SEAC
NEWSLETTER• VOL. 19 NO. 1 • APRIL 1977

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Editor of the Newsletter: David H. Dye, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130

Editor's Note

The SEAC Newsletter, like most newsletters and journals, needs information to survive. If we hope to disseminate information throughout the Southeast, there must be input from the membership. One of the persistent cries heard at the annual meetings concerns lack of communication among the various agencies, universities, and local organizations. Although there is an unprecedented amount of archaeological reconnaissance and excavation being conducted in the Southeast, little information on current research is being published.

Some of the best contract archaeology in the country is being carried out in the Southeast. We should maintain and increase the quality of our work, but even more importantly, we should communicate with other archaeologists in the Southeast about theory, methods, and techniques. Southeastern archaeologists must work as a group to deal effectively with the problems facing us as individuals. The SEAC Newsletter could function as such a medium of exchange for ideas, but only if subscribers and readers contribute news about their current work. Please send your thoughts and notes to the Newsletter editor.

David H. Dye
Department of Anthropology
Washington University
St. Louis, MO 63130
The Hermitage: The third, and final, season of the Hermitage archaeological project was carried out during the summers of 1976. Samuel D. Smith, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, who served as project director, with financial support from the Ladies Hermitage Association and the Tennessee American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The 1976 season was devoted to a wide- range testing program oriented toward restoration, and site development problems. The Ladies Hermitage Association is in the process of implementing a comprehensive plan for visitation to the 8½-acre portion of the original plantation which they now control. The following spring, test trenching and re-excavation was carried out in 1976: two slave cabin sites, a log bine site, two brick kiln sites, a standing brick oven, and the exterior of the blacksmith shop of Andrew Jackson’s tomb in connection with the planned restoraton of the tomb.

Fort Loudoun Excavations: Excavations were carried out at Fort Loudoun (40WI1), located near Vincennes, Indiana, in the Little Tennessee River Valley from May 1976 through August 1976. The project was directed by Carl K. Ruffert of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, with finding provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The interior of the fort was completely excavated with the recovery of structural information on 16 buildings, two interpretable palisade lines, a large drainage system, and numerous pit and other fort period features, as well as materials and features from several prehistoric occupations ranging from Archaic through Mississippian. Outside of the fort, the entire moat was excavated, and profile trenches were dug into nearly all sections of the parapet to verify and determine the nature of construction. Test excavations and backhoe trenches outlined the construction of the rampworks, Fort Glen and Ravelin Lyttleton on the riverside of the fort.

Approximately two acres of village south of the fort were mapped, recorded, and the features excavated in advance of construction in that area. A total of about 150 features and 20 structures ranging from Woodland through Mississippian and Cherokee occupations were located. At least two of the structures and 15 of the pits, including one burial, were from the Cherokee village of Tuskegee which was contemporary with Fort Loudoun.

McMahan Excavations: From mid-June until mid-August, Brian Butler conducted salvage excavations on the McMahan Site (40Sh5) in Sevier County, Tennessee. The project, funded by state and local government, was necessary to the construction of a highway by-pass along part of the site. McMahan is a large multicomponent site with historic Cherokee (Overshadow, Mississippian (Dallas) and Middle Woodland) occupations. The site had sustained major damage from channel modification work done in the 1960's. The interpretive work was confirmed to the highway by-pass. The upper deposits containing Cherokee and Dallas materials were severely disturbed, but small areas of intact midden were located and excavated. The core of the buried Woodland stratum was better preserved and produced large quantities of material. The Woodland stratum appears to represent a single phase occupation. The ceramics indicate it should be transitional between the Pigeon and Connector phases of the Appalachian cultural sequence.

