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NEWS OF THE 34TH ANNUAL MEETING &
PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

begins on page 11
The University Museum of Southern Illinois University-Carbondale has engaged in a number of archaeological surveys this year.

James Rudolph has been directing field operations in the small valleys along the Bay Creek drainage for the Soil Conservation Service. Of twenty-nine sites excavated, most revealed evidence of Late Woodland and Mississippian occupation. He is currently completing the final report on the survey in the upper Shawnee Hills highlands where little work has previously been conducted.

During reconnaissance along the Mississippi River shoreline in the Cache River Valley in Alexander County, personnel of the University Museum discovered two Middle Woodland storage pits eroding from the bank. Ceramics associated with these pits reveal rim treatment similar to Napole Stamped of the Havana Tradition, generally recovered further north. Body sherds suggest cord marking of the Crab Orchard Tradition. Subsequent testing of the Frog City and Red Light sites, under the direction of Lawrence Sanford, has yielded new data on the Middle Woodland in this part of southern Illinois. The Frog City site was covered with approximately 2.5 meters of alluvium, with layers of sand and clay lying immediately above the occupation level. Evidence suggests that the site was covered by the river almost immediately following occupation. Fisk (1944: Plate 15, Sheet 1) reveals one reconstructed meander (Stage 3) of the Mississippi River lying in this area from A.D. 365-465. Despite problems with Fisk’s chronology, it appears that the site was covered; the dates are close to the period of occupation. Samples from the pits have been submitted for radiocarbon dating, while the remainder of the pit fill will be floated. The latter should provide some of the first and best environmental data from southwestern Illinois for this period. The site will be covered with rock by the Corps of Engineers to prevent further erosion by the river.

Other surveys have been carried out in the Little Grassy Lake area and along Route 1 where the bridge crosses the Saline River in Gallatin County.

Personnel from the University Museum are also in the process of planning exhibits on the prehistoric aborigines of southern Illinois for the new museum facilities. A slide program, with narration, on the subject will soon be available for presentation in the museum auditorium.

Lawrence Gene Sanford
Staff Archaeologist
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Kentucky
Northern Kentucky University

The fourth annual archaeological field school for Northern Kentucky University was conducted between June 6 and July 8, 1977. Sixteen students from the northern Kentucky southwestern Ohio region were instructed by Mr. Kenneth C. Cars sewer and Dr. James F. Hoppough. Several field trips to other archaeological sites (Insonator site, Seip Mound group, Fort Hill, Great Serpent Mound, and the Mound City group) were taken to give students additional archaeological experience.

Both the third and fourth annual archaeological field schools were held at 168D6E, a multicompontent site in Boone County, Kentucky. The local land owner has collected chipped stone artifacts from this site. His collection spans the duration of early eastern U.S. prehistory, Paleo-Indian through Fort Ancient cultures. He has also collected several early historic items as well, e.g., blue glass, hexagonal beads.

The Fort Ancient occupation of this site is located on a glacial outwash feature that overlooks a small tributary of the Ohio River, Gunpowder Creek. This creek lies to the northwest of the site and flows in a general southwestern direction until it merges with the Ohio River two miles downstream. The site commands a 0.75 mile view in all directions as it overlooks the widest floodplain portion of Gunpowder Creek. The site is also between two geologically older, water-cut ridge systems which lie to the northwest and southeast. The modem environment of the immediate site vicinity may be divided into five major ecological zones: (1) upland hilltops; (2) upland slopes; (3) glacial outwash features; (4) floodplain-bottomlands; and (5) water habitat. The modern flora reflects the almost two hundred years of modern wood cutting and agricultural activity for the region; however, according to the landowner, some virgin tree stands still exist. The flora, when present, consists mainly of second growth acorn, hickory, oak, elm, and tycamore as major constituents in the forest canopy. The bottomland and glacial outwash features are still used extensively for corn and bean agriculture, whereas the adjacent hillside is used primarily for cattle grazing and pasture. White-tail deer, raccoon, eastern cottontail, red squirrel, and box turtle are still prevalent in the area today. Gunpowder Creek supports numerous freshwater fish (e.g., bass, drum, catfish, and gar), aquatic soft and hard shell turtles, and some migratory waterfowl -- Canadian goose and mallard duck. Shallows are not prevalent as in the past due to riverine backfilling by the Ohio River lock and dam systems. In fact, the local landowner claims that since the system was initiated, water levels along Gunpowder Creek have risen five to ten feet above their natural embayments. Uplands may still be collected from ripples and should near the shallow headwaters of Gunpowder Creek. Chert may also be collected from these shallow areas. Several large chert outwash areas were located during a brief surface-resource reconnaissance along Gunpowder Creek. In conjunction with the archaeological research during the 1977 field season, a modern botanical-geological survey (transecting the site 0.75 mile to the northeast and southwest) was initiated. It is scheduled for completion during the fall of 1977.

