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Current Research

Arkansas

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Much contract work, some "salvage" type projects, and the continued long term research at Toltec Indian Mounds State Park has kept everyone busy this year.

Approximately 75-80 sewer/city park type short surveys have been conducted in the past 12 months. The longer term research under contract has principally involved transect surveys of long transmission and pipe lines in the northeastern quarter of the state. Several hundred miles have been walked, as sample surveys, intensive surveys, and surveys of realignments. Neal Trubowitz is trying to pull all these together. Salvage of one site, a late Mississippian Wilson phase hamlet, was conducted in the Texas Eastern pipeline right of way in Craighead County, northeastern Arkansas. A major survey below the 65 foot contour in the Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge has been delayed for nine months because of high water. Delay in finalizing a contract in an area of revetment work on the Red River meant that approximately two meters of a small, very late prehistoric Caddoan hamlet went into the river before a month of "mitigation" could be conducted there by Tom Hemmings. The testing phase in the Conway Water Supply project in central Arkansas is being conducted in June/July, with Larry Santeford as Director and Bill Martin as Field Assistant.

In March, seven days of very preliminary testing were conducted at Old Davidsonville State Park, where an early 19th century town existed for about 15 years. Under the direction of Skip Abernathy, the work was to try to locate enough landmarks to tie down the existing plat map of the town (and, incidentally, to encourage Legislative and State Parks support for more research there). Brick chimney fall of what is reputed to be the first Post Office in Arkansas (by four days--that is how long it took the rider to go from Davidsonville to Arkansas Post!), was investigated, and the foundation of the first courthouse in Arkansas. Efforts to identify two roads (and streets) on the original map were unsuccessful. Money was not appropriated by the Legislature for further work for the coming biennium, but funds may be available for limited research through matching grants from the Historic Preservation Program.

Three weeks of final salvage were conducted by John House at the Boydell site in southeastern Arkansas, where a temple mound was being removed to make way for a house. Previous salvage had found Plaquemine burials; House's work revealed evidence of Coles Creek occupation as well.

Five days of preliminary testing in a small, low mound slated for destruction in a housing project near Heber Springs (and near

Greer's Ferry Lake) revealed a well stratified shell midden with Late Woodland/Early Mississippian ceramics and excellent bone preservation. It is hoped that more work can be done there prior to development.

At the Toltec site, a small crew under the direction of Mike Kaczor continued laboratory work throughout the winter at the "lab" in Scott. In mid-April, the summer field season commenced again, with 15 crew members. Martha Rolingson moved from Fayetteville to Little Rock to take up permanent residence and to be full time director of the project. This summer's work will endeavor to: define the location and nature of the embankment on the east side of the site where it is no longer visible; test the nature of at least two more of the no-longer-extant small mounds noted by Palmer in 1881; and continue the sample testing in the area between the mounds on the west side of the site. The training program for amateur archaeologists will be held at the site again, from July 21 through August 5, and approximately 70 people are expected. Field work with the paid crew will continue for an additional ten days. The visitor center is under construction, and is expected to be open (with interpretive exhibits and a laboratory for the archaeologists) in the spring of 1980. A gouge taken out of the side of Mound B, one of the two large mounds remaining, in the 1920s by a steam shovel was profiled prior to refilling to stop further erosion.

New Personnel

Tom Hemmings joined the Survey in January 1979 to be Project Director for the major Felsenthal research area in south-central Arkansas. He has his Ph.D. from the University of Arizona. He has worked in South Carolina, Florida, and most recently in West Virginia.

Fred Limp joins the Survey on August 1, to take on heavy administrative responsibilities in the area of the research program. He will coordinate the research done through the state funded program, and the contract work. He is completing his Ph.D. at Indiana, and has been working for the Northwestern Archeological Program.

George Sabo will join the Survey on September 1, as the archaeologist for the research station at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He is completing his Ph.D. at Michigan State University, where his research has been concentrated in the Arctic. He is replacing Mark Raab, who has joined the staff of the Department of Anthropology and the contract program at Southern Methodist University.

Larry Santeford joined the Survey in June 1979 as a full time contract archaeologist, coming from similar work in northern Illinois. He began by directing the field work in central Arkansas, testing sites in a water supply project area near Conway. He is replacing Tim Klinger, who has resigned to enter Law School at the University of Arkansas.

Neal Trubowitz joined the Survey in September 1978. He had been in charge of the contract program at SUNY, Buffalo. He has his Ph.D. from Buffalo.

