alabama has conducted archaeological salvage work within the fort. Donald A. Harris, formerly a graduate student from the University of Florida, was field supervisor. At the present time cleaning and preservation of the artifacts recovered is being conducted at Mound State Monument, while surveillance is being maintained on the construction activities in Mobile. A final report of the salvage investigations is in the process of being prepared for the Alabama State Highway Department with whom the University of Alabama contracted to perform the work.

David L. DeJarnette, Mound State Monument

## ALABAMA (continued):

During the summer of 1970 the University of Alabama in Birmingham, in association with the Alabama Archaeological Research Association, Inc., conducted an archaeological field school in central Alabama. Study of the ceramics from the site at Durante's Bend on the Alabama River near Selma should result in the definition of several Woodland, and at least one Mississippian, components. A low mound was partially excavated and was found to contain pottery relating to the Weeden Island Culture.

Roger Nance  
University of Alabama in Birmingham

During the Spring and Summer of 1970, the Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, conducted a program of archaeological research in a small limestone cave near Birmingham, Alabama.

Information gained thus far indicates that Pinson Cave (1-Je-20) was utilized as a massive ossuary approximately 1,000 to 1,500 years ago. The distribution of skeletal material indicates that some bodies were dropped through a small vertical shaft, located toward the rear of the cave, and some were deposited immediately within the entrance.

Hamilton type projectile points were distributed throughout the entire deposit. A number of these points were found embedded in human bone. Other cultural artifacts consisted of several bone pins, marine shell beads and pendants.

Further laboratory processing of this material will be needed before a complete and comprehensive report of this site can be made.

The project was directed by Dr. Paul Nesbitt; Carey B. Okley served as field supervisor, and Boyce N. Driskill and Eugene Futato as field assistants.

Paul H. Nesbitt  
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa

## ARKANSAS:

During the period February through May, 1970, an archaeological survey was carried out in Lee, Monroe, and Prairie counties, Arkansas. A number of sites were located, primarily in Lee County, and collections were made from previously located sites when practicable. This work was done under the general direction of Dr. C.R. McGimsey, III, Director of the Arkansas Archeological Survey, while the field work was conducted by McClurkan.

Seven weeks were spend during the summer of 1970 in the excavation of the Girrard Site (3LE34) in Lee County. This site was a small artificial mound of apparent Woodland origin. The artifacts and data are currently under analysis.

Burney McClurkan  
Arkansas A M & N College

## FLORIDA:

The National Park Service has begun work on underwater archaeological surveys of Fort Jefferson National Monument in the Dry Tortugas, Florida, and Biscayne National Monument, Biscayne Bay, Florida, under the direction of George Fischer. The Service has made available funds for a major underwater project at Fort Jefferson, to begin this winter, which will include investigations of the moat area and a survey of historic shipwrecks in the Dry Tortugas.

George R. Fischer  
National Park Service

During the Summer of 1968 the University of Florida, under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks and Jerald T. Milanich, graduate student, began research into the Alachua Tradition of Central Florida. The Alachua Tradition, which ranges in time from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1700, is hypothesized to be an offshoot of the Wilmington Culture of the Georgia Coast. The ceramic inventory of the horticultural Alachua peoples is characterized by cord-, fabric-, and corn-cob-marked pottery. Sites (villages) are located on well-drained, sandy soils suitable for growing crops and are found adjacent to lakes or large ponds. Little change is noted in the Tradition from A.D. 700 to the intrusion of the Spanish into Central Florida shortly after 1600 when village sites move to new areas and are associated with Spanish material. Rapid ceramic changes at this time are a probable indicator of corresponding rapid cultural change. By 1700 the Alachua Tradition, represented at this time by the historically-known Potano Indians, dies out completely.

A preliminary paper (Milanich 1969) outlines the similarities of the Alachua Tradition and Wilmington-Savannah Cultures. The Alachua Tradition is described more fully in a masters thesis by Milanich (1968) which is slated to be published in revised form by the Florida State Museum later this year.

Additional research into the changes of the Alachua Tradition during the historic period was carried out in the Spring of 1970 by excavation of the Richardson Site, A-100, located on Orange Lake, Alachua County, Florida. The site, excavated by the University of Florida field school, seems to date from 1600 to 1630 and was thought by Goggin (1968:72-73) to be the Apalo outpost associated with the San Francisco de Patano Mission. Excavation failed to prove or disprove this hypothesis. Subsistence data which was collected (including charred corn kernels and other food remains) should provide interesting information on economic change precipitated by the Spanish. The Richardson Site material is now undergoing analysis.

The relation of the slow-changing Alachua Tradition to the relatively fast-changing Wilmington-Savannah-Irene Tradition of the Georgian Coast has provided a unique opportunity for a comparative study of the causal factors, the form, and the results of prehistoric culture change. A grant for such a study was obtained by Fairbanks and Milanich from the National Science Foundation (GS-3105).

Supported by the grant, two late Deptford-Wilmington sites on Cumberland Island, Georgia, were excavated by Milanich during July and August of 1970. These excavations were to gather data on the origins of the Wilmington Culture, specifically their relation to the Deptford peoples. Both sites suggest a

short occupation (perhaps as few as several years) by a group of mixed Deptford and Wilmington people. A clearer picture of the exact relationship between these two cultures at the site will be apparent from the completed ceramic and tool analysis.

Findings include the wall trench of an oval-shaped house with a large rectangular fire pit used for roasting oysters and other cooking and an inter-house partition separating the cooking-food preparation area from the supposed sleeping area. Subsistence seems to have been centered around oysters supplemented by the collection of other shellfish and by hunting and fishing. Soil samples were collected for ethno-biological analysis and it is hoped that they will shed some light on the question of whether or not horticulture is present at this time. Radiocarbon dating will be carried out on samples collected from the house.

Portions of a low, eroded shell and soil ring 220 feet in diameter were excavated and one "entrance" gap through the ring was located. A long, narrow shell midden was evident in the central area of the ring suggesting a house structure within either a log palisade (anchored in the ring) or a ceremonial enclosure.

Another much less substantial house is indicated by several postholes and a pit associated with an oval-shaped depression containing a clearly definable living floor. The two houses may represent winter and summer structures.

The data and conclusions from the Cumberland Island research as well as that from the Richardson Site excavation will be written up by Milanich in his doctoral dissertation expected in August of 1971. A definition of the Wilmington-Savannah-Irene continuum will also be offered, based on the work of Caldwell and Waring and the above pertinent research. From empirical comparisons of the Alachua and Wilmington-Savannah-Irene Traditions it is hoped statements concerning both general and specific cultural evolution can be made.

Goggin, John M., 1968, Spanish Majolica in the New World. Yale University Publications in Anthropology, No. 72. New Haven.

Milanich, Jerald T., 1968, A Definition of the Alachua Archeological Tradition. Unpublished masters thesis. University of Florida.

----- 1969, The Alachua Tradition: Extension of Wilmington-Savannah Peoples into Central Florida. The Florida Anthropologist, XXII: 1-4. Gainesville.

Jerald T. Milanich  
University of Florida

During the winter of 1969 and spring and summer of 1970, Phase II (test) and Phase III (full scale) excavations were conducted at four prehistoric sites located directly in the right-of-way of Interstate Highway 10, north of Tallahassee.

Testing was done with a three-man crew and full scale excavations with a six-man crew, all under the direction of Frank B. Fryman, Jr., Field Archaeologist with the Bureau. Two weeks were allotted for test excavations and from four to six weeks for full scale excavations.

The Hartsfield Site (8 Le 120A) was considered particularly important since it is one of the few inland Swift Creek sites thus far located in this area. Ceramic materials recovered consisted almost exclusively of early Swift Creek period types. Most of the flint tools recovered were either large blade knives or projectile points, with the latter always being one distinctive type: a medium sized, long shallow corner notched point now being considered by some as a diagnostic projectile point type for the Swift Creek period.

Features recorded were mostly large round or oval shaped storage pits: twenty-two of these straight sided, flat bottomed storage pits, usually more than one meter in diameter and 50-80 cm. deep, were excavated (however, only three were found during the actual excavation; nineteen were discovered during the initial highway construction and were hurriedly excavated). Refuse material found in the pits included Swift Creek sherds, flint projectile points, knives, chips, some poorly preserved animal bone, charred nut hulls and seeds. It had been hoped that evidence of Swift Creek structures might be found at this site but such was not the case.

Two other sites, the Cavanaugh Site (8 Le 121) and the Powerhouse Site (8 Le 115) were tested and both found to be relatively small late prehistoric sites containing only small amounts of material and few features.

During the summer, eight weeks of excavation with a six-man crew was carried out at the High Ridge Site (8 Le 117), a small pre-Spanish Apalachee village site located east of Tallahassee near the larger Velda Site (8 Le 44), excavated during the summer of 1969. Two techniques of excavation were used at this site; the systematic two-meter grid type excavation and the use of heavy machinery (i.e. roadgrader and bulldozer) to strip away the disturbed plow-zone. Since testing had revealed that this was a relatively shallow single occupation site and time was at somewhat of a premium, the use of heavy machinery seemed justified. Two circular, individual post structures were uncovered (one within the controlled excavation area and one in the nearby area stripped by the roadgrader). Two fairly large pits (more than one meter in diameter and 45-60 cm. deep) were found outside the structures while smaller shallow pits occurred within the structures. The fill from all of the pits was subjected to water flotation to recover all possible ethnobotanical material. The larger pits contained sherds, unworked flint, charcoal, charred nut hulls, and some identifiable animal bones (floatated residue has yet to be examined), and one of the smaller shallow pits contained small charred seeds as yet unidentified.

During the late spring and summer, B. Calvin Jones, Bureau Archaeologist, located and partially excavated the mission cemetery of San Damian de Escambi, a 17th century (1655-1704) Apalachee site (8 Le 120) located adjacent to Interstate 10 highway construction a short distance NW of Tallahassee. The cemetery, which occupies an area of approximately 14 meters by 30 meters, lies 30 meters south of a structure identified as the "church" (from 1969 season) and represents the first mission cemetery, as well as Apalachee burials, discovered within the State.

Forty-two of the 143 burials noted within the cemetery were excavated, revealing rows of single, or double, interments placed in extended positions on their backs having an average orientation of 15 degrees south of east. Three of these burials were in coffins (one child and two adults). A north-south aisle and east-west aisle were present at mid-points through the cemetery and a 2.5-2.7 meter grid posthole pattern of undetermined identity within the western three-quarters of the cemetery. Posts usually occurred between burials but in one instance, a post was found penetrating burial fill. Grave goods were associated



primarily with children and included strings of European glass beads and rolled sheet brass tubular beads. A few unusually well preserved fragments of personal clothing composed of a heavy woven material were also associated.

Future research at this site includes the complete excavation and stabilization of the cemetery to be coordinated with the development of the site as a State Park and Museum.

Wilburn A. Cockrell, Field Archaeologist, directed an eight-week survey and test excavation on Marco Island in Collier County, Florida. The summer of 1970 was the fourth year of the Bureau's continuing Marco Island Program. Six sites were tested all containing fiber tempered orange, sand tempered plain, and limestone tempered plain ceramics. Of particular significance was the location of a burial mound on Caxambus Point overlying a pure fiber tempered occupation. Testing in all cases was preliminary to be followed in 1971 by extensive field work.

L. Ross Morrell  
Bureau of Historic Sites & Properties  
Division of Archives, History & Records  
Management

Excavations were continued at Fort Center during 1970 and the field work completed. The site contains a ceremonial complex with Hopewell affiliations dating 300-400 A.D. The large mound was completed by stripping of the core platform mound, and then removing it. Large areas were opened in another mound, which contained no stratigraphy but very large samples from the period, including trade ware, shell and bone tools, and platform and obtuse angle elbow pipes. No structures could be documented, although there were many post holes.

William H. Sears  
Florida Atlantic University

Florida State University's summer field work was at Marshes Island in a Swift Creek shell ring, under the direction of Robert S. Neitzel and Hale G. Smith. Also, work was continued on the Sewell Mound in Panama City.

Professor George Percy is planning a program of archaeological investigations along the Apalachicola River, shifting the focus of archaeological work from the coast to inland.

Other field activities during the summer quarter were outside of the United States with James Anthony Paredes being in Mexico and James Whittington doing work in Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and Puerto Rico.

