Editor's Note

This is the first SEAC Newsletter to be issued in several years. Although there are several excellent state journals and newsletters in the Southeast, the editor of this newsletter felt that the region could no longer maintain an effective and viable communication network throughout the pan-Southeast without better communications. As more and more information is being recovered and quietly disseminated, it is imperative that a regional newsletter should handle and facilitate the flow of information.

Particularly this is apparent in the areas of federal and state archaeological programs. This newsletter was originally begun in an effort to keep the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference abreast of the rapid growth of information that came about as a result of the massive federal projects of the 1930s. Today the Southeast needs a regional newsletter more than ever if we are to cope with the immediate problems of contract archaeology in more than informal or localized channels. It is ultimately up to the members of the SEAC to contribute information, if we are to take advantage of the opportunities that lay ahead in the field of archaeology.

This issue of the Newsletter is devoted to the federally funded projects that have been performed in the Southeast during the past three years. Letters have been sent to the Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, and other federal sources of archaeological funding. State agencies and Offices of the State Archaeologists were also requested to send information. However, because of the short notice, many were not able to contribute to this issue.

David H. Dye
Department of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, MO 63130

News of the 33rd Annual Meeting and Preliminary Program begins on page 2
Southeastern Archaeological Conference
1976
Dunnegan Remada Inn
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Propon Chairperson: John A. Walkhall
Local Arrangements: Casey B. Oakley
Preliminary Program
Thursday, November 4
Morning
Symposium: The Late Prehistory in the Southeastern United States
Chairperson: C. S. Currey (U. of Ala.), Documenta: R. Williams (Huntsville), W. Hag (L. S. U.)
Session A
8:00 R. M. Anderson, J. D. Gunn, J. Donnell (U. of Florida) and R. Southaner (Alabama): Experiments at Moundville
9:00 C. L. Helmbold (U. of Ala.): Recent Research Find in the Mississippian Period in the Middle Mississippi Valley.
1:00 A. E. Bogen (U. of Texas): Petroglyphs: Varieties of Surface Ornamentation.
New Publications
Listed below are those of the publications that have been issued in the past two years.
10:00 Break
10:20 J. Chapman (U. of Tenn.): Some Thoughts on Early Archaic Settlement and Subsistence Behavior in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley.
11:00 P. F. Dungan (U. of Tenn.): Morrow Mount in the Middle South.
11:20 C. E. Smith (U. of Ala.): Specialization on the Plant Com- ponent of the Pian-Apian Dinet.
11:40 J. P. Brink (Howard): A Prehistoric Early Man Mound in the Lower Mississippi Valley.
Volunteer Pgamers: Large-Site Analysis and Interpretation, Chairperson: B. G. Kell (National Park Service).
1:00 T. X. Black (U. of Idaho): Biological and Social Analysis of a Mississippian Cemetery: The Tom Site.
8:15 B. M. Brooks (Mass. Historical Comm.): A Woodland-Missis- sippian Contact Site in Southwest Alabama.
8:30 B. M. Pfeifer (Tenn.): The Yearwood Site: A Specialized Woodland Woodchopper Occupation in the Etowah.
4:45 B. Clay (U. of Kentucky): The Agarvile Mound and the Central Kentucky Bluegrass Project at the University.
5:00 S. E. Young (U. of Alabama): A Prehistoric Report on the Norton City Mound.
5:15 A. Margolies (U. of Texas): An Investigation of the Mortuary Reformation at the site.
10:10 Break
10:45 H. B. Ernst (U. of Ala.): Archeology at 1A44: A Late Woodland Ferris Phase Site.
11:00 Stephen Poier, E. Lyon (Louisiana State): Southeastern Archaeology in the 1970's.
1:15 Discussion
Afternoon
Symposium: The Late Prehistory in the Southeastern United States
1:00 S. M. Gagliano (Coastal Environment, Inc.): Early Man in the Gulf Gulf Area.
1:20 C. F. Currie (U. of Ala.): Mississippian and Late Paleoindian Excavations in the Southeast.
1:40 M. Frager (U. of Fla.): The Faunal and Climatic Changes from Late Pleistocene to Middle Pliocene in Florida and the Southeast.
2:00 C. McDougal (U. of Fla.): Man in the Pliocene of Florida.
3:00 Discussion
Volunteer Pgamers: Environmental and Subsistant Recon- struction
Chairperson: B. Smith (U. of Gt.
3:20 J. E. Gebal (U. of Tenn.): The Del Wilcox Research Project: New Data on Late and Early Woodland Subsistence and Settling in Lower Middle Tennessee.
4:45 A. Pickering (U. of Fla.): A Comparison of Bone Consumption Among the Aborigines of Florida.
5:00 T. A. Robker (U. of Fla.): Orinio Indians and Indians in the North Central Florida.
5:30 Discussion
Symposium: Quaity Site Research
Chairperson: R. S. Dickens (Georgia State).
1:00 R. E. Dickens and L. F. Carne (Ga. State): Excavation Methodology,
1:15 T. S. Ferry (U. of Ill.): Lithics: Experiments in Differentiation, Debris, Workshops, Culture and Classes.
1:30 A. A. Funk (U. of Ala.): A Mock Aboriginal Court Procurement in the Southeast.
11:30 Discussion