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Florida

Florida State Museum

Two major projects are currently underway in zooarchaeology at the Florida State Museum. One is identification and analysis of faunal remains excavated from the Granada site in Miami. This project is being done in cooperation with the Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management in Tallahassee. Thomas Chase, Erika Simons, and Jill Loucks are currently working on this project. The other major project is the identification and interpretation of animal remains excavated from Historic St. Augustine. This work is being done in cooperation with Kathleen Deagan (Florida State University) who has a long term archaeological research program in St. Augustine. Elizabeth Reitz (Ph.D. 1979, University of Florida) has done dissertational research based on faunal remains excavated by Deagan from St. Augustine. Stephen Cumbaa, (Ph.D. 1975, University of Florida) used some St. Augustine faunal material in his dissertation.

The Florida State Museum Zooarchaeology collection has comparative vertebrate material from the Southeast, Middle America, and Northwestern South America. These collections are used by graduate students from the University of Florida as well as students and scholars from other institutions.

A number of students are actively engaged in research using these collections. A upper division course in zooarchaeology is given each winter quarter. Students from other universities may attend the class provided prior arrangement is made with the instructor.

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Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties

Carl McMurray and Marsha Chance recently completed preliminary test excavations at the Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island, Duval County. The excavations were located

in an area scheduled to be developed as a parking lot. They revealed that the parcel had probably been used as either a stockpiling or disposal site for construction materials. The use of the area took place between 1790 and 1840 while the site was owned by Don Juan McQueen, John Houston McIntosh, and Zephaniah Kingsley. The final report on the excavations should be completed in May 1979.

Phase I excavations of the grounds of Florida's Historic Capitol were completed in April 1979. The excavations, under the direction of Henry Baker, located two cisterns constructed during the 1840s and sealed in 1902. Phase II excavations, to begin this summer, will include an intensive examination of one of the cisterns. The second cistern, largely undisturbed, is to be preserved. An interim report on the work will be completed in July 1979, and a final report on both phases of the research will be released in the spring of 1980.

Shawn Bonath is currently directing analysis of the materials recovered from the Granada site in Dade County. The excavations at the site, performed for the City of Miami were carried out in three phases. The first phase, directed by Carlos Martinez, consisted of a coring study of the entire impact area. It was discovered that many areas of the site had been destroyed by modern hotel construction. Two areas, however, contained significantly undisturbed, stratified midden deposits. Phase II of the investigation was directed by Shawn Bonath, Carlos Martinez, and David Swindell. During this phase, the intact midden areas were intensively sampled. In addition, numerous trenches were excavated and profiled in order to locate historic components of the site and to determine the relationship of the two midden areas. Finally, an eight meter square block was excavated over a possible structure. Phase III, directed by David Swindell, was an observation period as the site was prepared for construction. Numerous features were mapped during this phase although excavations were very limited.

Analysis was initiated at the end of Phase II, in July 1978. The Granada site is the location of the historic Indian village of Tequesta, two Spanish missions, and Fort Dallas, a Second Seminole War installation. The analyses have a number of basic objectives. Granada is one of the deepest sites to be excavated in south Florida, and the data recovered will be used to evaluate the existing ceramic chronology. Radio-carbon dates obtained from the site will help refine this chronology. Over 500 features were identified at the site, including possible structural elements, conch and leucine clam shell heaps, hearths, and large pits. The features and artifacts will be analyzed to determine intra-site patterning, activity areas, and the depositional history of the site. Both floral and faunal remains were abundant and well preserved at the site. Analyses of these materials are currently underway by Elizabeth S. Wing (faunal remains) and C. Margaret Scarry (ethnobotanical remains). A final report on all phases of the excavation and analysis is expected by January 1980.

Louis D. Tesar is continuing his analysis of survey and excavation data from northern Leon County. One hundred and fifty new sites were located in the 109 sq km survey area. Test excavations were conducted at six sites. The final report is scheduled for completion later in 1979.

Katherine Gagel and Louis Tesar completed a report on Phase II test excavations at two Archaic sites in Levy County. The report was issued as Miscellaneous Project Report Series 46.

Randy Daniel and Michael Wisenbaker surveyed 1,570 ha in the Lower Hillsborough River Flood Dentention Area, locating and assessing 19 sites. The final report is on file at the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

Henry Baker and Randy Daniel performed test excavations at a Glades site in Chekika State Park, Dade County.

