



SEAC

NEWSLETTER

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SEAC

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• JANUARY & APRIL 1979

The SEAC *Newsletter* is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the SEAC. Dues for annual membership are \$7.50 for individuals, \$ 2.50 for family and \$7.50 for institutions. Membership includes one (1) bulletin and four (4) newsletters. Requests for memberships and general inquiries should be addressed to the secretary; subscriptions, dues, changes of address, and orders for back issues to the treasurer; manuscripts for publication in the bulletin to the editor of the bulletin; and newsletter items to the editor of the newsletter.

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SEAC Business

Business Meeting, November 9, 1978, Knoxville, Tennessee

The meeting was called to order by President Charles McNutt at 6:05 p.m.

The minutes of the 1977 meeting were approved as published in the April 1978 Newsletter, (Vol. 20, No. 1).

President McNutt reported on the split with the Conference on Historic Sites. One of the problems is that the two conferences are becoming too large to try to hold together. The CHS Board of Directors voted to hold a separate meeting. President McNutt suggested that after separation the two conferences may want to try to come back together. This will be followed up by the new Executive Committee.

Treasurer Alfred Guthe reported the following:

October 1, 1977 balance	\$2,229.86	\$2,229.86
I. <u>Income</u>		
Publications sales	900.25	
Membership dues	1,181.50	
Advertisement	50.00	
Total Income		2,131.75
Balance		<u>4,361.61</u>
II. Expenditures		
1. Publications		
Newsletter Vol. 19 #2	571.00	
20 #1	647.80	
Bulletin #20 (comp)	815.60	
Total publ. costs		2,034.40
2. Editor's expenses		
Dye - Newsletters	234.04	
Peterson - Bulletin	35.00	
Total expenses		269.04
3. Treasurer's expenses		
postage	63.52	
photocopy	2.28	
equipment	11.05	
bank money order	.50	
Total expenses		77.35
4. Incorporation costs		
	196.50	196.50
5. Refunds		
Publ. ordered, O-P	53.50	
Overpaid dues	12.50	
Faxon, Inc. for dues		
Memphis St. Lib.	32.50	
Total Refunds		98.50
Total Expenditures		<u>2,675.79</u>

Treasurer Guthe reported on the problems of handling costs of publications and recommended that a handling charge be added to each publication. He indicated that the low balance reflects the low membership because of the low attendance at the Lafayette meeting in 1977. He thought that the registration at the Knoxville meeting would increase the membership.

It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer add 50¢ handling charge for mailing each publication. The motion passed.

Treasurer Guthe reported on the incorporation of the SEAC as a non-profit organization. He said that the mail rate will be reduced even though there are rules that restrict the rates. He suggested that each member should receive the publication for the year of membership at no charge. It was moved and seconded that there be no mailing charge to members for publication mailing in the year of membership. The motion passed.

It was moved and seconded that the Treasurer's report be accepted. The motion passed.

Secretary Rolingson reported on the results of the vote on the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws. The ballots were mailed on September 29, 1978 to 145 individuals on the May 5, 1978 membership list plus an additional list provided by Treasurer Guthe dated July 18, 1978. Eighty-nine ballots were received of which 87 were accept, one reject, and one abstain. The Articles and By-Laws have therefore been accepted by the Conference membership.

Editor Peterson reported on the Bulletins. Bulletin #15 is complete and is now being distributed to 1972 members. The price for purchase will be set by the new Executive Committee. Bulletin #16 is still on tapes but will be transcribed by David Brose. Bulletin #17 is in the hands of Tom Hemmings and will be published by Larry Meier. Bulletin #20 will be typeset because of its size. Bulletin #21 will be offset. Only 16 papers have been received from the Lafayette Conference. He will still accept papers until December 31, 1978. Bulletins #20 and #21 should be out by mid to late winter.

Editor Peterson further reported that Larry Meier has reprinted Bulletins #1 and #4, with the cost to be set by the Executive Committee. L. Meier has reprinted Swanton's DeSoto Report on microfiche. The cost will be set by the Executive Committee. Peterson plans a Special Publication on the symposium being presented at this meeting, "Southeastern Archaeology-The Formative Years". Bulletin #18 is available again.

It was moved and seconded that the Editor's report be accepted. The motion passed.

Newsletter Editor Dye reported that he needs current research reports for the Newsletter.

David Dye reported on the results of the recent election. The Nominating Committee consisted of Patty Jo Watson, J. Bennett Graham, and Kathleen Deagan.

President: Charles McNutt (2 years)
Vice-Pres.: James Griffin (2 years, 2 years President)
Secretary: Craig Sheldon (1 year)
Secretary elect: Rochelle Marrinan (1 year elect,
3 years Secretary)
Treasurer: James Price (2 years)
Editor: Jerald Milanich (3 years)
Exec. Officer 1: Charles Fairbanks (2 years)
Exec. Officer 2: Karl Kuttruff (1 year)

President McNutt asked for old business from the floor. There was none.

President McNutt discussed the concern of the Executive Committee and members for the low membership in the Conference in spite of the good attendance at the meetings. Several approaches for improving membership were discussed.

First, is the possibility of increasing the Newsletter publications to four a year, thus increasing the dissemination of news in the Southeast. It is thought that with changes in printing, it will be possible to go to four issues without pressure on Conference funds. There was some general discussion and it was suggested that the current research reports given at the Conference be published in the Newsletter instead of the Bulletin, as they can make a faster significant contribution, here.

Second, is the possibility of a prize for the best student paper.

The third approach resulted from the fact that so many nonmembers present papers at the Conference meeting. The motion was made and seconded that papers henceforth at SEAC are given by members of the Conference unless invited or the individuals are from allied sciences. The motion was passed unanimously. A motion was made and seconded that in order for a paper to be published the individual, beginning this year, must be a paid member. The motion was passed unanimously. It was further suggested that this policy be published in the SAS and AAA Newsletters as well as the SEAC Newsletter.

Editor Milanich announced that papers to be published from the 1978 meeting must be submitted as a typescript paper, with dues paid, by January 1, 1979.

There followed a discussion of the problem of dues reminders for those individuals who do not attend a Conference. According to the new By-Laws the Treasurer will send bills to all unpaid members.

President McNutt announced that he was appointing Stu Neitzel as Sergeant at arms for the Conference.

Roy Dickens invited the Conference to meet at Georgia State University in Atlanta in 1979. Dates will be announced later.

President McNutt expressed the appreciation of the Conference to the University of Tennessee and to Jefferson Chapman for organizing the 1978 meeting.