Preliminary test excavations (550 sq. ft.) and a large surface collection supervised by Dr. Hoppough in 1976 revealed evidence of two major Fort Ancient components: Baum (ca. A.D. 900-1000) and Madisonville (ca. A.D. 1200-1500). Flowing depth in the Spring of 1977, however, was 18 inches below the surface and is reportedly the deepest this site has ever been plowed. Unfortunately, this means that portions of the Madisonville component will be disturbed.

Materials recovered from both the test excavation and surface collection (1976) include large quantities of faunal
remains, ground and chipped stone, and several possible architectural features. There was an absence of post molds and refuse pits. Faunal materials recovered include black bear, elk, white-tail deer, bobcat, soft-shelled aquatic and box turtle, dog, wolf, raccoon, turkey, possibly Canadian goose, duck, drum fish, and unidentifiable remains of deer and turkey are the most numerous. Chipped stone items include polymorphic river cobbles, preforms, chisels, bifacial and unifacial tools, and concave, convex, and straight-based triangular projectile points. Several projectile points have finely serrated margins. Other projectile point styles include: Archaeo and Woodland notched and stemmed varieties, flake tools, and grinding stones are also numerous in the surface collection. Fire-cracked rock, abundant fired limestone splinters, and fragments of utilized and non-utilized charcoal were recovered in the test excavations. A single adult male was removed from test unit S10620. Associated with the burial was a highly polished bone object (shell?) which was located inside the pelvic area. Five other individuals (several were immature) were located during the surface survey. Remnants of a charred log were found in test unit S10400. A radiocarbon sample was taken and will be submitted for analysis in the near future. The charred log may represent either a portion of a burned pailhouse or house/ wall structure. Unfortunately, no other associated logs or postmolds were found with this feature in any of the other five excavation units. Ceramics are the most numerous artifact type recovered from the 1976 excavations and surface collection. Both strap and lug handles are common. Strap handles are the most numerous. A single ceramic dog or dog (?) effigy head was found on the surface of the site. During the 1976 and 1977 Fall and Winter semiester, NKU archaeologists and independent analysis of the recovered 1976 surface and subsurface materials. Their reports (surface faunal, chipped stone, and ceramic and subsurface faunal) will be submitted during the Fall of 1977 to a regional journal for publication. Hopefully soon the students will also report their findings to the next SEAC meetings.

Excavations at 15826 were not conducted during the summer of 1977. However, an intensive, systematic surface collection of the 176,000 sq. ft. area was initiated. The intended goal of this type of surface collection was threefold: (1) to define functional and residential areas at the site; (2) to develop significant hypotheses which will update our already knowledge of Fort Ancient lifeways in the Ohio Valley and specifically for the northern Kentucky region; and (3) to teach archaeological field theory and methods to students without disrupting undisturbed archaeological deposits. A second major goal of the 1977 field season was to continue the production of an archaeological field technique movie. This movie is being made by Dr. Hopgood and is planned for classroom use at Northern Kentucky University. The 1977 systematic, intensive survey was supervised by Mr. Casstons and two field assistants and was conducted in the following manner. A grid system comprised of anhyprty-one, twenty feet squares was constructed. After stretching the squares, students plotted all cultural material larger than 1.5 squares (inches, all "diagnostic" artifacts e.g., projectile points, rim sherds, strap handles, etc.) smaller or larger than the size specification were also plotted, and in addition 10 x 10 unit numbers, were also given artifact plot numbers. Differences in soil texture and collection were also noted for each square, and when possible, were delineated on graph paper with the diagnostic and non-diagnostic artifacts. A written summary accompanied each surface collected unit. There were no time limitations established for the completion of any unit. Some units with a lot of cultural material took as long as nine man hours to com- plete; some only two minutes. Usually three individuals were assigned to a single square: one recorder, and two measurers giving artifact coordinates and verbal descriptions.

Although this is not a new methodology to archaeology, it offers some distinctiveness from earlier methods described by Redman (1973) and Redman and Watson (1975). The two most obvious drawbacks to the method used here is time and artifact size bias. The latter is strictly a logistical problem of time, money, and manpower. There is no getting around the former problem without drastically altering the purpose of this approach: the definition and delineation of functional site areas. This approach should lend itself to similar statistical tests currently applied to excavated artifact categories due to the exactness of artifact locations (e.g., Roper 1978). Hopefully the quantification of the 1977 field season data will be presented in the near future.