David Swindell and Herbert Spillan surveyed the 283 ha Naval Coastal Systems Center in Bay County and performed limited test excavations at five sites. The report of this work is currently undergoing final editing.

Katherine Gagel is currently analyzing data recovered from three sites at the Caryville Steam Plant in Holmes County. The sites are lithic scatters. Gagel is investigating the nature of the assemblages and the relationships of the various site components. A final report is expected in June 1979.

B. Calvin Jones, assisted by members of the Indian Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society, conducted salvage excavations of an Archaic period cemetery located near Lake Poissett in central Brevard County. Approximately 110 burials were recovered. They were well preserved and accompanied by stone and bone tools including atlatl weights, hooks, and handles, projectile points, bone pins, and shell beads. A report on this work was presented at the 1979 Florida Anthropological Society Meeting.

Beginning in April 1979, B. Calvin Jones will coordinate excavations within the corridor of the proposed Interstate 75 in Hillsborough County. Five weeks of field testing will be conducted in 21 site areas, followed by full scale salvage excavations of the more significant sites. Cultural resources contained in most of these areas relate to Archaic occupations, although Paleo Indian artifacts have been collected from the surface of two of the sites. The excavations will continue through 1980.

The Florida Master Site File, coordinated by M. Katherine Jones, now contains 12,059 listings, an increase of over 3,000 during the past 12 months.

The Under Water Archaeological Research Section, under direction of W. A. Cockrell, State Underwater Archaeologist,

has conducted archaeological investigations into both historic period shipwreck sites as well as prehistoric drowned terrestrial sites during the past year.

Under the State of Florida's shipwreck contract program, seven salvage and nine exploration contracts were supervised by the Section during the 1978 season. As a result of the exploration contracts, two new shipwreck sites were recorded and the remains of a drowned terrestrial forest was discovered just north of Sebastian Inlet in 9 to 10 m of water. Although no prehistoric archaeological remains were found within the area of the extinct forest, the presence of preserved tree stumps in situ in a gray clay strata further demonstrates that significant prehistoric archaeological sites need not necessarily have been destroyed by the Atlantic coastline's high energy wave and current action, as late Pleistocene to recent eustatic transgression took place. Special emphasis was placed on Douglas Beach site (8SL17) which contains multicomponent features ranging from the late Pleistocene to historic times. This site, location of one of the 1715 Spanish Plate Fleet Wrecks, also contains prehistoric components as well as the remains of several species of Pleistocene megafauna in a complex stratigraphic column. Stratified prehistoric features from this site were the first recognized off this high energy beachline and as such 8SL17 promises to be a landmark site in marine archaeology.

Beside the UWARS contract responsibilities, the section has an ongoing program of submerged site examination, both inland, and offshore for the purposes of recording the State's underwater archaeological resources and evaluating the potential for answering problem oriented questions. In 1978 the UWARS recorded several submerged prehistoric sites, the most interesting of which were the Marker #55 site (8VO238) and the Faxon-Holland site complex (8IR48). 8VO238 is a St. Johns II period site in the St. Johns River near DeLand, Florida which has produced three carved wood animal effigy totems. The Faxon-Holland site complex (8IR48) lies at the bottom of Blue Cypress Lake. These sites contain lithics, well preserved human remains, and bone tools which date from Paleo Indian through the formative stages. Further investigations on the Faxon-Holland site are planned during the 1979 season.

Future plans for the Section include the expansion of the survey program, continued multidisciplinary work at the Warm Mineral Springs site (8S019), and a continuation of the shipwreck contract program.

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Kentucky

Washington University

Archaeological crews directed by Ken Carstens (Murray State University), Bill Marquardt (University of South Carolina), and Pat Watson (Washington University - St. Louis) continued work in both Mammoth Cave National Park and the Big Bend of the Green River, some 40 miles west of the Park, as part of the long-term study of prehistoric sequences and processes within the two regions. The investigations are organized as two closely related endeavors: the Cave Research Foundation Archeological Project (CRF/AP, operating within Mammoth Cave National Park and vicinity) and the Shellmound Archeological Project (SMAP, operating in the Western Coalfield area).