Afternoon
Symposium: The Rainfall Potential of Southern Middens.
1:30 E. S. Mathews (U. of So. Carolina): Chemical Weathering for Midden Excavation.
1:45 R. E. Shepherd (U. of New Orleans): Methodological Results of Middens and Other Cultural Analysis in Two Coastal Middens.
2:00 J. P. E. Davis (National Park Service): Estimating Seasonality Using the Weather Creek Wash Carina Project.
2:15 M. J. Bryant (So. Carolina): The Use of Interlocking Shell in Southern Middens.
2:30 M. H. Rainwater (U. of Missouri) and P. J. Retson (Washington (U.): The Use of Molluscan Shell in Southern Middens.
3:00 S. E. Atwood (National Park Service): Observations on the Use of Rabbit shell as a C.14 Dating Medium and on the Implications of its Use for the Settlement Distribution.
4:00 Discussion

Symposium: Approaches to Archeological Research (under contract).
1:00 E. S. Mathews (U. of So. Carolina): Understanding Men's Changing Role in the Natural Environment of the Great Basin.
1:15 S. Wood (U. of So. Fls.): Patterns Reinterpretation in Historical Archaeology.
2:00 J. J. Coggins (Arch. Survey): A Model of Prehistoric Deer Hunting.
2:30 B. R. Smith (Arch. Survey): Inter-Roof Household Relationship.
3:00 Discussion

Symposium: Present-Day Developments in the Lower Mississippi Valley.
Chairperson: D. W. Schacter (Mss).
9:00 H. C. Ayars (Eckankar Park) The Occupation of Ridge Sites in the Blue Ridge Mountains by Terminal Archaic Villages.
9:30 Discussion

Symposium: Prehistory in the Florida Panhandle.
Chairperson: E. S. Mathews (U. of So. Carolina).
4:00 J. J. Coggins (Arch. Survey): The Oldest Known Near Coastal Ceramic in the Southern Period.
4:30 J. J. Coggins (Arch. Survey): Near Coastal Ceramic Sequence at the Breath Street, Marion Site.
5:00 J. J. Coggins (Arch. Survey): Ceramic Chronology in the American Southwest.
5:15 Discussion

Saturday, November 6

Symposium: Archaeology in the Eastern States.
Chairperson: R. A. Knepper and C. B. Galvin (U. of Ala.)
10:00 Discussion

Afternoon
Symposium: Archaeology in the Eastern States.
Chairperson: R. A. Knepper and C. B. Galvin (U. of Ala.)
10:00 Discussion
National Park Service — Southeast Archeological Center Fieldwork

Southeast Archeological Center investigations in late 1973 and in 1974 centered on archeological work at sites associated with the American Civil War. At Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, Dicht Hsu and John Ehrenhard completed an excavation program that attempted to locate and identify substantive remains of Fort Moultrie I and to salvage historic data in advance of visitor facilities construction. John Walker initiated a cultural resource inventory of the newly established Cowpen National Battlefield, South Carolina.