Fort Pillow Excavations: Between July 14 and September 30, 1976 a crew of ten (10) individuals under the supervision of Robert C. Mannfort, Jr., Field Archaeologist, undertook preliminary archaeological investigation at Fort Pillow, Lauderdale County, Tennessee. Additionally, a crew of six students comprising the Memphis State University summer field school, under the immediate supervision of Lou Adair, assisted in the excavations between July 12 and August 12. The fort was originally constructed and occupied by C.S.A forces during 1861-1862. Subsequent occupation by Union forces resulted in construction of a small redoubt which was stormed and captured by C.S.A. General Nathan Bedford Forrest. A considerable number of Union troops, particularly blacks, were apparently massacred after the fort was taken. The Union fortifications were the focus of the excavations. Major results of the excavations were:

1) recovery of information concerning the construction of the parapet,
2) location of a section of the wooden “bench” along the interior of the parapet,
3) location of three (3) gun embrasures,
4) location of the Union burial area,
5) recovery of information concerning the structural history of the moat and the exterior of the parapet,
6) location of a pre-fort structure lying in part, under the parapet,
7) location of features, as yet uninterpreted, in the barracks area.

Site 40Jb-25 Salvage: From September 16 through November 17, 1976, the Division of Archaeology conducted the salvage of site 40Jb-25, a Late Archaic shell midden, which is endangered by the proposed improvement of State Route 53 near Gainesboro in Jackson County, Tennessee. Funding was provided by the Federal Highway Administration through the Tennessee Department of Transportation. The field work, under the supervision of Patricia Criffield, included excavation of approximately ½ acre, comprised of varying thicknesses of shell deposits. During the course of the excavation many features, including burials belonging to a Late Archaic component were cleared and recorded. Although bone preservation is extremely good, micr burials contained no grave offerings. The variety of projectile point and other tool types suggests that the Late Archaic component represented at the site is of a mixed nature. Projectile point types recovered from the various features include Wade, Mailot, and Lobefast, as well as a single fragmentary Adena stemmed point. Support this hypothesis.

Meeks Site Salvage (40Mf48): During the period from July 12 through August 2, the Division of Archaeology conducted salvage excavations at the Meeks Site, which was endangered by the proposed construction of a zinc smelter by the Jersev Mines Company on the east side of the Cumberland River near Clarksville, Tennessee.

The site encompassing an area of approximately one acre, was comprised of various types of features belonging to the Late Archaic-Adena complex. A total of seventy-five features in addition to many post molds were excavated and recorded. Even though there were no pot molds which were closely adjacent to the site, suggesting that continuous pattern of post molds which were closely adja...
A List of some Archaeological Societies in the Southeast

ALABAMA
Alabama Archaeological Society
Mrs. Betty T. Henson
Secretary and Treasurer
7068 Tual Drive, S.W.
Huntsville, AL 35802

ARKANSAS
Arkansas Archeological Society
Central Office, University Museum
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, AR 72701

FLORIDA
Florida Anthropological Society
Room 102
Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

GEORGIA
Society for Georgia Archaeology
South Georgia College
Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences
Douglas, GA 31533

KENTUCKY
Kentucky Archaeological Association
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Western Kentucky University
Bowling Green, KY 42101

LOUISIANA
Louisiana Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 605
Wentz, LA 71376

MISSISSIPPI
Mississippi Archaeological Association
115 Witsitho Boulevard
Biloxi, MS 39531

MOURI
Missouri Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 986
Columbia, MO 65201

NORTH CAROLINA
The Archaeological Society of North Carolina
Box 561
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma Archaeological Society
Department of Anthropology
University of Oklahoma
Norman, OK 73069

SOUTH CAROLINA
Archaeological Society of South Carolina
Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208

TENNESSEE
Tennessee Archaeological Association
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916

Tennessee Archaeological Society
c/o Charles S. Williams, Jr.
3425 Suchman Rd.
Cleveland, TN 37311
Archaeological Field Schools in the Southeast -Summer 1977