Hale G. Smith  
Florida State University



## ILLINOIS:

During the 1970 field season the First Annual Field School in Archaeology was conducted in the lower Ohio Valley under the direction of Frank Rackerby. Research assistants on the project included Ronald Spielbauer and Walt Brieschke, both SIU graduate students, and Larry Straus of the University of Chicago.

The initial objective of the field season was to conduct an intensive survey of the drainage of Massac Creek, a large secondary stream which drains the area to the north of Metropolis, Illinois. Survey was conducted from its confluence with the Ohio River to its headwaters in the uplands of the Shawnee National Forest. Walt Brieschke was in charge of the actual survey project. We had anticipated that large areas of the survey region would be in agricultural crops and suitable for field reconnaissance. Unfortunately a large part of this area has recently been converted to pastureland for cattle raising, thus complicating the field work. We were fortunate, however, in developing rapport with a number of artifact collectors in the area, and with their assistance we were shown the location of a number of sites which they had discovered when the land was still being farmed. In addition, records were made of their collections and matched up with the site locations that they provided. A number of Archaic sites were recorded in this survey area, as well as a few Mississippian "farmsteads". The Mississippian sites were scattered along the bank of the Ohio and were all less than an acre in size. The relationship of these small sites to the large center of Kincaid is a question that our continuing research in the area will investigate. It is significant that No Hopewell sites were found in the area. Outside of the Baumer Site in the Black Bottoms area, Middle Woodland sites seem to be almost entirely lacking along this stretch of the Ohio.

In addition to the survey, two aboriginal sites were excavated. One of these was a late Archaic site which produced a number of projectile points and stone tools on the surface but unfortunately had no depth below the plow zone. Only ten test pits were excavated in this site before work was terminated. A large body of data, however, was recovered by a series of surface collections. A second site was excavated during the last three weeks of the field season. This Mississippian site, called the Garrett Site, was one of these hypothetical "farmsteads". It was located in dense woods and the size of the site has only been estimated by digging a series of test holes to determine the horizontal extent of the midden. This site was located on the highwater bank of the Ohio. We opened up a block excavation in one area and excavated a series of post holes and pit features. During the final week a wall trench house was discovered and two of the walls were completely exposed to determine the size of the structure. Future plans call for a continuation of work in this area of the site to completely excavate this feature. Field work on both the excavation projects was carried out by Ronald Spielbauer.

A third aspect of the Field School was the excavation of certain areas in the immediate vicinity of the walls of Fort Massac, a historic fort which had both a French and American period of occupation. The fort proper had been completely excavated from 1939 to 1941 as a WPA project. The State of Illinois is planning a restoration of the fort and the SIU Museum had received a contract from the Department of Conservation for preliminary planning. It was our intention to try and locate outbuildings which were known to be associated with the fort. A few artifacts and features were discovered during this summer's excavations, but, on the whole, the area around the fort had been totally disturbed over the early decades of this century as park facilities were put in. Our expectations were high when we discovered a large "wall trench" during the first

week of excavation. This trench contained drainage tile put in in 1906, and subsequent excavation in the area revealed a whole network of modern features which were put in and forgotten during the development of Fort Massac State Park. Field work on the Fort project was supervised by Larry Straus.

A second season Field School activity is anticipated in the same general area next year to continue our intensive survey of the region. Plans include the expansion of the survey area into the Bay Creek area, which might be a former channel of the Ohio. Several large sites are already known from this area, and at least one will be chosen for excavation.

Frank Rackerby  
Southern Illinois University

(ILLINOIS is continued on page 43)

#### KENTUCKY:

The proposed Kehoe, Martins Fork, Paintsville, and Yatesville reservoirs were briefly examined for prehistoric remains by Donald T. Warholic and John T. Dorwin during the early spring. Recommendations for full scale surveys in Kehoe, Paintsville, and Yatesville were made to the National Park Service. Martins Fork needs no further archaeological activity.

Dorwin was general supervisor of excavations at the Deep Shelter (Ro 34) south of Morehead in Rowan County, Kentucky, and Mi 68 and 69 in Marshall County, Kentucky, near Kentucky Lake. The former was in the eastern mountains while the latter was in the extreme western part of the State on the Tennessee River. The field directors for the two projects were Donald T. Warholic and Marla M. Buckmaster, respectively. The National Park Service supported the salvaging of the Deep Shelter in connection with the Cave Run Reservoir being built on the Licking River. The activities in Marshall County were highway salvage and were supported by the Federal Bureau of Roads and the Kentucky Highway Department.

The Deep Shelter, though badly disturbed, contained materials from the early Archaic to Late Prehistoric periods. Two radiocarbon dates were obtained on early Archaic materials: 5290 B.C.  $\pm$  550 years (RL-67) for a pit associated with a level containing LeCroy-like Bifurcated Based points and 6570 B.C.  $\pm$  470 years (RL-68) for one of a compressed series of living surfaces in a general horizon which included Charleston Corner Notched points in the lowest level.

The analysis of the Mi 68 and 69 material is progressing with preliminary suggestions that Mi 68 was a multi-component Late Woodland-Early Mississippian site and Mi 69 was an early Middle Woodland site.

The two field directors of these projects deserve special thanks for having worked through the coldest, showiest winter in recent Kentucky history, and for having done a fine job in spite of the many obstacles.

John T. Dorwin  
University of Kentucky

## LOUISIANA:

The Department of Social Sciences, University of Southwestern Louisiana sponsored limited excavation at the Bayou Tortue Site, Lafayette Parish, south Louisiana, from June through July, 1970. The normal 3-man crew (archaeology students at USL) was often supplemented by volunteer labor, raising the total to 20 to 25 excavators. The work was directed by Jon Gibson. Progidious quantities of potsherds and faunal and human remains were recovered but virtually no stonework. At least two components were represented, separated spatially; one is a coastal Troyville phase with extensive village-ossuary activities represented, and the other is a Tchefuncte phase village. Interdisciplinary studies were also conducted: floral transects (W.A. Neal, Mississippi Game and Fish Commission) and geomorphology (L.J. Miller and O.D. Abington, University of Southwestern Louisiana).

In May, 1970, a group of faculty from the University of Southwestern Louisiana was engaged by the B.F. Trappey firm, Lafayette, Louisiana, to salvage a mastodon skeleton and associated cultural remains discovered during construction work. L.A. Gimbrede and W.R. Paine, geologists; O.D. Abington and L.J. Miller, geographers; and J.L. Gibson, archaeologist, supervised a labor crew consisting largely of employees of the Trappey Firm and students of the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Heavy equipment removed most of the overburden (which was considerable) and stripped long sections in order to permit observations of the stratigraphy. The mastodon and two spatially and stratigraphically associated dart points were covered by some four meters of "loess-like" deposit which has been called Prairie Terrace by Fisk and his students. Radiocarbon analysis is underway and a preliminary report has been submitted for publication.

Jon L. Gibson  
University of Southwestern Louisiana

For the past four years (1966-69) the Tulane University field methods class has excavated each fall at the Bowie Site (16 Lf 17) in Lafourche Parish, southern Louisiana. Bowie consists of a large occupation area and remnants of at least two mounds. It is located in the very southeast corner of Sec. 37 (irreg.), T14S, R18E, Lac des Allemands Quadrangle, on a small unnamed bayou which is a branch of Bayou Chactimahrn. Because of the small number of students participating and exigencies of weekend digging, the excavations have been limited in extent and, in general, have been aimed at determining the basic sequence of occupation, composition of the site, and range of materials. Other kinds of problem orientation have not been practicable to date. Nevertheless, a large amount of material-- mostly ceramics and faunal remains-- has accumulated, and the work that has been done is important, because Bowie is one of the very few sites in southern Louisiana where stratigraphic excavations have been conducted.

Analysis of ceramics from 1966 and 1967 has been completed, and several articles are being prepared for publication. Analysis of 1968-1969 ceramics is still in process; analysis of the bulk of faunal remains has not begun.

Excavations in 1966, 1967, and 1968, were located in the midden area; excavations in 1969 began an exploratory trench into one side of the larger mound remnant. The midden is well stratified, and the sequence revealed includes Coles Creek, Plaquemine, and Natchezan occupations. Two phases of Coles Creek have been distinguished, corresponding roughly to phases in the Middle to

Late range of Coles Creek, as defined by recent work in northeastern Louisiana. The nature of the refuse deposits indicates short seasonal occupations during Coles Creek use of the site with a shift to more intensive longer-term occupation in late Coles Creek, continuing through Plaquemine and Natchezan.

Part of a Natchezan house has been recovered, including sections of two adjacent wall trenches. The form indicated is a square or rectangular open-cornered building. No postmolds were found in the trenches. Short sections of other wall trenches suggest at least one re-building of the house. No features were discovered on the portion of the floor exposed.

Several Natchezan burials have been found. All were single adults, extended in pits in the general midden refuse.

To date, no features have been found with the Plaquemine or Coles Creek components.

Artifacts, other than pottery, are extremely limited. A number of bone tools have been found, but no stone artifacts.

The general midden refuse contains large amounts of shell and animal bone with a surprising variety of species, including many small animals in addition to deer and large numbers of fish bone. It is obvious from the general refuse that subsistence depended very heavily on hunting, fishing, and shellfishing throughout the occupational sequence. Almost no vegetal remains have been found.

Excavations on a limited basis will continue at Bowie.

George Percy  
Tulane University

In addition to a frustrating preoccupation with the truly unbelievable historic "Tunica" collection that I have been trying to corral for over a year and which is reported on briefly elsewhere, I managed to perform two other archaeological chores this year.

I served as an archaeological consultant for a county historical society who were breathing hotly on the site of an extinct county seat, and a Revolutionary period fort on the upper Cumberland. Remains of the town were still there, but the fort site appeared to have been brushed aside by motor patrols constructing a new approach to a ferry landing.

The other venture was more academic. Hale Smith assigned me to teach a field school out of the Florida State Alligator Harbor Laboratory. We put tests into two sites previously tested by David Phelps and also performed surgery on the Sowell Site at Panama City, previously dug by Moore and tested by Hale and Bob Dailey. Some structural information and a cargo of C.B. Moore's discarded osteological material was recovered. Numerous new, untouched Weeden Island and other sites were located on the islands off the coast and plans are under way to explore these further.

These projects occupied the spring and summer. Now it is hoped to be able to do some survey searching in connection with Harvard's renewed interest in the archaeology of the Natchez region. Nothing big is imminent, but the scene might change abruptly. Hale and I are planning some survey for suitable

field school sites and some visiting school classes escaping the rigors of northern climate.

Robert S. Neitzel  
Marksville, Louisiana

Since October, 1969, R.W. Neuman, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, has spent three weeks continuing test excavations in the Morton Shell Mound (16 IB 3), an extensive midden adjacent to Weeks Island in Iberia Parish. The investigations are supported by a grant from the Morton Salt Company, along with aid from the Louisiana Research Foundation and the McIlenny Company, Avery Island, Louisiana. Tests, extending to 4.5 feet in depth, have yielded Troyville-Coles Creek, Marksville, and several complicated stamped sherds, abundant faunal bone debris, bone awls and socketed points, alligator teeth pendants, antler tine points, a small number of stone points and a fragment of a stone atlatl weight.

Features include numerous hearths, a small, saucer-shaped clump of charred, split cane and a multiple, secondary, human burial associated with a turtle carapace. Artifactual surface collections have yielded baked clay objects, Tchefuncte and Natchezan sherds.

Aided by a recent National Science Foundation grant (No. GS-3186), Neuman began more intensive excavations at 16IB3 on October 1, 1970. He is assisted by L. Carl Kuttruff of Southern Illinois University and David A. Meditz of the University of Kansas.

Between June 8th and June 18th, 1970, Neuman and one assistant, under contract with the National Park Service, conducted a site survey along the proposed path of the Lake Pontchartrain Hurricane Project in the marsh and backswamp regions of Saint Charles, Orleans, Saint Bernard, and Saint Tammany parishes. Two, previously unrecorded, sites were found along the construction path in Saint Charles Parish. The sites, 16SC16 and 16SC17, consist of small shell middens on each bank at the mouth of Bayou Piquant, where it enters Lake Pontchartrain. Scant surface collections from each site indicate that they post date the Marksville Period.

