

SEAC

newsletter

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EDITOR'S NOTE

This Newsletter contains all of the Current Research in the Southeast since October, 1970, that has been reported to the Editor. Any information received after the deadline (as of this writing none had been received) of October 12, 1971, will be published at a later date (about May, 1972) as Volume 16, Number 1. Any material or articles for this future issue of the Newsletter should be received by the Editor no later than April 1, 1972.

Hopefully, the Newsletter has reached all members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference before the November meeting in Macon, Georgia, and can replace the usual Current Research session.

Due to the recent increase in postal rates and the higher costs for paper, etc., the Treasury is in poor financial condition (see page 47 for report). If the publication program is to continue as it has this past year, it is going to become necessary to raise the annual dues (probably to \$5.00 per year). This matter will be discussed at the meeting in November, but it would be helpful if members would read through the Treasurer's Report in order to understand the need for the dues increase. An up-to-date publication list will be found on the last page of this Newsletter. Bulletin No. 8 is temporarily out-of-print, but all others are available.

BULLETINS 12 and 13-- I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for not writing to ask why they had not received Bulletins 12 and 13, since the mailings skipped from Bulletin 11 to Bulletin 14. Number 12 is almost ready to mail (probably after the November meeting), and Number 13 is included with this Newsletter, but only to those members who have paid their 1971 dues. There are still a few members who owe for 1969, 1970, and 1971. This will be the last publication that will be mailed to anyone still owing dues!

Bettye J. Broyles
Editor/Treasurer SEAC
% West Virginia Geological Survey
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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Below are listed the names of the Committee member for each of the states in the southeast and environs for your information. This Committee is actually going to do more than try and generate information for dissemination to the general public-- it will act as a receiver and disperser of information among archaeologists in problems of public relations, legislation (local, state, Federal, etc.), antiquity acts, vandalism, amateur-professional relations, Indian militants vs. archaeology, site destruction, and anything else which will help archaeologists get their job done but which does not relate directly to information or problems taken care of by other media or means. The generation and distribution of information is the Committee's principal function-- information such as is not included in reports in American Antiquity. Communication is the purpose-- a 50-man (or woman) committee should be able to get the word around.

ALABAMA-- David DeJarnette, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Alabama, University, Alabama, 35486.

ARKANSAS-- Hester A. Davis, Coordinating Office, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72701.

FLORIDA-- L. Ross Morrell, Florida Board of Archives, 401 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida, 32301.

GEORGIA-- Joseph R. Caldwell, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 30601.

ILLINOIS-- Charles Bareis, Dept. of Anthropology, Davenport Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 61801.

INDIANA-- James H. Kellar, Dept. of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 47401.

KENTUCKY-- Joseph Granger, Dept. of Anthropology & Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 40208.

LOUISIANA-- William G. Haag, Dept. of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803.

MARYLAND-- Tyler Bastian, Maryland Geological Survey, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, 21218.

MISSISSIPPI-- Richard A. Marshall, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Mississippi State University, Starksville, Mississippi, 39759.

MISSOURI-- Carl Chapman, 15 Switzler Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 65401.

NORTH CAROLINA-- Joffre L. Coe, Dept. of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 27514.

OHIO-- Raymond Baby, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 43210.

OKLAHOMA-- Don G. Wyckoff, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, 1335 South Asp Ave., University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, 73069.

PENNSYLVANIA-- Barry Kent, William Penn Memorial Museum, Box 232, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17105.

SOUTH CAROLINA-- Robert L. Stephenson, Institute of Archeology & Anthropology, The University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, 29208.

TENNESSEE-- Alfred K. Guthe, McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, 37916.

TEXAS-- Curtis Tunnell, P.O. Box 12276, Capital Station, Austin, Texas, 78711.

VIRGINIA-- Howard A. MacCord, Sr., 1946 Lansing Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23225.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

ALABAMA:

Under a contract with the Russell County (Alabama) Historical Society, the archaeological investigation of Fort Mitchell began on July 20th. The group hopes to restore the fort as part of a larger park development. The primary mission was to uncover all wall footing ditches and investigate structures within and adjacent to the fortification.

The fort, initially built in 1813 by General John Floyd and Georgia militia soldiers during a campaign against the Upper Creeks, was used only a few months and was abandoned just prior to the Horseshoe Bend Battle. Later, in 1818, the fort became the site of the Indian Factory which had been moved there from Fort Hawkins. New troubles arising from Indian-settler friction and land cessions brought Regular Army troops to Mitchell in 1825. In the same year, Lafayette passed through the fort on the Federal Road in his famous tour of the United States. Occupied by U. S. troops until 1840, it was finally abandoned except for a brief usage as a drill ground for the 15th Alabama Rifles in 1861.

Excavations have uncovered a number of ruins, evidence of a double log wall surrounding the 70 by 80-foot structure whose ditch outline may yet be seen. The project will continue until late autumn.

David W. Chase
Alabama Historical Commission

ARKANSAS:

Under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, ten weeks of excavation and mapping were carried out at Arkansas Post Memorial from the beginning of June until the middle of August, 1971. Both the University Museum and the Arkansas Archeological Survey were involved in the project. The University's Field School provided the labor during the first six weeks of excavation-- 15 students and one volunteer, plus two field assistants and a field director. Processing was done in the field with funds provided by the NPS. Four additional weeks of work were possible with the NPS funds.

The purpose of the excavation was to try and locate the Jacob Bright's trading post (1804-1807) and Montgomery's Tavern (1819-1821). A large quantity of information was recovered, large quantities of early 19th century artifacts, and a good many puzzling surprises as well. A well with upper brick casing and lower cypress casing was excavated to 17 feet before rains caved it in. What looked like footing trenches appeared, but turned out to be double parallel trenches enclosing an area about 60 by 70 feet! As could have been predicted, it was during the last week of the excavations that a brick base of a fireplace was uncovered, and enough "tavern-associated" material to think that the corner of Montgomery's Tavern had been found. However, if that is what it is, the remainder of the structure may be under a road built by the WPA in the 1930's.

The information from this excavation is being written up as part of a Master's thesis by Patrick E. Martin.

Three short training sessions in excavation techniques were held for members of the Arkansas Archeological Society: one in a bluff shelter in northcentral Arkansas; one on a Fourche Maline-Coles Creek site near Little Rock; and one in a Coles Creek-Plaquemine shell midden on the lower Ouachita. All of these provided valuable information, and indeed, the work at the site on the Ouachita proved so tantalizing that six more weeks of excavation by Cynthia Weber and a small crew are being conducted at the site in October and November. The midden is well stratified with a non-shell Plaquemine occupation on top of a Coles Creek shell midden, with earlier occupations below that, including an Archaic occupation which has produced two flexed burials as well as Johnson points, Johnson points made into scrapers, and a full grooved axe.

Manuscript preparation has been the main focus of activity and two major manuscripts are nearing completion: one by Frank Schambach on the Crenshaw Site in southwest Arkansas and one by Dan Morse on the Zebree Site in northeast Arkansas.

Hester A. Davis
Arkansas Archeological Survey

An investigation of the destruction to prehistoric sites due to agricultural practices in southeastern Arkansas was undertaken during the past year under a cooperative agreement between the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the National Park Service. The field work was carried out by

Janet L. Ford, a graduate student at Tulane University, under the supervision of Martha A. Rolingson at the University of Arkansas at Monticello. The report, submitted to the NPS in June, 1971, documented the extent and type of damage being done to sites by various land use practices. Particular attention was given to agricultural activities supported by cost-share programs of the Soil Conservation Service such as land leveling, drainage ditch systems, terracing, and watershed protection ponds. Seventy-five percent of the sites on record in the seven southeasternmost counties of Arkansas have been seriously damaged or destroyed by farming methods. All types of sites from all time periods are disappearing and it is entirely realistic to envision a total loss of cultural information about the Delta's aboriginal past in the next 10 to 15 years. Destruction to sites by Federally supported programs cannot be abstracted from the damage caused by the total agricultural system and salvage programs cannot be limited to destruction brought about by specific Federally supported programs. A two-year excavation program of agricultural salvage was proposed, but cannot be funded immediately. The scope of the agricultural salvage problem is staggering when these conclusions about southeastern Arkansas are projected onto the delta portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

As a result of this project, four sites were tested during the spring of 1971. Three sites have Marksville, Baytown, and Mississippi period components while the fourth is a single component Marksville site. The data gained from these excavations and from site surveys revealed both an intensive and extensive utilization of swamp and bayou resources during the Marksville and Baytown periods that was previously unsuspected, opening up a new series of research problems.

Martha A. Rolingson
Arkansas Archeological Survey
University of Arkansas at
Monticello

Activities at Arkansas State University during 1971 included the following projects:

(1) "The Agricultural Destruction of Archeological Sites in Northeast Arkansas" by Larry D. Medford. National Park Service Grant No. 14-10-2:920-203.

(2) "Zebree: A Frontier Site in the Penetration of Northeast Arkansas by the Mississippi Stage" by Dan F. Morse. National Park Service Grant No. 14-10-7:911-21.

(3) "Nodena" An Account of 75 Years of Archeological Investigation in Southeast Mississippi County, Arkansas" edited by Dan F. Morse, with contributions by Stephen Williams, James K. Hampson, Phyllis A. Morse, Charles J. Finger, James H. Durham, Walter Jones, Dan Morse, M.D., Jere Lowe, D.D.S., and Georg K. Neumann. Sponsored by Arkansas Archeological Survey.

(4) No funds were available for problem-oriented field research this past year, so our activities were limited to the following major salvage projects:

- (a) 3CG347 was being graded by the owner in Craighead County, in the Western Lowlands near Jonesboro, Arkansas. A surface collection recovered 160 points, several hundred bifaces and ironstone abraders, and a number of other late Archaic items. The tentative identification is the Frierson phase. Excavation revealed late Archaic burials. One had a 24.5 cm. long human femur tube in association. A group bundal burial was discovered within what appears to be a large, late Baytown charnel house. Another similar group was located nearby within the same structure and we hope to extend our investigations here in the near future.
- (b) 3P0192 was being graded by Hyneman Farms near Weona (between Marked Tree and Harrisburg) in Poinsett County, Arkansas. A number of disturbed features were investigated and evidence of two components recovered. Refuse pits and a cylindrical-shaped oven with two infant skeletons inside indicated a late Baytown hamlet. Other refuse pits and two areas of refuse with distinctive ceramics suggest a Cherry Valley phase farmstead. The two approximately 700 square meter areas of refuse were spaced 50 meters apart. Probably each is a single family dwelling unit.
- (c) 3CS117 and 118 were small hillock sites being removed for garden fill. A third had been destroyed previously for rice cultivation. They were located in a wooded area four miles south of Fairbakes (20 miles north of Brinkley) in Cross County, Arkansas. At 3CS117, we salvaged eight burials and refuse pits. The entire site was investigated. The indication is a small late Baytown hamlet. At 3CS118, two Mississippi structures were uncovered. Both were open ended wall trench structures. One had a collapsed mud wall and may have been a charnel house. One partial skeleton lay on its floor. The other structure was a house very similar to those being found by Carl Chapman at the Lilbourne Site in southeast Missouri. The trenches were set within a storage-sleeping platform at the south end. Packed fill and two small outside post holes suggest a narrow doorway in the center of the east wall. Refuse pits and burials were rare despite moving almost one-tenth of an acre to expose over half of the site. A Coles Creek related Baytown component was also present at 3CS118. French Fork Incised and Mazique Incised sherds plus a "bathtub-shaped fire pit", flat adzes, squared vessel bases, and Coles Creek-like points were found. The possibility of a single component is being considered, but there was no direct field association. This is the northeastern most known extent of these Coles Creek traits. The situation at 3CS118 reflects a Middle Mississippi single dwelling farmstead and a Baytown hamlet.
- (d) 3LW106 was a Middle Mississippi farmstead located in Lawrence County, near Jonesboro, Arkansas, in the Western Lowlands. It was graded down to fill in a natural pond. The site is located one-half mile from what appears to be the paramount village for the Wilson phase. An area equal to one of the 3P0192 refuse areas is involved. An open ended wall trench house was built and then rebuilt twice, being increased from 16 to 32 square meters in the process. Adjacent to it is a small cemetery which may actually

predate the house. Altogether, 16 graves, two empty graves, three storage pits, 16 refuse pits, four post hole groups (drying racks?), and part of a burned area (another house?) were investigated. At the present time, this is being viewed as a single dwelling farmstead.

Dan F. Morse
Arkansas Archeological Survey
Arkansas State University

FLORIDA:

The University of Florida Spring Quarter Field Course in Archaeology excavated the Melton Village Site (A-169) from March to June, 1971. This is a Pre-Cades Pond component, probably dating from about 300 B.C. to A.D. 300. It consists of a very black midden with extremely abundant animal bone remains as well as some plant remains. Structural features consisted of numerous large storage pits subsequently filled with refuse.

Ceramics were abundant and consisted almost entirely of a soft sand-tempered plain with such poorly consolidated walls that coil fractures are the rule. Heavy stemmed projectile points give the impression of an Archaic flint complex. This culture seems to represent the spread of segmental coiled, sand-tempered pottery making to central Florida, perhaps from the Deptford Phase. Small amounts of St. Johns Plain and Dunn's Creek Red Filmed pottery confirm this position. One carved bone plaque bore a design reminiscent of either Weeden Island or perhaps even Adena. Two stone plummetts were recovered along with numerous small sheets of cut mica. An abundant bone tool inventory included simple bone points, awls or fids, and shark teeth, often modified for hafting.

Next to abundant hickory nut shells, our major interest centered on the very well-preserved animal remains. Fish, deer, marsh rabbit, and turtle were well represented. Fish remains ranged from small "pan fish" to large bass and cat fish. This presents interesting problems as the site is one to two miles from any large body of water. It is also evident that some sort of total collecting method was in use which caught both large and small fish. Turtle were mostly marsh or stream varieties with the large upland "Gopher turtle" virtually absent. Deer remains were largely limb bones with some lower jaws. Ribs, crania, antlers, and thoracic vertebrae were virtually absent. Bird bones were quite rare. It seems likely that the site represents a location picked for harvesting hickory nuts with hunting taking place away from the site primarily in lacustrine or marsh situations. It is alternatively possible that the site represents a camp connected to the construction of nearby burial mounds.

Analysis of the food remains is being carried out by Stephen Cumbaa as research for a master's thesis.

Kathleen Deagan directed a two-week excavation of a badly damaged small sand St. Johns burial mound in the Ocala National Forest as part of a Girl Scout summer program. She reports that the scouts were enthusiastic and productive.

Carl McMurray and four students conducted salvage excavations at a series of late historic sites on Amelia Island with the assistance of the Sea Pines Plantations who are beginning an extensive development of the southern part of the island. Dr. Thomas Hemmings and Kathleen Deagan continued this salvage program in August and early September, working on a series of prehistoric sites.

Charles H. Fairbanks
University of Florida

GEORGIA:

EARTH LODGES AT BELL FIELD AND ELSEWHERE IN THE SOUTHEAST:

After six seasons of exploration-- including 1970-1971-- the Bell Field Mound has been shown to consist of successive constructions of nine ceremonial building complexes. The uppermost was truncated by modern cultivation. The bottom core mounds show a development of Hiwassee Island-north Georgia Savannah cultures into transitional Dallas, with a final Dallas-Lamar synchresis.

The 1971 excavations uncovered evidence of two superimposed earth lodge building levels at the base of the mound. A central structure, dimensionally square with a diameter of 32 feet, was surrounded by satellite structures which extend back under unexcavated portions of the mound. A covered passage connects two of the structures; other satellites are separated by a two-foot drainage ditch between structures. Clay roof sod mantles the decomposed logs, along with bark and cane matting, the whole buried under tough gumbo mound fill.