During this same period several contracts were awarded for investigations in "biomimetic" areas. The University of South Carolina (Stephenson) investigated the Houser House site, an early 19th century house at King's Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina; under a second contract an attempt was made to locate the unmarked graves of Union casualties. The University of North Carolina (Cook) conducted excavations at Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, locating structural remains related to the Revolutionary War Period community. The State of North Carolina Department of Archives and History (Gluckman) initiated investigations at Moore Creek National Military Park, North Carolina; their test excavations failed to locate any substantive data relating to the Revolutionary War fortifications. Other contracts included two with Florida State University, one for cultural resource inventory at Perdido Key, Florida (H. Smith) and one for ethnohistorical investigations related to Hidatsa Beach National Military Park, Alabama (Parade). The University of Tennessee (Faulkner and McCullough) surveyed the proposed right-of-way of the Fourballs Parkway, Tennessee.

By 1976 SEAC had completed biennial related investigations and had begun to concentrate on the primary task of inventorying cultural resources in a great diversity of areas. John Ehrenhard directed as assessment of Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia, discovering nine prehistoric activity areas and redefining others. John Walker conducted a reconnaissance of the proposed alternative for the relocation of the major highway that crosses Chippewa Gap National Historical Park, Kentucky and Tennessee; he also directed limited excavations at the Advanced Redoubt, Gulf Islands, Florida; in an effort to salvage data on the original construction of the structure's drawbridge. Wayne Prokopetz completed a right-of-way survey of the unconstrained sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, recording a total of 48 sites; he also directed test excavations at site 8 B 8, Navas' Live Oaks, Gulf Islands, Florida to determine the nature and extent of this very large occupation area. George Fischer supervised an underwater reconnaissance of Biscayne National Seashore, Florida, to record the locations of shipwreck remains.

Contract investigations during 1975 also reflected a variety of research goals. Contracts with Florida State University (Deegan) provided for testing at Fort Missanas National Monument, Florida to locate traces of early Spanish Period constructions, and at Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia, to provide an overview of previous investigations at this 18th century site. The University of Tennessee (Faulkner) surveyed limited portions of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, discovering numerous prehistoric sites. The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (J. Brown) provided a resource assessment of Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, Georgia and Tennessee. In cooperation with the University of Georgia, John Walker conducted a resource assessment of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Georgia, recording prehistoric and historic sites and land modifications made at the time of the Civil War battle. The University of Florida (Faulkner) excavated the Thomas Hill site at Fort Frederica National Monument.

During January and February 1976, John Ehrenhard supervised the cultural resource inventory of the newly established Carvers National Seashore, Florida, discovering 25 previously unrecorded prehistoric sites. At the same time John Walker conducted test excavations at Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, North Carolina, to recover construction history data related to two structures and to assess any resources located in areas proposed for development of new facilities. During February and March a crew under George Fischer conducted an inventory of Virgin Island National Park, St. John Island, and Buck Island Reef National Monument, near St. Croix Island. New sites were recorded for St. John but three land sites and one underwater site were recorded for Buck Island and its reef. John Ehrenhard conducted a survey along portions of the Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina and Virginia and provided assistance at Malby Mill, a 19th century structure along the Parkway in North Carolina. In May, Ehrenhard surveyed the proposed southernmost section of the Neuse River Trace Parkway, in the St. Catherine Creek area near Natchez, Mississippi, recording five new prehistoric sites. elit Murphy and crew performed a reconnaissance of proposed alternative for an extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway, North Carolina, in the vicinity of the Great Smoky Mountains, discovering previously unrecorded prehistoric sites. During June, Jim Thomson conducted limited test excavations at Fort Pickens, a 19th century coastal defense fort located in Gulf Islands National Seashore, to recover archaeological data needed for stabilization plans.

Laboratory Activities

In addition to performing cataloging and preservation measures on the SEAC Collections, Florida State University conducted several contract investigations of Center collections, resulting in the following reports:

1973 Smith, Hale G., "Mistletoe Plateau Accession Analysis" (Relief period archeology — Osceola)
Prokopetz, A. Wayne, "Analysis of Post Houses, Site 1 B 44, Macon, Georgia" (Relief period archeology — Osceola)

1974 Nelson Ben A., A. Wayne Prokopetz, and David Swindell III, "Analysis of Mound D and Macon Earthlodge A, Bi 31 Matoaka at the Southeast Archeological Center" (Relief period archeology at Osceola)
Nelson, Ben A., David Swindell III, and Mark Williams,
Current State Research

Alaska — Mound State Monument, University of Alaska

The following list represents the archaeological reports on projects conducted between October 1973 and March 1976 by the Archaeological Research Staff of Mound State Monument, Mountview, Alabama, a division of the University of Alabama. David L. DeJarnette, professor emeritus, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama, and retired curator of Mound State Monument served as project director during this period. Jerry J. Nelson, presently with the Mobile District Corps of Engineers, served as associate project director.