CRF/AP fieldwork in 1978-79 had two foci: National Park Service - contracted survey and excavation in Mammoth Cave National Park, and NEH and CRF supported recording and mapping in Jaguar Cave, Tennessee, where dozens of prints -- apparently made 4500 years ago according to radiocarbon dates on associated charcoal -- of bare human feet were found by National Speleological Society cavers about three years ago. The human prints are being analyzed by physical anthropologist Louise Robbins (University of North Carolina - Greensboro). Jaguar Cave also contains unusual paleontological remains being studied and recorded by groups working under the direction of zoologist Ron Wilson, (University of Louisville). Summary reports on the archaeological and paleontological materials in Jaguar Cave are being prepared for the Tennessee Anthropologist, the NSS Bulletin, and American Antiquity.

In Mammoth Cave National Park, survey and testing in eight different areas -- both above ground and below (in Mammoth Cave) -- was carried out by Carstens' crew. Thirty-six sites were located including one cave-entry with some Middle Woodland deposit, a time-period generally very poorly represented in the Park area.

In the Big Bend of Green River, NSF-supported fieldwork and analyses by SMAP personnel culminated in a symposium entitled "Natural and Cultural Processes in the Formation of an Archaic Shell Midden on the Green River, Kentucky," presented on April 23, 1979, to the Society for American Archaeology at the 44th annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The symposium was organized by Bill Marquardt with papers concerning various aspects of the Carlston Annis shell midden (15BT5) by P. Watson (introduction), J. May (ethnoarchaeology and methodology), G. Wagner (archaeobotany), J. Stein (geoarchaeology), L. Gorski (microstratigraphy), W. Marquardt (summary). Earlier accounts of SMAP research were presented in SEAC Newsletters (Vol. 19(2):4; Vol. 20(1):11-18, 43-45)

Acknowledgements

Our work in the Big Bend would not be possible without the enthusiastic interest and generous hospitality of the residents

of Logansport, Kentucky, and especially of Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Annis (who own the land where 15BT5 is located) and Mr. John L. Thomas (postmaster of Logansport and manager of the general store). We are deeply grateful to them.

In Mammoth Cave National Park, we continue to benefit from the cooperation and help of the National Park Service officials, especially Superintendent Amos Hawkins, Chief Interpreter Steven Smith, and Chief Guide Lewis Cutliffe.

Our research in Tennessee was initiated and aided by the guidance of National Speleological Society cavers Bill Deane, Lou Simpson, and the skillful group who worked with Simpson to map the cave. Our continuing work in Jaguar Cave is greatly facilitated by several of the people who live nearby, especially Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Copley and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Williams and family, Miss Lera Pile, Miss Loma Pile, and Sheriff Isaac Stockton. We are very grateful to all of them.

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Louisiana

University of New Orleans

The 1978 University of New Orleans summer field school conducted excavations at the Coquilles site (16JE37) under the direction of Richard C. Beavers. This site, a Marksville occupation, is located at the confluence of Bayou Des Familles and Bayou Coquilles in central Jefferson Parish. The excavations were limited and exploratory in nature. Several stratigraphic ceramic sequences were recovered and a series of radiometric dating samples were secured. These samples are currently in process at the University of Georgia Geochronology Laboratory and the results are awaited with anticipation. Continuing support for this research stems from the Department of Anthropology and Geography and a College of Liberal Arts faculty research grant.

During the 1978 summer season a historic project was conducted, under the direction of J. Richard Shenkel and Richard C. Beavers, at the Old Ursuline Convent, New Orleans Vieux Carre District. This work was supported in part by a grant from the Archdiocese of Louisiana. The Ursuline Convent, originally constructed in 1733, is one of the oldest building complexes in the Lower Mississippi Valley and has been renovated in recent years to serve as the archival depository for the Archdiocese. Basic to the investigation was the identification and historical placement of the remaining walls of St. Mary's Italian School, the last remaining building within the compound to be restored. It was hoped that remnants of the Almonaster Chapel, (1786), the first permanent house of worship constructed in

New Orleans would be contained within the building. Results of this investigation indicated that this was indeed the case. The report is in final preparation for publication.

Laboratory analysis, interpretation, and report preparation was in process throughout the fall and winter of 1978 and 1979 on the Congo Square - Louis Armstrong Park mitigation contract. This work, under the direction of J. Richard Shenkel, was conducted for the City of New Orleans to mitigate the impacts resulting from park development. Basic research interests in this project centered on the opportunity to investigate a "blue collar" neighborhood adjacent to the Vieux Carre as a comparative social and economic example. As a result of 1960's Urban Renewal the project's site had suffered considerable damage and some of the hoped for results were frustrated. At this date a draft report is eminent with future plans to publish the approved final report.