Comments: This list has been quoted from the Society for American Archaeology list of field schools for the summer of 1977. More detailed information can be obtained by writing the departments of anthropology that sponsor the various projects.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Location: Near Little Rock. Site: Totem (Knopp Mounds). Special Activity: Mapping, photography, research design, sampling techniques, archaeological analysis, field trips to other sites. Dates: July 5-August 12. Tuition & Fees: Residents $120, non-residents $279, room and board $125. Eligibility: Junior standing in accredited College or University or consent of director. Deadline: May 1. Credits: 6. Address: Field School Coordinator, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
Washington, D.C.
Location: Middle Shenandoah Valley. Site: Pauzley (nondated though Late Archaic). Special Activity: Geomorphological, pedological and archaeological research. Dates: Program 1: college students - June 20-August 12. Program 2: high school students - Session I July 5-July 29; Session II July 5-July 15; Session III July 18-July 28; Session IV July 4-July 29. Tuition & Fees: Prag. 1 $700 Total: Prag. 2, Sex. II $330 Total, Sex. III $325 each Total, Sex. IV $435 Total. Credits: Program 1 college credits; Program 2, Sex. I, II, & III non-credit and Sex. IV 3 credits. Address: Dr. William L. Gardner, Chairman, The Catholic University of America, Department of Anthropology, Washington, D.C. 20064.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
Washington, D.C.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA
Tampa, Florida
Date: June 20-August 12. Tuition & Fees: Residents $247.50; non-resident $772.50, Insurance, housing and meals extra. Eligibility: Undergraduate Deadline: May 15. Credits: 15 quarter hours. Address: Dr. J. Raymond Williams, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
Carbondale, Illinois

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY
Memphis, Tennessee
Address: Department of Anthropology, Memphis University, Memphis, Tennessee 38152. Office of Admission and Records, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee 38152 for applications for admission to Memphis State.
(1) Location: Savannah. Site: Middle Woodland (Copina). Special Activity: recover basic data on little known Middle Woodland Copina culture. Dates: May 10-27. Tuition & Fees: Residents $20 per semester hour; non-residents $59 per semester hour. Eligibility: Variable. Deadline: 30 days prior to term announced by $5. Credits: 3.
(5) Location: Memphis State University Archaeological Laboratory. Special Activity: Cleaning, recognition, cataloguing and analysis of archaeological specimens, flotation techniques. Dates: Summer sessions June 2-July 7 and July 12-August 12. Tuition & Fees same as (1). Credits: 3.

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
Mississippi State, Mississippi
Location: Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. Dates: 1st term June 7-July 8, 2nd term July 11-August 12. Tuition & Fees: $225.00 per credit hour, $00 Dormitory, $15 parking permit - entire summer, $10 activity and health per term, meals extra. Credits: Up to 8. Address: Dr. Frank Blikerman, Jr., Dept. of Anthropology, P.O. Drawer GN, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
Columbia, Missouri
Location: Lyons Archaeology Research Center. Dates: June 13-August & Address: Robert T. Bray, Director of Field School, Lyons Archaeology Research Center, R. 1, Miami, Missouri 65344.

Continued on Page 8
The Otol Hollow Research Project, a study of Middle Woodland subsistence and settlement patterns in the Eastern Highland Rim has been funded by the National Science Foundation (Grant NBS-351256). Intended to supplement the data on Middle Woodland subsistence and settlement patterns obtained by the Department of Anthropology's Normandy Research Project, the excavation area has concentrated on sites outside present impoundment areas to ascertain total settlement patterns and subsistence strategies of the Late Middle Woodland (Otol Hollow phase (A.D. 200-AD. 600). Principal investigators of the project are Charles H. Faulkner and Major C. R. McCollough, Field supervisor is James E Cobb, doctoral student in the department.

The principal research in the excavation phase of this project has concentrated on the Otol Hollow phase type site on a small tributary of the Elk River in Franklin County, Tennessee. Eight weeks (June 23-August 10, 1976) were spent by the Department of Anthropology archeological field school on this site excavated by back-filled using. Field school instruction was under the direction of Charles H. Faulkner, James E Cobb, and Neil Holbrook serving as supervisory.

Excavation strategy or the Otol Hollow site involved trenching the site east-west and expanding north-south in four primary areas that had a midden or significant clusters of postholes and features, the Western, Central, North Midden and Eastern Expansion Area. The plowzone was removed by hand excavation from a total of 200 x 2 meter units revealing 150 features and 200 post holes. Selected 1 x 1 meter S.W. quadrants in these units were sprayed and tuned all features, 10 North Midden Units, and selects units in a 26 meter trench were water screened through window screen mesh and washed and identified. Postholes were floated with a SMAP machine. Recovery of subsis tency and community patterning data was extensive from the Eastern Expansion Area. Postholes structural loci in the Central and Eastern Expansion Areas were excavated and the North Midden deposit was extensive.