Soil Conservation Service


National Park Service


Alabama Highway Department


Alabama Power Company


Judith Nelson (for) David L. DeJarnette

Alabama Archaeological Society

Florida — Florida State Museum, University of Florida

The River Styx burial mound about 15 miles south of Gaineville and a little east of McIntosh, Florida was exhumated. This mound was about 80 feet across, 3 feet high, and surrounded by an entrenchment. In it were 100 or so cremations. This is the only known mound in Florida with only cremations. It also has a small pottery cache on its northwest side; it was noteworthy for 10 or 12 large copper beads which, at least three times, occurred in lots of three suggesting they may have been bride wages. Pottery suggests a Deptford-Santa Rosa-Style Creek period which seems likely from the C-14 date of A.D. 230. The pottery suggests an early Watson Island time period. Perhaps it was an added feature.

Ripley P. Buller.

Curator Emeritus of Anthropology
Mississippi—Mississippi Department of Archives and History
Summary of major research since October, 1973

During the month of June through August, 1974, test excavations were conducted at the Hester Site (22-Mo-569) in northwest Mississippi. Hester is a stratified Early Archaic - transitional Paleo site. A final report of excavations will be submitted for publication October 1, 1975.

The Grand Gulf Mound: Salvage Excavation of an Early Marksville Burial Mound is currently at the printers. It will be available from Miss. Div. of Archives & History in Jackson by September, 1976.

Sam Brooks
Survey Archaeologist

December, 1973: Salvage excavation of a number of refuse pits at the Acre Site (22-Ro-510) yielded large quantities of mussel shells and other faunal and floral remains. No village pattern was discerned. A small burial mound was discovered. The site is primarily Baytown, with some Marksville pottery showing up after deep plowing.

August, 1974 — March, 1975: Intermittent salvage excavations at the Flowers Site (22-Yo-518), where a large village and burial ground of the Mississippi Period was being land-leveled, yielded all or portions of 24 house patterns and a number of burials with associated vessels.

November, 1974: Salvage of a burial at the Mattox Site (22-Co-586) after it had been uncovered by land-leveing showed that it had an intrusive refuse pit through the upper body portion. The burial and site area is the Baytown Period. The body was in an extended, face-up position and had red ochre in association.

January, 1975: A survey of proposed spoil pile areas along the Tallahatchie River for the Corps of Engineers yielded six newly recorded sites, mostly Baytown and Mississippi components.

September — December, 1975: A prehistoric fish weir in the Homochitto River near Natchez, Mississippi, was recorded and samples of the posts used were saved for tree ring dating. C-14 dates from the University of Georgia are: 1420 ± 65 A.D.; 1460 ± 65 A.D.; 1630 ± 60 A.D.; 1015 ± 60 A.D. The west corner of several rows of stakes (pines) arranged in a V-shape with woven split cane mats tied to the inside. There were evidently several rows, represented by the presence of more than two rows of stakes.

September, 1976: Salvage excavation at the Shady Grove Site (22-Du-526), where a small burial mound had been levelled, yielded a very large number of mussel shells, as well as a cremation and a mass burial. The pottery from the site indicated the mound was of Baytown Period origin with intrusive Mississippi Period burials and cremations.

Publications in preparation:

John Conway
Survey Archaeologist

Missouri—Lyman Archaeological Research Center, University of Missouri

The Lyman Archaeology Research Center, operated by the University of Missouri-Columbia, has been involved since 1973 in two continuing projects—one in prehis- toric and the other in historic archaeology.