Mound stratigraphy shows an unbroken occupation and rebuilding of both mound and summit structures, with persistence of four unit buildings from the earth lodge through the successive Dallas Periods. Pottery in early occupations mixes Tennessee and North Georgia types. Radiocarbon dates run from A.D. 1280 to 1400, with none available at this writing for the earth lodge occupation. The organic extraction laboratory devised by Kent Schneider was used for plant seeds. The project is river basin archaeology by the University of Georgia for the National Park Service, with A.R. Kelly as field director and Archie C. Smith as associate.

Arthur R. Kelly
University of Georgia

1971 marked the third consecutive seasons of University of Georgia excavation at the Little Egypt Site (9-Mu-102), Carters Dam, Murray County, Georgia. Research during all three seasons has been conducted under a contract with the National Park Service. The site, consisting of two platform mounds, a possible plaza, and surrounding village area, bears three occupations dating to the Wilbanks, Lamar, and historic periods. Mound construction and most of the village remains can be attributed to the prehistoric Lamar occupation.

From the beginning of investigations in 1969, emphasis has been upon determining site configuration and the excavation of domestic structures. With a crew consisting of five assistants and 12 field school students, excavation in 1971 was carried on in three different locations within the village area. As in the previous summer, investigation concentrated on domestic structures dating to the Lamar Period. House floors, where definable, were excavated in two-by-two-foot squares, and the midden from these units was processed by floatation. Recovery of organic material from two excavation units (XU-2 and XU-3) was excellent. Preservation of organic material on the third unit (XU-4), however, was poor due to soil conditions.

Investigation of XU-2, continued from the previous season, was not completed during the 1971 season, and the nature of the architectural remains in this unit is not yet clear. In brief, there is a large area, measuring at least 40 by 60 feet, covered by multiple, thin layers of sand and yielding relatively little artifactual material. There is a building on at least the western edge of the sand area and a series of large, irregular hearths, frequently superimposed, bordering the sand area on the south.

XU-3, begun but not finished during the 1971 season, consists of three superimposed house floors. It now appears that this structure predates the Lamar Period occupation and belongs instead to a Wilbanks-like component.

XU-4, consisting of a single rectangular structure, was entirely excavated during the 1971 season. Distinct, superimposed floors could not be detected during excavation, but post hole alignments indicate that external walls were rebuilt one time. A large amount of cultural material was found in association with the floor of the structure, including several whole and partial pottery vessels and one large concentration of flint debris. Broken and reworked implements were included in the latter feature. Unfortunately, the poor preservation of organic material at XU-4 diminishes the value of this structure for comparative purposes.

Future research at Little Egypt will include additional investigation of domestic structures, sampling of the two platform mounds and an attempt to better define the limits and internal configuration of settlement at the site.

David J. Hally
University of Georgia

The Archaeological Survey of Cobb County, under the direction of A. R. Kelly, began salvage operations at 9-Co-1-- Standing Peach Tree Village-- in March of 1971. This investigation is sponsored jointly by Cobb and Fulton counties and the Federal Water Quality Control Administration to comply with P.L. 91-190. To date, a number of features and structures have been identified as belonging to the Etowah I and II Periods. Plans are to continue investigations until December of 1971. From March until mid-June, students from the Cobb County School System worked an eight-hour, five-day week as part of the innovative teaching program wherein archaeology was the base for study in social science and natural history.

In September, the Survey was placed as an integral part of the Cobb County government, funded through the Emergency Unemployment Act, P.L. 92-54. This program, which pays for a supervisor and four laborers, will continue to survey the county and conduct salvage archaeology operations in the face of accelerated expansion of urban and industrial construction, Director of the continued program is A. R. Kelly, retained by Cobb County as Consultant.

Fulton County will again participate with its own survey program, funded by the Fulton County Planning Program, for one year.

From June, 1970, until the present a total of 228 sites have been recorded, of which 102 are new discoveries. Sites from earlier surveys conducted in the 1930's and 1950's have been checked for current status and future disposition. A total of 142 high school students have received instruction under the innovative teaching program. Twelve students were employed as laborers during the Summer project at 9-Co-1. Data gathered from the above areas will be used by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation to formulate an archaeological exhibit complex within the Chattahoochee Recreational Area which comprises a 48-mile stretch of the river valley from Atlanta to Buford Dam.

Lawrence W. Meier
Archaeological Survey of Cobb
County

From April to August, 1971, Fred C. Cook conducted excavations on the Georgia coast at the Seven Mile Bend Site, that was being destroyed by erosion from the Oceechee River. Artifacts ranged in time from Paleo-Indian (fluted point) to late Irene.

Permanent buildings, some with large engraved wall murals, and palisade walls were the main structural features that occurred during the heaviest period of occupation (Irene). Material from the Irene Period included many cultural traits not recognized at Irene or other Irene Period sites on the coast-- elaborate effigy type clay pipes, effigy vessels, an extensive industry in shell, and unusual mortuary practices. Cook is engaged in preparation of a preliminary site report, and in locating funds and a full-time archaeologist to conduct a large scale excavation of the site before it is lost.

Fred C. Cook

ILLINOIS:

During the summer of 1971, the Department of Anthropology and the Museum of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale jointly sponsored the second annual Field School in Archaeology. Work this season was directed by Jon Muller with the assistance of Brian Butler. The initial weeks were devoted to site location survey, revealing a more complete picture of Mississippian settlement in the Kincaid area on the Ohio River.

Later in the season, a small Mississippian site (Mx-66) was chosen for further investigation. A controlled surface collection at the site allowed a number of possible activity areas to be defined, and stratified random sampling was employed in testing these zones. Although further work at the site is needed, the sample showed that the site was a small Mississippian hamlet. Analysis of the materials is now beginning, but preliminary examination of the collections suggests that the site had some time depth, although most of the pottery is late Mississippi Plain. In general, work at this site gave new information on the character of the many smaller Mississippian sites surrounding Kincaid. The data are consistent with the hypothesis that these settlements were satellites of the center at Kincaid. Good, although not extensive, botanical remains were recovered through the use of floatation. Soil conditions made the recovery of extensive bone remains impossible.

Concurrent with the Field School, extensive site location survey work in a larger area of southeast Illinois was undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brieschke under the direction of Frank Rackerby of the Southern Illinois University Museum. This work was a part of the Illinois Historic Sites Survey. A large number of previously unknown archaeological sites in Pope and other counties were found with the assistance of local informants.

The Brieschkes also did some emergency salvage work on a site being destroyed by road construction. Although much of the site had been destroyed, some pits were excavated and a radiocarbon sample obtained.

In the spring, Mike McNerney of the SIU Museum initiated salvage excavations at a middle Archaic site south of Vienna, Illinois. Unfortunately, plowing had removed all traces of features except for modern clearing.

In areas outside southeast Illinois proper, Ron Spielbauer of the Department of Anthropology has been doing site survey work in Union County, Illinois. His work there is aimed at testing hypothesis on Mississippian settlement as well as dealing with the important question of trade and sources of flint in the area.

Under a recently granted NSF project, Carl Kuttruff of the Department of Anthropology is now engaged in testing and excavation of sites in the lower Kaskaskia drainage in Southern Illinois. The aim of this work is to refine and test hypotheses about the settlement patterns of prehistoric peoples in this area as well as to deal with certain cultural-ecological hypotheses. This project continues a program of research in that area first begun as salvage along the channelization of the Kaskaskia River.

Jon D. Muller
Southern Illinois University at
Carbondale

During the 1971 Field Season, the survey work in western Union County, Illinois, was continued by Ronald G. Spielbauer with the help of John R. Morgan. On the basis of previous work, the objective of this field season was to determine settlement patterns and resource utilization through

time. The research area is characterized by several distinct environmental zones ranging from the Mississippi bottomlands to a dissected uplands area. A primary feature of the natural resources of this area is the presence of several chert sources which have been hypothesized as being differentially utilized through time.

Research for this coming year will be directed towards the study of these cherts and their utilization. Another field season is anticipated for the summer of 1972.

Ronald H. Spielbauer
Miami University

STONE TOOLS USED IN EDGE-TRIMMING PREFORMS AND CORES:

During the 1970-71 Gilcrease Institute-University of Chicago-University of Indiana excavation of nine Hopewell mounds at the Lawrence Gay Site in Pike County, Illinois, a series of flint knapping tools were found with burials in six of the nine mounds excavated. The tools consisted of antler drifts, new polyhedral cores, and modified hammerstones.

The drifts measured about six inches long and were polished sections cut from the basal end of deer antlers. The 21 cores were heat-treated local chert found in the Burlington limestone. Most of the cores were large and obviously new. The platforms had been prepared for the further removal of blades by crushing the thin edge resulting after the previous series of blades had been removed. It is essential that the edges of preforms and cores be strengthened in this manner in order to strike off the next series of flakes. Tools used in such edge preparation have not been recognized until now, but the presence of modified hammerstones in these six tombs, together with polyhedral cores and antler drifts, resolves this difficulty.

In Hopewell, the tools used for dulling the edges of preforms and cores were flattened ovoid hammerstones, two and one-half to three and one-half inches in length. They most often were made of small granular quartz cobbles. They can be distinguished from ordinary hammerstones because they have one or more elongated depressions in the edge or across a shoulder on one or both faces. Striations in the depressions are oriented at right angles to the long axis of the depression. The tool was probably used in a rocking motion on the edge of a core or preform to crush and dull the razor-sharp, thin edge (Fig. 1-F and 2).

The discovery of the edge preparation tool in Hopewell has led to its recognition in several forms associated with other culture units. An examination of similar but more rounded stones found in the Alibates Quarry near Amarillo, Texas (excavated during W. P. A. days), revealed that such tools were used on a late time level in the manufacture of preforms for Herahay and related knife forms. Three flat pieces of diorite and one small celt were found with a Late Woodland burial during the 1961 Gilcrease Survey of the Koster Site in Greene County, Illinois (Fig. 2-A). Associated with the tools were two antler drifts. The Late Woodland stone tools found with the burial have depressions on one side that are broad and the stri-

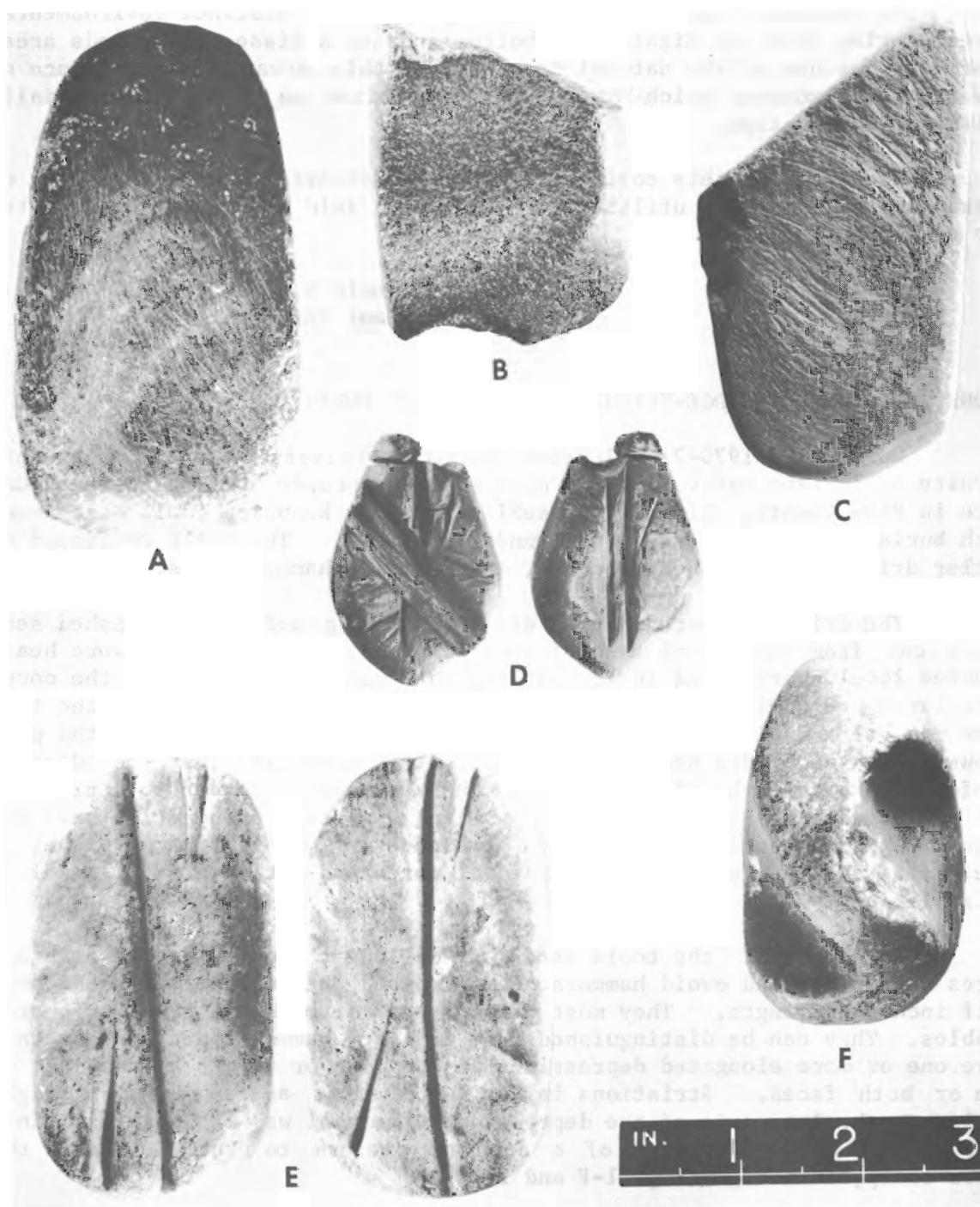


FIGURE 1 (Perino)

Core and preform edge preparation tools.

A-B, Late Woodland tools found at the Koster Site, Greene County, Illinois; C, Archaic one-time tool found on the Arkansas River bluff, Tulsa, Oklahoma; D, two views of an Archaic tool made from a hematite plummet, Poverty Point Site in Louisiana; E, Archaic tool, surface find in northeastern Oklahoma; F, end view of a Hopewell tool found at the Snyders Site, Calhoun County, Illinois.