In April, 1970, Neuman assisted in the mapping of the Big Oak Island (16OR6) and Little Oak-Pine Island (16OR7) sites in the marsh just east of New Orleans. The Louisiana Department of Public Works gratuitously provided the survey crew and drafted the detailed contour maps. A committee of the Friends of the Cabildo, a civic organization in New Orleans, has been studiously working to preserve these most important, multicomponent sites from the imminent destruction of urban expansion.

Robert W. Neuman  
Louisiana State University

Louisiana State University in New Orleans will initiate a program of archaeological survey in the coastal part of the State, under the direction of Richard Shenkel, to begin in January, 1971. This will at first be in the context of a course in archaeological field methods, but will expand as rapidly as staff and facilities permit. It is expected that attention will be concentrated on material of the Coles Creek and later periods.

Malcolm C. Webb  
Louisiana State University in New Orleans

## MISSISSIPPI:

During February, March, and April, 1970, the Mississippi Archaeological Survey was engaged in the excavation of the Teoc Creek Site, an eight acre Poverty Point site near Greenwood, Mississippi. Preliminary tests turned up what appeared to be fired clay areas, possibly house floors. The excavation was primarily intended to investigate these floors and record any resulting house patterns. Unfortunately they were hearths and no house patterns were found.

Test borings at the site had revealed a midden about eight feet beneath the natural levee on which the site was situated. During the excavation period a trench six feet wide was cut across the site in an attempt to secure a profile. With the use of a backhoe, the deep midden was reached and radiocarbon samples were obtained. However, the water table was at a depth of about six feet and the trench walls soon caved in. Accurate profiles were made of only a portion of the 360 feet long trench. The information gathered will help in our proposed study of the paleogeography of the site and its possible relation to other sites of Poverty Point age.

Fragments of an interesting form of baked clay object were found at Teoc Creek. They were perforated with a hole through the center and all had woven basketry impressions around the outer surface. Their function has not been determined.

During May and June, 1970, the Survey made a preliminary site survey of twelve counties in Northeast Mississippi for the Tombigbee River Valley Water Management District. The purpose of the survey included locating sites and making surface collections for the permanent records of the State, to recommend sites for development as recreational and tourist attractions, and to recommend the more important sites for preservation and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

In September, 1970, excavation was begun on a Baytown period village site in Tunica County, Mississippi. The work is being carried out under a landleveling salvage grant from the National Park Service and matching funds from the State. Work will continue in the area, known as the Boyd Site, through November under the direction of the field archaeologists of the Mississippi Archaeological Survey, a division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

Sam McGahey  
John Connaway  
Mississippi Archaeological Survey

Two archaeological sites were test excavated this summer by Mississippi State University. As usual, there were two summer terms, each of six weeks duration.

The first summer term was spent testing a small occupation mound in the Sun Creek bottom about ten miles north of Starkville, Mississippi, in Clay County. This is one of seven such occupation mounds on the cleared portion of the property of Mr. Cletus Metzger of Starkville. The bottom has been cleared in the last few years. The site, Metzger I, was cleared last fall. It is ten feet above the surrounding Sun Creek alluvial bottom. It is ten feet above the bottom of an old Sun Creek meander channel which encircles approximately one-half of the mound. The mound has never been cultivated and the landowner is holding it for future



exploration by Mississippi State University.

A series of five foot squares were put down on an east-west axis to give a tentative cross section of the mound. Two major zones were located.

TOP ZONE- The upper zone of occupation was greatly disorganized due to digging by the Indians, root disturbances, and by clearing activities, which disturbed the deposit to depths further below the surface than anticipated. In spite of this there did appear to be a minimum of two or more cultural complexes separable on impressions of ceramic distributions.

The uppermost complex appears coeval with the Bynum-Deasonville complexes (Miller II) of northeast and north central Mississippi and possibly with the Issaquena Phase of the central Yazoo Basin. Pottery types of Furrs, Tishomingo, and Thomas series are predominant with an admixture of decorative motifs common to ceramics of the Late Hopewell-Marksville and Issaquena-Troyville developments. Samples of clay-tempered sherds characteristic of Mississippi Alluvial Valley complexes attest to the contemporaneity of the Metzger upper zone to these complexes. One and possibly two burials belonging to this period were located but not excavated.

A second complex of ceramics can be tentatively associated with the later half of the Miller I period of northeast and north central Mississippi. Two or more burials, none excavated, may belong to this complex. Ceramics here are mainly sand-tempered types of the Alexander and Furrs series. It is interesting to note that the majority of the Alexander types greatly displayed mode characteristics like the later pottery types (Furrs-Tishomingo series) and these may be late varieties of the Alexander complex. Some sand-clay-tempered sherds appear to be copies of the Late Tchula-early Hopewell types from the Upper Yazoo Basin. They resemble Cormorant Cord Impressed, Crowder Punctated, and Twin Lakes Punctated. Sherds with zoned incising and drag and jab punctations and which resemble the ceramics of the Yazoo Basin Norman complex were found (see Lake Borgne Incised, Orleans Punctated, and related types). Several sherds from this level of occupation have tentatively been identified as Tchefuncte Plain and Bayou La Batre Stamped. There is some admixture with fiber-tempered types.

The fiber-tempered ceramics are divided and quickly fall into a fiber-sand-tempered series and a fiber-only-tempered series. There is at hand only tentative evidence that this latter type (the fiber-only-tempered) had a tendency to fall lower than the fiber-sand-tempered series. The fiber-sand-tempered series occur with modes identical to the fiber-only-tempered types known as Wheeler Plain, Wheeler Punctated, Wheeler Simple Stamped, and Wheeler Dentate Stamped. Both varieties of types are very similar to ceramics found in only the cultivated zone at the large Poverty Point Period Teoc Creek Site north of Greenwood, Mississippi, in the Yazoo Basin, earlier this year by John Connaway and Sam McGahey of the Mississippi Archaeological Survey. All of this presents data ripe for some interesting speculation in regard to the presence and origins of both the fiber-tempered and Alexander complex ceramics.

Also quite similar to the Teoc Creek Site was the presence of approximately three-fourths to one inch thick amorphous shaped areas (up to 28 inches in diameter) of fired clay which may represent hearths. In and on some of these were amorphous lumps of fired clay and shaped fired clay balls of Spherical, Spherical Notched, and Finger Punctated types. At present no ceramics of any type were found directly associated with these hearth-like features but a few sherds of fiber-tempered pottery were tentatively identified with fired clay objects of shaped and amorphous kinds.



It then appears that a third complex, earlier than the Miller I-like complexes, can be identified with the ceramic zone at the Metzger Site. This earlier complex appears to be a watered down or "back woods" expression of the highly developed riverine-Coastal basin oriented Poverty Point cultures. Future investigation of this possibility should be given high priority in any future research in northeast Mississippi. Some speculation may be given to the possibility of Poverty Point influence in this area of Mississippi as coming either from the Yazoo Basin (the nearest) or up the Tombigbee from the Mobile Bay area or from both directions. The presence of Tchefuncte Plain-like and Bayou La Batre Stamped-like pottery in the next later complex would suggest contacts from both directions. All the more reason for researchers to want to work in the Tombigbee Valley. The heat is on in this area as the Tombigbee Waterway is now stirring with restlessness unequalled in the past.

**BOTTOM ZONE-** Below the Poverty Point related culture zone was a totally non-ceramic layer containing a not-too-sparse assortment of projectile points considered typical of the late Archaic in the Southeast United States. One or more burials may belong to this period of occupation. This zone rested squarely on the undisturbed and remarkably different colored sterile soil of the Sun Creek Alluvial plain.

It is conceivably possible to use this latter data in securing a narrower range to the geographical data on the end or stagnation of alluviation of the stream valleys of northeast Mississippi, as well as delineate the change from upland hunting and gathering to intensive riverine environment-oriented subsistence which appears rather strongly entrenched in the terminal subsistence patterns of phases of the Upper Archaic of the Southeast United States.

The Metzger Site thus has demonstrated tentative evidence related to the early ceramic and late pre-ceramic cultures of northeast and north central Mississippi.

Second Summer Term: As was spent last year, the second summer term conducted further research on the Claiborne Site (22HC35) in Hancock County, Mississippi. Somewhat leary of Gulf Coast research after weathering Hurricane Camille last year, the group went down staring Hurricane Betsy in the face. We also anxiously watched Hurricane Celia pass. Another large tropical storm was brewing far to the south as we packed up and returned inland.

The Claiborne Site was a large horseshoe-shaped midden located on the west edge of Jackson Ridge adjacent to Mulatto Bayou near the mouth of the Pearl River. Across the gully to the north is the Cedarland Site (22HC30), equally disturbed by the same Hancock County Port and Harbor Commission's Mulatto Bayou Port and Industrial Park development. The site was cleared and bulldozed several years ago. Bulldozing has intermittently continued and each time the deposits are further stirred and damaged. Local collectors have carried off thousands of artifacts (by actual count well over 20,000 fired clay cooking balls) and further damaged the remaining deposit by digging. Several amateur groups have attempted controlled digs to contribute information but out of disrespect by some relic collectors an unattended controlled dig was and is impossible. What is abandoned, even temporarily, is fair game for extraneous digging.

Last year's MSU dig consisted of trenching several areas of the north end of the remaining deposit of the Claiborne Site. A nice collection of artifacts was made which with very few exceptions, was equalled or bettered by the average collector's collection from the site. In addition the total collection went under

water and mud during Hurricane Camille. Approximately a 95 to 97% recovery of data and material has been made and a report is in preparation.

This year the MSU group concentrated on a flat area which appeared relatively undisturbed and which had been more or less preserved due to the presence of a shell-paved road. A 50 foot square block was laid out which extended partially over the edge of the present bank. The idea being to tie in a level area with the contour of the bank in an attempt to relate the sloping deposit of the bank. The area of the bank was so greatly disturbed by bulldozing and indiscriminate digging through the shell pavement that a 30 foot square block back of the bank was finally taken to sterile soil. This excavation was a test only of the lower one-half or less of the total deposit originally at that point. Our test, as was last year's for the same reason, a test of the earlier deposit, the later portions having been bulldozed over the bank. Our objective this year, in addition to that mentioned above, was to examine living areas, possibly locating a house pattern, and to collect both charred vegetable and radiocarbon 14 samples.

Our test this year produced materials of early Poverty Point and possibly, though not too likely, late Archaic. Both amorphous fired clay lumps (more common on the earlier Cedarland Site) and shaped clay balls of numerous varieties were found in many pits, some pits containing both kinds of fired clay objects.

Our objective failed to almost every point. Several living areas were examined. Our artifact collections only duplicated that already known from the site. One technique not used in 1969, was the use of a water sifter. A gasoline driven water pump, delivering about 60 gallons of water per minute, was used to wash the soil from the excavation units. The soil was washed through a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch hardware cloth into a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch hardware cloth. We were set up to wash the soil through a  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch hardware cloth but after several days of noting the "take" from the  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch screen, except for special situations, this was omitted. Numerous small finish flakes from Biface artifact manufacture were collected as well as very small microlithic tools (Jaketown Perforators, drills, fragments of the same, and lamellar blades) were collected by the  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch screen. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch screen caught the larger artifacts, clay balls and clay ball fragments large enough to identify to size, large flakes, cores, and other artifacts missed by the digging. Clay balls and clay ball fragments amounted to approximately 95% by volume of all items recovered.

Soil from several pits, identified as trash pits as well as soil from several "cooking pits" was collected for filtration of possible vegetable remains. One very generous charcoal sample was collected from a hearth in a cooking area and a second sample was taken from a large isolated piece of charred wood. Both the soil samples and the charcoal samples (including the 1969 samples) are available for testing if anyone has the means and facilities available for analysis providing such data will be beneficial to his research. In the meantime, we will try to secure funds for the same. No post mold patterns as individual post molds were positively recorded. Most so-called molds finally identified as root stains and disturbances. Because of the great amount of deposit and the depth, I feel it very important to consider the Claiborne Site in the light of it representing two or more closely related sequential phases of the Poverty Point Culture and possibly extending in areas of the site from late Archaic through Poverty Point and perhaps into the early Tchula Period (Tchefuncte Culture).