1974 Season. The annual field school in midwestern archaeology was involved in research at the historic-cont- tact village of the Utz (Onawo) site in Saline County, Missouri. A portion of the site dating from about 1712 produced data bearing on the nature of early French contact, acculturation, and status differentiation suggested by widely varying funerary offerings. The last half of the season the group continued work at the historic Mormon town (1833-1846) of Nauvoo, Illinois. The town is undergoing excavation. A surface foundation long thought to be remains of the home of Hyrum Smith, brother of the prophet Joseph, Jr., was shown to date from about 1865. From other finds not associated, and from historical sources, Hyrum Smith's home was judged to be of logs rather than brick or frame. 1975 Season. Work continued on the same portion of the site, and additional correlative data was ob- tained. A variety of European trade goods was recovered. A burned structure was located but was, as yet, only partly excavated. It seems to differ from the known house type of the Utz (Onawo) being square or rectangular rather than elliptical. The Nauvoo project continued with the excavation of two structures that housed the early Mormon newspaper Times and Seasons (1839-1846). The main objectives were to establish a sequence of the buildings known to have been used by the printing plant to describe the nature of the structures, and of the printing operation. 1976 Season. The Utz Site (Onawo) research was suspended for one season and efforts were concentrated on the location and excavation of three suspected sites on the original Homestead lot at Nauvoo. Historic remains that are believed to date from as early as AD 1830 are located on the lot. Only one set of substantial architec- tural remains were found—a spring house of frame or stone with a stone foundation. A suspected barn site proved to be an aboriginal mound which had been plowed off by late 19th century or 20th century farming prac- tices. There has been a rock superstructure covering a crypt fill of clean sand that had been carried from else- where. There were five adult skeletons—one with an infant or fetus between the proximal ends of the femora of an adult. The burials were both bundled and extended and no offerings accompanied them. They were tentatively assigned to the Late Woodland and are associated with an occupation of the same kind on the Mississippi River ter- raine where the mound was located. The skeletal material is being studied by Jane Bulsara of Northwestern Univer- sity, who visited in their excavation. Publications and finished manuscripts submitted since 1973 include:

Bray, Robert. The Turkey Site: An Account of the 1973 Archaeological Work at Nauvoo, Illinois, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1974. 59 pp., illus., paper.

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Without Times and Seasons—An Archaeological Per- spective on Early Latter Day Saints Printing, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1976, 112 pp., illus., paper.

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Fort Ontario, Trade Goods and the Missouri Indians. 1976, 108 pp., illus., TL (tentatively accepted for publication).

Weselok, Gregory, Robert T. Bray and Linda Weselok. Archaeological investigations of the Hyrum Smith site. 1974, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1976, 168 pp., illus., paper.

Rohart T. Bray
Director
South Carolina — Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

In May, 1976 the institution sponsored the Council of South Carolina professional Archeologists. This will be a coordinating force for statewide archeological problems and will meet as a need arises but at least each Spring and Fall. Timm National Professional archeologists in the state. There were 2 in 1968.
The Institute has established an "A-85 Contact Plan" to involve members of the Archeological Society of South Carolina in initial assessments to see if a survey is needed on many of the proposed construction projects that are reviewed in the A-85 framework.

John D. Combs resigned from the Institute in December, 1976 to take a position in Winnipeg, Canada. The Institute has welcomed, in 1976, a visiting underwater archeology program and a working program in high

Robert L. Stephenson
Director and State Archeologist

Projects since October 1973:

1973 Preliminary Archeological Investigations at Fort Dorchester.

1974 Colonial Road Survey at King's Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina.

1975 Historical, Architectural and Archeological Research at Brittonsville (SBY#01), York County, South Carolina.


Other Projects

1973 English Water Bottles as Revealed by a Preliminary Probability and Statistical Study: A Further Systematic Approach to Evolution and Horizon in Historical Archeology. The 8th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archeology. The 8th Annual Conference of the Society for Historical Archeology, Charleston, South Carolina.


Non-Institute Related Work


Book Reviews

Archaeological Excavations at Silcott, Washington: The

Data Inventory, Historical Archeology, Volume 9, 1975


Other Work

Surveys:

1. Assisted Leland Ferguson with Crane Creek Survey

2. Presently working with David Ballenger on Rawh and Kinney Creek Surveys.

Dick Carrillo

During the period between the fall of 1973 and the spring of 1975 Leland Ferguson has been involved in both historic and prehistoric archeological research. This work has focused on the period of the Revolutionary War and the prehistoric Mississippian Period.

During the fall of 1973 two field seasons of exploratory archeology at the Scott's Lake site was completed. This site, located on the eastern shore of Lake Myrtle, was used for a South Appalachian Mississippian platform mound as well as a fort occupied by the British Army during the Revolutionary War.