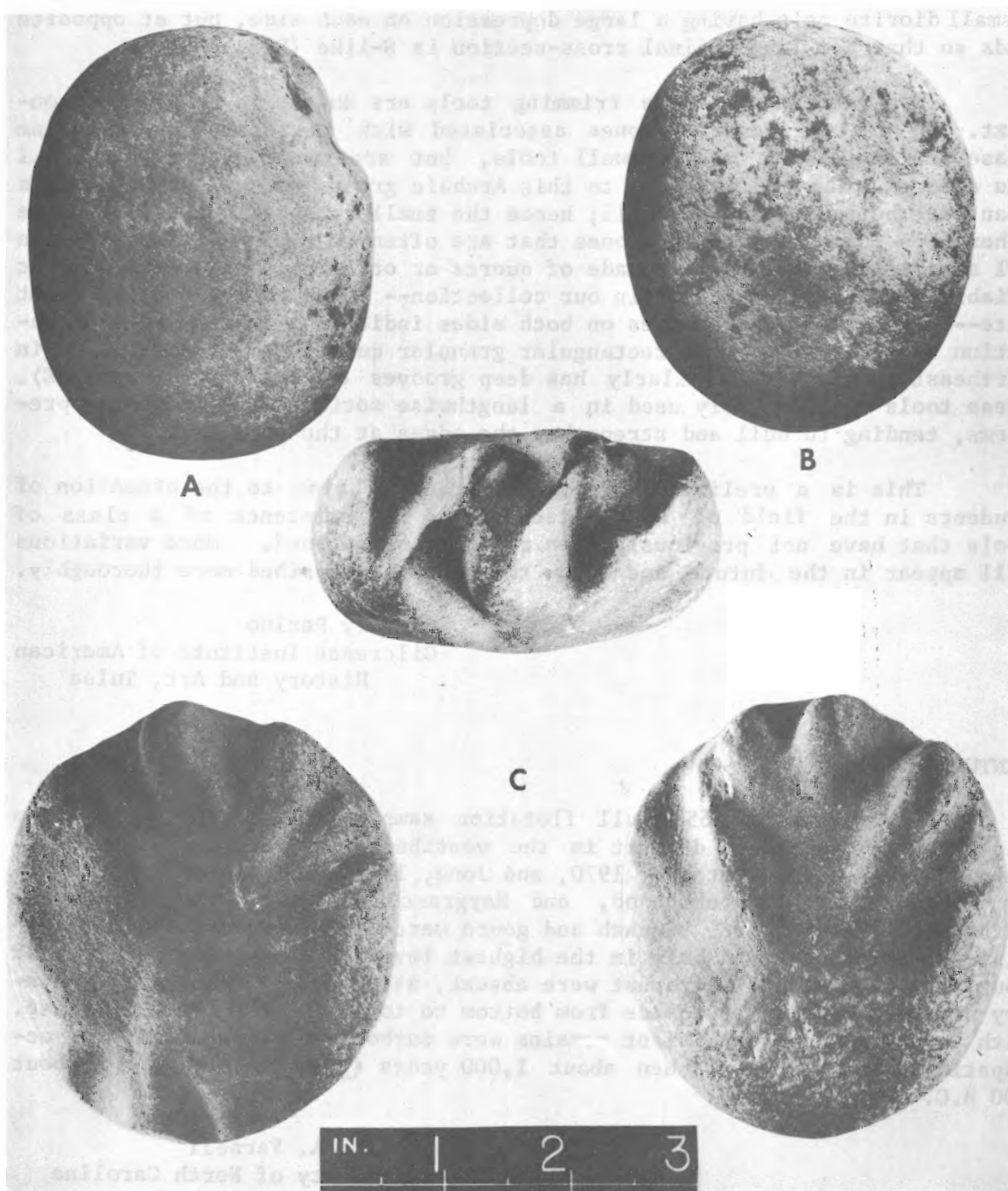


FIGURE 2 (Perino)

Core and preform edge preparation tools.

A-B, found in Hopewell tombs at the Lawrence Gay Site, Pike County, Illinois. Tool A worn on one end; tool B worn on one face; C, three views of a heavily used Hopewell tool found at the Montezuma Site, Pike County, Illinois.

ations are at right angles to the long axis of the depressions. A similar tool was found on the Koster Village Site (East Field), that was the bit of a small diorite celt having a large depression on each side, but at opposite ends so that the longitudinal cross-section is S-like (Fig. 2-B).

Two varieties of edge trimming tools are known in an Archaic context. In central Texas, stones associated with the Carrollton and Elam phase are similar to the Hopewell tools, but are about half the size. I was assured that this was due to this Archaic group making smaller points than were being made by Hopewell; hence the smaller range in the tools. The other type includes grooved stones that are often mistakenly classified as awl abraders, but these are made of quartz or other hard stone that is not friable. A hematite plummet in our collection-- found at the Poverty Point Site-- has a series of grooves on both sides indicating preform edge preparation use (Fig. 2-D). A rectangular granular quartz hammerstone found in northeastern Oklahoma similarly has deep grooves on each face (Fig. 2-E). These tools were probably used in a lengthwise motion on the edges of preforms, tending to dull and strengthen the edges at the same time.

This is a preliminary report entered to bring to the attention of students in the field of lithic technology the existence of a class of tools that have not previously been reported or defined. More variations will appear in the future and then they can be described more thoroughly.

Gregory Perino
Gilcrease Institute of American
History and Art, Tulsa

KENTUCKY:

Approximately 65 small flotation samples of plant remains from eight levels of midden deposit in the vestibule of Salts Cave, Kentucky, were analyzed during October, 1970, and June, 1971. Hickory nut, sun flower, sumpweed (*Ira*), chenopod, and Maygrass (*Phalaris*) seeds occurred throughout the sequence. Squash and gourd were limited to the top two levels. Hazelnut occurred only in the highest level. Acorn remains were not abundant. Walnut and butternut were absent, as were corn and beans. Hickory nut decreases in abundance from bottom to top, whereas seeds increase. With few exceptions, all plant remains were carbonized. The period of occupation seems to have been about 1,000 years (± 300), ending at about 300 B.C.

Richard A. Yarnell
University of North Carolina

Three federally-funded highway surveys and one excavation were conducted during the summer of 1971. The highway surveys were undertaken on Highway 90 in eastern Wayne County, Highway 90 in southern Cumberland County, and Highway 119 in Harlan and Letcher counties, Kentucky. No sites warranting excavation were found in the highway right-of-ways of these projects. Six weeks were spent excavating at CH320, an Archaic site near Hop-

kinsville, Kentucky. This was the second summer that Archaic sites in future Interstate 24 were excavated.

Additional excavations are being carried out by a field class during the fall and spring semesters on a Late Woodland cemetery containing stone-box graves and low mounds that is situated north of Bowling Green, Kentucky. This is part of a larger study being conducted on Late Woodland burial practices in south-central Kentucky.

A non-funded winter pool level shoreline survey is being continued in Barren River Reservoir. Two faculty grant aided surveys are in progress along the Gasper River drainage in Logan and Warren counties, and the Barren River in Allen, Barren, Butler, and Warren counties.

Jack M. Schock
Western Kentucky University

During the 1970-1971 school year, the analysis of the Deep Shelter (University of Kentucky, NPS Salvage Contract), Rowan County, Kentucky, was completed and submitted. The shelter was badly disturbed but contained enough in situ materials to postulate a base camp with ancillary special activity camps in the Liking Valley below. Two dates were obtained for the early levels. The earliest level contained a Charleston Corner Notched point and dated 6570 ± 470 B.C. (RL-68). The level above contained a Le-Croy point and dated 5290 ± 550 B.C. (RL-67). A section of the report (written by Larry G. Meadows and Edward Henson) dealt with the stratigraphic occurrence of recognizable distinctive cherts in Mississippian geological formations.

John T. Dorwin
Western Carolina University

Continuing a survey begun in 1969 (SEAC Newsletter, Vol. 13:10), further archaeological survey was conducted in the lower Ohio Valley between Cairo and Joppa, Illinois, in the Spring of 1971. Thirty-five sites have now been located, largely on the Kentucky side of the river. So far, only Woodland and Mississippian phases can be distinguished, although earlier phases may be represented in the uplands. The Woodland phases are analogous to early and late Lewis Focus as informally defined in the Kincaid area of Southern Illinois (Cole et. al., Kincaid: A Prehistoric Illinois Metropolis, Univ. of Chicago, 1951: 181-182). The ceramic complexes are as follows: Early, predominantly cord-marked grit-tempered pottery, more grit than grog temper, some plain surface pottery but no decorated types; Late, predominantly grog rather than grit tempering, less cord-marking and more fine or smoothed over cord marking, incised grit-tempered sherds comparable to Lewis or Yankeetown Incised, and red filmed pottery, possibly Larto Red. On the strength of channel associations and extra-regional comparisons, the end of the Woodland occupation cannot date much before A.D. 1000, and is possibly c. 100 years later. The sites are small, although their midden is concentrated, and all mounds and surface features are lacking.

It is difficult to define an Early Mississippian complex here despite the assumption generally voiced that it should exist. If it exists,

it is probably involved in the initial occupation of three sites near the mouth of the Ohio-- one of them, Wickliffe, is well known-- all of which are later related to the Cairo Lowlands Phase. The only other possibility is a number of small hamlets which may be coeval with the latest Woodland sites, although their "early" features-- the negative occurrence of decorated ceramic types-- may be the result of site function, not time.

The major Mississippian occupation is comparable in time to the Kincaid sequence which cannot begin before A.D. 1200, possibly later. There are two contemporaneous phases, one reflecting its relationship to the Cairo Lowlands, the other to the Kincaid Phase. The ceramic complex of both includes the following types: Mississippi Plain, Bell Plain, Kimmswick Plain and Fabric Impressed, Matthews Incised, vars. Beckwith and Matthews, O'Byam Incised, Wells Incised, and Old Town Red. Distinctive of the former are Wickliffe Incised and Plain, and an analogue of Bell tempered with grog, not fine shell. There are, as well, frequency differences between the two phases. The latter reflects a cultural continuity which begins here, includes the Kincaid area, and probably the lower Tennessee-Cumberland valleys.

At present, a stratification of Mississippian settlements can be distinguished. This involves small hamlets with thin midden scatter, local centers-- typically with concentrated midden and single mounds-- and regional centers with multiple mounds, large and concentrated village middens, and possibly fortifications.

R. Burle Clay
Tulane University

Two research projects under the supervision of Robert C. Dunnell have been undertaken at the University of Washington, both projects focused on late prehistoric Fort Ancient materials.

The Mayo Site (15-Jo-14), situated in the Levisa Fork Valley in eastern Kentucky, is being analyzed by Dunnell. This site was excavated by the W.P.A. in 1939-1940 with the notes and materials since housed at the University of Kentucky. The computer-aided analysis is still incomplete, but preliminary indications suggest a Woodside Phase occupation not unlike the Slone Site (see SEAC Bulletin 14) in community pattern except for the absence of a stockade. The Fort Ancient occupation appears homogeneous in the vertical dimension, but is underlain by one or more small hamlets probably representing domestic loci of the local variation of Adena. While hampered by poor preservation, the large horizontal excavation, several structures, and quantity of portable objects in combination with the more sophisticated spatial analysis possible with computers promises a detailed picture of internal patterning in this town. The initial data-gathering was supported by a grant from the University of Washington Graduate School. A further grant has been requested from the Wenner-Gren Foundation to complete the analysis.

The McCade Creek Site (15-Be-8, Be-22, and Be-23), located in north-central Kentucky is a complex site consisting of an open domestic area of considerable size with two burial mounds. One of the mounds (Be-8) and a

portion of the domestic area (Be-22) about 175 by 10 feet were excavated in 1939 by the W.P.A., and this material and the accompanying notes are being analyzed by Mrs. Janet Rafferty, a graduate student completing her Ph.D. program at the University of Washington. Preliminary analysis indicates that this complex is early Fort Ancient, with the excavated mound somewhat earlier than the average age of the domestic area. Ceramics are both limestone and shell-tempered as well as combinations of these two tempers, but entirely Fort Ancient in surface treatments, decoration, and appendages. Maize is reported in the notes but lacking in the collections. A few items indicate Mississippian contact, but this appears incidental to the assemblage as a whole. It is expected that the analysis of this material will both provide information about internal patterning and new data pertaining to the local development of Kentucky Fort Ancient. The three structures found beneath the excavated mound, two rectangular wall-trench patterns and a circular wall-trench pattern are of particular interest and constitute the only well preserved and fully excavated structures at this site.

Robert C. Dunnell
University of Washington

LOUISIANA:

In cooperation with Mr. Bill Baker and Mr. Norman Haig, Jon L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana, was able to considerably expand his survey of the Lower Tensas-Catahoula Lake Basin over the past year and a half (February 1970-September 1971). Some eighteen sites were located in the newly-cleared swamp between Catahoula and Larto lakes in east-central Louisiana, adding to an already considerable roster of sites compiled by the independent work of Gibson and Hiram Gregory of Northwestern State University of Louisiana. Most of the work to date has consisted of systematic surface collection, tabulation of existant collections, and limited testing at various sites. Plans have been finalized and some funds secured for intensive excavation and for radiocarbon determinations at four of the most strategic locations. The work will be interdisciplinary with geomorphologists, geologists, botanists, and archaeologists participating.

Preliminary results of this work are the effective demonstration of the stratigraphic position of an early "Tchefunctoid" pottery (bone-tempered)-clay ball (bicones, biconical grooved, cross-grooved, spheroids, and cylindrical objects) complex. This complex occurs in several settlement contexts and promises to yield the much needed data on the local cultural transform states which culminated in the so-called "Formative" stage. Tentative conclusions have been blocked out in Gibson's report on "Archaeological and Social Systems at Poverty Point" (PhD dissertation, Southern Methodist University, 1971).

Jon L. Gibson
University of Southwestern
Louisiana

Field work was initiated in the spring semester of 1971 by J. Richard Shenkel with the Louisiana State University at New Orleans Archaeological Field School in which ten students were enrolled. Most of the semester was spent on a disturbed and sterile mound on the south shore of Lake Pontchartrain. With Jack Hudson, we managed three weekends of salvage work in an 1810 neighborhood that is currently being razed for the New Orleans Cultural Center. Something on the order of 10,000 artifacts dating from the 19th century were collected.

The LSUNO Graduate Research Council funded me for a quick trip to west Mexico in July, 1971, to enable me to complete some work that I had not been able to finish in prior seasons. When this work is complete, I should be able to provide several quantitative techniques applicable to shell mound investigation in the Southeast.

On my return to New Orleans in August, 1971, I was engaged by the Louisiana State Museum to excavate the 1788 residence known as Madam John's Legacy to gain knowledge of structural change and artifacts used in the residence. The current plan of the Museum is to completely restore the structure to its condition circa 1819.

Finally, I am in the process of planning the excavation of a few test pits on the grounds of the Old U. S. Mint in New Orleans in late December, 1971, or early January, 1972. These tests are to be made to determine what might be expected from the site in terms of the current structure and also of Fort St. Charles, the last of the original five forts that surrounded New Orleans and much of which was located on the Old U. S. Mint grounds. From these data, I will develop a major research program to be conducted in conjunction with the planned restoration of the Mint by the Louisiana State Museum.

J. Richard Shenkel
Louisiana State University at
New Orleans

In the winter of 1970-1971, excavations at two sites along the Louisiana coast were directed by James W. Springer. From October through February, work proceeded at the Bruly St. Martin (or Grand Bayou) Site (Iv-6 in the Louisiana State University survey), about 25 miles due south of Baton Rouge. The site is located in the northern (freshwater) part of the Mississippi River delta, on the natural levee of an abandoned bayou. Iv-6 consists of a village some 600 feet by 150 feet and a flat-topped pyramidal mound. A 10 by 30-foot trench was excavated in the village; Springer was also given access to the material from a 5-foot test square (also in the village) excavated by Mr. Glen Fredlund of Plaquemine, Louisiana. The remains include a Troyville-Coles Creek ceramic assemblage and numerous animal bones.

The second site, Pierre Clement (Cm-47) in Cameron Parish, was excavated during March and April of 1971, and is located about 35 miles southeast of Lake Charles. Pierre Clement is a shell midden on a former marine beach (Little Cheniere) about 10 miles north of the present shoreline. The sequence consists of ground shell (beach deposit) overlain by a layer of

oyster shell, then a layer of midden with a few Rangia and oyster shells, and on top a layer of Rangia with oysters a small minority. The two uppermost layers have a minority of shell-tempered pottery, suggesting a date of A.D. 1300 or later. The uppermost layer also includes check stamping, a Coles Creek or Hardy Incised style incision, and several brushed sherds. The lowest layer had been almost obliterated by the Mermentau River, and was poorly represented in the excavations.