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Martha A. Rolingson
Secretary

Any corrections or additions should be sent to Martha A. Rolingson, Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville, AR 72701

Book Review

Archaeological Bibliography for Eastern North America.
Roger W. Moeller and John Reid (Compilers). Attleboro:
Eastern States Archaeological Federation; Washington:
American Indian Archaeological Institute, 1977. xiii + 198pp.
\$7.00 (paper).

As noted by the authors of this volume, their objective was to prepare a supplement to An anthropological bibliography of the Eastern Seaboard by Alfred K. Guthe and Patricia B. Kelly (1963) by including works published since that date through December 31, 1976 applicable to "...the states east of the Mississippi as well as the eastern provinces of Canada" (p. v). The bibliography is divided into eight major topical areas: (1) Culture History (68 pp.); (2) Artifacts and Features (36 pp.); (3) Ecology (25 pp.); (4) Techniques (14 pp.); (5) Reviews (25 pp.); (6) Theory (14 pp.); (7) Mathematics (7 pp.); and (8) Physical Anthropology (6 pp.). Despite nearly 8,000 entries and the obvious amount of effort which went into its production, this work (as is the case with virtually any bibliographic survey) suffers from a number of technical and organizational problems. The most unavoidable of these problems is the inevitable difficulty of inadvertently missing any number of publications when canvassing the mass of available literature. For example, within the state of Mississippi alone (1) Mississippi Archaeology, (2) the Journal of Mississippi History, (3) the Mississippi Geographer, (4) Mississippi Highway Department publications, and (5) Mississippi Archives and History publications were overlooked. Likewise, within Tennessee, neither the Tennessee Historical Quarterly, the West

Tennessee Historical Society Papers, nor the Reports of Investigations prepared by the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville, were included. As might be expected, occasional errors in citation may be observed; for example, on page 2 an article by Ball, Hood, and Evans (1976) is attributed to the Texas Archaeological Society Newsletter, not the Tennessee Anthropologist, just as Chapman's (1976) article in this same journal on Archaic period radiocarbon dates is attributed to the "TAN", a citation which goes undeciphered in the "Key to Abbreviations" (pp. vii-xiii).

It is likewise irksome that while doctoral dissertations have been included (at least those included in Dissertation Abstracts), no effort was made to list M.A. theses or B.A. honors theses. In a similar vein, in light of their works' title, historic archaeology has been largely neglected as exemplified by the addition of only two of Stanley South's numerous publications. Another obvious omission is the exclusion of previous bibliographies. For example, missing are Ball's A Bibliography of Tennessee Anthropology, Including Cherokee, Chickasaw and Mulungeon Studies (Tennessee Anthropological Association, Miscellaneous Paper 1, 1976), Smith's bibliography of Mississippi prehistory (Mississippi Archaeology 10 (5), 1975), and Bowman's Kentucky archaeology bibliography (Kentucky Archaeological Association, Bulletin 2, 1973). Although Moeller and Reid note that "Occasional ethnological, ethnographic, or historic references have been included, if they would be useful to the interpretation of prehistoric sites" (p. v), in point of fact their lack of contemporary ethnographic and ethnohistoric studies strongly suggests the need for an independent, complete, and systematic bibliography of ethnohistorical and contemporary sources on the Indians of the eastern United States.

Perhaps this work's most glaring flaw is simply the organization of its 68 page "Culture History" section. To present approximately 2,700 site report references in an alphabetical "lump" organized irrespective of state or province boundaries is to severely limit the utility of this bibliography to anyone engaged in regional research.

In summary, despite its errors of omission and organization, this volume does provide the most comprehensive compilation of references on the archaeology of the eastern United States to date. This book can be ordered from either the Eastern States Archaeological Federation (Bronson Museum, 8 North Main Street, Attleboro, MA 02703) or the American Indian Archaeological Institute (Box 85, Washington, CT 08673).

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Louisville, KY

Brent W. Smith
U.S. Geological Survey
Metairie, LA

Current Research

Florida

National Park Service—Southeast Archeological Center

During the first six months of 1978, a seven-man Center team headed by John Walker conducted a stratified random sample testing program covering a 53 ha area of Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia, which had not been previously investigated. Chief among their findings was a 10 ha Macon Plateau site that is located on the upper, more level portion of the ridge lying immediately east, and parallel to, the ridge where the major Macon Plateau town site is located. Although the limits of the recently located site were well defined by artifact distribution, it appears that its occupation was either short-lived or cyclic, since the artifact count was relatively low and no features were uncovered. A small Swift Creek site, located on top of a steep bluff overlooking Walnut Creek, was also found.

The second field season of a four-year Cultural Resource Inventory of the 230,676 ha Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida, ran from February until May, 1978. During this time, the reconnaissance team, directed by John E. Ehrenhard, located 61 archaeological sites, making a total of 128 known sites within the area. There are four types of sites: black earth middens, sand mounds, rock mounds, and transient camps. Some of them have produced only mixed faunal debris, but others have produced thousands of sherds and large quantities of bone and shell. Analysis of the materials from the second season was conducted during the summer and fall of 1978.

The third field season, again under John Ehrenhard's direction, began in January and will continue until May.

Center Archeologists completed a Cultural Resource Inventory of the Ninety Six Historic Site, South Carolina in September, 1978. The project was part of a multi-phased research program with the primary goal of establishing a viable remote sensing methodology in the Southeast. It was conducted under the direction of Ellen B. Ehrenhard. Through coordination with the National Park Service's Southwest Center's Remote Sensing Division and the Midwest Archeological Center, both infrared color and black and white imagery of the entire park were obtained and proton magnetometry surveys of portions of the park were conducted. Preliminary analysis of the photointerpretation data indicates a predictive accuracy of 89 percent. Although 63 percent of the known sites within the park were not identified by this technique, it appears this may have been due to dense vegetation, as 25 of the 25 predicted sites located in cleared or lightly vegetated terrain proved to be culturally produced phenomena. Results of the magnetometer survey are still being analysed, but it appears that this method can be utilized to locate discrete features in greater detail than is possible by use of photointerpretation.

The first field season of the Center's two-year prehistoric cultural resource inventory of the Big South Fork National River

and Recreation Area began in September and ran through December, 1978. This 50,587 ha area is located in the Cumberland Plateau region of southeastern Kentucky and north central Tennessee. To date, the crew, which is headed by Robert Wilson, has surveyed 12 of the 19 areas slated for development and has recorded 102 culture bearing sites. Forty of these were rock shelter sites; 29 were moonshine still sites; 16 were upland lithic sites; nine were historic structures; and five were floodplain lithic sites.