The 1977 Northern Kentucky University archaeological field school was definitely a success. We now have a controlled surface record of artifact materials similar to those recovered from the 1976 field season. This controlled sample will lend itself to a greater number of statistical tests and the formulation of problem-oriented archaeological research. Our systematic surface inspection totaled 29,400 square feet or about sixteen percent of the total site area. Functional areas from preliminary map inspection are present. Site 15826 contains an oblong central plaza. This plaza is in turn, surrounded by various functional areas, e.g., living quarters, refuse, burial, and food processing (vegetal & faunal) areas. How these functional activity areas relate to specific household units and how household units relate to specific mortuary areas will be several of the problems to be tested with the surface collection material. Hopefully the answers to these questions will gain further support from the 1978 field season and will allow a reevaluation of the Fort Ancient culture in the northern Ken- tucky area.

References Cited

Redman, Charles L.
Redman, Charles L. and Betty Jo Watson
Roper, Donna C.

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The Exhibition of King Tutankhamen's Treasures

On tour in the United States are Fifty of the items from the Tomb of Tutankhamen. This exhibit will be at the New Orleans Museum of Art from September 18, 1977 through January 15, 1978. The entire first floor of the museum will be given over to the exhibit. A record attendance is expected with estimates of about 800 people viewing it at any one time. According to an article in the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, LA on May 1, 1977, a special parking area is being planned with a shuttle bus to the museum. The regular admission fee will be charged except that there will not be any "free days." The viewing schedule for the public will be from 10:00 AM to 9:00 PM Tuesday and Wednesday; 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Prescheduled group tours will take place from 8:00 AM to 10:00 AM daily, except Monday. Guided school tours will be conducted all day on Monday. (The Advocate, No. 16, June 1977.)

Current State Research
Kentucky
Shell mound Archeological Project
During June and July, 1977, several members of the Shellmound Archaeological Project under the direction of geochronologist Julie Stern (University of Minnesota), carried out geomorphological investigations of several Archaic shell middens in the Big Bend area of the Green River. Archaeological reconnaissance was also initiated in this region, focusing on Taylor Lake, a cut-off meander of the Green River in the northerly portion of the Big Bend.

Several new radiocarbon dates for two of the shellmounds were released in June, 1977, by the U.C.L.A. Laboratory of Geophysics and Planetary Physics.

Carlston Annis Site (Bt-5)
UCLA-21178, charcoal from Trench C3, level 5: 5360±180 years (1380 B.C±80)
-21177, charcoal from Trench C3, level 12: 4500±60 years (2550 B.C±50)
-21170, charcoal from Trench C3, level 15: 2515±80 years (565 B.C±80)
Bowles site (OH-13)
UCLA-21175, charcoal from Trench A2, level 2: 1820±300 years (A.D. 120±300)
-2117F, charcoal from Trench A3, level 7: 2420±200 years (470 B.C±200)
-2117G, charcoal from Trench A3, level 11: 044±80 years (1490 B.C±80)

(All the above dates are given in terms of the Libby half-life with 1560 B.P. as zero and all are uncalibrated.) Clearly there is something wrong with the determination for Trench C13, level 15 at Bt-5 (UCLA-21178), and the date for level 2 of A2 at OH-13 also seems too young. The other four dates fit reasonably well with our earlier suggestion (Marquardt and Watson 1975) that Bt-5 and OH-13 are primarily Late Archaic in time.

The Shellmound Archaeological Project is partly supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (MO-2622-77-T11); funds for the 6 radio carbon determinations were provided by a Washington University Faculty Research grant.

Reference Cited
The Southern Anthropological Society offers an award of $1,000 for the booklength manuscript that best describes and interprets the people or culture of a New World population, which may be prehistoric, historic, or contemporary. The purpose of the award is to encourage distinguished writing in anthropology, and any student of the cultures and societies of the New World is eligible to submit a manuscript in the competition. The judges will welcome works in ethnography, linguistics, archaeology, physical anthropology, history, folklore, sociology, and other disciplines, and especially scholarship that crosses the traditional lines separating these areas.