A report on the excavations is presently (September, 1971) being written by Springer for a Ph. D. dissertation at Yale University. The research was funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

James W. Springer
Yale University

Work was continued at Northwestern Louisiana State University on surveys of the Red River valley, the Ouachita, and interior drainages of the northern Louisiana hill country. In the course of this work a number of local phases of Archaic development have been defined, and work has begun on at least three local sequences, stretching from the early Archaic (San Patrice-Meserve) through late ceramic occupations (most of which seem related to the Caddo). Hopefully, these student surveys, with limited testing, will allow the testing of regional sites within a number of eco-niches which will facilitate the definition of both economic and settlement pattern at a number of time periods.

Corrollary to this major project, a long term program has been inaugurated with Dr. Clarence H. Webb and Jon L. Gibson of the University of Southwestern Louisiana to exchange data and analytical techniques pertinent to several aspects of the "Poverty Point Problem". Presently, Blanchard Box of Northwestern State University staff is aiding in the programming of such data for computer storage and analysis. It is hoped that this cooperative effort between investigators and computer analysts will crystallize in a more united effort to define the problem and to evaluate and collate pertinent data. Other interested regional workers are invited to contribute both ideas and data to this pooled effort.

This fall, three students will begin the testing of a well-preserved Coles Creek site on Bayou Bourbon. Three concentrations of mussel shell and four midden accumulations which apparently mark house remains have been mapped. The site, only recently cleared for the first time, indicates that the structures were arranged about a horseshoe-shaped area opening to the south. Heavy emphasis on deer hunting and shellfishing indicate an intense forest economic adaptation. The relationship of this site to others in this area and further north in the "Caddoan Area" needs clarification and the excavations will be primarily testing for chronological and extra-site relational data.

These projects are all sponsored by Northwestern Louisiana State University with the cooperation of Jon Gibson and Clarence Webb in one. All others are under the direction of Pete Gregory of the Williamson Museum at Northwestern.

Hiram F. "Pete" Gregory
Williamson Museum
Northwestern State University

Under a grant (No. GS3186) from the National Science Foundation and assistance from the Louisiana Research Foundation of Avery Island and the McIlhenny Tobasco Company, Robert W. Neuman (Curator of Anthropology, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge) directed excavations into the Morton Shell Mound in Iberia Parish, Louisiana, from October 1, 1970, until March 5, 1971. Assisted by Robert S. Neitzel and five to ten crewmen, the investigations into this midden, which measured 700 feet by 120 feet rising 12 feet above sea level and extending eight feet below sea level, revealed a burial area characterized by secondary interments of all ages and both sexes only rarely associated with burial accompaniments. Extensive trenching in other sectors of the site revealed stratified remains extending from the Plaquemine Period through the earlier Marksville Period. In one excavation unit stratified cultural deposits extended from the Coles Creek Period into the Poverty Point Period. In June, 1971, Neuman returned to the Morton Shell Mound for one month with a field class of seven students. At that time a trench into a shell knoll, at the south end of the site, revealed only Troyville-Coles Creek deposits. The class also conducted surface surveys at sites in Cameron, Vermilion, Iberia, Saint Martin, and Point Coupee parishes.

In July, 1971, Neuman was contracted by the National Park Service to conduct an archaeological assessment of coastal Louisiana from the Pearl River to Sabine River. Much of this work will involve laboratory research; however, one month of field work is scheduled.

Robert W. Neuman
Louisiana State University

This reporter had the opportunity, during September, 1971, to study the baked clay balls, associated artifacts, and some of the sites of derivation, with local amateurs in western Tennessee and around Choctawhatchee Bay on the Northwest Florida Coast.

In western Tennessee, Donovan Long, of Humboldt, has found baked clay objects on 15 sites along the Forked Deer, Obion, and Hatchie rivers. The objects are generally smaller than in Poverty Point Culture, are made of a white kaolin-like clay that fires to near-stone consistency or of a red sandy clay; shapes are preponderantly spheroidal, ellipsoidal, biconical, biscuit-shaped, or rectangular-- the latter two shapes often having circular cane-end imprints. A few are smoothed with a cord or fabric wrapped paddle. The objects seem to be associated with pottery-free late Archaic or early pottery-containing assemblages, the ceramic types usually plain, cord, or fabric impressed or linear stamped. Sites are small, located on upland outriders or terrace remnants near small streams.

Gerald P. Smith, of Memphis State University, has found a similar range of Baked clay objects on 27 sites in western Tennessee, along the various streams which flow westward to drain into the Mississippi. He notes the extension of the Pontchartrain projectile point type into this area and is developing a typological classification for other points in the area.

David Reichelt, of Destin, Florida, has found baked clay balls at 16 sites on the south shore of Choctawhatchee Bay. Most of these objects are hard and sandy, including objects from the upper foot of a large shell midden six feet in depth. Steatite fragments also occur in the upper level. Baked clay objects are generally ellipsoidal, spheroidal, or occasionally biconical or biscuit-shaped and frequently are decorated with longitudinal scoring, fluting, or incising. One site has a large number of chocolate colored sandy-clay objects of numerous forms, all decorated with a variety of incising, grooving, scoring, and nail or tool punctating techniques. Another site, to be reported by Reichelt, has numerous evidences of two-way trade with Poverty Point cultures, especially the Claiborne Site on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Other activities have included classification and study of materials from the Teoc Creek Site, with John Connaway and Sam McGahey, in preparation for the site report to be published, along with several other articles, in SEAC Bulletin No. 12.

Clarence H. Webb
Shreveport, Louisiana

LOUISIANA-MISSISSIPPI:

I was not involved in any projects of my own, but worked with Bob Neuman on the Louisiana State University Project on Week's Island near Vermilion Bay. My stint was some four months from November through March.

The summer was spent with Jeffrey Brain and a crew of four to ten on Harvard's Lower Mississippi Survey. The group collected, mapped, and did selective excavation on some 130 sites along the east side of the Mississippi River from Vicksburg south to the Louisiana line. Natchez villages were priority targets in the survey area. Other historic sites were also encountered.

Robert S. Neitzel

MISSISSIPPI:

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology of the University of Mississippi held its annual field school between the 10th of June and the 15th of July, 1971. Excavations were carried out on a Middle Woodland site in Lafayette County, Mississippi. Very little field work has been done in north-central Mississippi and we feel that the excavation of the Slaughter Site will contribute more than previous field seasons in the area.

The laboratory analysis of the materials recovered will continue through the current academic year and we hope that the report will be ready for distribution in the early summer of 1972.

Excavations were directed by Robert M. Thorne, University of Mississippi; Anne Gatewood, University of Missouri, acted as field assistant.

Robert M. Thorne
University of Mississippi

A survey of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway in the state of Mississippi is being conducted during the fall and winter of 1971-1972. The survey is sponsored jointly by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and the Tombigbee River Valley Waterway Management District. It is under the direction of Elbert Hilliard, Director, Division of Historic Sites and Archaeology, and Richard A. Marshall, Director, Archaeological Survey, both of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Shelia D. Lewis is field supervisor for the project and is being assisted by John D. Caldwell.

The survey has two objectives, listed below in the order of their priority:

- (1) The identification of sites in and adjacent to the vicinity of the proposed Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.
- (2) Making recommendations for the future phases of the survey and for the preservation and/or excavation of sites to be affected by the construction of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

The Tombigbee River Valley in northeast Mississippi is virtually unknown archaeologically. The completion of all phases of survey of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, of which the present project is a part, will add much to the prehistory of Mississippi and the Southeast as a whole. From the part of the field work segment of the current preliminary survey, which has been completed, it is already apparent that a much more thorough and intensive survey needs to be instigated. Thus far, crops and forest vegetation have been very limiting factors in the location of sites.

The survey area is restricted to those areas which will be flooded, destroyed, or in any other way directly affected by the construction of the Waterway. In some instances, areas adjacent to the affected areas are also being surveyed.

It is hoped that additional information concerning the possible location of sites can be obtained from a planned infrared aerial photographic survey of the Waterway course by another agency. However, it is not known at this time if the photographic survey will be completed during this phase of the archaeological survey.

Shelia D. Lewis
Mississippi Department of
Archives and History
Division of Historic Sites and
Archaeology

NORTH CAROLINA:

East Carolina University conducted its first annual archaeological field school for undergraduate and graduate students at Williamston, North Carolina, from June 8 to July 15, 1971. Operating from the Roanoke Research Center provided by the Martin County Economic Development Commission, the students began an archaeological survey of the lower Roanoke River.

Eighty sites were recorded and collected in the five counties bordering the river; test excavations of varying magnitude were accomplished in five of the sites which appeared to offer sufficient information on temporal sequences and maximum assemblage content. Project emphasis during the first season was upon site distribution, site types, and the determination of a workable local chronology. Major excavations are planned for next summer in at least two of the sites tested: The Smithwick Site (31Br1), a small, perhaps seasonal habitation on a tributary of the Roanoke, has excellent stratigraphy and preservation of materials by virtue of extensive deposits of fresh water mussel shells, and yielded such intriguing items as charred walnut shells, a shark vertebra bead, and a dog burial; and the Jordan's Landing Site (31Br7), a large, permanent village located on the main Roanoke channel. At this site evidences of an ossuary, excellent preservation, and a ceramic assemblage differing in several attributes from that at the Smithwick Site led to its selection for major excavation in 1972.

The East Carolina University Field School, directed by Dr. Davis S. Phelps, will continue the Roanoke study from its Williamston center for some years. Students registered in the 1971 session included three graduate students, 16 undergraduates, and three high school seniors.

A preliminary study of the Chowan River, North Carolina, was begun in July, 1971, sponsored by a grant from the East Carolina University Research Council. This project is designed to provide comprehensive site distribution data for the Chowan locality and will continue through June, 1972, under the direction of Phelps. Aside from the general site data, a specific goal of the project is to attempt identification of sites occupied by the Chowanoke tribe in the A.D. 1585-1586 period. From July to the present, all previously recorded sites have been re-surveyed and collected, a number of new sites recorded, and salvage excavations are being conducted on a small habitation site threatened by beach cottage construction. Tentative identification of the sites of Chaunook and Chauanook, described in Ralph Lane's 1586 report, have been assigned and arrangements made to excavate these and other sites in 1972.

In November, 1970, Phelps and a group of East Carolina University archaeology students surveyed and tested a mile-long concentration of pre-historic sites on the Tar River in the city of Rocky Mount, North Carolina. These sites are to be partially destroyed by the construction of the U.S. 64 By-pass highway during the next two years. Application for a salvage contract has been submitted through the North Carolina Department of Archives and History to the State Highway Commission. The temporal range of the sites is from approximately 7000 B.C. to an historic Tuscarora village of circa A.D. 1710.

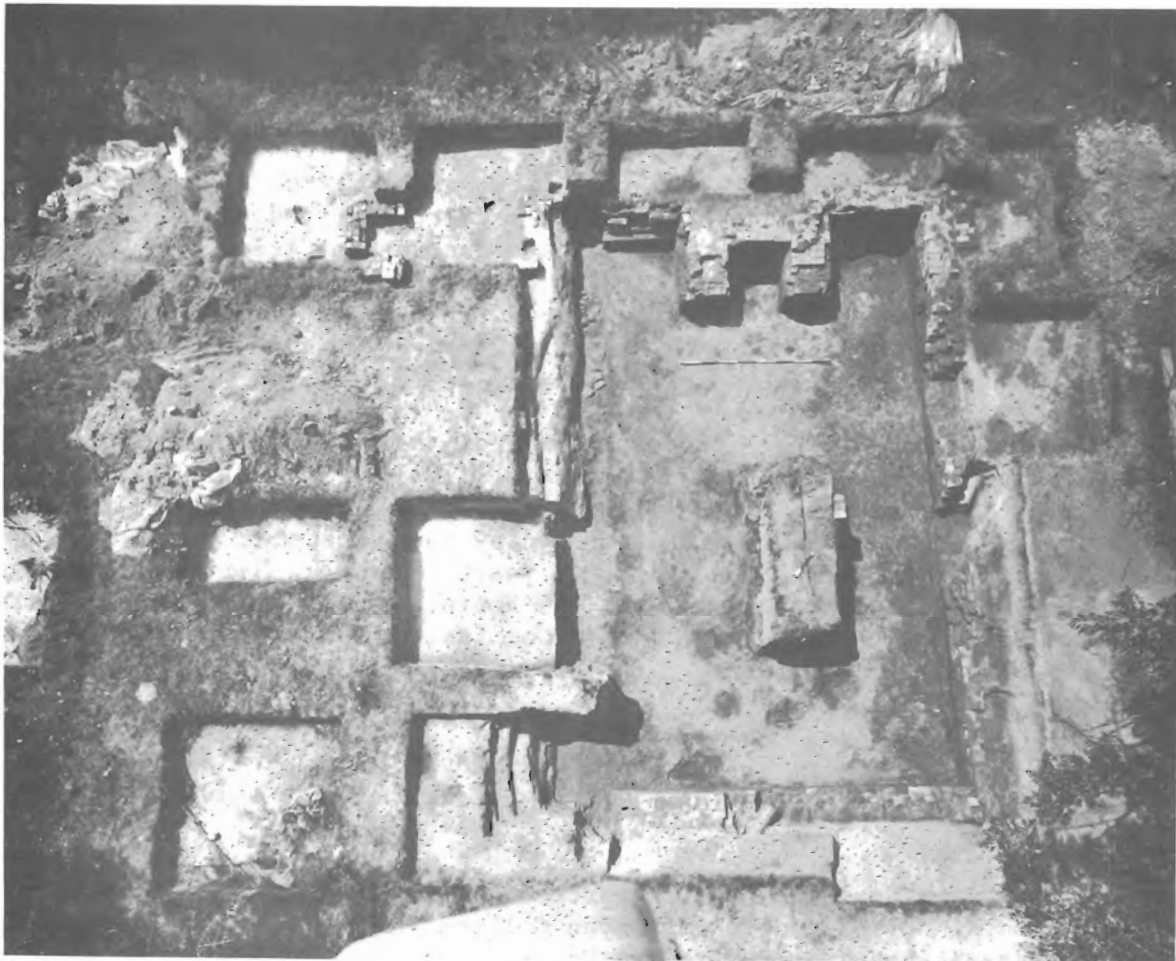
David Sutton Phelps
East Carolina University

The North Carolina State Department of Archives and History in coordination with North Carolina Wesleyan College sponsored a field school in Historic Site Archaeology during the May term program at that institution. The May term allows a student to take one course for a one month period, during which his efforts are concentrated on that subject for eight hours a

day. This program allowed the Archaeology Section of Archives and History to run a full scale excavation utilizing students. Additionally, classes were taught in method and technique and visiting lecturers held classes on the site of the excavation. A field lab staffed by students was also incorporated into the field school taught by staff archaeologist Stu Schwartz. The school ran from April 26 until May 21, 1971.

The site of this program was in the historic town of Halifax, North Carolina, at an area of the town surrounding the colonial commons. The town, formed in 1757 as a commercial center, became county seat of Halifax County and was also a provincial capital of the colony of North Carolina. Halifax was the site of the signing of the Halifax Resolves, first state action of independence from Great Britain.