The second field session will begin in mid-March. Following investigation of the remaining development areas, a stratified random sample survey, based on major physiographic zones, will be conducted. Data from both surveys will be used to construct a predictive model on human occupation and use for the Cumberland Plateau.

As part of a National Park Service study of the Mobile-Tensaw River Bottomlands, L. Christine Beditz prepared a report on the prehistoric cultural resources of the area. She is now preparing a similar report on the cultural resources of a portion of the Green Swamp area of North Carolina.

Patricia O'Grady is conducting a literature search for information on archaeological sites located within the newly authorized Chattahoochee National Recreation Area, Georgia.

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University of Florida

Research by Graduate Students

Two graduate students at the University of Florida have recently (1978) completed their dissertations on Southeastern United States archaeological topics. Tim A. Kohler's dissertation is entitled "The Social and Chronological Dimensions of Village Occupation at a North Florida Weeden Island Period Site." Funding for the research was provided by a National Science Foundation grant awarded to Jerald T. Milanich, Associate Curator at the Florida State Museum. Kohler is presently at the Department of Anthropology, Washington State University. The abstract of his dissertation is quoted below:

"The McKeithen site is a multi-mound and village complex of the Weeden Island period in North Florida. Three seasons of mapping and sampling excavations in the village area revealed a main occupation dating from A.D. 150 to A.D. 750 which was divided into three phases for analysis. Chronological control for these divisions was provided by a series of ten radiocarbon dates from the village, a principal components factor score seriation of the proveniences, and an attribute

analysis of a sample of rim sherds from three areas within the village.

In addition to a basic north-south division of the village area on the basis of the ratio of ceramics to lithics, three areas in the southern and eastern portions of the village were distinguished from the rest of the site on the basis of correlations among relative frequencies of two categories of non-local ceramics, non-local lithics, and total ceramic type diversity. The correlations between these assumed high-status indicators were highest during the final phase of the village occupation, from about A.D. 550 to A.D. 750, suggesting that during this phase non-local trade came more directly under the control of an elite group which resided on and adjacent to Mound A, the largest and probably latest mound on the site. A population model was formulated using the estimated weight of ceramics in the midden, the estimated weight of the original vessels which these sherds represented, and ethnographically-derived estimates of ceramic breakage rates and size of ceramic inventory per household unit. This model suggests that if the site was occupied continuously rather than seasonally, the ceramics in the midden could be explained by a population of no more than 300 to 400 persons. Given this upper bound for the estimated population of the site indicated by the model and the emerging division of superordinate and subordinate social groups indicated by the distributions of selected ceramic and lithic categories, it is hypothesized that the site was initially occupied by a tribal group (a primarily egalitarian society) with the emergence of a "Big Man" or proto-chiefdom level of organization by the end of the occupation. Whether this increasing centralization of authority was caused by, or resulted in, increased control over external trade remains an important question for research. Finally, given this hypothesized model of social organization and change, several predictions are ventured for the results of a site survey of the support area currently in progress."

The second dissertation is by Morgan Ray Crook, Jr., and is entitled "Mississippian Period Community Organizations on the Georgia Coast." The research on which the dissertation is based was partially funded by a National Science Foundation Dissertation Grant awarded to Crook, with Jerald T. Milanich as faculty supervisor. Dr. Crook is presently Archaeologist, Office of the State Archaeologist, West Georgia College. His abstract is quoted below:

"This dissertation examines Mississippian Period cultural adaptations in a coastal environment as indicated by levels of community organization. Hypotheses concerning basic elements of adaptation are posited and an annual model of the aboriginal system is constructed through examination of sixteenth-century accounts along with data from modern ecological sources. Preliminary investigations at the Kenan Field site on Sapelo Island, Georgia, are discussed in detail and the archaeological data are analyzed

for evidence required to test the stated hypotheses and systems model. Analysis focuses upon subsistence information, architectural details, and the spatial distribution of material-culture elements. Two primary conclusions are drawn from the research. The first is that the Savannah Phase, the Mississippian Period manifestation on the Georgia coast, was defined by a complex cultural system with a stratified, chiefdom-level society which was distinctively adapted to the coastal environment. The second basic conclusion is that the Savannah Phase was followed by a period of cultural change that appears to be associated with late sixteenth-century Spanish activities on the Georgia coast."

Publications

The Florida State Museum announces publication of the first number in its new Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History series. The series honors Ripley P. Bullen. Volumes in the Bullen Monographs will emphasize archaeological and historical research on the Southeastern United States and the Caribbean, areas of Ripley's own research for almost three decades.

Tacachale--Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia during the Historic Period, the first number, is edited by Jerald T. Milanich and Samuel Proctor. Papers in the volume are organized around a common theme--describing and interpreting the changes which occurred in the aboriginal cultures of Florida and southeastern Georgia as a result of contact with the European cultures. The authors are both anthropologists and historians.

The first paper, by Mark Gottlob and Hale G. Smith, sets the stage by presenting an overview of Spanish-Indian relationships from A.D. 1500-1763, focusing on the types of contact and the exchange of material items between Europeans and aboriginal groups. Father Clifford Lewis' study of the Calusa of the southwest Florida coast examines that group, utilizing historical documents which describe their geographical location, social organization and religion, and the immediate effects of contact with the Spanish under Governor Menendez in the 16th century. The Tocobaga Indians of the Tampa Bay region and their archaeological remains--the Safety Harbor culture--are the subject of Ripley P. Bullen's essay.

Papers by Jerald T. Milanich and Kathleen A. Deagan examine the western and eastern Timucuan tribes in northern Florida and southeastern Georgia. Using archaeological and archival data they describe and explain the patterns of change occurring in the Colonial period. Lewis H. Larson provides a great deal of archaeological and documentary evidence on the 17th century Guale of the Georgia coast and the impact of the Spanish missions. A newly discovered Spanish document is analyzed by William C. Sturtevant and provides an important glimpse of the nature of the 1743 Jesuit settlement of Santa Maria de Loreto, established in Miami to serve the remnants of the south Florida Indians. Charles H. Fairbanks examines the entrance of the Seminole peoples into Florida, focusing on

the cultural changes which took place as they adjusted to different environments and social conditions as they moved southward to their present homes in south Florida. The book concludes with an overview of the University of Florida Indian Oral History Project by Samuel Proctor. Taping of the oral histories of the Seminole and other Southeastern tribes is helping to preserve their rapidly disappearing cultural legacy.

Tachachale may be ordered for \$10.00 from the University Presses of Florida, 15 NW 15th St., Gainesville, FL 32601.