During the fall and winter of 1978 and 1979, Richard C. Beavers completed the final report on the Archaeological Reconnaissance and Assessment of the Lower Sabine River. This project was conducted under contract number DACW 63-77-C-0109, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District to provide a first level assessment of the cultural resources present in the study area. While the scope of work did not allow for the detailed examination of sites located, the information gained on site distribution and analysis of surface collections provide interesting possibilities for future research. The results of this investigation have been published as Research Report 1 of the Archaeological and Cultural Research Program of the University of New Orleans.

In 1978 and 1979, the Research Program contracted with the U. S. Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District (Contract No. DACW 29-78-C-0095) to provide "Archival Research in Conjunction with Cultural Resources Investigations Within the New Orleans District". This work was conducted by Carolyn French, a Historical Geographer, under the direction of J. Richard Shenkel. Much of the first year's effort was focused on the collection and identification of information sources (maps, land records, etc.) which would pertain to Corps projects on the Red River and Mississippi River in Louisiana. A valuable corpus of historic documentation was assembled for these areas which is now on permanent deposit in the Louisiana Collection of the Earl K. Long Library, University of New Orleans, and is available for study by interested scholars.

Research activities of the Program for the spring and summer of 1979 are rich and varied. Under the joint direction of Shenkel and Beavers the summer field school will conduct excavations at Elmwood Plantation, a late eighteenth century sugar plantation located on historic River Road in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Until 1978, when Elmwood was destroyed by fire, the plantation had functioned as a world famous restaurant specializing in French and New Orleans Creole cuisine. The

owners have retained the services of Samuel Wilson, a noted restoration architect, to return the building to its original style and engaged the Research Program staff to address a series of archaeological questions as a part of the restoration team. The research potential of this project is significant since it offers the first major opportunity to collect artifactual and cultural data from a plantation site of this early period. It can supply important comparative material to the data base of New Orleans cultural development when contrasted to what is known about the social and economic life of various sections of the near-by urban area.

An interdisciplinary program of research focused on one of the Pine Island Beach Trend locations, a relic barrier island dating from about 5,500 years ago. It is now covered by recent Mississippi River alluvium. The research is in its beginning phases. The geomorphic studies will be conducted under the direction of Norman L. Froomer, a geographer at the University of New Orleans. The various areas of archaeological interest will be directed by Beavers and Shenkel. This project holds very interesting potential for the further understand of human - land relationships in the deltaic plain. It will also provide an excellent and challenging opportunity for senior undergraduate students of the department to participate in a complex program of interdisciplinary research.

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South Carolina

Carolina Archaeological Services

Carolina Archaeological Services is currently performing a literature search and reconnaissance survey as part of a contract for cultural resources location and inventory at the Myrtle Beach Air Force Base, South Carolina (Heritage Conservation/Recreation Service, Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta). The fieldwork is expected to be complete by June 14, and a final report will be available by December 1979. Lesley M. Drucker is Principal Investigator for the project, and Ronald W. Anthony is Field Archaeologist. John M. Bryan is Architectural Historian.

The information compiled through the survey and analysis will serve as a reference baseline for design and planning at the air force base relative to future land clearing and development within the base boundaries. To date, 15 sites and numerous isolated finds have been located and mapped. One site revealing a prehistoric

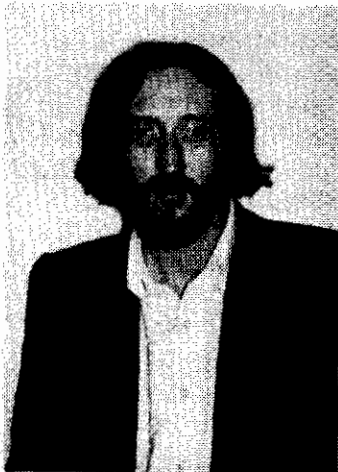
and historic component will be tested for its research potential and possible eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The survey is also relocating the remnants and foundations of World War II structures in the original encampment area. Survey by an architectural historian has indicated that the earliest standing structure on the base, a CCC hut, pre-dates 1940. It has been extensively modified and is still in use. A unique example of an airplane hangar built during World War II by the Butler Company is also in subsidiary use at the base.