The area investigated, old town lot 34, was the site of Dudley's Tavern, built in 1768. The excavation uncovered the foundations of the building (30 X 60) as well as its cellar (20 X 30). The cellar was full of brick rubble from the destruction of the structure around 1860 to place another building on the site. It was obvious that the tavern was in disuse for a long period, and that it was not economically repairable, hence another



Cellar of Dudley's Tavern at Halifax.

structure was built upon the filled-in cellar hole. This second structure was also leveled, in 1966, to clear the area for the State Historic Site which commemorates the signing of the Resolves. The pushing-in of the tavern sealed the cellar and its contents as well as preserving other features: the brick walls of the cellar, metal architectural features (hinges, locks, nails, etc.), printer's type, horse furniture, household debris, and tavern debris. The students uncovered remains of many trash pits as well as porch footings and post hole patterns for many of the out-buildings of the 200-year history of the site. Their efforts can be seen in the accompanying photograph of the cellar taken from a bucket lift, a 20th century drain pipe can be seen going through the cellar. This depth is approximately three feet.

At the end of the Wesleyan course other students from nearby towns, employed under Federal and State programs, completed the excavation, which lasted until July 30. These students were then put to work under the direction of the assistant archaeologist within the residential area of Halifax. This digging yielded several house sites, one of which was excavated for the remainder of the summer. The house had a central H-shaped chimney and dirt-walled cellar under one side of the conjectured two-room story and a half structure. Testing in this area provided the basis for additional



Wesleyan students uncovering sherds in a refuse pit. The remains were apparently from one meal; two dishes and a platter were found and reconstructed by these students.

excavation to be continued next summer. Another field school is also planned.

Reports on both sites will be issued later this year after study of the artifacts is completed.

Stuart C. Schwartz
North Carolina State Department
of Archives and History
Research Laboratory for Historical Archaeology

In the fall of 1970 and spring of 1971, the Evans Gap Site was excavated by the author and students from Western Carolina University. The excavations were salvage in nature, since the site had been partially bulldozed in the process of constructing a logging road in a remote section of Jackson County, North Carolina. Workmen called our attention to the site when they reported finding several projectile points and a portion of a steatite bowl. We were able to completely excavate what remained of the site and our findings were, I believe, of considerable importance.

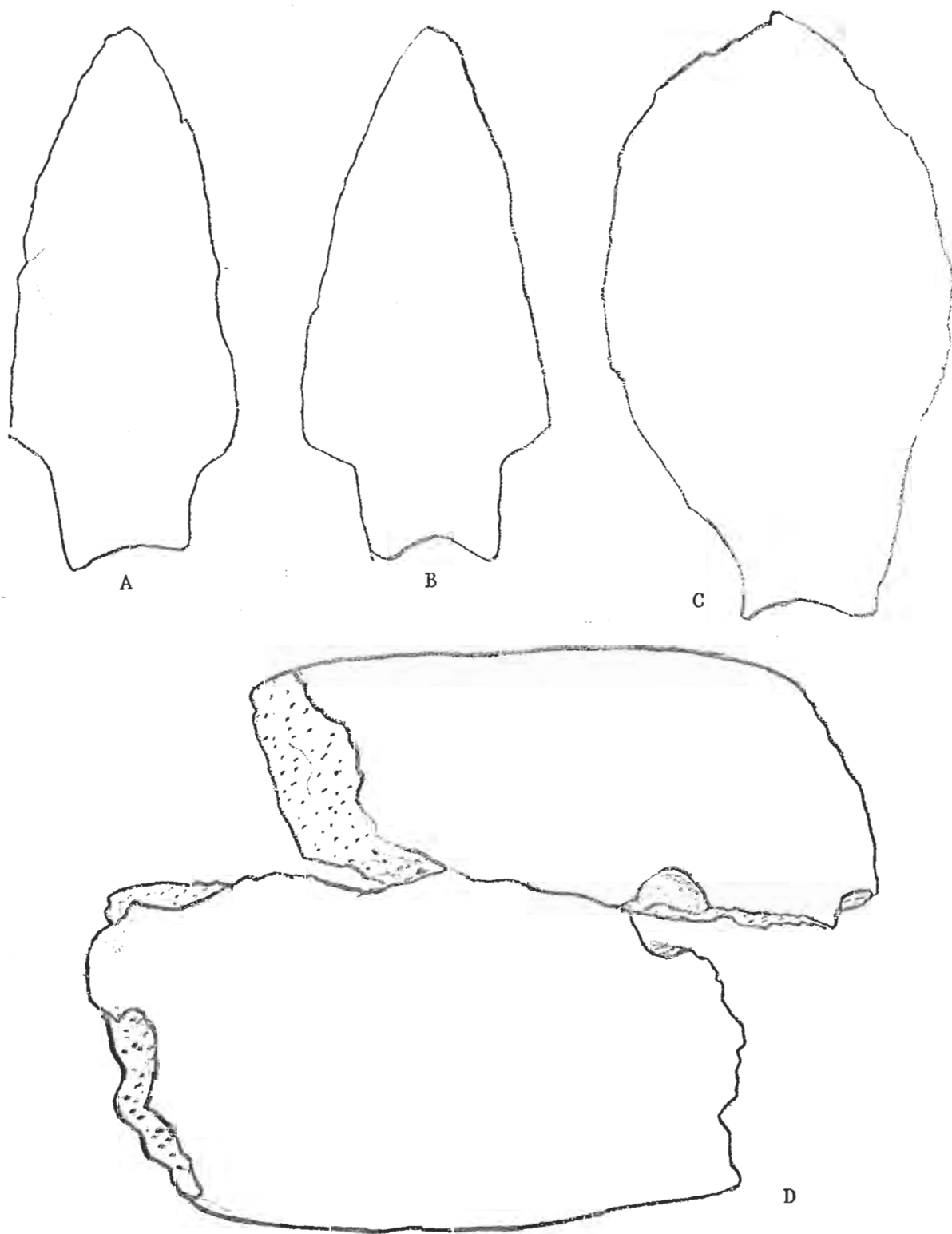
The site is located in a small gap at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Why there would be a site at such an unlikely place was not immediately apparent, but after the completion of our work and an analysis of the artifacts, we could begin to answer this and other questions. The artifacts belonged to the late Archaic, with only a few manifestations of an early Woodland phase at the site. From the unusually large number of stone knives and scrapers, we concluded the site to have been primarily a hunting station. The predominance of very large knives and scrapers would seem to indicate large game. Also, the site was littered with quartz chips and fist-sized chunks of quartz, possibly indicating a secondary activity of tool manufacturing. A tertiary activity is suggested by the presence of a pestle at this site. This would seem to indicate seasonal gathering, possibly chestnuts and/or acorns.

The artifacts themselves, as mentioned before, belonged primarily to the late Archaic. The projectile points and some of the stone knives are analogous to those found at Stamp Creek in north Georgia by Joseph R. Caldwell (personal communication). Other projectile points are of the Savannah River type. One broken, highly-polished, steatite atlatl weight was found along with several steatite cooking stones. Pottery was almost non-existent at Evans Gap; the few tiny sherds found belong to the early Woodland.

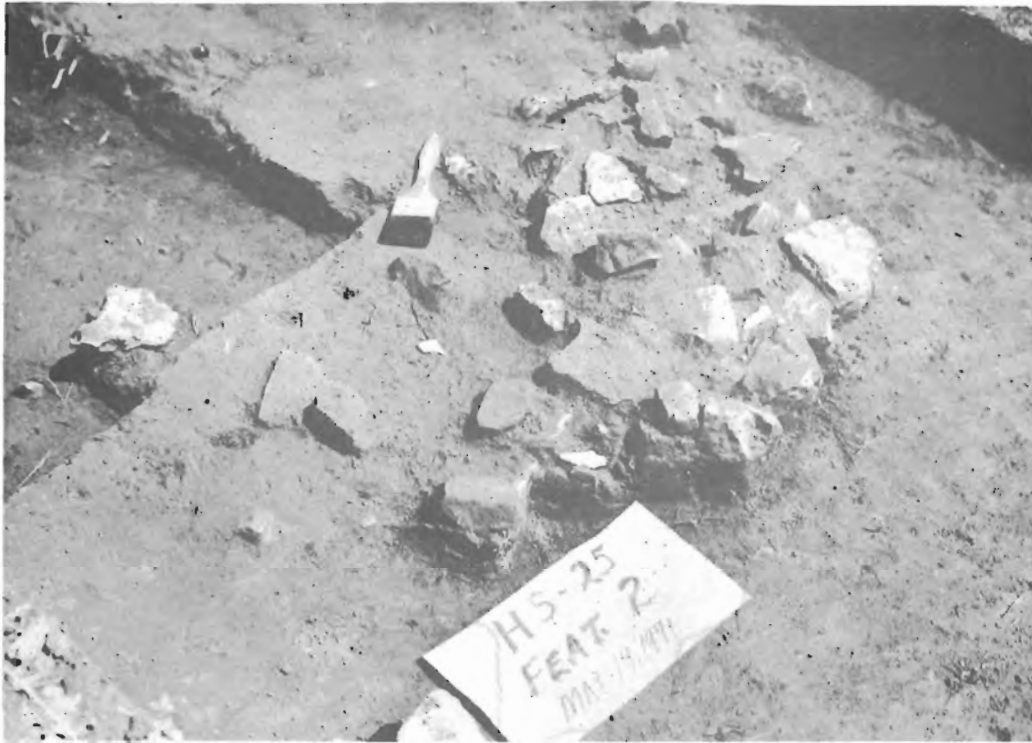
In summary, Evans Gap Site seems to have been most intensively occupied during late Archaic times, this occupation tapering off and finally ending in early Woodland times. The artifacts and location indicate this was primarily a hunting station with tool manufacture and seasonal gathering being secondary activities. Other gaps in the area are being investigated at present, and the presence or absence of artifacts there will possibly shed more light on the activities of Archaic peoples in this region.

Max E. White
Western Carolina University

ARTIFACTS FROM THE EVANS GAP SITE, NORTH CAROLINA



A-B, Savannah River Stemmed projectile points; C, knife; D, steatite cooking stone. All drawings actual size.



SCENES FROM THE OTTER CREEK SITE (HS-25), HASKELL COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
 (top) Looking north at Feature 2, a rock concentration with associated tools, exposed at five inches in square 0-W4. (bottom) Looking southwest at Burial 1 which had associations of a preform and an infant (?) skull. Found in squares 0-W9 and N1-W9.

OKLAHOMA:

Since October, 1970, the Oklahoma Archeological Survey has conducted two brief periods of field work in eastern Oklahoma. One of these involved investigations at the Spiro Site in LeFlore County, and the other was spent at two small camp sites, Hs-19 and Hs-25 in Haskell County. All work was directed by Don G. Wyckoff.

The Spiro Site work was undertaken in October of 1970 to relocate the positions of the previously excavated Craig and the two Ward mounds, all of which comprise the east cluster of earthworks at this well-known site. A second objective was to evaluate the possibility of cultural features existing, and previously not found, in and around the mounds' locations. All of this recent activity is a part of Oklahoma's interest in reconstructing the mounds and preserving this site as an interpretive park dealing with the State's prehistoric heritage. As a result of the 1970 work, it was possible to relocate the W.P.A. excavation units in which the Craig and Ward mounds were dug. From reference points in these excavation units it will be possible to rebuild the three mounds in their original locations. This work also found prehistoric cultural features, primarily burials, situated around the mound locations. There is thus the potential for future study of cultural activities associated with, but not necessarily on, these three mounds.

In May and June of 1971, three weeks were spent testing sites Hs-19 (Bill Ross Site) and Hs-25 (Otter Creek Site) in Haskell County. These sites are some 20 miles west of the Spiro Mounds and appeared to represent early pottery making occupations which might relate to both the Fourche Maline Focus and the Spiro Focus. Evaluation testing was needed because both sites are on the margin of the newly constructed Arkansas Navigation Canal and both have been damaged somewhat by construction and vandals. The excavations at Hs-19 revealed extensive damage by construction activities--only a small part of the original habitation area and midden remained. A single flexed burial and a rock concentration (hearth?) were found. The work at Hs-25 indicated a restricted habitation deposit apparently resulting from periodic (seasonal ?) occupations. Cultural features included horizontally restricted, and sometimes superimposed, rock concentrations in which tools might occur (p. 30, top) and four flexed primary burials (p. 30 bottom). Two burials had associations-- a preform, bone awls, and a section of what appears to be an infant skull. Materials from both sites seem somewhat comparable and include a thick, plain, clay-tempered pottery, contracting stem darts and knives, corner-notched arrow points, chipped stone preforms, grinding stones, cup stones, and hammerstones. Generally, these occupations appear more like the Fourche Maline complex. It is hoped that further field work can be undertaken at both sites in the near future.

Don G. Wyckoff
Oklahoma Archeological Survey

During the 1971 field season, excavations in Hugo Reservoir were continued from the 1970 season under a contract from the National Park Service. The 1971 season essentially completes the work to be done in this reservoir. It will be remembered that during the 1970 season seven sites were dug under the field supervision of R. J. Burton and that the Hugo Dam

Site was in this area and was dug in 1969. The 1971 season was under the field supervision of Charles L. Rohrbaugh. One of the sites excavated last year was revisited and four new sites were tested extensively. The field season was 11 weeks long-- from May 24 to August 6.

Three of these sites proved to have substantial Archaic occupations and one at least seems to have been occupied throughout early, middle, and late Archaic stages. Two of the sites were occupied during the early part of the Formative in the area. One of these contained one of the Archaic assemblages. The fifth site must await some close analysis before a relatively certain chronological position can be assigned to it, although it is certainly a Formative assemblage.

It is hoped that the information from the 12 sites now excavated in the reservoir and from surveys of the area will reveal a relatively complete and detailed sequence of occupations in the area. It is also hoped that a good deal of information can be gathered concerning the settlement patterns of the Archaic and Formative in the area.

Charles L. Rohrbaugh
Oklahoma River Basin Survey

TENNESSEE:

During May, 1971, Dr. Drexel Peterson of the Anthropological Research Center of Memphis State University led a crew of 12 undergraduates into the hills of west Tennessee near Ramer. Site survey and test excavation were carried out for three weeks along tributaries of the Hatchie around Ramer and also along sections of the Tennessee River near Pickwick. This effort, along with less formal expeditions (i.e. weekend surveys, etc.) began a project scheduled for the next two to three years, funding permitting. The area to be surveyed for sites includes the Tennessee Valley from Pickwick Dam north to approximately Parsons, Tennessee. This area has not before been systematically explored since it was not to be flooded by Kentucky Lake. Work will also be undertaken in the Upper Hatchie in McNairy and Hardin counties.

This approach, including both the major river valley and the adjacent smaller valleys, should help to establish the importance of specific environments to the development of culture in this area of the Southeast. Specific problems include the question of settlement permanence and seasonality in the late Archaic and the limitations of site locations during terminal prehistoric times and agricultural subsistence. The upper Hatchie-Tennessee area includes rivers both with and without shellfish resources and both with and without bottomlands. The relationships of Late Archaic and Mississippian sites to these various environments can best be studied when a wide range of varying localities are explored. Testing and then more extensive excavation will follow after initial site location.

Several points have been established from the work already carried out. First, if one small area along a Hatchie tributary near Ramer is typical for the upper Hatchie, then late sites which should involve agriculture are totally lacking away from major bottomlands. Also, most of the

material recovered fits our initial expectations for cultural remains dating from about 3000 B.C. to about A.D. 500. Shell middens are absent near Ramer, and the finding of so much "Late Archaic" material far from the shell midden might point to a pattern of seasonality for shell-midden dwellers or to a complementary distribution of related peoples adapted to different environments. Fiber-tempered pottery is very abundant around Ramer, an unexpected finding. Also very common is sand-tempered or "Alexander" pottery. Their relative commonness may be explained by the later movements postulated into the bottomlands. There are many questions now, and in two or three years we hope to have reasonable answers.