Research at Scott's Lake was primarily oriented toward examination of the historic components with some cursory examination of the prehistoric occupation. Research for both the 1972 and 1973 field seasons was compiled in the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series Nos. 36 and 69. In addition to these reports a paper concerning the analysis of the ceramics from the site appeared in Volume 8 of the Conference on Historic Sites Archeology Papers, and a chapter in a forthcoming book edited by Stanley South entitled Research Strategies in Historical Archeology will be devoted to a section of the analysis of this site.

In the fall and winter of 1976 Dr. Ferguson organized and participated in the thematic symposium of the Society for Historical Archeology. The title of this symposium was "Historical Archeology and the Impor-

Tance of Material Things." and it included papers by James Dietz, Lewis Binford, Henry Gissle, Mark Levan, William Rugh, and James Fitting.

In addition to his involvement with historical archeology Leland Ferguson has continued his activity in prehistoric research in South Carolina. He has completed two surveys in the vicinity of the fall line of the Savannah River and the Broad River that involved primarily prehis-

toric sites. Both of these areas were investigated utilizing specialized techniques of sampling and subsurface testing to evaluate the archeological resource of areas to be impacted by construction. A proposal to the Corps of Engineers for an archeological survey of a proposed canal between Lake Moultrie and the main channel of the Santee River is still pending.

In the spring of 1975 Dr. Ferguson prepared and de-

fined a paper on the geography of South Appalachian Mississippian ceremonial centers to the 1976 meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society in Cresswater, Florida. One of the geographic areas emphasized in this paper in South Carolina was along the Wateree River where it crosses the fall line. This area has now been designated the Wateree Archeological District on the National Register of Historic Places. Fortunately, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology has been able to collect the information from several investi-

gations at the Mulberry Mount site which is included in

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this district. This compilation of information which includes a report of Dr. A. R. Kelly's work in 1962 will be the subject of a forthcoming issue of the IAA Newsletter.

Leland Ferguson

Highway Archeology Program

In September of 1974 Albert C. Goodyear joined the IAA staff in order to develop and coordinate the highway archeology program. The South Carolina Highway Department and the IAA have entered into a twoweekly continuing agreement to provide archeological investigations on the statewide highway system. In the fall of 1974 Goodyear was a general research design in order to provide some theoretical and methodological continuity to highway research. This design will be published in a future Newsletter. In the winter of 1975 a survey was done on a roadway along Camden passing near the famous Adamson Mount of the South Appalachian Mississippian phase. A large terrace site overlooking the Wateree River, the Ferry Landing site, was included in the Camden survey. This site and other terrace sites were sampled using a surface collecting method based on the systematic stratified unaligned method. Such a surface collecting method allows a quantitative definition of site boundaries as well as a statistically based mean of estimating site contents and their intrasite distribution. Artifacts from these Camden sites as well as other plowed sites from the floodplains were computer mapped using SYMAP and SYMVAU generating numerous diverse intrasite patterns. This form of quantitative pattern generation is being used to help formulate testable hypotheses for future research on these and other similar sites. The SYMAP program produced a topographically shaped pattern of peripheries in the form of a doughnut with an opening on the east side approximately 400 feet in diameter which is suggestive of a stockade. The Ferry Landing site has a known South Appalachian Mississippian village present as well as early historic Indian occupations which may relate to this stockade-like circle. In the summer of 1975 a survey was done on a beltway around Charleston by Goodyear and John House. This survey recorded three large sites near the Ashley River. One early Woodland site was found away from the Ashley yielding fiber tempered Thorough Creek, and Wildlife ceramics plus a basked clay object. Two plantation sites dating from the 18th and 19th centuries were also recorded. Also in the summer of 1974 a third survey was conducted in the Comares River Valley on a new roadway for the city of Columbia. This survey also utilized the probability based surface sampling method to help evaluate plowed sites on the floodplain and extensive studies using SYMAP were done. The Camden and Columbia beltway surface collection studies have indicated that the variability of accidental reoccupation of former activity surfaces of even small terrains within these valleys is rather small as SYMAP studies have repeatedly indicated spatially discrete locales using temporally significant artifacts as mapping variables. This in turn suggests the potential for spatial excavations which can isolate and exhaustively sample various cultural occupations of even small sites. The Columbia beltway contributed settlement data toward defining interregional variability based on topographic and microenvironmental changes on a gradient from the sand into upland savannah to the charnus of the Comares River.

