



SEAC

NEWSLETTER

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ● Volume 22 ● 1980

Subscription Information

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 \$10 for individuals, \$2.50 for family and \$10 for institutions. Membership includes one [1] bulletin and four [4] newsletters. Requests for memberships, subscriptions, dues, and changes of address should be addressed to the treasurer; orders for back issues and manuscripts for publication in the *Bulletin* to the *Bulletin* editor; and *Newsletter* items to the *Newsletter* Editor.

Officers

President: James B. Griffin, Museum of Anthropology, Museums Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Tel [313] 764-1485. 1980-1982.

President-elect: Bruce D. Smith, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Tel [202] 357-2363. 1980-1982.

Secretary: Rochelle Marrinan, Florida State Museum, Department of Social Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Tel [904] 392-1721. 1979-1982.

Treasurer: Kathleen Deagan, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306. Tel [904] 644-4281. 1980-1983.

Editor: Jerald T. Milanich, Florida State Museum, Department of Social Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32511. Tel [904] 392-1721. 1978-1981.

Editor-Elect: William H. Marquardt, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Tel [803] 777-6500. 1980-1981.

Newsletter Editor: David H. Dye, 102 W. Main St., Fulton, MS 38843. Tel [601] 862-9786.

Executive Officer I: Judith A. Bense, 102 W. Main St., Fulton, MS 38843. Tel [601] 862-9786. 1980-1982.

Executive Officer II: Christopher S. Peebles, 1024 8th Av., Tuscaloosa, AL 35401. Tel [205] 348-6976. 1979-1981.

ISSN 0194-2808

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

SEAC Business

Minutes of the 1979 Business Meeting 1

Article

The Survey of Indian Artifact Collections
in South Carolina 6

Current Research

Florida

University of Florida 7

Louisiana

University of Southwestern Louisiana 8

Massachusetts

Harvard University 8

North Carolina

University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill 9

South Carolina

Carolina Archaeological Services 11

United States Forest Service 12

Biographical Sketches of Some SEAC Officers

Rochelle A. Marrinan 13

Notes

New SEAC Officers 13

Bureau of American Ethnology

Mound Survey Commemoration 13

Kentucky Heritage Commission

SEAC - Bulletin 22 16

Douglas S. Byers - Peabody Fund 17

Recent Publications

18

SEAC BUSINESS

Minutes of the Business Meeting

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Atlanta, Georgia - November 9, 1979

The meeting was called to order at 5:00 p.m. by James B Griffin, President-elect, substituting for President Charles McNutt. The President-elect reported that the minutes of the 1978 meeting in Knoxville had been published in the SEAC Newsletter. It was moved by Stephen Williams and seconded by Hester Davis that the minutes be approved as published. The motion was passed unanimously.

The first order of business were the reports of the officers. Craig Sheldon, Secretary reported that only 24 of the mail ballots for the election of officers and the constitutional amendments had been received. The final results of the balloting will be reported in the next newsletter. He also reported on the correspondence with the American Anthropological Association concerning the possibility of having the AAA billing service collect dues and maintain membership lists for the Conference. Presently the matter is under consideration by the Executive Board of the AAA. Two actions of the Executive Committee meeting of November 8, 1979 were briefly outlined. First, it was decided to hold an interim Executive Committee meeting at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in Philadelphia in May 1980. Secondly, after consideration of several locations, the Executive Committee voted unanimously to designate the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology in Columbia, South Carolina as the permanent repository for the records, correspondence, memorabilia and other documents of the SEAC. Robert Stephenson, director of the Institute made a plea for members of the Conference to send such materials to him for permanent curation. Stephen Williams moved that the Institute be approved as the Conference's permanent repository. Hester Davis seconded the motion which was passed unanimously.

Jerald Milanich, Editor, reported that the proceedings of the Knoxville meeting (Bulletin 22) were ready for galley proofs, but were delayed in publishing due to financial problems. He stressed that present and anticipated funds from membership dues would not cover the costs of publishing the presently unpublished bulletins which include the meeting at Morgantown (1972), Memphis (1973), Tuscaloosa (1976), Lafayette (1977), Knoxville (1978), and Atlanta (1979). He reported that an estimated \$10,000 to \$11,000 would be necessary to cover the cost of publishing all of the six bulletins. At this point, President-elect James Griffin appointed Stephen Williams, Robert Stephenson, Bruce Smith and Jerald Milanich to a finance committee to search for possible sources and means of raising the necessary funds. Stephen Williams moved that the Editor's report be approved as read. The motion was seconded by Hester Davis and passed unanimously. James Price, Treasurer, reported the following finances for the Conference:

November 1, 1979 balance	\$2,914.14
--------------------------	------------

I.	Income		
	March 21, 1979 balance		\$3,212.42
	Publication sales	692.85	
	Membership dues	1,530.50	
	Total Income		<u>2,223.35</u>
	Balance		\$5,435.77
II.	Expenditures		
	1. Publication	1,853.83	1,853.83
	2. Editors Expenses	380.92	380.92
	Dye-Newsletters		
	3. Treasurer's Expense		
	Postage	100.09	
	Phone Calls	24.55	
	Bond	50.00	
	Checks	<u>3.74</u>	
	Total Expenses		178.38
	Publ. ordered, O-P	98.50	
	Faxon, Inc. for dues	10.00	
	Total refunds		<u>108.50</u>
	Total expenses		\$2,521.63

He reported on the problems of collecting dues from members of the Conference, who generally paid at the annual meeting. Henceforth, he will send out bills to all members who have not paid their current dues as required by the By-Laws. He also discussed the problems of papers being delivered and published by members whose dues were not paid and stated that only the papers of paid members would be published. He moved that dues for individuals be raised to \$10.00 and to \$12.50 for institutional and family memberships with \$2.50 for each additional family member. The motion was seconded by Patricia Essenpreis and passed unanimously. David Brose moved that the treasure's report be accepted. Richard Schenkel seconded the motion which was passed unanimously.

President-elect James Griffin appointed David Hally and Lathel Duffield to an elections committee to prepare a slate for the positions of President-elect, Editor-elect and Executive officer I. He also appointed Lewis H. Larson and Hester Davis to serve as an auditing committee to review the financial statement and procedures of the Conference.

The President-elect also presented an invitation from the New Orleans District Office of the Corps of Engineers to hold the 1980 meeting in New Orleans. He stated that he felt that the SEAC should consider the invitation as no other offers were forth-coming. Thomas Ryan is to pursue the full details and report back to the officers.

Stephen Williams reported on the lifetime membership drive and the student paper competition. Seventeen positive responses have been received for life memberships (\$100.00) and senior memberships (\$50.00) for members with 25 years membership. He reported that life memberships were open to all members and that the dues from such memberships would be placed in a separate membership income generating account.

The winner of the student paper competition was Julie Stein of the University of Minnesota for her paper on "Geological Analysis of the Green River Shell Mounds". The prize was an impressive array of books and reports donated by the Arkansas Archaeological Society, Florida State Museum, University of Georgia Press, Memphis State University Press, Peabody Museum of Harvard University, Southwest Missouri State University Center for Archaeological

Research, Tennessee Archaeological Society, Tennessee Valley Authority, University of Tennessee Press, and Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee which includes a membership in the Tennessee Anthropological Association.

President-elect Griffin read a Joint President's statement which he and President Charles McNutt had prepared concerning future directions for the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Their presentation is appended to these minutes.

Charles Fairbanks, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee offered the following resolutions;

A. R. Kelly Resolution

- WHEREAS Arthur Randolph Kelly was for forty years a consistent participant in the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, and;
- WHEREAS most Southeastern archaeologists have recognized Arthur Kelly's continued involvement in Georgia and Southeastern archaeology, and;
- WHEREAS many of us feel a very personal sense of loss at the demise of a warm friend and colleague;
- THEREFORE: it is resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference expresses its feeling of loss and of indebtedness to the late A.R. Kelly for his many years of archaeological work in the Southeast. This resolution will be communicated to his family.

Georgia State Resolution

- WHEREAS the 36th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference has been an unqualified scientific and social success, and;
- WHEREAS the planning and execution of the many details necessary for such a pleasant occasion clearly required considerable work, dedication and drudgery,
- THEREFORE: the Southeastern Archaeological Conference wishes to express its sincere appreciation to Roy S. Dickens, Jr., Local Arrangements Chairman; Robert L. Blakely and Ann F. Rogers, Program Co-Chairpersons, and the undergraduate and graduate students of the Department of Anthropology at Georgia State University for their efforts which have produced a highly worthwhile 36th Annual Meeting.

Both Resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Hester Davis remarked that President Carter had signed the Archaeological Reservoir Protection Act of 1979 on October 31, and that interested members might wish to examine copies of the legislation since it included new procedures and guidelines.

Hester Davis made a motion to adjourn which was seconded by David Brose and passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m.

Any corrections should be sent to Craig T. Sheldon, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Auburn University-Montgomery, Montgomery, Alabama 36193.