December 31, 1977, is the final date that manuscripts may be submitted for the 1976 award. The Awards Committee of the Southern Anthropological Society will complete preliminary judging within six weeks of that deadline, returning those manuscripts not chosen for the final round of competition. A majority vote of the Committee will determine the prizeworthy manuscripts in the final round of judging. The award manuscript and those runners-up deemed prizeworthy will be accepted for publication by the University of Tennessee Press. No award will be given in years when submissions fail to meet the standards of the Awards Committee.

The 1977 award was won by James M. Crawford (Georgia) for his manuscript on the Mimbres trade language in the southeast. The trade language was a lingua franca spoken by several Indian groups in the lower Mississippi Valley during the French colonial period. The last known speakers of Mimbres died during the course of Crawford’s research. His work will probably become the definitive account of this language.

Manuscripts are to be sent to the Chairman of the Awards Committee, from whom additional information may be obtained: Miles Richardson, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.
Four years ago Kent Flannery (1973) discussed the so-called "New Archaeology" in a pamphlet entitled "Archaeology with a Capital S." There was reaction from some archaeologists Flannery placed in the "Law and Order" camp, and criticism from those in the "Structural" theoretical camp. But very little was heard from those who disagree with this "New Archaeology" -- the "Young (and Old) Fogeys." Only in retrospect does this make sense -- the "Young Fogeys" have careers to prepare for, and surely it is better to be a "closet traditionalist" than an unemployed, self-proclaimed "Young Fogeys." The "Old Fogeys" chuckle, perhaps even now, as they have made their contributions, they have seen the pendulum swing, and on infrequent occasions they have even attacked what they see as the lunacy of the "New Archaeology." It is not my intention to discuss theories, paradigms, hypotheses, or hypothetically-defective models. But, I would like you to examine critically examples of recent "New Archaeology" and decide for yourself if it deserves a capital S. It is not my purpose to criticize individuals, but rather common methods and attitudes. And to that end I have refrained from using citations, believing that in anonymity we can learn more from the various examples I will use. Let me misunderstand, I reject the "show and tell" of the "Old Archaeology" as well as the "let's pretend" of the "New Archaeology." For me I am suggesting that lunacy is a recent addition to the ranks of archaeology, propagated by the "New Archaeologists." You may recall a 1950 article by Frederick Barth. In this amazing display of the Ecological Approach, Barth explains the influx of population into the Eastern Woodlands during the Archaic as a result of population pressure during the Paleo-Indian period. Shellfish gathering was the chosen alternative because it is the simplest adaptation to a new ecological niche. Barth's concept "the people without supportive facts" is strongly suggested by the "let's pretend" phenomenon. This should make it obvious that there is not much new about bad archaeology, there is just more of it today. I recall a highway survey done in the Piedmont of a southeastern state, which covers a fifty mile right of way. As a result of a 20% probabilistic sampling scheme, 22 sites were located, while 37 sites were found by an inductive reconnaissance, primarily of stream margins. Of the 22 sites discovered by probabilistic sampling 3 were post-1900 house sites, 4 were finds of an isolated projectile point, and the remaining 15 sites had collections ranging in size from 2 to 198 specimens. Concerning the probability of finding sites in areas of overgrowth or pasture, using one meter test pits, the author stated, "the probability is primarily a function of the density of the sites." This is a low-order undeniable truth at best, but a simplistic, naive, and damning hallmark at worst. The probability of finding a site depends on a number of uncontrollable variables, including site density, site configuration, placement and number of sampling units, size of the sampling unit, and probably the interest of the archaeologist in doing the survey. Five sites were deemed by the investigators to be worthy of mitigation: a quarry area, a hill top, Archaic scalping, a Mississippian site already disturbed by land clearing, and 2 ridge top lithic scatters. The quality of the sites and their seeming insignificance aside, it is very significant that 4 of the 5 sites defined by the authors as worthy of mitigation were found by traditional, inductive surveys. The fifth site is represented by 2 flutes recovered from a one meter test pit in a sampling unit. I am not saying against "probabilistic sampling" as such, because the technique may indeed be a good starring point if the investigator is ignorant of what to expect in a given area. But obviously it is not the most productive technique otherwise. In much of "New Archaeology" there is a failure to draw upon previous knowledge, and the failure to utilize and analyze stores of resources smacks of arrogance, or at least short sightedness. In an attempt to bring science into the survey, several hypotheses were tested. One, that there was "no expan- sion of the inter-inter-Indian Fociet" was "disconfirmed." The investigators also tested the hypothesis that prehistoric sites tend to be located along streams. Nowhere is it indicated how close a stream must be to a site to fulfill their requirements, but it should be noted that streams and creeks in the Piedmont form a dendritic pattern, and it is harder to get away from a creek than it is to find one. The result of the work was that sites were not strongly associated with streams, but often of flooding and site function precludes any strong conclusion. The results of the survey, the hypotheses tested, and the recommendations for impact mitigation leave more questions unanswered than the authors probably intended. Is this type of survey more economical and/or effective than a "traditional" survey, do surveys fulfill the usual con- tractual obligations, do the results justify the expense, can the hypotheses put forth actually be tested by such a survey, and if they are worthy of testing? The original survey cost approximately $13,000; the "low figure" being the result of highway construction already having started and the survey, in response, being "rush job." The cost of a more literally project covering about 20 miles less, in the same area of the Piedmont, is now estimated $40,000, not counting possible mitigation costs. This is in excess of $2,000 per mile, more than the cost of all other environmental studies combined. As a result of the first project, the impact on a ridge top lithic scatter was mitigated for $20,000. Another survey of a highway right-of-way utilized both an extensive or traditional survey, with the same analysis technique modeled after Binford's "dog least" method. Stakes were driven, knots were tied, and the investigators began walking -- but only for 20 minutes, after which they stopped. No allowances or controls were made for ground cover, bias introduced by amateur collectors, plowing differ- ential, soil conditions, or collector differences. Further, by limiting the amount of time spent in each intensive
The researcher pleads that "better data" are needed, and that the traditional survey is inadequate and defective. But yet, "better data" are collected, such as fire-cracked rock, what does it mean? The author admits that "there are no necessary relationships between surface artifacts and sub-surface artifacts or feature distribution." If such is the testing the presence or absence of the sites, this is directly related to the primary goal of the survey. So the researchers are the site of the investigation to achieve the goal. To the first alternative to elaborate collection techniques of luminescence. The second is the total confusion between "more data" and "better data" — more need not be necessarily better.