A tentacular-circular to oval structure ca. 15 ft. in diameter was defined in the Central Expansion Area. This structural area, which had witnessed several superimposed rebuilding phases, had numerous features and postholes but none could be directly assigned to a specific structure. Apparently all rebuilding phases represent a long framed warm weather house type. There was no evidence of interior ovens in association with this structure locus or any refuse accumulation from earth ovens in the surrounding area. Floral and faunal remains from the pits and postholes have not been analyzed from the Central Expansion Area. However, field observation of fauna from the structure locus suggests a predominant warm weather exploitation of aquatic snails and mussels and several species of large fish.

Adjacent to the Central Expansion Area and oriented east-west was a crescent-shaped light brown midden deposit. The homogeneous brown midden layer - at a maximum, 30 cm. deep - was excavated in arbitrary levels with all fill processed by water screening and flotation. Based on field observation of specific amount of aquatic snails and mussels were recovered from all midden levels. Fine water screening revealed quantities of fish scales, fish bone, frog bones, snake vertebrae, and small mammal remains. Large mammal bones were present throughout the midden but were not abundant. Botanical material is primarily of wood, corn, and chewed hickory nut shell. Midden content suggests this refuse accumulated during a warm weather occupation of the site. The closely adjacent structures in the Central Expansion Area and the substantial midden accumulation are probably directly correlated.

Fifty-six meters east of this probable warm weather habitation area, Structure Locus II was uncovered in the Eastern Expansion Area. Structure definition is based on the arrangement of paired earth ovens in association with one central support post. Total dimensions of the structure have not been determined since only a partial exterior wall alignment along the southeast edge of the excavation area was defined. Adjacent to this defined wall were two cylindrical-shaped storage/refuse pits that were 78 and 98 cm. deep. Botanical and faunal remains from the storage facilities and the earth ovens have been partially analyzed and indicate a different inventory from that recovered in Structure Locus I. There is an almost total absence of fish and aquatic snails, mussels and turtles from all of the features. The oven and storage facilities contain predominately large mammal remains such as white-tailed deer and also a large sample of charred hickory nuts. The possible remains of a preliminary laboratory analysis of botanical material from storage pits and earth ovens in the Eastern Expansion Area is the presence of seeds of domesticated sunflower (Helianthus annuus). This is the first time this cultigen has been found in good Middle Woodland context in the Southeast and indicates that the Otol Hollow site were practicing at least limited horticulture.

The presence of horticulture in the Otol Hollow phase had not been anticipated by the project investigation. The Otol Hollow (Cucurbita pepo) in a structural earth oven on a site in the Normandy Reservoir. Test excavations conducted during December, 1975 on three Otol Hollow sites on Thompson Creek, 13 miles below the Normandy Reserv or in Bedford County produced additional evidence of intensive harvest collecting. Identified seeds of economic importance were maygrass (Phalaris caroliniana), charo poodium (Charopodium sp.), amaranth (Amaranthus sp.), knaweed (Polygonum sp.), and purslane (Portulaca oleracea). The botanical remains were identified by Andrea Brewer-Shia, University of Tennessee and Richard Yarrell, University of North Carolina.

Three charcoal samples from Otol Hollow site features have been sent to the University of Georgia Geochronol ogy Laboratory. Two of these dates of A.D. 525 ± 60 (UGA-1426) from Feature 10 in the Eastern Expansion Area and A.D. 665 ± 85 (UGA-1427) from Feature 53 in the Central Expansion Area phase this marginal upland zone site in the later range of the terminal span for the Otol Hollow phase in the upper Duck Valley. A third radiocarbon date from Feature 98, one of the earth ovens in the double oven structure in the Eastern Expansion Area, is A.D. 275 ± 60 (UGA-1428) which correct indi-
The Missouri State Highway Department has engaged in Archaeological Salvage since 1964. Increasing demands for such work necessitated creating a staff position. In 1976 Kerry C. McGrath assumed the position of Highway Archaeologist. At present, archaeological work is coordinated by the Highway Archaeologist, who makes the

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1976. For detailed information, inquiries should be directed to the particular investigator or to the Chief Engineer, Robert N. Hunter, at the following address: Missouri State Highway Department, State Highway Building, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101.