SEAC Amendments

To members of the Executive Committee, Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

As of February 29, 1980, I have received 33 ballots in the mail for the proposed amendments to the constitution. The results are tabulated below:

Votes				
Yes	No			
33	0	Amendment I,	Article VI,	Sec. 1
33	0	Amendment II,	Article V,	Sec. 3
33	0	Amendment III,	Article I,	Sec. 2
33	0	Amendment IV,	Article I,	Sec. 5
33	0	Amendment V,	Article II,	Sec. 3

If the Executive Committee is willing to accept the total of 33 ballots as an adequate number, then the proposed amendments to the SEAC constitution have been approved unanimously.

Craig T. Sheldon
Secretary, SEAC (1979)

President's Statement

With the adoption of the Conference's new Articles of Incorporation, providing for concurrent two year presidential and president-elect terms, it seems more realistic now than in the past to provide the Conference with a statement for direction in the immediate future. Implicit in this same organizational structuring is the appropriateness of a joint presidential statement, for it is precisely because of our organizational continuity that we can hope to see the Conference move in any direction with some consistency. In addition, this is personally satisfying to the current President, who was physically transported to his first Conference meeting by the current President-elect.

Three issues appear to be particularly critical for the Conference. First, the Conference must continue to exist as the major, integrative regional society for Southeastern archaeology. Second, the Conference must maintain its active role in integrating new archaeological developments into the general corpus of Southeastern archaeology. Third, the Conference, while responding actively to these new archaeological developments, must not neglect its basic purpose of fostering all types of archaeological research in the Southeastern United States. We wish to address each of these general issues specifically.

The continued existence of the Conference is obviously requisite to further, significant activity. The SEAC was, of course, the only major regional society for many years. There is no intrinsic reason for it to maintain this position, and several specialized organizations now exist which function appropriately and effectively within the Southeast. There are also a number of very important state organizations of course, including some of the most productive non-professional societies in the United States. We do feel, however, that by its very nature the SEAC will become increasingly important as an integrating organization, bringing together the specialized topical interests and localized state interests. Indeed, it is the only organization extant in the Southeast which can achieve this purpose. Integration is admirable, but neither of us is sufficiently Hegelian to feel confident that it will occur naturally, in response to the segmentation and specialization described above. The Conference has not done well during the past few years in maintaining its membership. The major problems have not come from competition with other societies but from difficulties within the Conference - primarily logistic difficulties in the areas of publication circulation and insufficient repetition of appeals for membership renewal. We expect these difficulties to be resolved during the approaching academic year.

The second problem, that of integrating new developments into the corpus of Southeastern archaeology, refers primarily to the explosive developments in the areas of public archaeology and cultural resource management. During the past decade a genuine radiation of organizations has taken place in response to the opportunities and responsibilities which CRM has presented to the profession. Most prominent has been the formation of the Society of Professional Archaeologists, concerned primarily, in its inception at least, with credential review and accreditation of individual archaeologists. SOPA has, of course, expanded its scope in recent years to deal with aspects of CRM which transcends accreditation of individuals. The response of the Conference has been to schedule a symposium or two at each annual meeting concerning CRM, but little more. But we must acknowledge that the great majority of archaeology in the United States is CRM - it almost always has been, but we will avoid historical digression. The Southeast is hardly an exception. Many other organizations exist in (or embrace) the Southeast which are more specialized in nature, addressing themselves to particular segments of the archaeological endeavor such as Historic Sites Archaeology, or state-focused archaeology. Most of them are involved to at least some extent in CRM. What, then, would be an appropriate response by the Conference? Certainly there is little need to duplicate the activities of current organizations. Again, the general, region-wide focus of the Conference would indicate the direction for proper response. CRM has generated not only a great deal of archaeological information, the locus and duration of collections, compliance to a bewildering array of government regulations, various ethical questions, etc., etc. SOPA has led the way in attempting to deal with these matters, but its efforts are necessarily "in-house", its solutions applicable in a direct manner only to its own membership. It receives little in the way of support, recommendations, or even constructive criticism from organizations with a more diverse membership and less specialized focus of interest. There is certainly no indication that SOPA and other CRM organizations would not welcome more evidence of external concern. We would propose that the Conference address itself directly to CRM, via a standing committee or some other formal structural mechanism. Its charges and composition will be matters for future discussion. Its deliberations may or may not be of immediate concern to the various organizations specialized to implement aspects of CRM. But its actions

should serve to involve the Conference more realistically with contemporary archaeology.

The third problem actually involves little more than a cautionary note. Whereas the Conference must continue to address itself to new developments in the profession, and especially cultural resource management, it must not become absorbed by these developments. It is quite easy to become absorbed in processes which provide considerable funding. The reticence of the Conference to address CRM to a degree appropriate to its professional significance may be in part attributable to apprehension of this danger. Suffice it to say for now that the Conference must above all else maintain its role as a comprehensive professional organization. It should neither retreat into nor abandon academia; it should simply be timely.