Turning to a third example of Environmental Impact (EIS) archaeology, this time in North Carolina, we see an example of a $17,000 project. Although this site held the promise of providing data concerning the development of Cherokee culture in western North Carolina, the excavation and subsequent analysis demonstrated only the inexperience of the personnel. Of the 22 references in the bibliography, only five are directly related to Southeastern prehistory, while the remainder cover such diverse subjects as computers and dictionaries. No mention is made of basic sources, suggesting that the project's foundation was weak from the beginning. Over half of the 90 pages in this report are appendices. Included are 9 pages of ceramic counts, a listing of the post holes dimensions, a level form, 14 pages of catalog listings, 13 pages of lithic counts, a museum. In the case of the glossary of lithic terms, the appendices only serve to indicate the irrelevance of the investigator, who evidently does not distinguish between a prismatic blade and a thinning flake.

Five inhumations were found at the site, and were dated by the investigator to the Middle Woodland, using the occurrence of Early and Middle Woodland projectile points in the burial fill. A little additional thought would indicate that the accompanying archaeological material would that these points only indicate the burials date no earlier than the Middle Woodland but they may date any time afterward. Nonetheless these burial discoveries, on metric and nonmetric data given. The reader of the report has no way of judging their probable cultural significance. A basic understanding of the concepts of typology has studied many archaeologists, including the author of this EIS mitigation. Distrusting what Anna Shepard calls "purely subjective," the typologist is only a visual device for describing, measuring, and classifying data. In essence, she is no way of control for the variables which link to the unwary archaeologist. There seems to be a failure to realize why highway right-of-ways are surveyed. Yes, certainly to obtain heuristics capable of generating cultural laws, but primarily to insure that significant sites are not destroyed without at least a token effort at salvage or preservation. As the investigator stated, "the explicit purpose of this survey was to locate ... sites that might be redefined by the I.R.S. procedure." Whatever method may be used to determine significant locations is first important to realize that a site itself into the culture history of the region, and as the author of this particular survey admits, only the traditional techniques provide data "useful in placing sites within a chronologic or cultural perspective." Anything beyond a listing of sites and the associated recommendations is not within the scope of the initial survey.

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errors and biases are either eliminated or controlled to known limits (i.e., the biases are quantifiable). The other is the judgment sample, for which the sampling errors and biases can not be calculated or can only be qualified. Deming (1950:10) states that the judgment sample is not amenable to statistical analysis; it appears that the existence of a "pure probability sample" in an archaeological context is an ideal condition which rarely, if ever, is achieved.

Even if a statistical method were "discovered that would give a probability sample in archaeology, a second problem would be faced. A statistical sample assures the researcher of obtaining information on the statistically significant, it does not assure any information on the statistically insignificant (but culturally significant) aspects of the survey area. In other words, a statistically valid sample does not insure culturally valid information.