Single component sites and isolated finds have indicated that land use within the present base boundaries, once part of an extensive swamp system between the Waccamaw River and the Atlantic Ocean, covers the prehistoric period (Archaic through Late Woodland) through the late historic period (19th century). It is expected that examination of documentary and secondary historic sources will reflect the widely scattered and generally undeveloped nature of settlement and community growth typical of Horry County, which is suggested by the historic finds of the survey. Comparison of the prehistoric contexts from the base will be made with those of the southeastern coast of North Carolina and the northeastern, central, and southeastern coasts of South Carolina, in order to expand the predictive power of settlement models for the coastal region.

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Biographical Sketches of Some SEAC Officers

L. Carl Kuttruff—Executive Officer II



I received a B.A. from Louisiana State University in Geography and Anthropology (1965) and the M.A. and Ph.D. from Southern Illinois University (1970 and 1974). I have done archaeological research in Louisiana, Illinois, Oaxaca, Mexico, and Tennessee. My research interests include American Formative developments, the Poverty Point culture, Late Woodland and Mississippian manifestations in the Midwest and the Southeast, as well as historical archaeology. I am presently Field Archaeologist for the Tennessee Division of Archaeology and Adjunct Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Vanderbilt University. My current research activities are concerned with the Mound Bottom and Pack sites, a large Mississippian civic-ceremonial center in Middle Tennessee and Fort Loudoun, a British Colonial fortification in the Little Tennessee River Valley in East Tennessee.

I would like to see the SEAC continue as a vehicle for the presentation of current research in the Southeast, as well as developments in archaeological method and theory. I would like to see a renewed interest in seeing the SEAC become - much like the early conferences - a working forum for the integration and correlation of the quantities of new information that are currently being produced in the Southeast. Initially this could be directed toward the production of, or revision of, existing models of cultural developments for the Southeast. Formulation of these models would, I believe, provide a much better background against which problem related archaeology could be done within the context of salvage and other archaeology, which research could be formulated to be applicable to problems on a larger scale and of a more general nature than is now often the case.

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James B. Griffin—President-elect



James B. Griffin, a native of Kansas, received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago. He earned the M.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1930 and the Ph.D. in 1936 from the University of Michigan. For many years he was the Director and Curator of Archaeology of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan. The focus of his fieldwork in the Southeast has been the Mississippi Valley. He is most noted for his contributions to ceramic studies, climate and culture change, and the cultural connections between eastern North America and eastern Asia, western Europe, and Mexico. His interests in chronology aided in the establishment of the University of Michigan Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory and

his interest in prehistoric trade led to the development of the University of Michigan Neutron Activation Program. These years of activity connected with the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan resulted in archaeological reports and studies dealing with the archaeology of 33 states of the United States, seven of the Canadian provinces, Mexico, Siberia, and Japan. (Taken from the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology 1: 5-38).

Notes

Chert Source Search

The prehistoric Indians preferred certain types of stone for making chipped artifacts. The most highly valued types were usually obtainable only from small source areas and were more or less unique. The occurrence of such lithic types in archaeological contexts that are widely distributed in space and time provides important evidence about the functioning of prehistoric interaction spheres. This evidence will not be recognized, however, if investigators are unfamiliar with exotic lithic types. Hence, a privately funded project to collect and disseminate information about the more important preferred lithic types has been started by the author.

The principal goal of this project is to prepare descriptions of representative materials collected from prehistoric quarrying sites east of the Rocky Mountains. Descriptions will include color photographs as well as text, and should be adequate to allow field workers to make tentative identifications of types. If a

good collection of materials can be made, it will be offered to a centrally located university or museum so that it will be available for inspection by interested persons.

Additional goals of the project are the collection of information about the geology of the quarrying areas and the quarrying methods used by the Indians, and the preparation of a report containing this information to be issued with the descriptions of the lithic types. Finally, the literature is being searched for data on the occurrence in space and time of artifacts made from the various preferred lithic types; this data will be included in the final report.

Source areas which have been visited so far include the Knife River Flint quarries in North Dakota, Silver Mound in Wisconsin, Burlington Chert outcrops along the Upper Mississippi and Lower Illinois Rivers, the Crescent Quarries south of St. Louis, the Cobden-Kaolin area of southern Illinois, Harrison County in southern Indiana, and Flint Ridge in Ohio. Source areas to be visited in the future include Obsidian Cliff in Yellowstone Park, the Mill Creek Quarries in southern Illinois, the Dover Quarries in Stewart County, Tennessee, quarries near Carter Caves in Kentucky, and the sources of the Zaleski and Upper Mercer Flints in Ohio. Source areas for other kinds of materials, such as native copper, greenstone, mica, marine shells, fossil shark teeth, etc., might also be investigated in the future as the investigator's time and means permit. The investigator would like to receive correspondence from members of the SEAC who have information about the foregoing or other sources of material used by the prehistoric Indians.