Northeast Prairie Region

Pedestrian surveys within the right-of-way corridors of Routes WW and 63, Boone County, and Route 61, Lincoln County, located several archaeological sites that would be impacted by highway construction. During the summer of 1976 the Highway Department Archaeological Crew tested the following sites: 23BO924, 23BO690, 23BO591, in Boone County and 23LN879, 23LN91, 23LN92, 23LN96 in Lincoln County. The work was under the direction of Dr. Kerry Lipinnotto. Prior to sub-surface investigation, the sites were gridded and systematic collection of surface material was conducted within the site areas. Manual excavation and mechanical stripping were used to study subsurface cultural occupation.

23LN96, Lincoln County, apparently was part of a large multi-component occupation area aligned along the uplands that bound the Cuivre River Valley. The portion to be impacted by Highway 61 contains an extensive Middle Archaic component. Several procedures, including systematic surface collection, manual excavation, mechanical stripping, and soil testing were employed. The investigation was structured so that the reliability of the various procedures could be assessed.

Another project, the relocation of Route 141 through Jefferson and St. Louis Counties, required use of a High- way Commission Archaeological Crew. In addition, many amateur archaeologists from the St. Louis area assisted in the project. The data recovered from the two sites investigated is currently being analyzed under the direction of David Dye, Department of Archeology, Washington University, St. Louis.

23SL173 in St. Louis County was salvaged during road construction. It is an open site with an aceramic component tentatively attributed to the late Archaic period. 23JE225 in Jefferson County appears to be a multi-component site with Archaic, Woodland, and Historic period occupations.

Dr. Dale R. Henning and Thersea K. Donaham, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, held a contract for archaeological work along Route A, Ralls County. The final report on this project has been submitted and is filed at the Missouri State Highway Commission, the Office of Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, Washington.

Two previously known archaeological sites were tested by the University within the construction right-of-way. These sites include the Walker-Wellway Site (23RA851), a shallow Woodland site with a sparse scatter- ing of tools within a limited typological range and the station 336 Site (23RA341). This site exhibits character- istics of an older more concentrated occupation. Two additional sites were located on both banks of the St. Louis River within the bridge construction area. Research is oriented toward defining the economic consequences of these sites, given the recovered materials and inferred cultural associations. Hypothetical conclusions emphasized possible specific activities conducted at the sites in the context of a regional, socio-economic system (Donahum n.d., iii)."
The recovered sample of artificial, floral, and faunal material suggests that the area investigated served as a late summer or early fall base camp (personal communication, Reid 1977). Feature 2, a shallow basin shaped pit, contained two broken bifaces, a flake, and approximately 100 grams of cannabinoned black wallnut shell. This organic material was radiocarbon dated and yielded a date of B.P. 3565+165 (1695 B.C. U.G.A. - 1332) (personal communication, Reid 1977).

The second contract was held by the University of Missouri, Columbia, with David R. Evans and Michael W. Roese as principal investigators. The contract called for testing and evaluation of 23CL173, the McCoy Site, 23CL174, Jacobson West, and 23CL175, the Jacobson Site. Research focused on the McCoy Site, situated in an upland context above the Missouri river Valley. The site is multi-component with a Middle to Late Woodland occupation and an earlier Archaic Period Nebo Hill occupation.

The third contract, also held by the University of Missouri, Columbia personnel, Dr. W. Raymond Wood and Robert Reeder, called for an investigation of the Sorn Site, 23AM110, an extensive multi-component site in the Little Blue river Valley, Jackson County. The site will be directly impacted by construction of Interstate Highway 470. The site contains a Middle Woodland Kansas City Hopewell component and an apparent Nebo Hill Archaic component. The Nebo Hill occupation is of particular interest as it is the first such occupation within a bottom land context to be systematically investigated by professional archaeologists.