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Florida State University

Southeast Conservation Archaeological Center

Three projects involving fieldwork and laboratory analysis are presently being undertaken at Florida State University's Southeast Conservation Archaeology Center (SCAC), under the directorship of James W. Stoutamire.

Analysis is continuing on the Pharr Village site located in northeastern Mississippi. The excavations, under contract to the National Park Service during the summer of 1978 by Chad Braley and Robert Karwedsky, revealed a late Miller III phase palisaded village. The Pharr Village is on the west side of the larger Pharr Mounds site (22PS500). A C-14 sample was obtained from charcoal found beneath a burial located within the palisade wall. The radiocarbon age was 1040 ± 85 years: A.D. 910 (UM-1477).

In January 1979, test excavations were carried out in northeastern Mississippi at the Mackey's Creek site by Robert Karwedsky. The site was threatened by construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway. Test excavations were undertaken. This work revealed a central undisturbed midden area about 3 m in diameter with a central fire hearth and a large ceramic and lithic surface scatter. Analysis of the material culture indicates a single component Miller II phase site. The functional nature is not presently known.

Investigations are continuing at Fort Barancas in Pensacola, Florida, under contract to the National Park Service. Chad Braley is the project archaeologist. The primary goal was to locate structural remains to aid in the on-going restoration of the fort as it appeared during the Civil War. Both Union and Confederate flagpole locations were pinpointed in addition to remnants of the shot furnace inside the fort. Additional research indicates that two earlier fortifications (British and Spanish) lie directly beneath the present coastal defense.

The National Park Service, under contract to Florida State University, conducted field investigations in northeastern Tennessee

at the Andrew Johnson National Historic site (1831-1851) during the summer of 1978.

In order to restore this house to its appearance during Johnson's ownership, it was necessary to determine archaeologically the location and extent of the original back porch attached to the "ell" addition of the house.

Excavations revealed the probability of a small porch outside the "ell" entrance. A brick floor, retaining walls, and outside stairs to the basement beneath the "ell" indicated probable everyday use of the basement. It has been assumed in the past that the basement served as a kitchen; however because of the utilitarian type fireplace in the "ell" proper and the intrusive bedrock in the basement, further investigations are recommended to determine its function.

Laboratory activities at the center now include, in addition to maintenance of the curatorial collections of the National Park Service, the duplication of about 7,000 negatives from WPA projects. Included are about 6,000 nitrate negatives of potentially flammable nature.

Robert Karwedsky
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Piper Archaeological Research Associates

During July and August of 1978, Harry and Jacquelyn Piper tested a prehistoric site (40SL29) in upper east Tennessee (Sullivan County), within the flowage easement of South Holston Lake. A permit was issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). A systematic, stratified, unaligned sample was excavated. The site is located on a primary terrace beside an upland stream at an elevation of 1720 ft AMSL. The stream itself and a portion of the site are subject to periodic inundation as a result of fluctuations in the water level of the lake.

Artifact analysis is incomplete and a report will be submitted to the TVA in 1979. Based on observed projectile point types, it appears that the site was occupied intermittently from Early Archaic through Late Woodland times.

Piper Archaeological Research Associates recently completed a survey of a portion of urbanized St. Petersburg, Florida. The project, begun May 1, 1978, was a survey of the 2,185 ha Urban Redevelopment Program area of the City. The report was submitted in December 1978. Principal Investigators were Harry M. Piper and Jacquelyn G. Piper. The research methodology embodied two predictive models of site location: inland and coastal. They were matched to the remaining vacant land, including residential lawns, private commercial properties, and municipally owned parcels. Areas not conforming to the models were similarly investigated. Field work was enhanced by the creation of a pre-

urbanization overlay map which included now destroyed soil types, water sources, and coastline configurations. The field methodology employed systematic subsurface testing. Ten sites were located, nine prehistoric and one historic.

The reconnaissance survey provided considerable data regarding early settlement-subsistence patterns on the south Pinellas County peninsula and helped to refine research techniques for urban surveys in Florida.

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Georgia

Georgia State University

Georgia State University continues its urban archaeology project. It is being conducted in conjunction with the construction of the Marta Rapid Rail System. Because of the nature of the resources involved, much of the preservation, mitigation, and research effort has concentrated on nineteenth and early twentieth-century urban culture. The findings of the project will not only add to our knowledge of urban cultural processes, but will provide insights into the archaeology of early historic and prehistoric sites. Roy S. Dickens, Jr. is director of the project. Linda F. Carnes is senior field archaeologist, and Joe E. Evans is assistant archaeologist.

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Illinois

Southern Illinois University — Center for Archaeological Investigations

The Center for Archaeological Investigations at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, conducted an intensive archaeological investigation of three sites in the Carrier Mills Archaeological District from May 15 to November 30, 1978. Brain M. Butler and David P. Braun are co-principal investigators for the project. Richard W. Jefferies is serving as project director. Thomas K. Black, B. Mark Lynch, and Thomas P. Van Hoy are currently supervising analyses of certain areas of research in the project. Archaeological research is being carried out under an agreement with the Peabody Coal Company, St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of mitigating the impact of future mining operations on cultural resources in the Carrier Mills area.

The Carrier Mills Archaeological District consists of approximately 58 ha located on the edge of a low upland adjacent to the South Fork of the Saline River in Saline County, Illinois. The district consists of three major sites, Sa 86, 87 and 88, as well as several smaller sites. These three sites appear to have superficially similar occupational histories, but vary substantially in size, depth, and intensity of occupation.

Archaeological investigation of the Carrier Mills District utilized a multistage research design. Initial fieldwork consisted of a controlled surface collection of the sites followed by the excavation of test units in a systematic sampling program. Large scale block excavations were carried out in the portions of sites having deep midden deposits. Sections of sites having only plowzone material were mechanically stripped to expose subsurface features and structures.

Sa 86 has the least complexity of the three major sites and covers an area of about 22,000m². Artifactual data indicate that the site was occupied intensively, but midden was contained largely within the plowzone. Mechanical stripping of approximately 10,000 m² of the site has revealed over 200 features dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods as well as two wall-trench structures.

Sa 87 is the largest and most complex site in the district, consisting of three midden areas located along the crest of a low ridge. Total area of the site is about 64,000 m². Midden deposits at the western end of the site extend to a maximum depth of 1.6 m and contain burials and features dating from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland periods. Excavation of Sa 87 has yielded approximately 167 burials and approximately 300 features. The total volume of excavated units in the core midden area is about 275 m³.