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SEAC Annual Meeting

The 36th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel (formerly the Sheraton Biltmore) November 8-10, 1979. The Atlanta Biltmore, one of Atlanta's older and "classier" hotels, is located only a few blocks from the downtown area and close to many of the city's best restaurants. The rates may appear to be a little high, but they are actually very reasonable for Atlanta.

Abstracts for papers and symposia will be accepted up to

September 1, 1979. They should be sent to Robert Blakely or Anne Rogers, who are program co-chairpersons. Please remember that you must be a member of the SEAC to present a paper (except for non-archaeologists). A pre-registration card is enclosed in this issue of the Newsletter.

New Personnel

U. S. Geological Survey

Brent W. Smith, formerly, Archaeologist, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville, Tennessee, began work in August 1978, as an Environmental Scientist, U. S. Geological Survey, Metairie, Louisiana. His responsibilities include the preparation of environmental assessments for offshore oil and gas activities for the Gulf of Mexico, the review of marine survey archaeologist's reports, involvement with the BLM archaeological studies program, and coordination with other agencies. He can be reached by telephone at (504) 837-4720, ext. 213, (FTS 680-9213).

Brent W. Smith
U. S. Geological Survey
P. O. Box 7944
Metairie, LA 70010

Bureau of Land Management

Melanie J. Stright, formerly Archaeologist, BLM, Rawlins, Wyoming, began work in October 1978 as an Archaeologist, BLM, New Orleans, Louisiana. Her responsibilities include the review of marine survey archaeologist's reports, the preparation of archaeological sections of environmental impact statements for the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, coordination with other agencies, and involvement in the BLM archaeological studies program. She can be reached at (504) 589-3596, (FTS 682-3596).

Melanie J. Stright
Bureau of Land Management
500 Camp Street
New Orleans, LA 70130

Recent Publications

Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties

Carr, R. S. and P. A. Werndli

- 1978 Historical, architectural and archaeological survey of Orlando, Florida. Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Miscellaneous Project Report Series 43. Free.

Westfall, L. G.

- 1978 Research study for the development of the Ybor City State Museum. Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Miscellaneous Project Report Series 45. Free.

Gagel, K. and L. D. Tesar

- 1978 An archaeological excavation of two Archaic sites in Levy County, Florida. Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Miscellaneous Project Report Series 46. Free.

Nolan, T. H., W. C. Shiver, and L. S. Nidy

- 1979 Cultural resource survey of Key West. Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, Miscellaneous Project Report Series 48. Free.

L. Ross Morrell, Chief

Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties

R. A. Gray Building

Tallahassee, FL 32301

Peabody Museum Press

Phillips, Philip and James A. Brown

- 1978 Pre-Columbian shell engravings from the Craig Mound at Spiro, Oklahoma. Peabody Museum Press, Cambridge. \$25.00 (paperback edition).

Publications Department

Peabody Museum

Harvard University

11 Divinity Ave

Cambridge, MA 02138

Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

Cleland, Charles E., ed.

- 1977 For the director: research essays in honor of James B. Griffin. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Anthropological Paper 61. \$6.50.

Ford, Richard I., ed.

1978 The nature and status of ethnobotany. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Anthropological Paper 67. \$10.00

Price, James E. and James B. Griffin

1979 The Snodgrass site of the Powers phase of southeast Missouri. Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan. Anthropological Paper 66. \$6.00

Museum of Anthropology
Museums Building
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

American Museum of Natural History

Thomas, David H., Grant D. Jones, Roger S. Durham and Clark S. Larsen
1978 The anthropology of St. Catherine's Island 1. Natural setting and cultural history. American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Paper 55:2. \$6.30.

American Museum of Natural History
Central Pk W at 79th St.
New York, NY 10024

North Carolina Archeological Council

Robertson, Linda B. and Ben P. Robertson

1978 The New River survey: a preliminary report. North Carolina Archeological Council, Publication 8. \$4.00.

North Carolina Archeological Council
Department of Cultural Resources
Division of Archives and History
Raleigh, NC 27611

University of South Carolina

House, John H. and Ronald W. Wogaman

1978 Windy Ridge: a prehistoric site in the inter-riverine piedmont in South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 3. \$6.50.