During construction of I-470 an additional archaeological site was located, 23JA200, the Coffin Site, Wood and Reeder's contract was amended to allow for investigation of this single component. Aerial open site located in the uplands adjacent to the Little Blue River Valley. The site apparently contains an early Archaic occupation, Donahue, Theresa K. Archaeological Investigations in the Missouri River Valley.

Archaeological Field Schools

Continued from Page 4

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri

Location: The Tennessee Valley near Pickwick Reservoir. Site: Shell Mound Archeological.
Dates: Session I May 16-June 4; Session II June 10-July 8; Session III July 11-August 12. Tuition & Fees: Tuition $250 per session. Fees for first three hours, then $50 per hour, limit 6; room and board Session I $76 and Sessions II and III $100. Eligibility: Undergraduate.

Deadlines: Session I April 15; Session II May 15; Session III June 15. Credits: 36 hours. Address: David H. Dye, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA
Norman, Oklahoma

Location: Ouachita Mountains, southeast Oklahoma. Date: June 3-July 29. Tuition & Fees per credit hour: Residents - Undergraduates $15.25, Graduate $20.75; non-residents - Undergraduates $44, Graduate $60.75. Insurance $15. Food $15 per week. Eligibility: Graduates and Undergraduates.
Deadlines: March 31. Credits: up to 8. Address: Don C. Wyckoff, State Archaeologist, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, 1135 South Asp, Norman, Oklahoma 73019.
Conference News
Southeastern Archeological Conference
Business Meeting Minutes
November 4, 1976, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
The meeting was called to order at 6:10 p.m. by President Berle Clay.

The first item of old business concerned the increasing size of the meeting with the number of papers and symposia submitted for presentation. President Clay and the Executive Committee recommended to the membership that individuals be limited to one single authored paper with no limits on participation in symposia and as joint author with students. A motion was made and seconded that individuals be limited to one volunteered presentation per person with no limit on participation in symposia or coauthorship. The motion carried.

The second item of old business concerned the membership of individuals presenting papers at SEAC meetings. A motion was made and seconded that in order to give a paper at the SEAC, membership in the SEAC is required, except for professionals in other disciplines. The motion carried.

The third item of old business concerned the authority of the Program Chairperson. The motion was made and seconded that the Program Chairperson establish and enforce deadlines for titles, symposia, and abstracts and have power over what is required for an abstract. The motion carried.

The fourth item of old business concerned the problems with double sessions with the Conference on Historic Site Archaeology. President Clay recommended that because of the increasing size of the conference, the SEAC and CHSA should go to their independent ways, that CHSA meet on Wednesday to accommodate the increase in papers and that SEAC and CHSA work closer to coordinate planning. The motion was made and seconded that the SEAC and CHSA should independently program their respective conferences. The motion carried.

Bulletin Editor Drexel Peterson reported the following: Bulletin #15 for 1971 is printed but has a problem with the covers; Bulletin #16 for 1972 is on tape and Davis Brose has offered to have the tapes transcribed; Bulletin #17 for 1973 is still in the hands of Toni Hennings; Bulletin #19 for 1975 is ready for distribution at this conference. The SEAC Newsletter will be published regularly, April and October, by David Dye. It will carry current research, original, short articles, book reviews, notes and announcements. Copy should be sent to David Dye’s office by March 1 for the April 15 distribution of the Newsletter. Lawrence Maxwell and the Archeological Survey of Cobb Fulton Counties has reprinted 950 copies of the 1932 Conference on Southern Prehistory; it will be distributed in the 1976 dues-paying SEAC members. It will be sold at $2.50 per copy, the income to be used for additional publication costs or for student awards. The Archeological Survey of Cobb Fulton Counties will consider additional publications for reprinting in the next year or so. They must be papers with no copyright problems and that are generally unavailable.