Sa 88 is located on a ridge immediately south of Sa 87 and covers an area of about 32,000 m². The internal structure of the site is quite similar to that of Sa 87, however, the midden extends to a depth of only 60 cm. Excavation of the core midden area and mechanical stripping of approximately 5000 m² of the site have resulted in the recovery of 175 burials and the location of 75 features.

Soil conditions at Sa 87 and Sa 88 provide a highly favorable environment for the preservation of bone making possible the recovery of an extremely large quantity of faunal material. Flotation samples from excavation levels, features, and burials indicate that macro and micro floral material are present in large quantities.

Prehistoric sites within the Carrier Mills Archaeological District contain highly significant data which can be utilized to help elucidate the major aspects of the largely unknown local and regional prehistory including chronology, subsistence activities, site organization, technological and social change, environmental variability, and the biology of the prehistoric human population. The unique nature of the sites in the district allows the examination of these areas at both the synchronic and diachronic level. It is expected that fieldwork at Carrier Mills will continue during the spring and summer of

1979. Excavation strategy will be directed toward the recovery of specific types of data which were not obtained during the 1978 excavations. Laboratory analysis is scheduled to continue through 1981.

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Missouri

Southwest Missouri State University—Smithsonian Institution

Advance Lowland Project

Southwest Missouri State University and the Smithsonian Institution will be conducting an archaeological survey of the Advance Lowland area of southeastern Missouri in March and April of 1979. Three survey teams, under the direction of Bruce D. Smith, will be covering a 389 sq km area which encompasses the northern tip of Crowley Ridge, the edge of the Ozark Escarpment, and the Advance/Drum Lowland. This preliminary survey represents the initial phase of a long-term project in this section of the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Bruce D. Smith
Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History
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Washington, DC 20560

North Carolina

Archeology Branch

Recent archaeological field work conducted by the Archaeology Branch, Division of Archives and History, (Raleigh, North Carolina) has encompassed both historic and prehistoric resources.

John W. Clauser, Jr., directed test excavations on the grounds of the Capitol Square in Raleigh during the months of June and July, 1978. The purposes of the work were: (1) to determine the nature and extent of archaeological resources as these relate to the historically documented governmental buildings on the square, and (2) to provide a firm basis upon which future ground disturbing activities within the square might be evaluated. As a result of these excavations, it was possible to determine that the North Carolina arsenal, once located on the square, had been very effectively and almost completely reclaimed, presumably for reuse of the building materials. Immediately adjacent to the present capitol building, the test excavations revealed intensely burned clay, the result of the burning of the original State House in 1831.

Two archaeological surveys of highway rights-of-way were accomplished by the Archaeology Branch for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Both projects were supervised by Mark A. Mathis.

The survey of the proposed corridor for U.S. 321 (Catawba, Gaston, and Lincoln counties) resulted in the discovery of 36 new sites. One site is a late prehistoric Woodland village. Shovel testing disclosed a well-defined midden and remains of charred corn cobs. An historic archaeological site located within the proposed right-of-way was determined to be the vestiges of possibly the earliest cotton textile mill in North Carolina (Schenck-Warlick site). The corridor has been altered to permit the in-place preservation of this site. A second historic site, Yoder's Mill complex, was also located. These three sites have been placed on the study list for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The second highway survey took place in Orange and Durham counties for the proposed connection of U.S. Interstate 40 to U.S. Interstate 85. Thirty-nine new sites were located. Twelve of these were deemed potentially eligible for the National Register and will require further investigation. The Department of Transportation has not chosen the alternate as yet.

The Archaeology Branch is instituting a computerized system of archaeological site information storage and data manipulation. This computer work is directed by Thomas E. Scheitlin. The Cultural Resources Evaluation Programs (CREP) will store information relating to site location, environmental setting, artifact inventory, etc., for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic structures, and underwater cultural resources. Serving not only as an improved information storage and retrieval system, CREP will permit the development of predictive models of prehistoric site locations. Large savings in time and money and the improved reliability of recommendations are anticipated in relationship to the A-95 review processes of the Division of Archives and History and to the statewide survey program of the Archaeology Branch. A test case is being conducted in New Hanover County during February and March, 1979, to evaluate the efficiency of the computer models. The principal investigator for this test case is Conran Hay.

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Oklahoma

Museum of the Red River

The Museum of the Red River's archaeological personnel began a study of the McCurtain Focus Caddo in 1976, encompassing three related sites. The first was the Roden site located five miles

south of Valliant, Oklahoma, on the Red River, and two that were directly across the river in Texas. The Texas sites are: the Sam Kaufman site and the Williams site, adjoining it on the south.

Excavations at the Roden site began in April 1976 and were completed in May 1978. Excavations at the Williams site began in April 1977, and will end in June 1979. Excavations were previously conducted at the Sam Kaufman site by Skinner, Harris, and Anderson (1969).

Discoveries at the Roden site consisted of two shaft tombs, each containing six individuals. Both tombs were excavated by collectors. The tombs were early and near a heavily occupied area where we excavated and screened soil from 90 ten-foot squares. In the process we uncovered postmolds, burials, and large bell-shaped storage/refuse pits. The pits proved to be time markers for an early Fulton period McCurtain Focus group, C-14 dating between A.D. 1315 and 1570. Historic accounts indicate storage was relegated to platforms after that time (Griffith 1954:111). Other time markers were found in the pits and they include stemmed, corner-notched, and side-notched arrow points. The triangular Maud and Fresno points were made after A.D. 1600. Pipes were developed from the Haley form. In fact, two Haley pipes were found in one of the shaft tombs. The tombs date to the same period as the storage/refuse pits. The evolving pipes had shorter stems and required a reed or cane stem. Equal-arm pipes were made after A.D. 1600 at the site.

In the earlier period McCurtain Focus peoples had large engraved Spiro-like shell gorgets. Two were found in one of the tombs. One burial in the same tomb had a pair of large earspools made of three-inch shell disks set with flattened copper-covered limestone cones. The cones fit in the cups of the shell disks.

The pits contained charred corn and corn cobs, an abundance of two kinds of beans, large quantities of whole and cracked, charred hickory nuts, a few charred acorns, pecans, and walnuts, and a few charred persimmon seeds. They contained small amounts of potsherds, shell, and bone, as most of this material was probably thrown over the creek bank. The Caddo maintained clean yards and houses. The potsherds found in the pits dated between A.D. 1315 and 1570. The sherds represent V-shaped bowls of types previously assigned to the Gibson-Sanders period. The bowls evidently persisted as late as A.D. 1600, although their termination date was previously thought to be around A.D. 1200. Other types such as Nash Neck-Banded, Emory Punctated, McKinney Plain and Avery Engraved were also present and are well-known Fulton-McCurtain Focus period vessels. Post A.D. 1600 vessels at the site include Hudson Engraved bottles, Hodges Engraved deep conical bowls, and Simms Engraved bowls. Nash Neck-Banded, McKinney Plain, and Emory Punctated jars, and Avery Engraved bowls persisted to historic times. Hudson Engraved bottles, and Hodges Engraved bowl sherds were not found in storage/refuse pit context, but have been found with burials associated with early historic artifacts.