Drexel A. Peterson
Memphis State University

VIRGINIA:

The Virginia State Library, working with the Archeological Society of Virginia, has continued its program of testing and salvaging prehistoric sites in the State. One major salvage project was conducted in the summer of 1971-- the Crab Orchard Site in Tazewell County. Here a palisaded village, 300 feet in diameter, was tested by the excavation of a 90-foot-wide strip where a new highway is to be built. The work yielded considerable data on the layout of the village, five circular house patterns, numerous pit features, and 51 human burials. Much pottery of the Radford (limestone-tempered) Series was found, plus smaller amounts of New River (shell-tempered) and other wares.

Other Indian sites tested in 1971 include the following:

The Wingina Site, Nelson County, Virginia.
The Wells Site, Henry County, Virginia.
The Hirsh Site, Bath County, Virginia.
The Martin Site, Wythe County, Virginia.

A test trench through the suspected site of the French and Indian War Fort Dinwiddie in Bath County produced firm evidence of the fort, and the site will now be protected by the owner.

The Sociology-Anthropology Department of Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia, conducted a summer school excavation for six weeks at the Posnick Site, Henrico County. Fifteen students were trained in archaeological field methods, and additional data from a multi-component Indian site were obtained. This work was led by Mr. Jared V. Harper.

Dr. William M. Gardner of Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.) has begun what promises to be a prolonged study of a group of Paleo-Indian sites along the South Fork of the Shenandoah River near Front Royal, Virginia. Several living floors and numerous deposits of quarry-workshop debris dating to late Paleo-Indian times have been found.

Howard A. MacCord
Virginia State Library

WEST VIRGINIA:

A University of Pittsburgh field school, directed by Patrick J. Munson, excavated at the Watson Farm Site in the northern panhandle of West Virginia. The primary goal of this project was to isolate and investigate an unmixed late Middle Woodland Watson component, with particular emphasis on the recovery of subsistence data. Such an area was discovered, buried by 13 to 16 inches of essentially sterile silt, and 1,400 square feet of this area was exposed, revealing 33 refuse-filled pits and a number of post holes. Fine-screen flotation was carried out on a sizeable portion of the fills of these pits, which resulted in the recovery of considerable quantities of carbonized plant remains. These remains have not yet been analyzed, but it is apparent even from casual examination that nutshell is very abundantly represented.

A "bonus" was the discovery of a more or less sealed-off late Archaic zone 24 to 36 inches below the surface in this same area. A total of 550 square feet of this deposit was additionally excavated. Features and artifacts were not particularly abundant, but sufficient materials were recovered to demonstrate a fairly close artifactual relationship to the nearby Globe Hill Shell Midden. However, no shell was present in this component at Watson Farm. The artifacts consisted almost entirely of projectile points and knives, and nutshells were again fairly abundant, suggesting a functionally very different kind of occupation.

A report on the Watson Farm Site excavations will be published by the West Virginia Geological Survey's Section of Archeology, and the material recovered in the work returned to that department after analysis and study are completed. Hopefully, funds can be obtained for additional work in 1972.

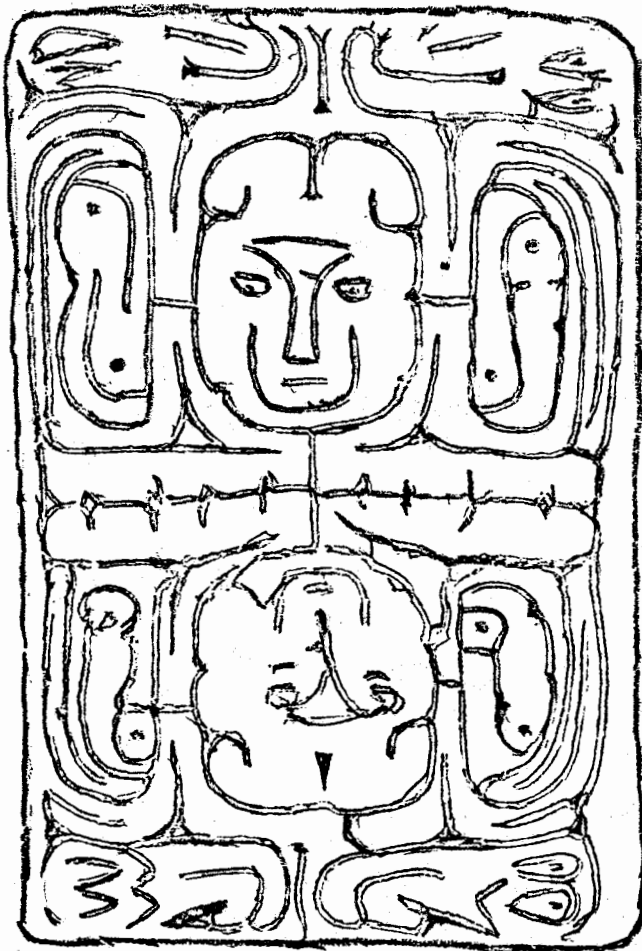
Patrick J. Munson
Indiana University

Mr. John W. Fuller, working under the supervision of Robert C. Dunnell, conducted a survey in northern West Virginia (Ohio and Brooke counties), from July 7 through the end of August. The purpose of the survey was to locate archaeological remains pertinent to the developmental history of Monongahela towns. Most of the 19 sites recorded are relevant to this problem, although in the process a number of Archaic settlements were recorded. Over 1,000 artifacts-- stone, ceramic, and bone-- were recovered and are presently being analyzed. Additionally, 30 previously recorded sites pertinent to this problem, but which are poorly represented in the University of Washington collections, were also collected. Test excavations were carried out at three locations and substantial amounts of charcoal recovered from several earth ovens. This material is being separated by flotation to discriminate charred vegetal remains. Fuller collected a substantial body of environmental data available only from local sources, photographed a number of local collections, and looked into the logistics of a more extended investigation to be undertaken in the future. If the material collected warrents, Dunnell plans to make application for substantial funding to permit an intensive investigation beginning in the spring of 1972.

Robert C. Dunnell
University of Washington

The activities of the Section of Archeology, West Virginia Geological Survey, during the summer months consisted of excavations and site surveys in future reservoirs. Work at the late 18th century Hevener Site was resumed in June with students from the National Youth Science Camp again serving as crew members. The cabin begun in 1970 was completed, as well as one small garbage pit and one out-building-- possibly a smoke-house. A report on the excavations is planned for early in 1972.

Five proposed reservoirs in widely scattered areas of the State were surveyed for historic and prehistoric sites that might be effected by inundation or highway relocation, resulting in the addition of over 100 new sites to the files maintained by the Section of Archeology. The surveys were conducted by Danny Fowler and Dewey Barry. Many of the sites have been chosen for testing or excavating in 1972 or 1973, depending on availability of funds from the National Park Service.



(actual size)

Two weeks in August were spent on a Middle Woodland stone mound in the southern portion of the State (Summers County). This "exciting" excavation resulted in the recovery of about 50 small flint chips, 3 scrapers, and 5 projectile points (all different). No evidence of a burial was found.

Probably the most exciting "find" of the year was an engraved Adena tablet (sketched at left), the thirteenth to be recovered. The tablet was found during the 40's near Parkersburg, West Virginia, but was not seen by an archaeologist until May of this year when the amateur took his collection to the Ohio State Museum so that it could be examined by Ray Baby. The man did not realize that the tablet was of any significance, but has since donated it to the Museum. An article on the tablet is being planned for a future issue of the West Virginia Archeologist.

Bettye J. Broyles
Section of Archeology
West Virginia Geological Survey

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

A cooperative experimental study between the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Department of Physics, University of Arkansas, on the possibility of dating pottery sherds by alpha track analysis has begun.

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY:

(1) Determination of sodium, potassium, and chloride in Nelumbo Lutea by atomic absorption spectroscopy (F. Chester North, Arkansas State).

(2) Participation in an investigation to determine the feasibility of using Taxodium for dendrochronology in the central Mississippi valley (Lynne J. Bowers, Arkansas State).

(3) Knapping experimentations to test ideas on the manufacture and resharpening of Dalton points (Albert C. Goodyear, University of Arkansas).

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY:

A study of designs, motifs, and elements on Swift Creek Complicated Stamped ceramics is currently in progress, utilizing materials excavated from a number of sites in Northwest Florida. Emphasis of the project is upon recurrence of elements, motif, and full design units in specific spatial patterns as an aid to social group differentiation, but an attempt is also being made to isolate extra-areal relationships and origins of the designs. The project is directed by Dr. David S. Phelps, assisted by an artist, Miss Karen Keyser.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

The majority of the laboratory time has been occupied in cataloging specimens from sites throughout the state. Primary emphasis was directed toward collections from the Morton Shell Mound and by September of 1971 all of the specimens from that site had been catalogued.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AT NEW ORLEANS:

Work is underway on manual and computer techniques usable for quantitative analysis of midden detritus.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA:

An analysis of lithic, ceramic, faunal, and floral materials from Bayou Tortue, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, is under way, as well as the quantitative analysis of intersite variability at the Poverty Point Site, West Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

Work has been under way at Northwestern Louisiana State University on the lithic analysis of the Terral Lewis Site in Madison Parish, Louisiana. This site is a single component Poverty Point unit.

Analysis has begun of a Coles Creek Period village site on Bayou Bourbon, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Survey archaeologists Sam McGahey and John Connaway completed the report on the Boyd Site excavation, which will soon be published. This was a salvage excavation on a Marksville-Baytown and Tchula Period site under the Land Leveling Salvage program of the National Park Service.

Work began in June, 1971, on a report of excavations at the Teoc Creek Site, a Poverty Point Period site in Carroll County, Mississippi. The report is scheduled for completion sometime in the fall of 1971. At that time work will begin on site reports for other sites excavated by the Survey since 1967. This last group of reports will probably be published in one volume. A second Popular Report is planned, also for 1972, which will cover work done since 1969.

OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

State Archeologist Don G. Wyckoff spent February, March, and April compiling a synthesis of Caddoan-area prehistory as a general background for future Caddo land claims cases. The major focus of this study was to view the Caddoan area prehistory in terms of the recently proposed framework of cultural periods (I through V) and attempt to discern continuities of material culture, settlement pattern, and land usage by people potentially ancestral to the Caddoan speaking groups historically present in Louisiana, southern Arkansas, eastern Texas, and southeast Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA RIVER BASIN SURVEY:

A total of five reports were finished during 1971-- The Vandever-Haworth Site by Timothy G. Baugh; The Lightening Creek Site by Jane Baldwin; the Tyler-Rose Site by Thomas R. Cartledge; the Dickson-Haraway Site by Susan Sassé Burton and William L. Neal; and the Harvey Site by R. J. Burton. Research consisted of the preparation of these reports and the compilation of data on the sites excavated during the 1970 summer session in Hugo Reservoir in southeastern Oklahoma. Work is presently being done on the material from the 1970 season at Hugo as well as the 1971 excavations there. All research in the southeast has centered around the analysis of salvaged materials.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON:

Laboratory activities have included primarily the analysis of 15-Jo-14 and 46-Oh-16, both of which are still in progress.

NEW PERSONNEL

PATRICK J. MUNSON joined the faculty of the Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, this fall.

RICHARD A. YARNELL is presently in the Department of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina.

Archaeologists presently working on the Mississippi Archaeological Survey staff on a part-time basis are SHELIA LEWIS, SAM BROOKES, and J.D. CALDWELL.

JACK HUDSON is now Staff Archaeologist (unpaid) at Louisiana State University in New Orleans.

CHARLES L. ROHRBAUGH has replaced Robert J. Burton as the project archaeologist for the Oklahoma River Basin Survey.

ROY S. DICKENS, JR., has joined the faculty of Anthropology at Georgia State University, and currently is reorganizing the Laboratory of Archaeology. He hopes to have a GSU Field Program in operation by the summer of 1972.

E. THOMAS HEMMINGS has been appointed jointly to the Florida State Museum and as Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida in Gainesville. The new chairman of the Department of Anthropology is Dr. PAUL L. DOUGHTY.

MIKE PECOTTE serves as Laboratory Assistant at Arkansas State University.

WILLIAM A. SCHNEIDER, finishing his Ph. D. at Chapel Hill, has joined the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas. He has just returned from two years in Borneo where he was gathering data for his dissertation-- his field of interest is cultural anthropology.

Beginning in the fall of 1971, RONALD H. SPIELBAUER joined the faculty of Miami University as instructor of Archaeology and head of the Anthropology Laboratory and Museum for the Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

On July 1, 1971, JOHN T. DORWIN joined the faculty of Western Carolina University.

NEW FACILITIES

The Anthropological Research Center of MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY has established a new Laboratory for Anthropology in Clement Hall on the University campus. This facility compliments the long-established M.S.U. facility at the C. H. Nash Museum at Chucalissa. Dr. Drexel Peterson is in charge of the new laboratory. The organization and stocking of the laboratory is well along, and analysis of archaeological materials from West Tennessee and other areas can now be undertaken at two locations within Memphis State University.

A. R. Kelly is the Director and Lawrence Meier the Field Supervisor of the newly formed ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF COBB COUNTY, Cobb County Engineering Department, P.O. Box 649, Marietta, Georgia, 30060.

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA moved into new quarters during the past summer. They now have excellent archaeological facilities, including three spacious laboratory areas, storage areas, and a number of smaller rooms for special activities such as photography, ethnobotany, and ethnozoology analysis, etc. Application is being made to a foundation for financial support in outfitting the laboratory.

An archaeological laboratory is now in existence at WESTERN CAROLINA. Facilities are being modified and equipment purchased and installed. Max E. White and John T. Dorwin staff the laboratory.

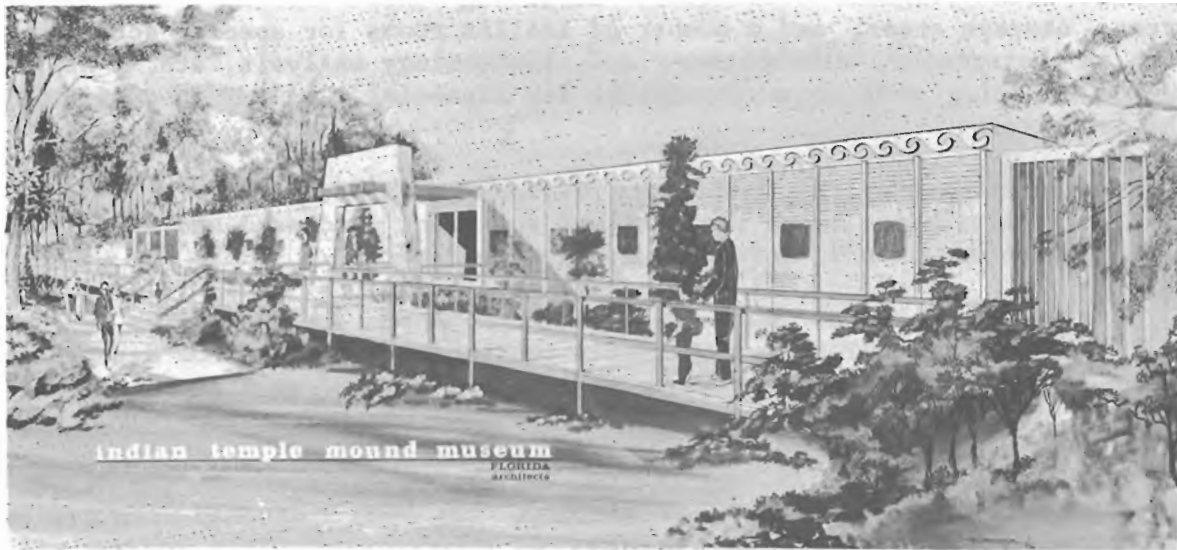
Archaeology has been given expanded space in the Burke Museum, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, and currently two laboratories are now devoted to Southeastern research projects and will continue to be so used in the foreseeable future.

The MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, a division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, has been presented with office and laboratory facilities by the City of Clarksdale. This office will serve as headquarters for the northern portion of the Yazoo Basin. Mr. Connaway will remain in charge there; Mr. McGahey will be stationed in Jackson and will work the southern portion beginning sometime in 1972.

The INDIAN TEMPLE MOUND MUSEUM is now housed in a new facility on the east flank of the Temple Mound in downtown Fort Walton Beach, Florida. The mound itself is unique as the only temple mound directly on the Gulf Coast, built by a sea-food economy in Mississippian times. The museum portrays the local aboriginal history of the past 10,000 years. The building of over 3,000 square feet is of split-face concrete block. Sand cast plaques of Indian effigy design are inset along the front wall and the running scroll design is along the fascia at the roof line. Outdoor demonstration and exhibit space is enclosed in a rough-sawed timber fenced patio. Approach from the street is through a large concrete arch set with oyster and mixed midden shell opening onto a raised boardwalk running along the base of the mound, allowing a walk among the trees yet protecting the slope of the mound. The same arch is at the building entrance. Inside, the vis-

itor enters the foyer and begins his tour of exhibits, which are in chronological arrangement beginning with the Ice Age geology of Florida and continuing through the culture periods to historic contact. Black interior and track lighting provide a focusing on exhibits only. Volunteer professional artists and many amateurs assembled exhibits with Dr. Hale Smith, Florida State University, as consultant. A stereo sound track plays authentic Indian music. Further improvements of the mound as a park are in a current Neighborhood Development Program with future planning including a replica temple and other portrayals. Under new hours of operation, the museum is open year round, six days a week and one evening each week. This is a City owned and operated community facility. The large museum collection of local artifacts can now be made accessible for research by university students.

Yulee W. Lazarus
Temple Mound Museum



New Indian Temple Mound Museum in Fort Walton Beach; Ricks, Kendrick, and Stokes Architects, Fort Walton Beach, Florida.

NEW RESEARCH

JAMES A. TUCK, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, made a museum study of Archaic material throughout the Southeast during the spring of 1971.

JERALD T. MILANICH, under a National Endowment for the Humanities post-doctoral fellowship awarded through the Smithsonian Institution, is carrying out research into the "Piedmont Woodland Cultures of the Southeastern Piedmont, 1000 B.C. to 200 B.C.". The goals of this research are to define specific Woodland phases (as Kellog and Mossy Oak) and to study the adaptations of the Woodland hunters and gatherers to the piedmont.

NEW RESEARCH BY GRADUATE OR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY:

"The Brand Site: The Dalton Tool Kit with an Intrasite Analysis". A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts (1971 University of Arkansas) by Albert Cobb Goodyear, III.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY:

Mr. Randolph J. Widmer is conducting an archaeological survey of the Tar River, North Carolina, for his Master's Thesis project.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AT NEW ORLEANS:

The following projects have been undertaken by undergraduate students at Louisiana State University:

- John Watkins-- Quantitative analysis of midden components in southeast Louisiana.
- John Watkins and Dave Davis-- Aboriginal site survey in southeast Louisiana.
- John Watkins and Lana Killebrew-- Historical research on Madam John's Legacy.
- Mary Muhleisen-- Analysis of historic site artifacts from Madam John's Legacy.
- Sherridan Tankersley-- Analysis of historic site artifacts from the New Orleans Cultural Center.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY:

During the 1971 summer field season Miami University conducted an archaeological workshop under the direction of Edward Kurjack. Under the supervision of Juan Ortiz and Gus Pantel, one crew carried out a partial excavation of the Pauline Site near Oxford, Ohio. Larry Baker and David Bush supervised a second crew which conducted a survey of the Four-Mile Creek area and also began a preliminary investigation of the Butterfield and Enyart Mound sites, both of which are also in the Oxford area.

MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Mr. Sam Brookes, a graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Mississippi, conducted a brief salvage excavation on a Late Woodland site in Coahoma County, Mississippi, in April, 1971. The site was being destroyed by highway construction and the Mississippi Archaeological Survey contracted with Mr. Brookes to investigate. A site report is in progress. Mr. Brookes also spent the summer months surveying and testing several reported Archaic sites in northwest Mississippi under a program co-sponsored by the Survey and several interested amateurs of the area. The amateur group is headed by Mr. Raynow Starr of Sledge, Mississippi. A report on this work has been completed and will be published at a later date with other Survey reports.

NORTHWESTERN LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

- Donald Hunter-- Analysis of Sites in the Catahoula Phase of the Poverty Point Period.
- Everette Baker-- Excavations in an 18th Century House at Presidio Los Adaes.
- Margaret Middleton-- Tombstones: A Shift in Modes from French to Anglo-Saxon in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

With funds provided by the Oklahoma Historical Society, University of Oklahoma graduate students have been doing field and laboratory research at two 19th century military posts built to protect the resettled Choctaw and Chickasaw in southeast Oklahoma. Ken Lewis directed excavations during May and June of 1971 on the remains of a stone barracks at Ft. Towson in Choctaw County (built in 1824). His analysis and report on findings is now complete and will be prepared for publication. Between May and September of 1971, Towana Spivey directed excavations at several structure locations (infantry barracks, hospital, adjutant's office, and a retainer wall) at Ft. Washita (1942) in Bryan County. David Lopez is now analyzing the Ft. Washita material and is preparing a report for eventual publication.

OKLAHOMA RIVER BASIN SURVEY:

Research for a Master's thesis is presently being done on the Moore Site. This site was a WPA project in the late 1930's and was revisited in 1969 by the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey. The Moore Site was integral in the formulation by K. G. Orr of the Fort Coffee Focus of Fulton Aspect-- aspect most likely immediately postdating the Spiro Mound Sequence. This work is being conducted by Charles L. Rohrbaugh.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA:

Theses and Dissertations--

Purdy, Barbara Ann

1971 Investigations concerning the Thermal Alteration of Silica Minerals: An Archaeological Approach. Ph.D. Dissertation, March.

Milanich, Jerald T.

1971 The Deptford Phase: An Archaeological Reconstruction. Ph. D. Dissertation, August.

Smith, Samuel D.

1971 A Reinterpretation of the Cades Pond Archaeological Period. M.A. Thesis, June.

Research by Graduate and Undergraduate students--

Stephen Cumbaa-- Analysis of Faunal and Floral Remains from the Melton Site A-169.

Kathleen Deagan-- Analysis of materials from the excavation of a small sand mound in Ocala National Forest.

Carl McMurray and Kathleen Deagan-- Analysis of excavated materials from salvage operations at various 19th century sites on Amelia Island.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA:

Kent Schneider continues research on plant abstraction with Richard Yarnell at North Carolina doing the seed identification.

Margaret Clayton continues research on pre-projectile cultures in Georgia.

Marilyn Pennington has worked with innovative education at Pebblebrook School with high school students doing archaeology on the school grounds.

Don Crusoe continues research on fiber-tempered pottery.

Chester DePrater is conducting a summer survey on an early Archaic Site in Clayton County, Georgia.

Maynard B. Cliff-- Senior Honors thesis currently being written-- ethnohistorical research on aboriginal southeastern plant utilization.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA:

At the University of Southwestern Louisiana, archaeology students are participating in an archaeological survey of south-central Louisiana. To date, about 40 sites have been located and excavations have been conducted at one, Bayou Tortue. Work is continuing at this site in advance of the construction of jet-accomodating runways.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON:

Undergraduate projects have included: Jerry V. Jermann's computer study of the distribution of ceramic modes in the Appalachian highlands submitted as a senior thesis; Harold Kennedy's functional analysis of surface material from the Malden Plain, Missouri, submitted as a senior thesis; Bonnie Shapiro's stylistic study of Malden Plain, Missouri, ceramics, submitted as a senior thesis.

Graduate student research includes Mrs. Janet Rafferty's analysis of the Be-8, Be-22, and Be 23 complex in Boone County, Kentucky, and a general inquiry into early Fort Ancient; and Mr. John W. Fuller's survey work in northern West Virginia and its subsequent analysis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

"An Appraisal of the Archeological Resources, Cobb and Fulton counties, Georgia, and Other Related Areas of the Chattahoochee River Valley", by Meier, Dittmar, and Williams. In Environmental Impact Statement, Cobb County Sewerage Improvement Project. Federal Environmental Protection Agency, Region IV, Atlanta, Georgia. Copies can be obtained from Archaeological Survey of Cobb County, Pebblebrook High School, Mableton, Georgia, 30059. Free.

Two UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LABORATORY OF ARCHAEOLOGY REPORTS have been issued in 1971 and may be obtained from the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. (Price was not quoted). One is David Hally's report on Pott's Tract Excavations, Carter's Dam, and the other is on the Trotter Shoals Survey, Savannah River.

The OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY has initiated a second publication series, OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS, which will appear irregularly and will deal with a variety of topics relating to a better understanding of man's past in Oklahoma and adjacent states. To date, two numbers have appeared, and may be ordered from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, 1335 South Asp, Norman, Oklahoma, 73069. The OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS are:

- No. 1-- Proceedings of the Seventh Caddo Conference, edited by H. A. Davis, D. G. Wyckoff, and M. A. Holmes. 184 pages. \$3.50 per copy postpaid.
- No. 2-- Proceedings of the Eighth Caddo Conference, edited by H. A. Davis, D. G. Wyckoff, and M. A. Holmes. 57 pages. \$2.00 per copy postpaid.

Copies of the following reports may be ordered from the OKLAHOMA RIVER BASIN SURVEY, University of Oklahoma Research Institute, 1808 Newton Drive, Norman, Oklahoma, 73069. Please make checks payable to the Oklahoma River Basin Survey.

- Number 17-- The Vandever-Haworth Site, Wg-16, Wagoner County, Oklahoma, by Timothy G. Baugh. Price-- \$2.50.
- Number 18-- The Lightening Creek Site, Nw-8, Nowata County, Oklahoma, by Jane Baldwin. Price-- \$2.00.

- Number 19-- The Tyler-Rose Site and Late Prehistory in East-Central Oklahoma, Hs-24, by Thomas R. Cartledge. Price-- \$2.50.
- Number 20-- The Dickson-Haraway Site, Sq-40, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, by Susan Sassé Burton and William L. Neal. Price-- \$2.00.
- Number 21-- The Archaeological View from the Harvey Site, Sq-18, by Robert J. Burton. Price-- \$3.00.

Cook, Fred C. The Lewis Creek Site, the Townsend Mound Site (Georgia Coastal area); bound soft back xerox copies. \$5.00 and \$3.00, respectively. Order from Fred C. Cook,

Haag, William G.

- 1971 Louisiana in North American Prehistory, Mélanges, Number 1, Museum of Geoscience, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Price-- 50¢ each, quantity discounts available.

Morse, Dan F.

- 1970 Preliminary Notes on a Recent Mastodon and Tapir Find in Northeastern Arkansas. Arkansas Archeologist, Vol. 11, Nos. 3-4, pp. 45-49.
- 1971 Two Recent Microblade Core Discoveries in Mississippi County, Arkansas. Arkansas Archeologist, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 1-8.
- 1971 The Hawkins Cache: A Significant Dalton Find in Northeast Arkansas. Arkansas Archeologist, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 9-20.

All of the above publications by Morse may be obtained from the Arkansas Archeological Society, Central Office, University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas. Price-- \$2.00 each.

Webb, Clarence H., Joel L. Shiner, and E. Wayne Roberts

- 1971 The John Pearce Site (16CD56): A San Patrice Site in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society, Vol. 42. Southern Methodist University, Box 165, Dallas, Texas 75222.

Webb, Clarence H.

- 1971 Archaic and Poverty Point Zoomorphic Locust Beads. American Antiquity, Vol. 36, No. 1. Reprints from author, 1560 Line Avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana, 71101.

Dorwin, John T.

- 1971 The Bowen Site: An Archaeological Investigation of Culture Process in the Late Prehistory of Central Indiana. Indiana Historical Society Prehistory Research Series, Vol. 4, No. 4.

Hally, David J.

- 1971 "The Archaeology of European-Indian Contact in the Southeast" in Hudson (ed.) Red, White and Black: Symposium on Indians in the Old South. Southern Anthropological Society Proceedings, 5. Order from University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia, 30601. Price-- \$3.00.

Connaway, John, and Sam McGahey. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND SALVAGE IN THE YAZOO-MISSISSIPPI DELTA AND IN HINDS COUNTY, 1968-1969. Available from the Department of Archives and History, Box 571, Jackson, Mississippi, 39205. 17 pages, 3 figures, 15 plates. Price-- \$1.00

Schock, Jack M., and Mary L. Bowman. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TESTING OF PROPOSED RELIGNMENT OF HIGHWAY 90, WAYNE COUNTY, KENTUCKY. Will exchange for other archaeological reports. Write: Jack M. Schock, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 42101.

Perino, Gregory, editor. GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS, Special Bulletin No. 4, April, 1971. Order from the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Ben Gard, Secretary-Treasurer, P.O. Box 454, Alva, Oklahoma, 73717. Price-- \$4.00.

Perino, Gregory (3 site reports), Charles M. Slaymaker III and Charles M. Slaymaker, Jr. (one report), with appendices by Paul W. Parmalee, Hugh Cutler, Leonard Blake, and Charles F. Merbs. MISSISSIPPIAN SITE ARCHAEOLOGY IN ILLINOIS, Illinois Archaeological Survey Bulletin No. 8. Order from the Illinois Archaeological Survey, 109 Davenport Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, 61801. Price-- \$4.25.

Milanich, Jerald T. The Alachua Tradition of Northcentral Florida. CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM, ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY, 17, 1971. Available from the Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida, 32601. Price-- \$1.50.

Individual papers published in the FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGIST in past years which pertain to the archaeology of the Fort Walton Beach area have been reprinted by the Museum and are available through the Museum sales department.

Gibson, Jon L. The Hopewellian Phenomenon in the Lower Mississippi Valley. LOUISIANA STUDIES, Vol. IX, No. 3 (Fall, 1970), pp. 176-192. Natchitoches. Order from Louisiana Studies Institute, Northwestern State University of Louisiana. Price for whole volume-- \$1.50.

Gibson, Jon L. (Review of) A Comparison of Formative Cultures in the Americas, Diffusion or the Psychic Unity of Man, by James A. Ford. In Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society, Vol. 42, pp. 377-381. Dallas. Order entire volume from SMU, Box 165, Dallas, Texas. Price for whole volume-- \$7.50. Gibson has a few reprints of his review.

Broyles, Bettye J. Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia. Report of Archeological Investigations, Number 3, 1971. Order from the West Virginia Geological Survey, Box 879, Morgantown, West Virginia. Price-- \$2.50.

Guilday, John E. Biological and Archeological Analysis of Bones from a 17th Century Indian Village (46 Pu 31), Putnam County, West Virginia. REPORT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, Number 4, 1971. Order same as above. Price-- \$

TREASURER'S REPORT

1967-1971

	DEPOSITS	CHECKS	TOTALS
Balance on hand May 9, 1967			775.02
Transactions: 1967	425.80		1,200.82
		581.17	619.65
1968	975.25		1,594.90
		945.53	649.37
1969	693.50		1,342.87
		222.09	1,120.78
1970	604.00		1,724.78
		272.90	1,451.88
1971	1,750.03		3,201.91
		2,057.79	1,144.12
Outstanding checks:		102.50	1,041.62
		1,032.61	9.01
BALANCE AS OF OCTOBER 18, 1971			9.01

UNPAID BILLS 988.41

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION--	PAID MEMBERS ...	YEAR	TOTAL	UNPAID
		1967	108	
		1968	183	
		1969	171	42
		1970	177	44
		1971	193	62

There are also 45 institutional members (17 of which have not paid dues in several years). In 1971 we gained 33 new members. If all those owing dues for 1969-1970-1971 would pay them, it would add \$390.00 to the treasury. These members have been receiving all the publications since they first became members even though no dues have been received. Also, a few members have not sent in their payments for Newsletters or Bulletins (reprints) that were mailed at their request. There is also a check for \$150.00 due the Conference for 100 extra copies of a Bulletin. The only good thing about all this is that I am not being pressed to pay the bill since we did the work (xeroxing) on the Geological Surveys machine.