Drexel Peterson next explained the problems of Bulletin #20 for 1976. The manuscript of papers presented at the meeting has increased from 50 in 1975 to 106 in 1976. Several options were presented: 1) to edit and publish papers that are submitted; 2) to reduce the papers submitted and print all abstracts in the Newsletter; 3) to stop publishing the proceedings of the meeting and retain the Bulletin for special publications or start a journal of submitted papers, and 4) publish the abstracts of papers and the key symposia as the proceedings in the Bulletin as well as start a Southeastern Journal. Considerable discussion followed. Some individuals expressed the opinion that we should keep the proceedings of meetings in the Bulletin; that we should print all abstracts and the good papers and other occasional papers but refuse and limit the proceedings, and that the editor and editorial board be authorized to develop criteria for publication and that these alternatives be presented to the membership for a vote in the Newsletter. The suggestion was also made that dues be raised to $15.00 per year. This problem will be discussed at future meetings. A motion was made and seconded that the officers of the Conference be authorized to present alternatives to the publication problems, that these be circulated in the Newsletter and that the membership then vote on the alternatives. These alternatives may incorporate changes in dues. Specific figures will be provided in notes. The motion carried.

Treasurer Ted Guthrie reported that as of October 31, 1975, the Conference had $2541.00 in the checking account and that as of October 31, 1976, there was $3781.00. The yearly expenditures have totaled $1844.00. A considerable number of back issues have been sold, accounting for the increase. Current membership dues are $5.00; family $7.50; and institutional $7.50. He also reported that the problems of incorporation are being explored in Tennessee.

Secretary Martha Rollinson reported that the Executive Committee decided that the Secretary should provide continuing conference arrangements advice to the Program Chairpersons to try to ease the problems that are faced every year. The Secretary will also be responsible during this coming year for drafting a constitution for the Conference.

The first item of new business was the election of officers. John Walthall acted as the Nominating Committee and recommended that the current group of officers be re-elected for a second term in order to implement action on the problems discussed previously. The only change recommended was the nomination of Charles McKnight for Vice-president. The motion was made and seconded for the following slate of officers for 1977: President Berle Clay, Vice-President Charles McKnight, Secretary Martha Rollinson, Treasurer Ted Guthrie, Editor Drexel Peterson, and Sergeant at Arms Shu Netzel. The motion carried.

The second item of new business was the meeting place for 1977: Jon Gibson asked the Conference to meet in Lafayette, Louisiana. He will serve as Chairperson.

The third item of new business was a motion to thank John Walthall for having served as Chairperson for the meeting in Tuscaloosa.

Kendal Schmidle announced that Marjorie Day taped all sessions and that copies of papers could be obtained from her.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Martha A. Rollinson
Secretary

Any additions and/or corrections should be sent to Martha A. Rollinson, Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville, AR 72701.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Type</th>
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<th>Gravel</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Const.</th>
<th>A.C.</th>
<th>Composed</th>
<th>1.5%</th>
<th>Effective Cost</th>
<th>Contract Mr.</th>
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<td>Leap Creek</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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**Notes:**
- **Costs** are for construction work only.
- **Effective Cost** includes an allowance for inflation.

**MOBILE DISTRICT**
- **Tallahassee Creek**
- **Lakeshore Creek**
- **Tombigbee River**
- **St. John's River**
- **Cottonwood Creek**
- **Tannehill Creek**
- **Tributaries**
- **Little River**
- **Tennessee River**
- **Mississippi River**

**Notes:**
- **Costs** are for construction work only.
- **Effective Cost** includes an allowance for inflation.

**Jacksonville District**
- **Todd Fork River**
- **Barkham Creek**

**Notes:**
- **Costs** are for construction work only.
- **Effective Cost** includes an allowance for inflation.

**Little Rock District**
- **White River**

**Notes:**
- **Costs** are for construction work only.
- **Effective Cost** includes an allowance for inflation.

**Alabama-Chattanooga District**
- **Tallassee Creek**
- **Lakeshore Creek**
- **Tombigbee River**
- **St. John's River**
- **Cottonwood Creek**
- **Tannehill Creek**
- **Tributaries**
- **Little River**
- **Tennessee River**
- **Mississippi River**

**Notes:**
- **Costs** are for construction work only.
- **Effective Cost** includes an allowance for inflation.

**Note:**
- All projects are managed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.
- **Effective Cost** includes an allowance for inflation.