Two burials were excavated at the Williams site that were found with historic iron artifacts. One had an iron ear

ornament and the other had an iron strike-a-lite on the chest and two broken dart points that served as flints. A jar found with one of the burials had a decoration on it that was identical to one found on a jar excavated by Mr. Roden at the Roden site. Both had been made by the same potter. This tends to tie the Kaufman-Williams-Roden complex together in time.

An interesting vessel was found by collectors with a burial cove to the Kaufman-Williams property line on Kaufman property. The vessel was a large, red Quapaw teapot identical to some found near the junction of the Arkansas with the Mississippi River. This evidence might indicate that McCurtain Focus Caddoan peoples were receiving White trade goods from the Quapaw near the mouth of the Arkansas, before the French established a trading post near Texarkana. Griffith (1954: 122-5) mentions Caddoan reports that indicate some early White trade goods that came from the northeast.

Griffith, William Joyce

1954 The Hasinai Indians of east Texas as seen by Europeans 1887-1772. Middle American Research Institute. Tulane University.

Skinner, Alan S., King Harris, and Keith Anderson

1969 Archaeological investigations at the Sam Kaufman site, Red River County, Texas. Southern Methodist University, Contributions in Anthropology 5.

Publications

Archaeological Investigations at the Mahaffey Site, CH-1, Hugo Reservoir, Choctaw County, Oklahoma. Gregory Perino and Jack Bennett, 1978. Museum of the Red River.

Gregory Perino
Museum of the Red River
812 SE Lincoln
Idabel, OK 74745

36th Annual SEAC Meeting

The 36th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 8-10, 1979, at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta, GA 30383. Abstracts for symposia and papers will be accepted until September 1, 1979. The program will be chaired by Anne Rogers and Robert Blakely, Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303. For information on local arrangements write to Roy Dickens, Department of Anthropology, Georgia State University, Atlanta, GA 30303. Additional information will be published in the July issue of the SEAC Newsletter.

Biographical sketches of some SEAC officers

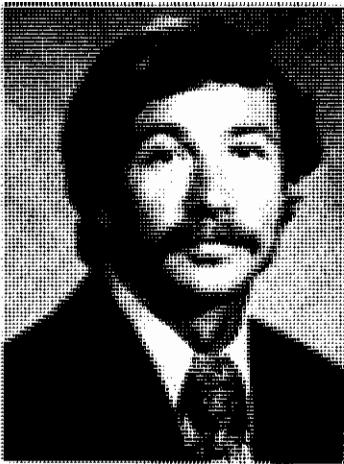
Charles H. Fairbanks—Executive Officer I

I did my undergraduate work in anthropology at the University of Chicago with a field season at the Kincaid site under the direction of Thorne Deuel. From 1937 to 1938 I worked in the Chickamauga Basin with the Tennessee Valley Authority - University of Tennessee Federal Work Relief Program.

While at Ocmulgee National Monument, I first developed the cataloging and analysis program and then worked at various other archaeological jobs from 1938 until 1943. I entered military service at this time. From 1946 to 1948 I began intensive historical archaeology at the Ft. Frederica National Monument where I was superintendent. I earned the M.A. and Ph.D. (1954) degrees at the University of Michigan from 1948 until 1951. One year was spent in Washington, D.C. with the National Park Service designing exhibits for the Ocmulgee Museum. I then returned to Ocmulgee as Assistant Regional Archeologist with various research assignments. In 1954 I was hired by Florida State University as an Assistant Professor and began doing both prehistoric and historic research. The University of Florida hired me to chair the Department of Anthropology in 1963 and I remained there until 1970 when I returned to full-time teaching. I became gradually more concerned with historical archaeology. In 1976 I was appointed Distinguished Service Professor of Anthropology at the University of Florida.

As I see the function of the SEAC it is much the same as it was when we first formed it in the late 1930's - to communicate with the various people doing work in the Southeastern region. There is so much going on now that it is almost impossible to know who is doing what, where, and when. I think a revitalized Newsletter could do a lot of good between the annual meetings. I realize that it is tough to get news out of busy people but we do need better communication among archaeologists within the area.

Charles H. Fairbanks
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University of Florida
1350 GPA
Gainesville, FL 32611



Jerald T. Milanich, a native of Ohio, holds his graduate degrees from the University of Florida. He is presently Associate Curator in Archaeology, Florida State Museum, and a member of the teaching faculty, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. He is author of the Alachua Tradition of North-Central Florida (1971), Francisco Pareja's 1613 Confessionario: A Documentary Source for Timucuan Ethnography (with William C. Sturtevant, 1972), and is co-editor of Tacachale--Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeast Georgia during the Historic Period (with Samuel Proctor, 1978).

I think that Southeastern archaeology is experiencing something of a "spiritual" rebirth (being born again seems to be the "in" thing nowadays). There are a number of long-term research projects underway throughout the Southeast; and, once again as in the 1930's and 40's there appears to be a large quantity of interpreted data appearing. Many of our old ideas concerning Southeast prehistory are being altered and refined and many new ideas about the cultural processes involved in the evolution of Southeastern Indians are appearing. The trend in the SEAC seems to be away from beating dead (or at least decrepit) horses and jumping on new bandwagons fueled by these new data. Our "born again" nature is reflected in the fact that SEAC Newsletters have been appearing regularly for the last few years, something that has not happened for a long time! And, look at the attendance and participation at the Knoxville meeting. Why people were evendancing in the Disco.

Jerald T. Milanich
Florida State Museum
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University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Stewart Neitzel—Sergeant at arms



It hardly seems important to sketch in the background of one of the original dropouts of all times. I do not even plead extenuating circumstances: the good ol' thirties--you know and the like. I still live in the dark ages of culture history and cultural reconstruction--and think process is the greatest if there were very much to go on. But I still can find a few dinosaurs lurking in the backyard patio, though much reduced, and not all scary. I think I would prefer to be such, and expect to repeat the evolutionary cycle again and again. In the beginning there was culture history--and lo it was good! Then there was culture reconstruction, and lo--it wasn't so bad. And then the numbers took over, and it is not as much fun any more. The wheel has turned over methodologically and theoretically several times in my time. I always hid my eyes on the down sloop, and managed to maintain sanity.