In addition to excavations at the Claiborne Site, some local surveying was conducted. During our stay in Hancock County, the earth embankment located

several hundred yards to the southeast and which has been tentatively identified as the French Fort constructed on the first high ground on the east bank inside the mouth of the Pearl River in 1717-19 was taken over by the State of Mississippi (Department of Archives and History) in accordance with the new Antiquity Law of Mississippi. While looking over the fort, which extends across the ridge for nearly 1,300 feet, an early historic Indian village was discovered near the east end. Two blue glass and three white porcelain beads, a Dover flint English gun spall (a possible trade item to the French), an iron trade axe, several pieces of highly weathered blue-purplish colored glass, and a few pieces of china fragments were found with a large quantity of aboriginal ceramics made in the Natchezian tradition. It is quite possible that this is one of the Acolopissa Village sites. One Sunday was spent looking for the main Acolopissa Village located "seven" leagues up the Pearl River. Several likely areas were investigated but the overgrowth and insects were too much. The search will continue this winter. A nice Tchefuncte shell midden was located with the help of local collectors near Bayou Caddy, just west of Waveland, Mississippi.

Financial support for the summer's activities came from the operational budget, Summer Session, Mississippi State University, and a \$ 1,500 special grant from the Dean, School of Arts and Sciences, Mississippi State University.

Richard A. Marshall  
Mississippi State University

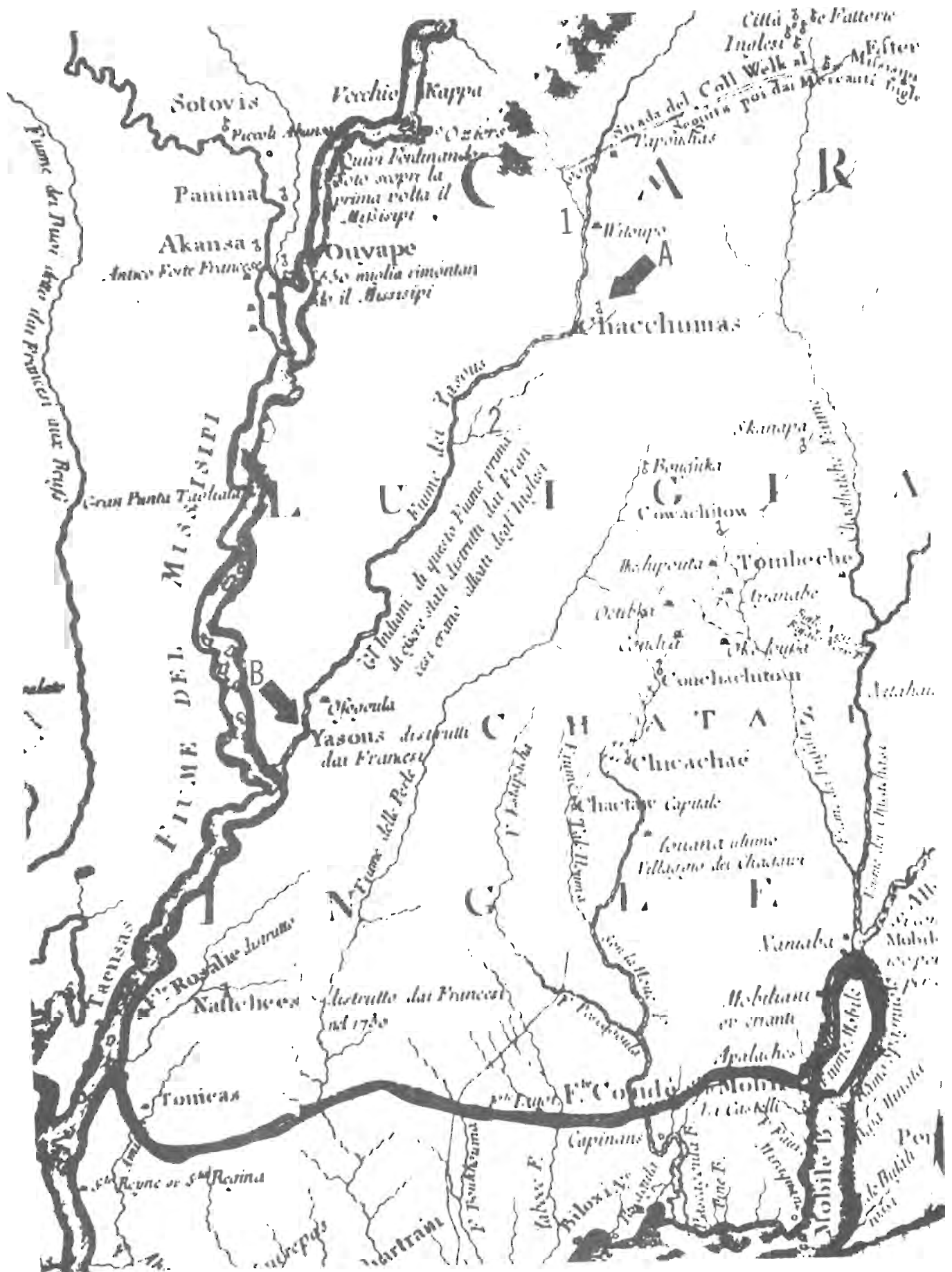
A study of a large number of early maps from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, a National Park Service library at Tupelo, Mississippi, the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and published sources has localized several historic sites of the Chakchiuma Indians of Mississippi and given clues as to the time of occupation of sites of the Chakchiuma and their cousin, the Houma Indians of Louisiana.

At least two maps of the seventeenth century indicate that the two groups were once the same. Sites of the Chakchiuma-Houma complex were apparently scattered from New Orleans up the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Yazoo, and up the Yazoo River to the intersection of its headwaters with those of the Tombigbee.

A number of eighteenth century maps appear to show the main site of Chakchiuma (A) on a Yazoo River tributary below the intersection of the Coldwater River (1) and above the Yalobusha (2). This tributary probably represents Tillatoba Creek or the Yacona River. Other Yazoo River sites of the Chakchiuma include a former site of the Yazoo Indians located in the area of Haynes Bluff (B) in Warren County, Mississippi.

Recent electron microscopic study of cartilage from a pre-1740 Aleutian mummy collected by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution from a steam-heated cave has shown partial preservation of cellular ultrastructure. A report on findings will appear in an issue of Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine. A second article also appearing in the same publication gives the results of a histological study of the lungs and other organs. Electron microscopic examination of cartilage is being continued by William R. Lockwood, MD, and Gentry W. Yeatman, University of Mississippi School of Medicine, Jackson, Mississippi.

Gentry W. Yeatman  
Capital Chapter  
Mississippi Archaeological Association



## MISSOURI:

The summer months of 1970 marked the fifth consecutive field season of the National Park Service Landleveling Salvage Program in southeastern Missouri, again under the direction of Dr. Richard A. Krause. R. Barry Lewis served as field supervisor for the 1970 season and was assisted by Robert J. Young.

The present Landleveling Salvage project has two goals, listed below in the order of their priority:

(A) The identification of hamlet or satellite village sites of a Mississippian period ceremonial center in southeastern Missouri.

(B) To ascertain the kinds of microenvironments which were available to selected Mississippian period sites and attempt to determine the degree to which the various microenvironments were exploited.

The past summer's field research centered in the southern half of Mississippi County, Missouri. Ten early Mississippian period village sites were located within a five mile radius of Towosahgy State Park, a Mississippian period ceremonial center formerly known as Beckwith's Fort (23Mr-2). More sites would undoubtedly have been located, but crops limited the area which could be effectively surveyed. Site survey work will continue into the late fall of this year.

Test excavations were placed in two of the ten sites located.

The Hess Site (23Mi-55), a previously tested multicomponent late Baytown-early Mississippian period site, was again sampled. The 1970 excavations revealed three almost superimposed house patterns, the latest of which is a burned early Mississippian period structure.

The Callahan-Thompson Site (23Mi-71), an early Mississippian period site located approximately three miles to the southeast of the Hess Site was also tested. Limited excavations revealed that much of the site has been destroyed or sorely damaged as a result of landforming and other agricultural activities. One exception, however is a 100 by 100 foot portion of the site which has supported a tenant building for several decades. A rather extensive test in the front yard of this building uncovered the remains of four, or possibly five, overlapping Mississippian period house patterns.

Techniques of excavation employed at both sites were designed to recover maximum amounts of floral and faunal remains, while maintaining tight vertical and horizontal control on the excavation of other materials. The floral and faunal remains from the current season's fieldwork, used in conjunction with early land surveyors notes from south Mississippi County, will be valuable in the attempt to reconstruct microenvironments as they possibly existed in the Mississippian period.

In conjunction with excavations, the 1970 project conducted several tests of the applicability of color infrared aerial photography to site survey and the delineation of archaeologically significant soil discolorations in archaeological sites. Results from these tests have been promising and additional flights will be made in southeastern Missouri this fall.

R. Barry Lewis  
University of Missouri

## NORTH CAROLINA:

The Archaeology Laboratory at East Carolina University has begun a survey of prehistoric sites in eastern North Carolina as one aspect of its developing research program. It is anticipated that this project will be continuous for some years.

Phelps is continuing his analysis of materials from Swift Creek sites, and anticipates further field research to clarify problems arising from the current analysis.

David Sutton Phelps  
East Carolina University

## OKLAHOMA:

Major eastern Oklahoma field research of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey has been surface investigations of selected sites in several locations and salvage excavations at the Moore Site in LeFlore County.

In October and November of 1969, salvage excavations were conducted at the Moore Site. This was a large village site of the Caddoan tradition and located in the Arkansas valley just a few miles southwest of the Spiro Mound Site. Moore was one site partially excavated by the W.P.A. in the late 1930's and was used in setting up one of the late Caddoan cultural units, the Ft. Coffee focus. Railroad relocation and use of the site as a barrow pit necessitated the salvage measure. This work was initiated by stripping the site of the plowed topsoil; the construction company accomplished this through use of heavy machinery. The cleaned surface was then investigated for cultural features. This resulted in locating 3 house sites, 25 trash pits, 9 human burials, and 2 canine burials. Material recovery was good and included excellent samples of faunal remains as well as some floral remains. All material seems to relate to one component, probably post-dating A.D. 1450. A detailed report on this site, including the W.P.A. and 1969 excavations, is planned.

The site surveys included investigating rock mounds along the Neosho River in Ottawa County during December, 1969. A series of 13 sites were found; these contain a total of 25 mounds. All are situated on high bluffs overlooking the river or its tributaries. These mounds are typically circular, about 30 ft. in diameter and from 14 to 20 in. high; they are composed of unburned chert rocks. Most have been disturbed to some degree. Their age and affiliations are uncertain though they are supposed to relate to late Archaic or Woodland period occupations. Functionally, they are enigmatic; one had evidence of cremations but the others lack any evidence of such usage.

During early May, 1970, a second period of site investigation was spent at a number of sites along the Arkansas River in Muskogee County and in the Ozark Mountains of Cherokee and Adair counties. Most of these sites appear to be late Archaic camps. Some of those in the Arkansas Valley could represent very early Caddoan tradition occupations.

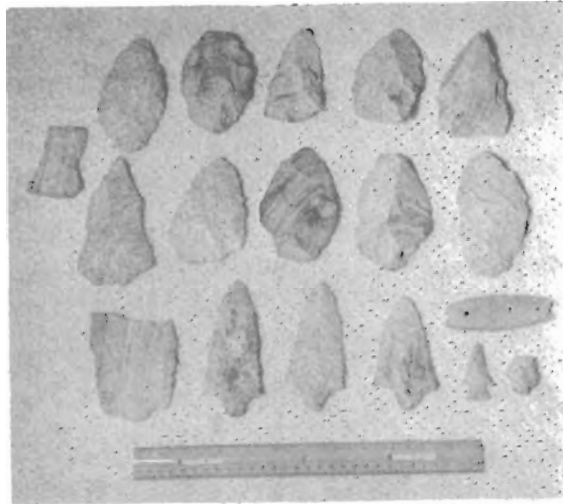
Don G. Wyckoff  
Oklahoma Archaeological Survey



## SOUTH CAROLINA:

During July, 1970, a cache of bifacial quarry blades and projectile points, along with a bar gorget, were reported found at a Pliocene marl location eleven miles north of Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The site is situated at the edge of a brackish tidal estuary which has recently been restricted by construction on U.S. Highway 17. This has backed the water into an artificial lake formation west of the highway.

At first inspection, the collection of artifacts (photograph at right) seemed suspect for it was uncommon to the northern coast of South Carolina. The Research Institute for Coastal Studies (RICS) decided to conduct a limited excavation at the site to determine its character and possibilities of having produced such an assemblage of artifacts.