**Total Cost:**
$2,652,000
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<th>S/W</th>
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</table>

**Note:** The table above contains information about various projects listed by state, location, and other relevant details such as the completion date and cost, and the contract amount. The data is structured to provide a clear and concise overview of the projects' status and financial details.
WPA Publications


Richard G. Levery

WPA Publications

Listed below are several publications that are based on WPA excavations. All of these are still available unless they have recently gone out of print. Adams, Robert. Archaeological Investigations in Jefferson County, Missouri, 1939-40. Transactions of the Academy of Science of Saint Louis, Vol. 30, No. 5, St. Louis: Academy of Science of Saint Louis, 1941. $1.50.


Page 12
MEETING CALENDAR


May 1-7 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY Spring Meeting at Baldwin Halls, University of Georgia, Athens, GA. Contact: Dr. Betty Smith, Kasparian Junior College, 600 W. University Ave., Athens, GA 30602. (Archaeology Newsletter, Vol. 18, No. 3, March 1977)

May 4 Southern ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE Annual Meeting in the College Inn, University of Southern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA. Due to be announced. (Archaeology Newsletter, Vol. 18, No. 3, March 1977)


JUNE 1-5 SOCIETY FOR GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGY 5th Annual Meeting at the Upland Life Center of Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA. (Archaeology Newsletter, Vol. 18, No. 3, March 1977)

SEAC Logo Contest

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is soliciting designs for a logo. The submitter must be either line drawings or glossy photographs. All entries must be sent to the Newsletter office by August 15, 1977. Ballots will be sent to all 1977 members of the SEAC and must be returned by October 15, 1977. The winner will be announced at the conference meeting this fall in Lafayette, Louisiana, and will receive a selection of publications pertaining to the prehistoric and early historic Southeast. One publication that has been donated by the authors is an autographed copy of The Southeastern Indians by Charles Hudson.
Southeastern Archaeological Conference

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference publishes the Bulletin once a year which includes the papers from the Southeastern Archaeological Conferences held each October or November. The Newsletter is published twice each year, April and October, and is devoted to the dissemination of current information about regional archaeology and archaeological research. Special Publications are irregularly published.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is divided into several classes to satisfy the needs of various members. All classes of membership receive all publications of the Conference.

Membership applications, payment of annual dues, or change of address can be reported on this page. Please be sure that your name and address are CLEARLY entered and that the checkmarks are in the applicable blanks. Make checks payable to Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

New Membership
Payment of Annual Dues (Year 1977)
Change of Address effective date

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Annual $5.00
Family $7.50
Institutional $7.50

NEWSLETTERS

Vol. 2, No. 4 (1941) .50
Vol. 10, No. 2 (1961) 1.00
Vol. 11, No. 1 (1962) .50
Vol. 11, No. 2 (1962) .50
Vol. 12, No. 1 (1963) .50
Vol. 14 (1970) 1.00
Vol. 15, No. 1 (1971) 1.00
Vol. 16, No. 1 (1972) .50
Vol. 16, No. 2 (1972) 1.00
Vol. 17 (1973) .75
Vol. 18 (1974) 1.00

BULLETINS

No. 3 Proceedings of the 11th Conference (1956) 2.00
No. 4 Bibliography of Pottery Type Descriptions (1957) .25
No. 5 Proceedings of the 22nd Conference (1967) 1.00
No. 6 Proceedings of the 23rd Conference (1967) 1.00
No. 7 Handbook of Massey: Pottery Type Descriptions (1969) 2.50

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:

No. 1 Includes pottery type descriptions from Newsletters:
Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, No. 2.

No. 11 Proceedings of the 26th Conference 2.00
No. 12 The Poverty Point Culture 2.00
No. 13 Proceedings of the 27th Conference 1.50
No. 14 Stone Site, Kentucky 3.50
No. 15 Proceedings of the 31st Conference 2.00
No. 16 Proceedings of the 22nd Conference 1.00

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO: Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916.