The winter of 1975 and spring of 1976 saw the completion of two major interregional projects in the Piedmont. The I-77 survey, conducted by John House and David Ballenger, ran from Columbia to Rock Hill for approximately 50 miles. A specially derived random sampling method was employed. I-77 survey involved the hypothesis that provisions for subsurface sampling. I-77 project began development of a longrange standing research design for the South Carolina Piedmont which focuses on settlementsubstance problems and hypotheses. In the spring of 1975 Goodyear and Ackery completed an approximately 30 mile area from Laverton in Anderson, South Carolina. An intensive ontheground survey was undertaken which yielded over 125 sites, mostly of early Aarchaic and middle Archaic age. Several models of settlement and subsistence were constructed and tested on this expansive data base. Our Piedmont studies are expected to yield models which will explain the contexts and geoarchitectural distribution of prehistoric sites based on a basic bimodal distribution of firstline resources which vary according to riverline versus interfluvial zones.

Albert C. Goodyear

Summary of work conducted at the Institute prior to March 1976.

Oct. 1974 Carried out exploratory excavations at Long Bluff, Darlington County, South Carolina in search of evidence of the settlement occupied from ca. 1770 to 1825. Recovered evidence of scatter sites, all of which had been heavily disturbed by agricultural activity. Chronology and other artifacts agree with the historic dates of the settlement. Reported as: Archeological Investigations at the colonial settlement of Long Bluff (IRIDAS), Darlington County, South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Research Manuscript Series, No. 37.

Nov. 1974 Began archaeological explorations in the colonial town of Camden, Kershaw County, South Carolina. The first part of the work concerned in 1974 involved the uncovering of the palisade wall around the Kershaw House, an eighteenth century mansion last east of the settlement, and the excavation of the well prior to the rennovation. During these excavations two features were uncovered, a well having a mean ceramic date of 1761 and a small structure. The second part of the investigation of these sites involved unaligned random samplings of the entire eighteenth century townsite. This sample involved the excavation of one percent of the total area. The Kershaw House excavations were reported in: Archeological investigations at the Kershaw House, Camden (IRIDAS), Kershaw County, South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Research Manuscript Series, No. 19. The results of the sampling will be reported with these of the sampling of the remainder of the town.

May Aug. 1975 Completed the sampling of the settlement of Camden. The results of this work permitted the identification of structural concentrations and their rough classification by function. It also allowed the examination of the archeological remains so as to provide evidence for the occurrence of conditions normally associated with frontier settlements that fulfilled a role similar to that of Camden. Such a role is related to the position occupied by a particular settlement in relation to others within the social, political, and economic system of a
New Publications

Gibson, Jon L. Archaeological Survey of the Merimac River and Bayou Natchez and Das Guan, Southwest Louisiana, Center for Archaeological Studies, Report 1, Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1976. $2.75.


MEETING CALENDAR


Nov. 14-16 LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Annual Meeting at Howard University, Argus Way, 5901 University Blvd, Baton Rouge, LA. This program will include symposium in several Louisiana. Paper abstracts due by Oct. 1, 1976. Further information is available from LSU Center, 302 W. 14th St, Baton Rouge, LA 70803 (Anthropology Newsletter No. 17, Vol. 7, Sept. 1976)

Nov. 9-11 SOUTHERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY Annual Meeting at the Palm Beach Hotel, Myrtle, SC. Program: Panel: David C. Jones, University of Texas, Austin; Paul R. Jones, Florida Institute of Technology, Cocoa Beach; John A. Haden, University of Florida, Gainesville; and William D. W. Davis, University of South Florida, St. Petersburg. (Anthropology Newsletter Vol. 17, No. 7, Sept. 1976)
Information For Contributors

The SEAS Newsletter is published biannually (January and April) by the Louisiana Agricultural Col- lege. Original articles, research proposals, announcements, charts, and correspondence on the research of the SEAS personnel United States should be addressed to the Editor.

All research data must be supported by data on the same page. All figures, drawings, and photographs must be submitted with the final manuscript, and final arrangements for publication made with the editor. The editor reserves the right to reject any manuscript.

Projects

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Richard E. Lawryce, Environmental Planner