In September a trench three feet by twenty-five feet was excavated in six-inch levels to a depth of twelve inches.

A surface collection had produced the customary cord- and fabric-marked ceramic series, both sand tempered and sherd tempered, along with check-stamped ware, and Toms Creek-related punctate types. A small unidentified triangular point was present.

Excavated level 0" to 6" contained all of the above mentioned pottery types with the addition of two Guilford blades. One was a typical Guilford Lanceolate (97 mm.), but the other blade (55 mm.) demonstrated a slight shoulder or break in the contour of the side. This was noted by Joffre L. Coe in his description of the Guilford Lanceolate (Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont, p. 43).

Excavated level 6" to 12" appeared to produce no cultural traces. The fill consisted of loose coquina marl. Plans to continue excavation to a greater depth were discontinued.

It was decided by the Institute (RICS) that the apocryphal collection of artifacts which provoked the investigation at the Christy Site could very likely have occurred there within a logical cultural context. Less than a quarter mile from this location in Myrtle Beach, surface collections have recently yielded several Stanly, Morrow Mountain I, and Kirk points. A fine example of a Hardaway point has also been found on the strand at Myrtle Beach.

A detailed site report is in preparation. It will explore the possibilities of additional archaic sites in the northern coastal region of South Carolina.

Jerry G. Dukes  
Research Institute for Coastal Studies



## SOUTH CAROLINA (continued):

Stanley South completed a nine month field season at the 1670 site of Charles Towne where fortification parapets and palisades are partially restored as one of the State's major Tricentennial exhibits. The final report on Charles Towne is in preparation. South also carried out a one-month exploratory project at Ninety Six, where remains of six forts of the French and Indian War and Revolutionary War periods are located. A brief excavation was then conducted at the 1794 Price House near Spartanburg. Reports on the work at Ninety Six and The Price House are ready for publication.

E. Thomas Hemmings excavated briefly at the 1820 site of Land's Ford Canal for the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, and has prepared a report for publication by the Institute. He then conducted a six week archaeological survey of the Trotter's Shoals Reservoir area on the upper Savannah River. This project provided evidence of an eight thousand year sequence of occupation in the western Piedmont, and emphasized the need for much future work in this area. A report was submitted to the National Park Service. Hemmings and Gene Waddell, Director of the Florence Museum, carried out a survey of coastal shell rings in South Carolina and Georgia during the spring. Eighteen of these earliest ceramic sites were studied and recorded, and nine were recommended for the National Register of Historic Places. Fig Island (38CH42) was selected by the team for excavation, and a one-month summer project conducted, preliminary to an extensive study of coastal shell rings. Reports on the survey and excavation projects are in progress.

John Combes returned to the Institute from graduate school at the University of Kansas and continued his work in the Keowee-Toxaway area. Excavations were conducted at an historic Cherokee site and historic charcoal kilns in Paris Mountain State Park.

Robert L. Stephenson  
Institute of Archeology and Anthro-  
pology, University of South Carolina

## TENNESSEE:

The University of Tennessee (Department of Anthropology) continued excavations in the 18th Century Overhill Cherokee of Chota (40Mr2) during the 1970 season. J. Worth Greene, field supervisor, started excavations on May 1 and will continue, at least, through October.

This is part of a salvage program to recover data from the Tellico Reservoir area prior to inundation. During 1970 this is being done under contracts with the National Park Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The principal accomplishment was the isolation and definition of 18th Century Overhill Cherokee pottery. Data was also obtained on types of structures and associated features. A good sample of trade material has been gathered and consists of glass beads, iron scissors, axes, knives, and gun parts. Copper items have also been recovered. Of interest is the apparent execution of European forms in native materials, i.e. pipes and pottery vessels.

Alfred K. Guthe  
University of Tennessee

## TEXAS:

The major field activity of the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory during the past year continued to focus on the Davis Site in Cherokee County, Texas. Dr. Dee Ann Story, Executive-Director of the laboratory, conducted a field school during the first summer session (early June to mid-July) of The University of Texas at Austin. The twenty students concentrated their work on the village area of the site and exposed a number of additional house areas.

At the end of the field school, limited excavation was resumed during the remainder of the summer, supported by a grant from the office of the Texas State Archeologist, State Historical Survey Committee.

Dr. Story will supervise further extensive investigation at the site this fall, supported by a National Science Foundation Grant. Stated objectives of the investigation are: (1) to continue study of the origins of the Caddoan culture and its relationships to both Mesoamerican and Mississippian cultures; (2) to continue investigations into the mortuary temple complex represented at the site in order to define more accurately its internal developments and inter-site significance; (3) to investigate further the village area and relate these occupational evidences to the ceremonial manifestations in order to reconstruct the cultural system represented at the site; and (4) to test the hypothesis that there was a decline in the economic productivity of the site which affected the entire cultural system and ultimately led to the abandonment of the site perhaps about A.D. 1300. As this is written, an additional very long, deep burial pit is being exposed in Mound C, the burial mound.

A special study was made of the lithic material collected from the 1968 and 1969 excavations by Harry J. Shafer, an anthropology student and archeologist for the Texas Archeological Salvage Project, The University of Texas. This lithic study was carried out in hopes of answering specific technological questions.

The local raw materials (flint, petrified wood, and quartzite) occur in small pebble form. A simple expedient for working this type of material is the bipolar technique which accounts for over 50% of the chipping residue. Free hand, hard hammerstone percussion and free hand, soft hammerstone percussion were also recognized, and in that order of frequency.

Complementing the lithic technology study was an investigation of Kenneth M. Brown, also an anthropology student at The University of Texas at Austin. Brown focused on the kinds of lithic material utilized and the source of these materials. While the bulk of the lithic artifacts were derived from local resources, extreme selection was practiced when these resources were exploited. Novaculite, opal, and much of the fine grained flint was imported, but the specific source of these materials was not ascertained.

In October, 1969, the laboratory was given custody, for an indefinite period, of a collection of objects salvaged from a 16th Century Spanish ship wrecked off the Texas coast. Ultimate disposition of these materials is uncertain at this time, but the laboratory was charged by the court "to do all things necessary to restore and process all artifacts which may require treatment and ... to fully study, describe, photograph, and analyze all said artifacts with a view to a full preservation of all of the data which may be accumulated as concerning such artifacts". Inasmuch as the collection includes coins, crossbows, astrolabes, silver disks, cannons, breech blocks, and cannon balls, along with ballast stones, two gold artifacts, and numerous other objects, research on this project



-1-

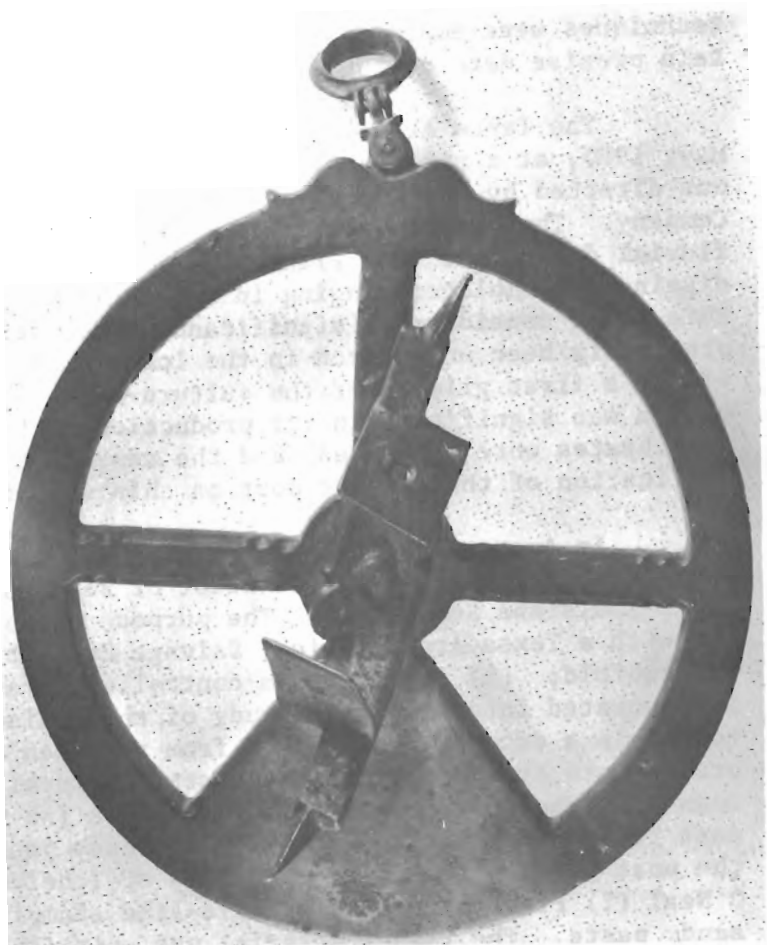
1- Small silver disk that has been heavily encrusted with marine life during its more than 400 years of immersion in the Gulf of Mexico. Its diameter is about 6 cm. A four-reales Carlos and Johanna silver coin is encrusted on the top surface.

2- Small bronze breech block for a breech-loading cannon. This device is about 20.15 cm. long.

3- Navigational astrolabe, forerunner of the sextant. This instrument is one of the three astrolabes in the "Spanish Galleon" collection at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory. It measures 24.2 cm. in diameter and is made of bronze.



-2-



-3-

is taking on a variety of aspects-- chemistry, metallurgy, geology, numismatics, and history. The University of Texas Board of Regents awarded the laboratory a grant of \$60,000 in June, 1970, to build, equip, and staff a new building to process such materials. This will be a part of our laboratory, but will be known as the Antiquities Preservation Laboratory. It is hoped that the new building will be completed and operational by the end of 1970. In the meantime the staff has been cleaning and processing the smaller objects in the main laboratory building. Funds for expendable supplies have been furnished by the State Antiquities Committee.

Dorris L. Olds  
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory

Excavations at the Harris County Boys School near NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center south of Houston were continued in March and August, 1970. This work is directed by Lawrence E. Aten and sponsored by the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin.

Additional burials were recovered from the cemetery bringing the total number of individuals recovered to 38. The skeletal remains are being studied by Dr. Robert M. Malina and Mr. Al B. Wesolowsky, physical anthropologists at UT, Austin.

Additional excavation was done in three midden areas in which different techniques were employed (with varying degrees of success) in an attempt to obtain precise data on the content and organization of single occupation campsites.

The Texas Archeological Salvage Project conducted salvage excavations in May, 1970, at a site located near Freeport, on the upper Texas coast. This work was directed by Lawrence E. Aten and financed by a grant from the Dow Chemical Company. The site contained four thin shell midden zones separated by sterile fluvial deposits of the Brazos River and yielded four physically and culturally distinct assemblages ranging in age from ca. 2000 BP to the historic period. This is of considerable significance since stratigraphic excavations have not previously been undertaken in the lower Brazos River area. In addition to providing a first glimpse of the culture-historic framework for that area, the excavation was significant in its production of faunal remains (nearly 500 individual vertebrates were recovered) and the resultant analysis of habitat exploitation. Publication of the final report on this site is expected before the end of 1970.

In August, 1970, Lawrence Aten and Charles N. Bollich briefly tested a small midden site located southwest of Beaumont in the coastal marsh near the Texas-Louisiana State line. The purpose of this brief test excavation, carried out with a Texas Archeological Salvage Project field crew and volunteer labor, was twofold: (1) to obtain a controlled stratigraphic sample of ceramics to be incorporated into Bollich's study of the Sabine Lake ceramic sequence; and (2) to obtain a dated faunal sample from a midden in the coastal marsh to be incorporated into Aten's studies of coastal cultural ecology. The ceramics appear to span the Tchefuncte-Marksville transition (as it is represented in the coastal east Texas area) and contains plain, sandy paste and grog-tempered ceramics for the most part, with small quantities of Tchefuncte Plain, Mandeville (?) Plain, O'Neal (?) Plain, and a Marksville-like stamping on an abbarrant grog-tempered sandy paste. The faunal material was quite abundant, but has not yet been studied.

Lawrence E. Aten  
Department of Anthropology and Texas  
Archeological Salvage Project  
The University of Texas at Austin

## TEXAS (continued):

As partial fulfillment of a Master of Arts degree requirements of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Arkansas, an analysis of aboriginal occupational remains at the mouth of Sandy Creek, Travis County, Texas, was begun in February of 1970. The analysis utilizes artifacts excavated as a part of the Work Projects Administration Central Texas Project number 10049 in 1939 and 1940. Notes and artifacts are on file at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory of the University of Texas at Austin.