Archaeological sites are not homogeneously scattered across a county or a highway right-of-way; and in the case of salvage archaeology or EIS archaeology the purpose is not to arrive at a statistical sample of the sites, but to provide an environmental assessment of the archaeological resources, all of them that the investigator can locate. The only way to fulfill such contractual obligations is to completely survey theundyed area, not a portion of it.

These should be enough examples to demonstrate that something very serious is wrong with archaeology, at least in the Southeast. We are faced with poor scholarship being done under the banner of "New Archaeology," and seven of this we not only see to the same thing, but as a consequence reality it being mangled in the name of science.

There is a growing tendency toward interference among the "New Archaeologists" who accept only deductive logic in doing archaeology. We are told that "by making goals and strategies explicit there is an incorporation of theory, method and data, and we are never told why explicitness encourages integration, or how this integration is to be placed. We also hear that "without the required theoretical and methodological base of science, such (particularistic) work is only implicitly scientific." These "New Archaeologists" would have us believe that there is something vaguely dirty about implicit science.

We seem to be on a treadmill, attempting to explain every detail of the past in some explicitly scientific terms. Because much of the data is incomplete and vague, there much we will never be able to explain, much less understand, either explicitly or implicitly. No amount of science will change reality.

Dumond (1977:347) has stated "it is an endeavor that characterizes science, and it is pursued by whatever logic is at hand. Whether this is primarily induction or deduction seems a philosopher's, not a scientist's question." Urging that common sense should prevail, Dumond contends that the "acceptance of research results it is "a burden of far greater than the ocotry by which hypotheses or their specific test implications are initially derived, for it is this that supposition becomes fact, that daydreams become -- dare we say it? -- laws.

The point is clear -- before archaeology, at least in the Southeast, attains a capital "V" it must be conducted in a manner inspiring confidence and must be able and willing
New Publications

Listed below are some of the publications that have been issued since the last SEAC Newsletter.


Noteworthy Publications

Little Technology
S.R. Katz, Editor
The Center for Archaeological Research
University of Texas at San Antonio
San Antonio, TX 78285

Little Technology is published three times a year. Subscription is $2.00.

American Society for Conservation Archaeology
Alexander J. Lindsley, Jr., Treasurer
Museum of Northern Arizona
Route 4, Box 120
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

The Newsletter is published bi-monthly. Annual membership dues are $18.00.

Newsletter of Computer Archaeology
Sylvia W. Gaines, Editor
Department of Anthropology
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85281

Newsletter for Computer Archaeology is published quarterly. Original papers, comments, and suggestions are solicited dealing with any aspect of computer applications in archaeology and related disciplines. All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor. Back issues and additional copies will be supplied at cost. Membership is $3.00.

MASC Newsletter
Kathleen M.B. Ryan, Editor
Applied Science Center for Archaeology
The University Museum
University of Pennsylvania
33rd and Spruce Streets, F1
Philadelphia, PA 19104

MASC Newsletter is published twice a year. All those engaged in work concerning new techniques applicable to the archaeology are urged to send notes, reports, and articles to the Editor. There is no charge for subscription.
The Conference for Historic Site Archaeology and the Southwestern Archeological Conference will be held at the College Inn on the campus of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA. The CHSA program will be held on Oct. 26, and all inquiries should be addressed to the Program Chairperson: Henriette S. South, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70506. Correspondence regarding the SARC program and all local arrangements should be sent to the Program Chairperson: Jan L. Gribbs, Box 40188, US. State, Lafayette, LA 70504.

REGISTRATION: Registration fees will be $8.00 (adult) and $6.50 (full-time students). All advance registration should be mailed to USL Conference Center, PO Box 3372, USL Station, Lafayette, LA 70504. This fee will cover costs of the meeting rooms, audio-visual equipment, name tags, registration publication, meals, cocktails, parking, and the dance. A modest registration fee of $6.00 will be charged to non-registered participants who wish to register at the door.

EXHIBITS: Persons and universities wishing to display and sell publications should send a letter of intent for this service before the close of registration. All exhibits will be limited to 100 items each. Full payment must be made before March 13, 1976.