Historical archeology, on the levels I am interested in, seems more interesting than all of this space suspended prehistoric reconstruction. But a lot of it is boring as hell, although many good and capable people swear by it. I will never understand why the schism between SEAC and the Historic Archeological Conference people materialized. I'm agin it, but too old to ride the wheel up, down, and around again.

Oh--yeah bio stuf. Dropped out of medicine into formative anthropology at U. of Nebraska (Strong, Wedel et al. 1932). Took Uni. of Chicago by sneaky boarding assault, and hurriedly dropped out there after two years by mutual agreement. Have been dishonestly employed throughout the Southeast for the ensuing 45 years or so. One short period of virtue during WWII and after suffering honest employment. Returned to perfidy in 1954, and have been dodging sheriffs and heads of families in nearly all of the southeastern states since. I did not intrude on Haag's home territory nor Jof Coe's N. Carolina. There is honor yet!

Stewart Neitzel
110 Joffrion St.
Marksville, LA 71351

James E. Price—Treasurer



My career has centered around the archaeology of the Lower Mississippi Valley in general and southeast Missouri in particular. My primary interest has been a study of changing settlement and subsistence strategies of both prehistoric and historic peoples on the Ozark Border. My major work has been on the Powers Phase, a shortlived Middle Mississippi Settlement in the Western Lowlands of southeast Missouri, but my interests have ranged from a study of Dalton complexes, to settlement and subsistence patterns of Euro-American populations on the Ozark Border in the nineteenth century, to ethnoarchaeology of illicit alcohol production in the 1920's.

The diversity of my research is a result of my adherence to a regional research approach and my contention that an anthropological approach should be employed in studies of both the prehistoric and historic past.

The SEAC membership must realize that we are no longer a small organization. This should be apparent to those who attended the Knoxville meeting. A major concern voiced by many members is that while meeting attendance has grown at a rather startling rate our membership list has not realistically followed pace. I feel this can be corrected by billing people for their annual dues and producing our publications on time. I am confident that the SEAC possesses the leadership to effectively overcome problems which have arisen in the past and I am optimistic that the membership will grow and that the SEAC can provide a viable mechanism for scholarly communication through well organized meetings as well as an efficient means to rapidly edit, print, and distribute publications for its members.

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Erratum

In the article, "Augering Archaeological Sites," by Julie Stein (SEAC Newsletter, Vol. 20, No. 1, April 1978, pp. 11-18), the formula used in obtaining volumetric estimates was incorrectly written. It should read:

$$\text{volume of unit bounded by } A_1 \text{ and } A_2 = \frac{h (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2})}{3}$$

Notes

Spiro shell and textile exhibit

The National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, in collaboration with the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, will be presenting an exhibit of Spiro textiles and shell engravings from July 21 to September 9, 1979.

The exhibit is organized around the recently published first three volumes of a six volume set by Philip Phillips and James A. Brown: Pre Columbian Shell Engravings from the Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma.

Thirty to 40 of the illustrations of shell designs from the volumes will be exhibited with 20 to 30 shell artifacts in the national collection. Several textile fragments in the national collection will also be displayed.

For information concerning purchase of exhibit posters write to: Bruce D. Smith, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Avery Island Conference

A small invitational conference reviewing Lower Mississippi Valley prehistory was held on Avery Island, May 11-14, 1978. Sixteen participants attended the gathering which was sponsored by the Lower Mississippi Survey of the Harvard Peabody Museum and hosted by Mr. Walter S. McIlhenny and Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Simmons.

Included in the group were two founders of the L.M.S.: James B. Griffin and Philip Phillips. The Survey's current Petite Anse Project under the field direction of Ian Brown served as a logical background for the Conference which was organized and chaired by Stephen Williams. Publications on Lower Valley Research Resources and a comprehensive bibliography are forthcoming.

Stephen Williams
Department of Anthropology
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

Bibliography of Kentucky Prehistory: 2

This comprehensive bibliography provides the only reference to hundreds of archaeological reports (manuscripts) on projects conducted by the following universities: University of Kentucky, University of Louisville, Western Kentucky University, Northern Kentucky University, Centre College, Murray State University, Ohio Valley Archaeological Research Associates, and Archaeological Services, Inc. of Kentucky. Organizations from other states are also included.

The bibliography has been organized by county to provide rapid access for archaeologists conducting surveys in the commonwealth. Each reference has a narrative summary which provides information on sites whether or not the recovered material has been described and analyzed, or if test and extensive excavations were conducted. Also, recommendations are provided as well as specific information on the manuscripts including the number of pages, tables, plates, figures, and maps.

This bibliography is 183 pages long and contains one Figure. Copies are \$6.00 each, plus \$1.00 for postage and handling per order. Instate residents should enclose an additional 30¢ for Kentucky state tax for each copy ordered. Prepaid orders should be mailed to:

University Book Store,
Student Center Building
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506

Compiled by:
R. Berle Clay, Charles
Hockensmith, and Ellis
Frazier

Tennessee Archaeological Society

New Address

Since its organization in 1944, the Tennessee Archaeological Society has been devoted to the identification, recording, and preservation of Tennessee's archaeological resources. Indicative of the Society's increasing concern for Tennessee's archaeological heritage is its relationship with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. It is our hope that through close cooperation with the Division the T.A.S. can more effectively pursue those goals that led to its birth. To facilitate the Society's functioning a new permanent mailing address has been established. All correspondence should be directed to the new address.

Tennessee Archaeological Society
c/o Division of Archaeology
5103 Edmondson Pike
Nashville, TN 37211

Publications

The T.A.S. publications program has been rejuvenated. The T.A.S. Newsletter is now being published on a bi-monthly basis and Volume 33 of the journal, Tennessee Archaeologist, is in the final stages of preparation. Volume 33 will include the following papers: "The Meeks Site" by Joseph Benthall, "Land-Between-The-Lakes Research" by Jack Nance, and "Trade Goods with a Dallas Burial: Salvage archaeology at 40-MR-12" by Orlenas Rice. Volume 33 will be available for distribution by early spring 1979. Authors wishing to submit manuscripts for publication should send them to the Editorial Board at the above address.

T.A.S. publications are included with membership in the Society. Full membership is \$6.00, Family membership (spouse and children under eighteen) is \$7.00, and Institutional membership is \$10.00. A Life membership is \$100.00.