The objectives of the analysis are predicated on two basic assumptions. (1) that the environment was important to the particular configurations of the peoples under consideration, and (2) that statistical manipulation of metric attributes can provide valuable information on the mental concepts involved in a part of the technology of the artisans.

As a consequence of the assumptions, a detailed description of the modern and prehistoric environments has been completed with special emphasis on limitations and potential of the environment. Pursuant to the second assumption, a standard statistical program for an IBM 660 computer is being prepared with results scheduled for the first half of October.

John W. Clark, Jr.  
Department of Anthropology  
The University of Arkansas

## VIRGINIA:

For the past three years the Hampton Arts and Humanities Association has been engaged in archaeological and historical research within the city of Hampton, Virginia, in cooperation with the City and the Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority. In November, Joseph L. Benthall joined the staff of the Hampton Arts and Humanities Association as Director of the Archeological Research Division.

The activities of the archaeological program have and presently include excavation, recording, and study of colonial and Indian sites in areas affected by redevelopment activities, maintaining of an archaeological laboratory, preparation of exhibits, and, hopefully, some restoration.

In April, 1970, a \$50,000 grant was awarded the Association by the National Endowment on the Humanities for continuation of archaeological research in the redevelopment areas of the City.

Since November, other individuals having various specialities needed in the archaeological and historical programs have been added to the staff. These include the following: a full time professional photographer, a laboratory supervisor, a librarian, a secretary, and an exhibits technician. An additional field assistant will also join the staff in September, 1970. Other workers in the program are obtained from various high schools, colleges, and the general community through such programs as Urban Corps, Work Study, Neighborhood Youth, and Youth Opportunity. Students of Thomas Nelson Community College who worked and are presently working with the archaeological program receive college course credit for their participation. Similar arrangements are being made for students

enrolled at Hampton Institute, the College of William and Mary, and other colleges in the Tidewater area.

A historical research division has also been established and is closely coordinated with the archaeological program. Also included within the scope of historical research is a subdivision concerned principally with research on Negro history in Hampton from the Colonial period to post Civil War times. It is known, for example, that there were a number of outstanding Negro citizens residing in Hampton during colonial times and who became free land holders as a result of patriotic deeds performed during the American Revolution. Archaeological investigation is also planned for some of the related sites.

From March through August, 1970, archaeological field work has included excavation of two colonial trash pits, two colonial house foundations, the early town boundary ditch, and the site which is presently being investigated. So far the present site (18th Century Armistead property) has yielded a well, remains of an 18th Century building foundation (which unfortunately had been destroyed in earlier years), a portion of a 19th Century brick footing, post mold outline of an 18th Century building, three sides of a third building (represented by the builders trench only), and numerous 18th and 19th Century artifacts.

Joseph L. Benthall  
Hampton Arts and Humanities Association

The Virginia State Library, working with members of the Archeological Society of Virginia, continues its surveys and test excavations of Indian sites in Virginia. Eight sites have been tested or completely excavated during the past year. They are:

- The Presnall Site, Westmoreland County- an Archaic-Early Woodland shell-heap.
- The Fout Site, Frederick County- an Archaic and Middle Woodland workshop site.
- The Martin Site, Wythe County- A Late Woodland village site.
- The Thompson Site, Bland County- a Late Woodland village site.
- The Brown Johnson Site, Bland County- a Late Woodland village site.
- Thompson Shelter, Giles County- a 9 feet deep shelter cave deposit, with finds extending back ca. 9,000 years.
- The Fry Site, Loudoun County- a stratified village site, with Archaic materials underlying Early and Late Woodland occupations.
- The Windsor Site, Powhatan County- a small Late Woodland campsite.

The Brown Johnson Site was completely excavated, using power equipment to remove overburden. The entire village complex was exposed, revealing a palisaded village, with two gates and attendant gate-houses, eleven circular house patterns, eight small storehouses, refuse pits, barbecue pits, and fourteen burials. Pottery was of one type only-- the Late Woodland limestone-tempered ware of the Radford Series. This is the first village site completely exposed in this manner east of the Mississippi.

Other archaeological work being done in Virginia includes:

Summer field school excavation at the Lee Site, Amherst County, by the History Department of Central Virginia Community College, Lynchburg, under Prof. William R. McLeRoy.



Test excavation at the McKinney Site, Loudoun County, by students from American University in Washington, D.C.

Historic sites work, including a 1740 ironworks site, tested by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, under the direction of Edward F. Heite.

Excavation of a mixed Indian and Colonial site at Maycock's Point on James River in Prince George County, by students from the College of William and Mary, working under the direction of Dr. Ben C. McCary, Dr. Norman F. Barka, and L.B. Gregory, Jr.

Urban renewal archeology in Hampton, Virginia, being done by Joseph L. Benthall.

Howard A. MacCord, Sr.  
Virginia State Library

#### WEST VIRGINIA:

The West Virginia Geological Survey's Section of Archeology continued its program of locating and recording archaeological sites in the several proposed reservoirs in the State, as well as areas to be effected by industrial expansion and highway construction or relocation.

The preliminary work of locating and testing sites in the future Rowlesburg Reservoir on the Cheat River in Preston and Tucker counties, West Virginia, was completed by Richard Jensen during the spring of 1970 under a contract with the National Park Service, and a report was published in June.

Work was not resumed at the St. Albans Site because of lack of funds (the grant request submitted to the National Science Foundation was rejected). Hopefully, these funds will be made available within the next few years so that the lower 19 feet of the site can be excavated. Two additional radiocarbon dates have been received from the University of Michigan for Zones 16 and 18 at St. Albans. Both of these zones contained the larger variety of Kirk Corner Notched point. Zone 20, which contained the smaller variety and was the lower of the three Kirk Zones, had already been dated at 6980 B.C. + 160 years (Y-1538). The new dates are 6850 B.C. + 320 years for Zone 16 and 6900 B.C. + 320 years for Zone 18. Several additional specimens of each of the tentative types of points defined from the site (MacCorkle Stemmed, Charleston Corner Notched, and Kessell Side Notched) have been noted in collections from Boone County, West Virginia (the county south of Kanawha County in which the site is located), as well as other areas of the State, therefore these types have now been taken out of the "tentative" category. A revised edition of the St. Albans Report has been prepared by Broyles and will be published by the Geological Survey during November, 1970.

The Section of Archeology conducted excavations during the months of June, July, and August, 1970, at the Hevener Site in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, with Broyles in charge of the work. Students from the National Youth Science Camp served as crew members during the first two weeks, and members of the West Virginia Archeological Society's Upper Monongahela Valley Chapter helped on weekends.

The Hevener Site contains material ranging in age from Early Archaic (LeCroy points) through Late Prehistoric (triangular points) and Historic. The



area of the site chosen for excavation contained a pile of stones about 10 feet in diameter and 3 feet high. Since many prehistoric artifacts had been found in the adjoining field during plowing, it was assumed that this stone mound was of prehistoric origin, although it did not exactly resemble the earth and stone mounds excavated in Randolph County (just north of Pocahontas County) by the Section of Archeology in 1963. After the finding of several square nails, it soon became apparent that the mound was not of prehistoric origin, but rather was the fallen chimney stones of a cabin. The stones were not the usual cut stones used for chimney construction, but simply water-worn rocks probably picked up in and along nearby Deer Creek.

As the excavation continued and a large section of the house in front of the fireplace was exposed, many artifacts from the 17th and 18th centuries were uncovered, such as two-tined forks, knives, one spoon, blue and green feather edge plates, polychrome design bowls, a variety of metal buttons, one-third of an iron pot, tin cups, a large number of metal objects, and gun flints (French).

Prehistoric artifacts (stemmed and notched points and grit tempered pottery) were found in the undisturbed soil outside the house walls and a few in the yellow clay under the floor of the house. The occurrence of about 25 triangular points inside the house (none have been found outside the house thus far) presented somewhat of a problem. These points were mixed with the historic artifacts, one point being found under the bottom of a plate, and among the chinking material from the walls. The logical deduction with this evidence was that the house had been attacked and burned by Indians. The finding of artifacts from the early 19th Century would tend to rule out this conclusion, since the last Indian attack in the Pocahontas County area occurred before 1800.

The house was constructed of logs with clay and small stones used as chinking between the logs. There was ample evidence to show that the house had burned. The hard packed yellow clay floor of the house was littered with fire-cracked rocks of all sizes that evidently had been on top of the roof, since artifacts were found under and over them.

The important question is, of course, who constructed the cabin. Several history books and historians have been consulted and no record of any early settlers cabin could be found. One account stated that in 1771 a man stole a horse in Marlinton and road up the Greenbrier River on his way to Ice's Ford (now Morgantown). He left the Greenbrier River and turned up Deer Creek, stopping to spend the night in a fur-trappers settlement. The description of the terrain covered by the "horse-thief" fits the area of the Hevener Site. Only future research and excavation will reveal whether or not this was a single cabin site or the "fur-trappers" settlement.

Bettye J. Broyles  
Section of Archeology  
West Virginia Geological Survey

### LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

#### ARKANSAS A.M. & N. COLLEGE:

The analysis of materials and preparation of reports on the archaeological survey of the south bank of the Arkansas River from Pine Bluff to the Mississippi River is now in progress. The analysis has been completed on the survey conducted in Phillips and Desha counties, and the report is in press. The analysis and reports on the survey in Lee, Monroe, and Prairie counties are currently in preparation, as well as a report on the excavation of an Early Woodland mound in Lee County, Arkansas.

A stained glass window dedicated in 1888 to Saracen, last chief of the Quapaw tribe, by the Parish of St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, is in preparation. The window is to be presented to the city of Pine Bluff by the Diocese of Little Rock.

#### BUREAU OF HISTORIC SITES AND PROPERTIES (FLORIDA):

L. Ross Morrell and Carl J. Clausen are jointly preparing a report on Florida archaeological specimens of Spanish Armament.

#### EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA:

Richard A. Yarnell is continuing his analysis of archaeological remains from the following areas: Warren-Wilson Site, North Carolina (excavated by Roy S. Dickens); Yankeetown Site, Indiana (Kent Vickery); Intestinal contents of Salts Cave Mummy (Louise Robbins); Lum-Moss Site, Georgia (Stanley Baker); Salts Cave vestibule flotation samples (Patty Jo Watson). Yarnell is also measuring Iva annua achenes from various sites.

#### FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY:

Elsie Sears is continuing the laboratory analysis for pollen from the Fort Center project.

#### INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY (SOUTH CAROLINA):

A major part of the Institute's laboratory effort has been directed toward preparation and preservation of historical materials recovered by divers in South Carolina waters. Under provisions of the Underwater Salvage Law administered by the State Archeologist, Robert L. Stephenson, a great variety of artifacts is streaming into the laboratory. For example, materials from a Civil War blockade runner include sealing wax, straight pins, spools of thread, pencils, and components for false teeth! Experiments have been conducted to ascertain the best methods of preservation for these unusual materials.

A large number of archaeological collections made in South Carolina in past years have now been cleaned and catalogued, and are being utilized by Institute researchers.

#### LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

William G. Haag, Department of Geography and Anthropology, has been re-analyzing the Tchefuncte pottery from the type site in St. Tammany Parish. He

hopes to determine the validity of the established pottery types in light of data which have accumulated since 1945. Also in the Department, Christine M. Miller has been researching the Smithsonian Institution ceramic collections from the Marksville Site in Avoyelles Parish. Her masters thesis encompasses ceramic comparisons between the Marksville Site and Ohio Hopewell sites.

#### LOUISIANA:

Robert S. Neitzel has been working on arrangements for the temporary loan to Peabody Museum of an extensive historic Tunica collection made by a treasure hunter. Many abortive efforts have been made to purchase part or all of the collection in the hope of holding the impressive array together, and also to find out where the collection was made. Gregory Perino of the Gilcrease Foundation cooperated with Peabody, but no conclusive deal could be made. Stephen Williams sent Jeffrey Brain down and, together with Neitzel, made arrangements for a temporary loan during which iron and brass deterioration could be stabilized and the ceramics repaired. A sum of approximately \$40,000 is involved if the collection can be acquired. Short of this, a photographic and catalogue record can be made at Peabody. The treasure hunter has worked at unearthing this collection for over two years and it has taken Neitzel more than a year to build confidence, etc. in order to arrange the present deposition. Efforts to locate what seems to be five sites associated with this burial furniture will continue on the Mississippi River. Packing by Mayflower Van Lines has been done for most of the collection (as of September 29, 1970).