Motel Accommodations: Reservations for housing should be made to: Reservationists, College Inn, No. 2 Eves St., Lafayette, LA 70504. Accommodations will be made for the SARC membership at the College Inn for $10.00 per night, single and double. A block of 300 rooms has been reserved at various area motels. These include: RAMADA INN, 1810 Hyman St, 332-0510 (no room); HEATLEY INN, N. 1900 North, 333-2250 (12 rooms) and HOTEL. The rooms include continental breakfast and dinner for $50.00 per night, single and double. A portion of the proceeds from these motels will be donated to the SARC program.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS: The USL Conference Center, housed in the College Inn, is a modern facility designed exclusively for hospitality conference. Housing, eating, swimming, and lounging (including a cash bar) accommodates the self-contained. The College Inn is located on the USL campus, a state university with a student population of nearly 15,000. Lafayette, a rapidly growing city of 60,000, is the capital of "Acadiana," the Cajun country of south Louisiana, and the hub of the Gulf Coastal oil industry. It is especially noted for its restaurants, featuring "seafood" (fresh "catfish in the Gulf last night") and its night life (which generally begins at 6:00 p.m. and features a variety of music, room dinners to progressive country to country and western music). Access to Lafayette is convenient by auto, rail, and plane. Located at the intersection of I-10 and US 187 about 250 miles west of New Orleans, Lafayette is served by AMTRAK and its main airport is served by Texas International. Detailed road directions will be included in the registration packet. Lafayette is extremely wet. Liquor may be purchased for residents for very minimal prices. Expect to "navigate the bayou" before you return to Lafayette.

WEATHER: Lafayette's climate is semitropical. In late October the daily highs are usually in the mid 70's, while the night's are generally in the upper 50's to lower 60's. Normal precipitation in Lafayette for October is 8 inches.

1977 Annual Meeting
October 20-22, 1977
The 18th Annual Conference on Historic Site Archaeology
The 34th Annual Southwestern Archeological Conference
Hosted by The Center for Archeological Studies
University of Southwestern Louisiana
Lafayette, LA 70504

College Inn
Lafayette, LA

Program Chairperson: Jan L. Gribbs.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26
CONFERENCE ON HISTORIC SITE ARCHAEOLOGY
8:00-9:00 Registration College Inn Lobby
9:00-12:00 CHSA PROGRAM
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 26
1:30-4:00 CHSA PROGRAM
2:00-5:00 INFORMAL DISCUSSION Phase I Survey Policy
3:00-5:00 SEC REGISTRATION
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
8:00-12:00 Registration College Inn Lobby
8:00-12:00 ANALYTICAL PROCEEDURES FOR HANDLING LITHIC ARTIFACTS
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 27
1:30-6:00 PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING A CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR PREHISTORIC OCCUPATIONS AT FORT POLA
Chairperson: A. F. Serpell; Participants: Serpell, Morgan, Batich, Fradland, Gudeman, Montgomery, Phillips, Dubois
1:30-6:00 REGISTRATION
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27
5:00-8:00 CASH BAR
8:00-11:00 FREE DANCE, "RED BEANS AND RICE REVUE"

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ESAF Membership

You can now obtain an individual membership in the Eastern States Archaeological Federation. This membership entitles you to receive an issue of the annual bulletin containing membership society reports and abstracts of papers presented at the annual meeting, a newsletter (published quarterly), membership card and a volume of the monograph series—Archaeology of Eastern North America. You will also receive notice of other ESAF occasional publications that will be available from time to time. The annual membership is $16.00. Address all inquiries to ESAF Business Office, c/o Island Field Museum, R.O. No. 2, Box 126, Milford, Delaware 19963. ESAF is a non-profit organization.

The Eastern States Archaeological Federation is an organization representing over 12,000 professional and avocational archaeologists from 26 States, Provinces and Territories of the eastern part of the United States and Canada. During its 45 years of existence, it has fostered the advancement of both prehistoric and historic archaeology throughout the eastern North America. ESAF holds its annual meetings in which the most recent archaeological discoveries are discussed and illustrated by professional and amateur archaeologists. The annual meetings are rotated throughout the area of its membership and are open to the general public. We invite you to join and participate in ESAF activities.