Lewis, Kenneth E.

1976 Camden: a frontier town. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 2. \$7.95.

South, Stanley

- 1974 Palmetto parapets. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 1. \$5.00.

Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208

Memphis State University

Smith, Gerald P.

- 1979 Archaeological surveys in the Obion-Forked Deer and Reelfoot-Indian Creek Drainages: 1966 through early 1975. Memphis State University, Anthropological Research Center, Occasional Paper 9. \$4.00.

Department of Anthropology
Memphis State University
Memphis, TN 38152

Southern Methodist University

Doehner, Karen and Richard E. Larson

- 1978 Archaeological research at the proposed Cooper Lake, northeast Texas, 1974-1975. Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program, Research Report 108. \$5.00

Doehner, Karen, Duane Peter, and S. Alan Skinner

- 1978 Evaluation of the cultural resources at the proposed Cooper Lake. Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program, Research Report 114. \$6.00.

Lynott, Mark J.

- 1978 An archaeological assessment of the Bear Creek Shelter, Lake Whitney, Texas. Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program, Research Report 115. \$3.00.

Lynott, Mark J. and Duane E. Peter

- 1977 1975 Archaeological investigations at Aquilla Lake, Texas. Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program, Research Report 100. \$5.00.

Richner, Jeffrey J. and Joe T. Bagot

- 1978 A reconnaissance survey of the Trinity River Basin. Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program, Research Report 113. \$6.00.

Richner, Jeffrey J. and Reed Lee

- 1977 Archaeological and ethnohistorical survey at Tennessee Colony Lake 1975. Southern Methodist University, Dallas. \$5.00.

Scott, Thomas R., Michael McCarthy, and Mark Grady
1978 Archaeological survey in Cherokee, Smith and Rusk Counties,
Texas, a lesson in survey methods. Southern Methodist
University, Archaeology Research Program, Research Report 116.
\$3.00.

Skinner, S. Alan, Chester Shaw, Kate Huckabay, and Mary L. Bartsch
1979 An evaluation of archaeological resources at Aquilla Lake.
Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program,
Research Report 118. \$6.00.

Sullivan, Timothy L.
1977 Archaeological investigations at Lake Bob Sandlin, Texas.
Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program,
Research Report 99. \$5.00.

Southern Methodist University
Archaeology Research Program
Department of Anthropology
Dallas, TX 75275

Please add \$1.00 for postage and make checks payable to: Archaeology
Research Program.

George Bradford

Bradford, George
1976 Paleo points: an illustrated chronology of projectile points.
George Bradford, Ontario. \$3.50.

George Bradford
R. R. 2
Preston, Ontario
N3H 4R7, Canada

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Dollar, Clyde
1979 An archeological assessment of historic Davidsonville,
Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Report
17. \$4.00.

Klinger, Timothy C. and Mark A. Mathis
1978 St. Francis II: an archeological assessment of three COE-
sponsored channelization projects in the St. Francis Basin,
Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Report
14. \$5.50.

- Martin, Patrick E.
1978 An inquiry into the locations and characteristics of Jacob Bright's trading house and William Montgomery's tavern. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 11. \$10.00.
- Novick, Lee and Charles Cantley
1979 Bull Shoals: an archeological survey of a portion of the Bull Shoals shoreline. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Report 16. \$4.00.
- Padgett, Thomas J.
1978 Blue Mountain Lake: an archeological survey and experimental study of inundation impacts. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Report 13. \$4.50.
- Padgett, Thomas J.
1978 Norfolk Lake: a cultural resources management study with implications for prehistoric settlement-subsistence patterns in the Ozarks. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Report 15. \$4.00.

Arkansas Archeological Survey
Coordinating Office
University of Arkansas Museum
Fayetteville, AR 72701

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 8 1/2 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

Sept 27-29 PROJECTIONS OF THE SOUTH *Second Biennial Symposium on folklore and regional ethnography on film and videotape. Films, tapes, and papers invited. Submission deadline Aug 20, 1979. Contact Karl G. Heider, Dept of Anth, U South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.*

Nov 8-10 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE *36th Annual Meeting, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Abstracts and symposia deadline: Sept 1, 1979. Program: Anne Rogers and Robert Blakely, Dept of Anth, Georgia State U, Atlanta, GA 30303.*

July 1979

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SEAC Newsletter
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