TOTAL DUES RECEIVED FOR 1967-1971..... \$2,319.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF BACK ISSUES, REPRINTS,
EXCESS OF REGISTRATION FEES AT MEETINGS, ETC. 2,129.58

TOTAL DEPOSITS FOR 1967-1971\$ 4,448.58

DISBURSEMENTS:

Postmaster	432.35
Typing and multilithing of Bulletins 4-8	1,025.15
Paper for Bulletins 4 through 8	226.63
Installing of plastic binders in Bull. 7	40.00
Metal masters and negatives for Bulletins and Newsletters 1967-1971	432.35
Cover stock for Bulletins 10-15	93.29
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch stapler	14.17
Tapes for 1970 meeting	10.77
Odd-and-ends (staples, masters, correction tape, typewriter ribbons, etc.)	39.00
University of Tennessee for 1968 Banquet	263.12
Reprinting of Bulletins 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	729.90
Reprinting of Newsletters (Vol. 1-9)	315.29
Index	96.18
Newsletters: Vol. 10, No. 2	310.88
Vol. 14	160.40
Vol. 15, No. 1	67.68
Bulletins: No. 9	268.92
No. 11	344.64
No. 13	523.66
No. 14	717.32
Misc. xeroxing (announcements, etc.)	10.69
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,203.00

DEPOSITS
BALANCE MAY 9, 1967

4,448.58
775.02

\$ 5,223.60
- 979.40

BALANCE OCTOBER 18, 1971

CURRENT RESEARCH

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following two reports were received after the Newsletter had been typed and most of it xeroxed, therefore they are not included in the TABLE OF CONTENTS.)

ALABAMA:

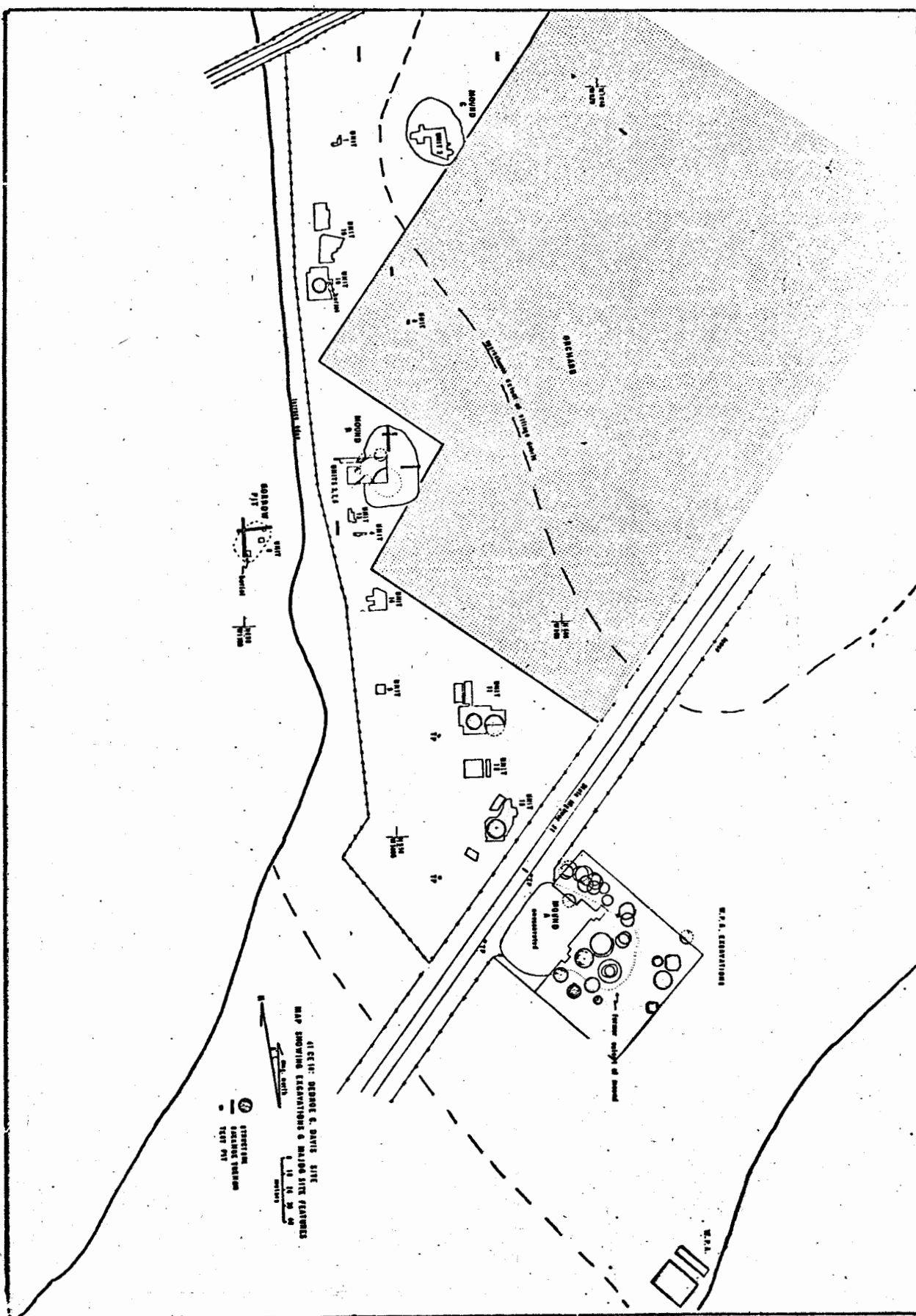
During the past year the University of Alabama through Mound State Monument has maintained its program of archaeological salvage at the site of the French Fort Conde in Mobile, Alabama. In the latter portion of May, 1971, two cannons related to the fort were uncovered during the excavation of the Interstate-65 Tunnel Portal. This led to the establishment of full time surveillance of the construction activities by the University. Consequently, another cannon was found in June, 1971, and a portion of the fort's original wharf was uncovered. The University of Alabama plans to continue this program until December, 1971, at which time construction is slated to be completed in this area. David L. DeJarnette was project director and Jerry Nielsen was field supervisor.

Salvage excavations were conducted this past summer in the area of the proposed Gainesville Lock, Dam, and Canal on the Tombigbee River. The proposed reservoir will be the first in a series of reservoirs to form the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Excavations were conducted at five sites, four of which had been previously located. The fifth was found during this field season. Preliminary examination of the ceramics recovered reveal three temper types to be present in the area. The earliest is presumed to be the fiber-tempered, followed in assumed order by sand-tempered, clay-grit-tempered, and shell-tempered sherds. Relationships to established ceramic types are seen to the north, south, west, and possibly east in that order, chronologically. David L. DeJarnette was project supervisor and Jerry Nielsen was field supervisor.

David L. DeJarnette conducted a course in field archaeology at Mound State Monument this past summer. The course was taught during the first summer session of the University of Alabama. Excavations consisted of continued work on Mound M, as well as salvage excavations along a recently graded roadway located near Mound M. In the roadway, several burials and house plans were uncovered. This course will be taught this fall and winter on a continuing basis. Excavations will concentrate on Mound M.

Laboratory Activities--

The final report on the 1969 Field Season at the Archaeological Zone of X-Kukican, Yucatan, Mexico, has been completed by Jerry Nielsen and Craig Sheldon at Mound State Monument. This work was conducted by the University of Alabama in agreement with the Instituto Nacional de Anthropologia e Historia, and financed by the International Progress Division of the University of Alabama. David L. DeJarnette and Dr. Alfredo Barrera Vasquez, Instituto Yucateco de Anthropologia e Historia, were project directors and Edward B. Kurjack was field supervisor.



New Research by Graduate Students--

Craig T. Sheldon, Jr., of the University of Oregon and formerly an undergraduate student at the University of Alabama, has recently completed his study of the artifacts stored at Mound State Monument relating to the "Burial Urn" complex of Alabama. Mr. Sheldon will use this information for his Ph. D. dissertation.

David L. DeJarnette
University of Alabama
Mound State Monument

TEXAS:

University of Texas at Austin

(1) Texas Archeological Salvage Project--

Lawrence Aten conducted field work for a combined period of about two months in the Brazos River delta, on Galveston Island, and in the Trinity River delta in conjunction with his upper Texas coast cultural ecology project and a National Park Service contract for salvage in the Wallisville Reservoir (Trinity River delta). Problems of culture chronology are now more or less under control for the upper coast and so field work this year has been focused upon sampling for data on subsistence in sites of varying ages situated in varying seasonal locations as predicted by reconstruction of annual rounds.

Lawrence E. Aten, Archeologist
Texas Archeological Salvage Project

(2) Texas Archeological Research Laboratory--

The third, and for the current project final, season of field investigations at the George C. Davis Site in east-central Texas were carried out from early June to mid-December, 1970, under the supervision of Dee Ann Story. Funded by the National Science Foundation (Grant GS-3200) and the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, these excavations consisted of extensive work in the village and in the burial mound (Mound C), and limited explorations in a trash-filled borrow pit and one of the two platform mounds at the site (Mound B). Combined with previous work at the site (University of Texas-WPA in 1939-41 and Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in summers of 1968 and 1969-- see site map on page 50) they reveal Davis to be a large, formally laid out Caddoan Mississippian ceremonial-village complex occupied continuously from about A.D. 700 to 1250.

Recently added to the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory is an antiquities preservation laboratory which is currently processing materials recovered from a Spanish treasure fleet sunk off the Texas Gulf Coast in the mid-16th century. This facility is one of the few such conservation laboratories in the western United States.

Dee Ann Story
Executive Director
Texas Archeological Research Laboratory

Texas State Historical Committee:

(1) Office of the State Archeologist--

The office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Survey Commission, currently has several projects under way in the East Texas area. These, in summary form, are as follows:

(a) SUNKEN CIVIL WAR BLOCKADE STEAMER. In cooperation with Dr. Wendell E. Pierce, a Houston dentist and scuba diver, a project is being carried out investigating the remains of a paddle wheel steamer "Acadia", a blockade runner which grounded in a fog in 1865 while attempting to put into Velasco. The following day the "Acadia" was shelled by the U.S. Steamer "Virginia". Most of the supplies, cargo, and usable equipment were subsequently divested from the "Acadia" by Confederate military personnel. However, a considerable number of artifacts have recently been recovered, for the most part ship's hardware and fittings. Also present were three Spanish olive jars, perhaps acquired in the Vera Cruz or Havana stops made just prior to the "Acadia's" arrival in the waters near Velasco. Artifacts recovered are being housed presently at the Houston Museum of Natural Science. Diving operations and investigation are scheduled for completion by November, to be followed by a final report now scheduled for publication during the first half of 1972.

(b) MISSION NUESTRA SENORA DE LOST DOLORES DE LOS AIS. Archeological investigations will be undertaken shortly at a site recently purchased by the San Augustine, Texas, Historical Society and Foundation. Several artifacts which date from the known period of the second occupation of the Mission Dolores (1921-1773) have been recovered from the surface, but establishment of the exact nature of this particular site is as yet far from conclusive. First, testing will be carried out on the site, and possibly in nearby areas, in an effort to determine the exact location of the second Mission compound. If successful, this will be followed by excavation and study of this important early Texas Spanish Mission site which served as the headquarters for the three Zacatecan missions in East Texas under Fray Antonio Margil de Jesus of the Franciscan college Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe de Zacatecas.

(b) KIRBEE KILN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TEXAS. Working with the property owners, a site on which is situated a kiln, which produced mainly stoneware jugs and jars with an alkaline glaze in the mid-19th century, will be tested and excavated. Oval depressions with clusters of thermally altered pots believed to have been made at the site are still in existence and are owned by various individuals from the area. Photographing, cleaning, and mapping of the site are under way, and testing and excavation are scheduled for early in 1972.

Readers are invited to comment and contribute information on the above items. For example, one current need is a reference on published reports of other information on the excavation of any kiln in the East Texas area or as nearby as possible.

James M. Malone
Assistant State Archeologist

(2) Program for Survey of Reservoir Areas--

(a) Archaeological surveys are now under way in the areas of the proposed Millican and Navasota Reservoirs. Located on the Navasoto River (Brazos River Basin), these reservoirs, when completed, will inundate portions of Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Leon, Limestone, Madison, and Robertson counties, Texas.

(b) A report on "Archeological Reconnaissance at Proposed Mineola Reservoir" by James M. Malone is complete in draft, and publication is anticipated by early 1972. This survey located and recorded more than 90 sites in the area of Rains, Van Zandt, and Wood counties, Texas.

(c) A report, "Historical Archeology of the Neches Saline, Smith County, Texas," by S. Alan Skinner, was published by this office in August, 1971. The report is concerned with commercial salt manufacturing in the Neches Saline, 1820-1870.

The above survey reports (Millican and Navasota) will be issued separately, and should be in print by September, 1972.

Alton K. Briggs
Survey Archeologist
Texas State Historical Survey
Committee

Texas State Highway Department:

THE CONFEDERATE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI POWDER MILL AT MARSHAL, TEXAS--

Working under provisions of Texas Senate Bill #58, the Antiquities Code of Texas, the Texas Highway Department undertook the preliminary excavations at the Civil War Powder Mill Site. The purpose of the test excavations were to locate building foundations associated with the mill works and to determine which of several proposed rights-of-way routes for Loop 390 and Marshall would be least destructive to the site.

The crew was headed by Frank A. Weir, Highway Salvage Archeologist with the Texas Highway Department. The crew was composed of summer employees from various Texas universities.

Frank A. Weir
Texas Highway Department

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

PUBLICATION PRICE LIST

1971

NEWSLETTERS

Vol. 2, No. 1 (1939)	.60	No. 1--	Proceedings of the 19th	
Vol. 2, No. 3 (1940)	.35	No.	Conference (1964)	1.50
Vol. 2, No. 4 (1941)	.70	No. 2--	Proceedings of the 20th	
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Vol. 14 (1970)	1.00		Petroglyphs from Kentucky	
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Vol. 15, No. 2 (1971)	1.50	No. 11--	Proceedings of the 26th	
			Conference (1969)	2.00
		No. 12--	The Poverty Point Culture	
			(1970)	3.50
		No. 13--	Proceedings of the 27th	
			Conference (1970)	3.50
		No. 14--	Slone Site, Kentucky (1971)	3.00

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:

No. 1--	Includes pottery type descriptions from Newsletters Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; Vol. 2, No. 2. These issues will <u>not</u> be reprinted separately.	1.50
No. 2--	INDEX to Newsletters Volume 1 through Volume 10	2.00
No. 3--	Includes all other articles from Vol. 1, Nos. 2, 3, and 5 that were not included in Special Publication Number 1. Nos. 1, 4, and 6 contained only pottery type descriptions.	.35

COMPLETE SET OF NEWSLETTERS	\$ 21.00
COMPLETE SET OF BULLETINS	\$ 30.00
COMPLETE SET OF BULLETINS, NEWSLETTERS, AND 3 SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS	\$ 54.85