Wm. Jack Hanicky
Publicity Chairman
ESAF

Popular Archaeology Announces New Series

Popular Archaeology is happy to announce its new series, "Readings in American Archaeology, Memorial Editions," which will be published beginning in the Spring of 1977. This series is designed to give additional respect and honor to those amateur/professional archaeologists who have made major contributions to our national heritage and culture. In addition to each edition's containing papers by the memorial archaeologist, there will be papers by nationally known archaeologists on subjects of national interest and concern. The first edition, dedicated to Ripleys P. Bullen of Florida, will be printed in an 8½ x 11 format with a plastic binding, be numbered in numerical sequence and contain approximately 80 pages. We welcome nominations for memorial archaeologists as well as for papers that you think would be of national interest. While this series is essentially a reprint publication of papers from all over the United States, we felt that you probably will not have seen all of them, and thus be able to add them to your library. We hope this will also be true when we reprint articles from out-of-print journals. This series will be issued at a zero profit level and is not part of a subscription to Popular Archaeology. Additionally, all state archaeological societies may request free copies for their library. Cost of each edition is $2.75 before publication and $3.75 afterwards, $2.50 for libraries (this discount is extended to interested groups ordering ten or more copies).

Address all orders to:

Popular Archaeology Memorial Series
Edition/ Publisher: Wm. Jack Hanicky
P.O. Box 4190
Arlington, Virginia 22204 U.S.A.
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______)

Last year's dues paid (______)

Change of Address (______ effective date

NAME

MAILING ADDRESS:

CITY

STATE

ZIP

Annual $5.00

Family $7.50

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□ No. 2 Pottery Type Descriptions from Alabama and Kentucky:
□ No. 3 Pottery Type Descriptions from Kentucky (1969)
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BULETTINS

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□ No. 4 Bibliography of Pottery Type Descriptions (1967)
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SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:

□ No. 1 Archaeological Prehistory (1932) $1.00
□ No. 2 The Prehistory of the Southeastern United States (1982) $2.50

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


Oct 15 SOCIETY FOR GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGY Annual Meeting at Georgia College, Douglas, GA. Most of this meeting will be devoted to research on South Georgia prehistory.

Oct 16 MISSISSIPPI ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION Annual Meeting at Mississippi State University, University, MS. Prop Chan: Richard Marshall, Director of Northwest Mississippi Archeology, Coldwater Institute, MS. Prop Chan: Mississippi State University, University, MS 39762.

Oct 26 CONFERENCE ON HISTORIC SITE ARCHAEOLOGY 18th Annual Meeting, College Inn, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA. Prop Chan: Stanley South, Conference on Historic Site Archaeology, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29085.

Oct 29-29 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 34th Annual Meeting, College Inn, University of Southeastern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA. Prop Chan: Jan L. Olson, SEAC Prop Chan, Box 40188, U.S. Station, Lafayette, LA 70504.

Nov 3-6 EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION Annual Meeting at Hampton Hotel Hotel, Hartford, CT. Prop Chan: David Thompson, 448 Trophy Rd., Bethany, CT 06520. Local Arrange-ments: Howard R. Master, American Indian Arch Inst, Box 85, Washington, CT 06793.

Nov 12 ARKANSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Fall Meeting at University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

Nov 29-Dec 4 AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 75th Annual Meeting, Hyatt Regency, Houston, TX.

Dec 30-30 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA Annual Meeting in Atlanta, GA. For information write, 200 West Broadway, New York, NY 10013.

Program Participants Please Note
Withdrawal from Program Anyone scheduled to read a paper or chair a session who will not be able to participate should contact the Program Chairperson immediately.

Participation in Program At the 33rd Annual Meet- ing (1976) of the Southeastern Archaeological Con- ference a motion was adopted that individuals be limited to one volunteered presentation per person without limitation on participation in symposia or coauthor- ship. In addition, a motion was carried that in order to give a paper at the SEAC membership in the SEAC is required, except for professionals in other disciplines. The aboves mentioned are contained in Vol. 19, No. 1 (April 1973) of the SEAC Newsletter.


Continued on Page 8
DETERMINATION OF PREHISTORIC HEAT TREATMENT OF CHERT ARTIFACTS BY THERMOLUMINESCENCE

Recent research has shown that thermoluminescence measurements can provide a reliable determination of heat treatment of chert artifacts by prehistoric people (C. L. Melcher and D. W. Zimmerman, Science 197, September 30, 1977, 1359-1362). The Center for Archaeometry, Washington University, is now offering a heat treatment determination service. To be suitable for testing, chert samples should be at least 5 mm thick and should not have been exposed to X-rays or other sources of ionizing radiation or to temperatures of more than 100° C since being excavated. For the test a slice must be cut from the artifact about 3 mm thick and 5 mm long; the rest of the artifact can be returned if desired.

For ten samples or less, the cost per sample is $20; prices for more than ten samples are available upon request. If you are interested in having cherts analysed, please contact Dr. David W. Zimmerman, Center for Archaeometry, Box 1105, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63130, to obtain submission forms and an estimate of the turnaround time.