New Publications

- McHargue, Georgess and Michael Roberts
1977 A field guide to conservation archaeology in North America. J. B. Lippincott, New York. \$4.95
- J. B. Lippincott Co.
East Washington Sq.
Philadelphia, PA 19105
- Jochim, Michael A.
1976 Hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement: a predictive model. Academic Press, New York. \$15.00
- Smith, Bruce D.
1978 Prehistoric patterns of human behavior: a case study in the Mississippi Valley. Academic Press, New York. \$19.00
- Smith, Bruce D., ed.
1978 Mississippian settlement patterns. Academic Press, New York. \$32.00
- Taylor, Royal E. and Clement W. Meighan, eds.
1978 Chronologies in New World archaeology. Academic Press, New York. \$39.50
- Academic Press, Inc.
111 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10003
- Futato, Eugene M.
1977 The Bellefonte site, 1JA300. The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research, Research Series 2. \$11.00

Mapping Services Branch
Tennessee Valley Authority
200 Haney Building
Chattanooga, TN 37401

- Walthall, John A.
1977 Moundville: an introduction to the archaeology of a Mississippian chiefdom. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Tuscaloosa. \$2.75
- Alabama Museum of Natural History
P. O. Box 5897
University, AL 35486
- Chapman, Jefferson
1978 The Bacon Farm site and a buried site reconnaissance. The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology Report of Investigations 23. \$10.00
- Faulkner, Charles H. and Major C. R. McCollough, eds.
1977 Fourth report of the Normandy Archaeological Project. The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 19. \$12.00
- Faulkner, Charles H. and Major C. R. McCullough, eds.
1978 Fifth report of the Normandy Archaeological Project. The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 20. \$20.00
- Schroedl, Gerald F.
1978 Excavations of the Leuty and McDonald site mounds. The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, Report of Investigations 22. \$10.00
- The University of Tennessee Press
293 Communications Building
Knoxville, TN 37916
- Fish, Paul R. and Suzanne K. Fish
1977 Prehistoric settlement in the Dry Creek Watershed. University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology Series 14. \$3.00
- Fish, Suzanne K., Paul R. Fish, and Richard W. Jefferies
1978 An examination of interfluvial settlement in the Georgia Southern Piedmont: the Georgia Power Company Plant Scherer archaeological survey. University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology Series 15. \$3.00
- Jefferies, Richard W. and Paul R. Fish
1978 Investigation of two stone mound localities, Monroe County, Georgia. University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology Series 17. \$3.00
- Smith, Marvin T.
1978 Excavations at several Woodland and Archaic camp and workshop sites in Laurens County, Georgia. University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology Series 16. \$3.00

Publications Secretary
Department of Anthropology
Baldwin Hall
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602

Comeaux, Malcolm L.

1972 Atchafalaya swamp life: settlement and folk occupations. Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience, Geoscience and Man 2. \$7.95

Hilliard, Sam B.

1978 Man and environment in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience, Geoscience and Man 19. \$12.00

Neuman, Robert W.

1977 An archaeological assessment of coastal Louisiana. Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience, Melanges 11. \$0.50

Walker, H. J. and William G. Haag, eds.

1974 Man and cultural heritage: papers in honor of Fred B. Kniffen. Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience, Geoscience and Man 5. \$12.50

Webb, Clarence H.

1977 The Poverty Point Culture. Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience, Geoscience and Man 17. \$6.00

Publications Section
School of Geoscience
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Bullen, Ripley P., Walter Askew, Lee M. Feder, and Richard L. McDonnell

1978 The Canton Street site, St. Petersburg, Florida. Florida Anthropological Society, Publication 9. \$2.00

Jahn, Otto L. and Ripley P. Bullen

1978 The Tick Island site, St. Johns River, Florida. Florida Anthropological Society, Publication 10. \$3.00

Florida Anthropological Society, Inc.
Norcott Henriquez
1510 Dewey St.
Hollywood, FL 33020

Information For Contributors

The SEAC *Newsletter* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October) by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Original short articles, book reviews, announcements, notes, current research and comments on the archaeology of the southeastern United States should be submitted to the Editor.

All manuscript material must be typed double-spaced on one side of an 8½ by 11 inch white bond sheet leaving at least a 1 inch margin on all sides. Contributors are referred to *American Antiquity* and the *Chicago Manual of Style* for matters of style and reference. Footnotes are not permitted. Text citations are set in parentheses, e.g., (author 1975: 100). References are listed alphabetically by author and chronologically by year. Style must follow format of this *Newsletter*. Tables should be typed on separate sheets with proper titles and numbered consecutively. A note should be made in the manuscript margin indicating where tables should appear. All illustrations must be submitted as black on white drawings or glossy prints and must not exceed 9 x 12 inches in size. All illustrations are numbered consecutively in a series and are labeled "Figure"; whereas all tabular material is numbered in a separate series labeled "Table." Each article must be accompanied by a short abstract.

DEADLINE: 1st OF MONTH PRECEDING MONTH OF PUBLICATION.

Current Research — Write in narrative form a summary of your field work or any other project or research which you might normally report upon at a Current Research session. Photographs and line drawings will be accepted. Make your report a concise summary, following the format below (if at all possible). Please include the nature of the project (field school, grant sponsored research, etc.), dates of work, sponsoring institution, person in charge, current status of work, results.

Type of Research

(Federal, State Agency, University, Private, Other)

Agency (if federal) or
State — Agency, or
State — University, or
State — Private Agency, or
individual, or other

Fieldwork

Laboratory

Publications:

New Personnel

Other categories (i.e., other research) Categories not applicable may be omitted from body of text. These headings are only for purpose of organization.

Items published reflect the views of the authors; their publication does not signify endorsement by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference *Newsletter* or the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Meeting Calendar

April 20-21 GEORGIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE Augusta Col.,
Augusta, GA Sec. Chair. of Anth.: Robert G. Fishman, Dept. of Anth.,
Georgia St. U., Atlanta, GA 30303.

April 23-25 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY 44th
Annual Meeting, Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, BC, Canada. Prog.
Chair.: Anta Montet-White, Dept of Anthr., U. of Kansas, Lawrence,
KS 66045.

April 27-28 SOCIETY FOR GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGY. U. of
Georgia, Athens, GA. For information contact Chester B. DePratter,
The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.

Nov 8 - 10 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
36th Annual Meeting. Sheraton - Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, GA 30383.
Abstracts for symposia and papers due Sept 1, 1979. Prog Chair:
Anne Rogers and Robert Blakely, Dept of Anth, Georgia St U,
Atlanta, GA 30303. Local Arrgmts: Roy Dickens, Dept of Anth,
Georgia St U, Atlanta, GA 30303.

January - April 1979

VOL 21, NOS 1 & 2

SEAC Newsletter
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