Jon Gregory (University of Southwestern Louisiana), Hiram (Pete) Gregory (Northwestern State College), Sherwood Gagliano (L.S.U. Coastal Studies Institute), and Clarence H. Webb are collaborating in a study of the intrasite distribution of artifacts at the Poverty Point Site, based on recent collections of Carl Alexander and Clarence Webb, with provenience control.

Joel L. Shiner (S.M.U.) and Clarence H. Webb are studying materials from the John Pierce Site near Shreveport for publication. This site is predominantly representative of San Patrice Culture and will demonstrate the tool types of this Late Paleo-Indian period.

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY:

The work of processing materials from the Claiborne Site (22HC35), Hancock County, Mississippi, is continuing.

#### MOUND STATE MONUMENT (ALABAMA):

Currently at Mound State Monument several archaeological reports are in varying stages of completion. These reports are the results of archaeological salvage investigations conducted within Alabama under Department of Interior-National Park Service contracts. David L. DeJarnette, Curator of Mound State Monument and Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alabama, was project director of each of these projects.

Completed and ready for submission to the National Park Service is the final report for supplementary salvage excavation at Site 1Au28. Located within the Jones Bluff Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Alabama River west of Montgomery, Alabama, this was a stratified site containing components assignable to the Late

Archaic to Mississippian archaeological time periods. Jerry J. Nielsen was graduate field supervisor.

In the process of final typing is a manuscript examining the Burial Urn Complex of Central Alabama. John W. Cottier, a former graduate student of the University of Alabama, has prepared the report as an appendix to his final report of archaeological salvage activities within the Millers Ferry Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Alabama River (This report has been previously submitted and accepted by the National Park Service). The report deals with the ceramics and cultural, as well as chronological, placement of urn burials in Alabama.

A final report is being compiled which will incorporate the findings of four years of archaeological salvage work within the Bear Creek Watershed in Franklin County, Alabama. Twenty-seven sites were excavated allowing the prehistory of this area to be well-defined. Field supervisors were Noel Read Stowe, Boyce Driskell, and Ralph Bunn. All were students in anthropology at the University of Alabama during their field work.

Analysis of artifacts collected during an archaeological survey within the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Tombigbee River, and the writing of a final report of this work is presently being performed. Twenty-five aboriginal sites were located which will be affected by the filling of the reservoir. Ceramics at these sites were predominantly clay-grit tempered, and lithic artifacts were almost exclusively of red jasper. Jerry J. Nielsen and John A. Walthall conducted the survey. This region will be important in understanding the archaeology of Alabama as virtually no archaeological work has been conducted in this area of the State.

#### OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Laboratory activities of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey have been concerned with processing of surface and excavated materials from various sites over the State and with analysis of materials from two excavated sites. Routine processing was concentrated on the materials recovered during salvage operations at the Moore Site (Lf-31) in LeFlore County and on material found during test work at the Lowrance Site (Mr-10) in Murray County.

At present, the analysis is underway on the Lowrance Site, a large open site near a large spring in the grasslands-forests border of southcentral Oklahoma. This analysis is concentrating on all recovered artifacts and debris; particular emphasis is being placed on horizontal distributions. The interest in horizontal distributions is brought about by the fact that the site had never been cultivated; all context was thus original. Hopefully, such an approach will enable assemblage reconstruction as well as component identification and insight into the nature of the site use.

#### SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY:

Analysis has continued on archaeological materials collected in 1968 at the Macoupin Site in the lower Illinois Valley. This site was excavated jointly with Stuart Struever of Northwestern University. Although Macoupin was a multi-component site, a large area was defined as a pure Havana-Hopewell component on the basis of a controlled surface collection and test excavations. Over one hundred pit features and several hundred post molds dating to this phase were excavated. Flotation samples were taken from each provenience unit. The Macoupin

Site was hypothesized as being a "summer agricultural camp". Laboratory studies of the floral, faunal, and pollen and artifactual components of each of the provenience units have been undertaken to test this subsistence hypothesis. The faunal report by Fred Hill has been completed. Jim Schoenwetter has completed a report on his pollen studies, and Dick Ford is presently completing the floral study. These reports, together with Frank Rackerby's analysis of the archaeological remains will go far in explicating the subsistence base of the Havana-Hopewell phase of the Middle Woodland Period in the Illinois Valley.

#### TEXAS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY:

The Texas Archeological Research Laboratory has received temporary custody of a large collection of artifacts salvaged from a Spanish ship sunk off the Texas coast in the mid-16th Century. This material is in the process of being cleaned, restored, and photographed.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT TUSCALOOSA

The Department of Anthropology in conjunction with the Department of Biology has initiated a comparative faunal collection to be utilized in the identification of archaeological faunal materials.

Actual collecting, processing and other laboratory work is being conducted by C.B. Curren and Carey B. Oakley, graduate students in the Department of Anthropology.

#### UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

New applications of ultraviolet light in archaeological laboratory analysis are being studied at the University of Kentucky.

#### NEW RESEARCH

#### LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

Thomas M. Ryan, Department of Anthropology, is excavating at a small, doughnut-shaped configuration which is probably Fowkes' House 6 at the Marksville Site. Ryan also has taken black and white and color infrared aerial photographs of the site which show a series of long, parallel lines suggestive of prehistoric gardening. Ryans' project has been aided materially by Mr. Marc Dupuy, Jr., a citizen of Marksville.

Gloria P. Thom, also a graduate student in the Department, has been conducting investigations in the upper drainage of the Calcasieu River, Vernon Parish. Working with local informants, she has located and tested six new sites in this archaeologically unknown region. The sites are characterized by an abundance and variety of chipped stone artifacts in deposits extending from the surface to a depth of 4.0 feet. Pottery, bone and shell are generally absent, nor have mounds or any other structural remains been evident in the area.

## OKLAHOMA UNIVERSITY:

Charles Rohrbaugh, a graduate student at Oklahoma University, spent August of 1970 conducting an analysis of the ceramics from the Moore Site, LeFlore County. This site is in the Arkansas River Valley of eastern Oklahoma and represents a village of the Caddoan tradition. The site was first excavated by W.P.A. in the late 1930's and was used by K.G. Orr in establishing the Ft. Coffee focus of the Fulton aspect. In 1969, the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey conducted salvage operations at Moore because of railroad relocation and the use of the site as a barrow pit. Rohrbaugh's ceramic analysis focuses on the nature and content of the ceramic assemblage of this site.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY:

During the month of April, 1970, John Romfh was at Mound State Monument conducting research for his Master's Thesis. A student at South Atlantic University, John conducted a study of human skeletal material collected from Site 1Lu25 in the Pickwick Basin of North Alabama. The site was excavated in the late 1930's and early 1940's under the Tennessee Valley Authority archaeological program using Works Progress Administration labor.

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY:

Ronald Spielbauer, a graduate student in the SIU Department of Anthropology is currently carrying out an archaeological survey project in the Mississippi bottoms area southwest of Carbondale. Several Mississippian mound groups are in this area as well as Crab Orchard-Hopewell mound groups and village sites. His work will continue through this academic year on this project.

Brian Butler, also a graduate student, is completing a survey of the Fountain Bluff area, in the Mississippian bottoms to the west of Carbondale. Both surveys are under the direction of Frank Rackerby as part of a long range project to intensively survey the local area.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

Paul E. Brockington completed a study of stone artifacts from the Theriault Site (9BK2), an interesting multicomponent flint workshop in eastern Georgia. His results were presented at the Student Anthropological Conference in Portales, New Mexico, and published in the Student Anthropologist. Paul has entered the Department of Anthropology, University of Kansas, as a graduate student in archaeology.

Pamela Morgan returned to the University and the Institute from the University of Strasbourg, Germany, where, in addition to regular anthropological studies, she did ethnographic work among the Manush gypsies. She is continuing earlier studies of the Catawba Indians.

## UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA:

Barbara A. Purdy has been continuing her extensive experiments to determine the nature of alteration which occurs when siliceous materials (flint) are subjected to high temperatures. It is anticipated that these studies will reveal whether thermal alteration may have conferred an advantage to early man in manu-

facturing chipped stone implements, if he was aware of this advantage, and if this procedure was part of his stoneworking technology. Mrs. Purdy hopes to complete her dissertation in the near future.

Samuel D. Smith is writing a master's thesis based on a reinterpretation of the Cades Pond archaeological period (ca. A.D. 300-800) in North Central Florida. The phase is contemporary with Weeden Island on the Gulf Coast and with St. Johns Ib to the east. The major research problem centers around inland relationships with and distinctions from the Gulf and St. Johns traditions operative at this time within the central Florida area.

Recent articles in the Florida Anthropologist (which can be purchased from Mrs. Sara B. Benson, 3400 East Grant Ave., Orlando, Florida 32806 for \$1.00 per number) provide some new data and pottery variations not previously presented and will be of interest to the comparative student. No. 1 includes a detailed study of pottery and points from Stallings Inland written by Bullen and Greene. No. 2 includes a study of the Colby Site extending from fiber-tempered times through the Transitional period by Cumbaa and Gouchnour. No. 3 contains a well illustrated article by Bullen et al on the results of Cushing's 1896 work at the Safford Mound near Tarpon Springs.

#### UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY:

William H. Marquardt is working on a project entitled "Computer Analysis of Lithic Artifacts" funded by the University of Kentucky Research Committee.

#### UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Richard L. Smith is conducting research on the Archaic period in the Lower Savannah River basin.

Leland G. Ferguson is studying the adulteration of Southern Cult.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE:

Paul Gleeson, Research Assistant, and a small crew tested a rock shelter in Grundy County. A quantity of vegetal material including mat fragments and cordage was recovered.

Howard Earnest is analyzing material from a possible Catawba site in East Tennessee.

Duane King has been working with the Cherokee in North Carolina. His primary interest is with the language and he has made recordings.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS:

John Clark: Archaeology at the Mouth of Sandy Creek, Travis County, Texas.

Curtis H. Johnson: Project involving elemental analysis of ferrous metals from the Platoro/Sadler artifact collection.

Clark and Johnson are both graduate students at the University of Texas.



## NEW FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

### BUREAU OF HISTORIC SITES AND PROPERTIES (FLORIDA):

The Bureau's newly completed Research and Preservation laboratories will be operational by mid-October, 1970. The new facility, in addition to normal archaeological laboratory capabilities, have been equipped to clean and preserve ferrous materials up to 2,000 pounds, to conduct fossil pollen analysis, and ceramic thin section analysis. Of particular interest to student assistants is a bank of five ultrasonic cleaners for sherd cleaning.

### EASTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY:

Dr. David S. Phelps has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina, effective September 1, 1970, to develop the archaeology program and direct the newly established archaeological laboratory.

### FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY:

Mr. Leland G. Ferguson, doctoral candidate at the University of North Carolina, has joined the faculty of Florida Atlantic University as an instructor in anthropology.

### FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM:

The Florida State Museum is presently (September 1970) moving to its new museum building on the University of Florida campus. In the new facility, the Department of Social Sciences, which includes the Museum's activities in Archaeology, Physical Anthropology, Ethnology, and History, have considerable expanded research facilities. Dr. William R. Bullard, Jr., recently Assistant Director of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, is now Chairman of the Department. Ripley P. Bullen continues as Curator of Anthropology and Adelaide K. Bullen as Associate in Anthropology. It is expected that a new person in Archaeology will be added to the staff during the ensuing year.

### INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

The Institute has essentially doubled its former space, devoting the new area to much-needed specimen processing and storage facilities.

Richard Polhemus joined the staff of the Institute as full-time laboratory supervisor in March and quickly became indispensable.

### LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Messrs. L. Carl Kuttruff, Southern Illinois University, and David A. Meditz, University of Kansas, have joined the staff of the Louisiana Archaeological Survey to assist Robert W. Neuman in excavations at the Morton Shell Mound in Iberia Parish. The investigations are being funded by a National Science Foundation Grant (GS-3186).

## LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN NEW ORLEANS:

Dr. Richard Shenkel, who recently completed his graduate work at the State University of New York, Buffalo, has joined the staff at Louisiana State University in New Orleans, where he will teach courses on North American pre-history and archaeological field methods and will initiate a program of archaeological survey.

## MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY:

The laboratory of Anthropology has been moved to rooms 9, 10, and 11 of Montgomery Hall from room 107. This move has more than doubled the space of the laboratory and will facilitate the processing of archaeological materials as soon as the lab is fully organized and operating.

Mr. Robert L. Gilbert, Jr., joined the staff at Mississippi State University as assistant professor of Anthropology in September of this year. He received his B.A. at Vanderbilt University, his M.A. at University of Alabama. Before going to Mississippi he taught in the University of Tennessee system.

## OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

In March, the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey moved to a new laboratory facility adjacent to the University of Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. This new laboratory has some 2,000+ square feet of space and has been furnished with individual study areas with lots of counter space for analysis.

## THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR COASTAL STUDIES (SOUTH CAROLINA):

The Research Institute for Coastal Studies was incorporated as an eleemosynary corporation under the laws of South Carolina on June 23rd, 1970.

The purpose of the corporation is "to carry out research on the coastal region with respect to its natural history; and to establish a related research library and museum."

At first we thought of restricting the work of the Institute (RICS) to one or two fields of study, perhaps archaeology and palaeontology. This in itself would provide years of research possibilities, but as we found out (as an example the Christy Site) the study of estuarine ecology, conchology, geology, and the other "natural histories" are too closely related and dependent as a study to just be ignored. So, we study and research the natural history as one story.

The research library is a must. We have already collected many rare and long out-of-print papers and monographs which deal with the coastal regions of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The museum is for the future. We hope that when the Institute (RICS) finally has a physical plant to call its permanent home there will be an opportunity to provide specimens from the coast for reference and enjoyment.

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY:**

In December a new laboratory complex will be completed for the SIU Museum. This fireproof metal building will house the ethnographic collections of the Museum, as well as research laboratories for Robert Rands' Maya Ecology project, Rackerby's Illinois Prehistory research project, and George Fraunfelter's geological studies.

On September 15, Mike McNerney, formerly of the University of Nebraska, joined the Museum as Staff Archaeologist. McNerney will be primarily responsible for the Highway Salvage program in the southern part of Illinois.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM:**

This fall an archaeological laboratory was put into operation at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. Facilities include a dark room and space for analyzing and storing archaeological collections. Currently, research at the laboratory is being conducted by Steve B. Wimberly, studying pebble tool and other simple lithic artifact collections. Roger Nance is beginning the analysis of material from Durante's Bend.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT TUSCALOOSA:**

Dr. C. Earle Smith, Jr. has been appointed to Professor of Anthropology and Biology at the University of Alabama. Dr. Smith's specialty lies in the field of Ethnobotany and Archaeological Botany. He is currently engaged in a study of Mexican and Peruvian plant remains.

**UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE:**

Facilities enabling us to clean metal by electrolysis have been acquired.

**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS:**

A small room has been equipped for cleaning and preservation of small objects from the Spanish ship collection, and a large room has been set aside in another building for storing the large objects. Mrs. Sydney Moore is in charge of processing the collection, assisted by graduate student Curtis Johnson, undergraduate Kenneth Bishop, and photographer L.D. Farmer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

## FLORIDA:

The Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties Bulletin # 1 is currently available upon request and contains two papers-- "The Fort Pierce Collection" by Carl J. Clausen and "San Juan de Aspalaga" (A preliminary architectural study) by L. Ross Morrell and B. Calvin Jones. The bulletin is available without charge. Request should be addressed to the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Division of Archives and Records Management, Florida Department of State, Capitol Building, Tallahassee, Florida. 32304.

Contributions of the Florida State Museum, Social Sciences, No. 16, includes two papers on the Bahamas. The first is "The Palmetto Grove Site on San Salvador, Bahamas" by Charles A. Hoffman, Jr., and the second is "Archaeological Investigations on Cat Island, Bahamas" by James C. MacLaury. The publication can be secured for \$1.50 from Mrs. Fanus, Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 32601.

## GEORGIA:

Paleoethnobotany in America, in Science in Archaeology, 2nd ed., edited by D. Brothwell and Eric Higgs. London, Thames and Hidson.

Contents of Human Pakeofeces, in The Prehistory of Salts Cave, Kentucky, by Patty Jo Watson. Illinois State Museum, Reports of Investigations, No. 16.

## ILLINOIS:

Rackerby, Frank, 1968, Carlyle Reservoir Archaeology: Final Season. Southern Illinois Studies, Series '68:1 (Available from SIU Museum for \$1.50).

Rackerby, Frank, 1969, Clay Bicones or "Poverty Point Object" from the Carlyle Illinois Region: A Request for Information. Central States Archaeological Journal, October issue.

Kuttruff, Carl L., 1969, Lower Kaskaskia River Valley Archaeology: 1967 and 1968 Seasons. Southern Illinois Studies, Series '69:1 (Available from the SIU Museum for \$1.50).

Kuttruff, Carl L., 1970, Rend Lake Archaeology: 1967 and 1968 Seasons. Southern Illinois Studies, No. 4 (Available in December from the SIU Museum for \$2.00).

## KENTUCKY:

Five reports submitted to the National Park Service on the following areas: Cave Run, Kehoe, Paintsville, Yatesville, Martins Fork.

## LOUISIANA:

Gibson, Jon L., 1970, The Paleo-Indian Era in Louisiana. Louisiana Heritage, Vol. 2, No. 3. Alexandria. (Order from publisher, Louisiana Heritage Association; price for vol., \$ .95).

## LOUISIANA (continued):

- Neuman, Robert W. and Lanier A. Simmons, 1969, A Bibliography Relative to the Indians of the State of Louisiana. Department of Conservation, Louisiana Geological Survey, Anthropological Study No. 4. Baton Rouge.
- Neuman, Robert W., 1970, An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Red River Basin in Louisiana. In, "Archaeological and Historical Resources of the Red River Basin", edited by Hester Davis. Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Publications in Archaeology, Research Series No. 1. University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville.

## MISSOURI:

- Lewis, Sheila D. and Alden Redfield, 1970, Care of Osteological Collections. University of Missouri, Museum of Anthropology, Museum Briefs No. 4, 17 pages, price \$ .50.

## NORTH CAROLINA:

- deBaillou, Clemens, October 1967 (published in 1970), Notes on Cherokee Architecture, Southern Indian Studies, University of North Carolina.

## OKLAHOMA:

- In January, 1970, the first publication of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey was published: The Horton Site Revisited, by Don G. Wyckoff, STUDIES IN OKLAHOMA'S PAST, NO. 1. \$3.00 a copy postpaid; order from Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, 1335 South Asp, Norman, Oklahoma. 73069.

## SOUTH CAROLINA:

- The Institute's monthly bulletin, THE NOTEBOOK, continues to be sent to interested persons or institutions. It carries news of archaeological activities and an increasing number of brief scientific articles pertaining to the prehistory and early history of the State.

## TENNESSEE:

- Salo, Lawr V. (Editor). Archaeological Investigations in the Tellico Reservoir of Tennessee, 1967-1968: An Interim Report. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. \$4.50.

## TEXAS:

- The Resch Site, 41HS16, Harrison County, Texas. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society, Vol. 40, 1969 (with Forrest E. Murphey, Wesley G. Ellis, and H. Roland Green). Reprints gratis, C.H. Webb, 1560 Line Ave., Shreveport, Louisiana. 71101.

## TEXAS (continued):

Archeological Investigation at Fort Griffin Military Post, Shackelford County, Texas, by Dorris L. Olds, Texas Archeological Research Laboratory, The University of Texas at Austin, 1969. Although publication is not for sale, a limited number of copies are available on request to libraries and museums, or to individual archaeologists or historians who have a special interest in the subject.

## VIRGINIA:

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE SHANNON SITE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, published by the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia. 23219. Price, \$4.00.

Holland, C.G., 1970, An Archeological Survey of Southwest Virginia. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, Number 12. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price, \$4.75.

## WEST VIRGINIA:

Broyles, Bettye J., 1970, A Fort Ancient Squaw's Like. Wonderful West Virginia, Vol. 34, No. 3, May 1970. Published by the State Department of Natural Resources. A limited number of copies are available from Broyles at no cost.

Broyles, 1970, Burial of A Medicine Man. Wonderful West Virginia, Vol. 34, No. 4, June 1970. Published by the State Department of Natural Resources. Copies of this issue were not available for distribution, therefore the article will be reprinted in a future issue of the Newsletter of the West Virginia Archeological Society.

Broyles, 1970, Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia, 1964-1968. Report of Archeological Investigations No. 3. (available in December) order from West Virginia Geological Survey, Box 879, Morgantown, West Virginia. 26505.

Guilday, John E., 1970, Biological and Archeological Analysis of Bones from a 17th Century Indian Village (46 Pu 31), Putnam County, West Virginia. Report of Archeological Investigations No. 4; order from (in December) West Virginia Geological Survey, Box 879, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Jensen, Richard E., 1970, Archeological Survey of the Rowlesburg Area, West Virginia. Report of Archeological Investigations No. 2. West Virginia Geological Survey. Price \$2.00.

Four issues of the Newsletter of the West Virginia Archeological Society have been published and one more will appear in November. West Virginia Archeologist No. 21, containing articles by John Guilday (Vertebrate Remains from the Fairchance Mound) and James Swauger (Brown's Island Petroglyphs Site) is being printed in Morgantown at the present time (October) and No. 20 is ready to send to the printers in Ann Arbor, Michigan. All back issues of the West Virginia Archeologist (except numbers 2 and 3 which are to be reprinted in the near future) are available from Delf Norona, 315 7th St., Moundsville, W.Va.



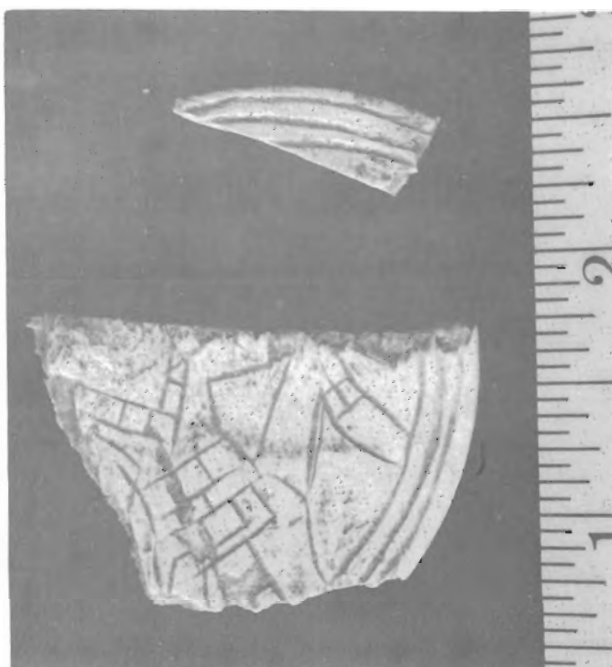
ILLINOIS (continued from page 10):

Phil C. Weigand and Jon Muller have continued analysis of materials recovered from salvage operations at the Kincaid Site on the Ohio River in Southern Illinois. In addition, surface surveys have been continued on a reduced scale both at the Kincaid Site and in other portions of the Black Bottom. During one of these surveys in late May, 1970, Greg Neumann, Frank Rackerby, Phil Weigand, and John Belmont discovered fragments of a shell gorget in Chicago's Mx<sup>V</sup>1 area. These fragments, shown in the photograph, were found plowed out with the remains of at least four individuals (one adult male, one older adolescent, one younger adolescent, and an infant). All of the sherds on the surface were collected, but none represented recently broken vessels. The gorget itself is similar to those known from Eddyville, Kentucky, or from Castalian Springs, Tennessee, but is somewhat cruder in execution. The gorget portrays a so-called "dancing" or "running" figure.

Other survey and excavations were undertaken in the Metropolis region by Frank Rackerby and the Southern Illinois University field school.

Jon Muller & John Belmont  
Southern Illinois University

Shell Gorget from the Kincaid Site  
in Massac County, Illinois (Mx<sup>V</sup>1).



(EDITOR'S NOTE: My apologies to Jon and John for not including this report with the other one from Illinois. The report was received before the deadline, but was unfortunately mixed in with a series of letters received at the same time and was only found after the Newsletter was typed)