We feel that, as we come to grips with each of the individual problems outlined above, the impact will be cumulative and the Conference will be able to resolve its other problems more easily. The ultimate goal will be revitalization of the Conference and increased participation, particularly by our younger colleagues. The Conference thrived in the past for the very simple reason that it had something to offer to its members. It will thrive in the future only if it continues to have something to offer to its members.

Charles H. McNutt
President, SEAC

James B. Griffin
President-elect, SEAC

Article

The Survey of Indian Artifact Collections in South Carolina

The collection of Indian artifacts in South Carolina has increased at an alarming rate in the past few years. As a result, the "personalities" of many sites have completely changed and the impression we get from a visit to these sites is not the same as that of our ancestors. Making the problem even worse, many of the older collectors that could have told us so much about the sites have died without having the opportunity to share their knowledge with us. Other collections have been sold, divided among children and friends, stolen, destroyed in fires, or simply thrown away, their origin and the information obtainable from them lost forever.

Being concerned with the rapid loss of our prehistoric resources, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History entered into an agreement with Robert L. Stephenson, Director of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, to survey Indian artifact collections in South Carolina. The survey, funded jointly by these two institutions, began October 1, 1979. Our goals are to count, classify, and record all artifacts, the sites on which they were found, and any other archaeological information these collectors have from their areas. In addition, two primary objectives are to establish a better relationship between the professional archaeologist and the collector, and to introduce some standardization of site recording procedures. This can be accomplished by encouraging collectors to set up a catalogue system, to keep records

and maps of their finds, and to convince them of the importance of preserving our remaining sites.

Utilizing the membership of the local and state archaeological societies, the news media, and the names given by other collectors, the list of collectors has grown to over two hundred in just four months! The collections range in size from a few dozen to over 50,000 artifacts. I have contacted 85 of these people either personally or by phone. Twenty-two collections have been inventoried, and 36 new sites recorded. I hope that more sites will be recorded from these contacts in the future. However, getting site information is difficult at times because some collectors are reluctant to give information on their best sites.

All artifacts are counted and classified by type and material, with photographs and notes taken of any that are unusual or rare. Along with the artifact information, brief articles about the collectors, including their interest in archaeology, and how long they have collected, are recorded and filed.

A detailed analysis has not been made, but we believe the collected information will be valuable to future students of archaeology.

The recorded data provides a basic index of what is in our state and where it is located. Combined with other site information currently on file at the Institute, this survey can serve as a starting point for studies of raw material distribution patterns, site settlement patterns, temporal association, functional diversity, and other aspects of the life of our aboriginal people.

Interest in the survey is increasing across the state, and already several collectors have indicated their willingness to work with us in their areas. Many have consented to loan us portions of their collections for study, and perhaps in the future, they may donate their collections to some state institution.

I would like to see such surveys undertaken by our neighboring states; the exchange of information from such a project would be of great benefit to Southeastern archaeology.

Tommy Charles
Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208

CURRENT RESEARCH

Florida

University of Florida

Barbara A. Purdy has been funded by the Maritime Grants Program (National Trust for Historic Preservation) to (1) coordinate a statewide effort to assess and preserve the Maritime Heritage of Florida, (2) stabilize, identify, and restore organic artifacts recovered from wet sites in Florida, and (3) investigate wet sites and evaluate their potential as valuable

sources of prehistoric cultural material. A Maritime Heritage conference will be held March 21-23 as a special program of the Florida Academy of Sciences annual meeting.

Barbara A. Purdy
Department of Anthropology
University of Florida
Gainesville, Fl 32611

Louisiana

University of Southwestern Louisiana Center for Archaeological Studies

Between June and November 1979, the Center conducted a cultural resources investigation of the East and West Archafalaya Basin protection levees under contract from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. The investigations included a pedestrian survey and testing program of archaeological sites, an assessment of historical records and oral history, and gathering of folk cultural information on Atchafalaya "swamp folks". Jon L. Gibson served as principal investigator, and Tommy Ryan served as Agency COR. Material and information analyses are in progress and the report is in preparation.

In November 1979, the Center initiated excavations, based on statistical sampling procedures, at the Magenta East site in St. Martin Parish, South Louisiana. The site is a Tchefuncte component situated on the levee of an old crevasse relating to a relict pre-Teche-Mississippi system. This excavation is another in a series of similar testing exercises, e.g., Bayou Tortue, Hidden Hills Lake, Paul Blanchet, Coulee Crow, and Meche, designed to investigate the problem of the nature of the transformation of Poverty Point into Tchefuncte.

Jon L. Gibson
Box 40198
USL Station
Lafayette, LA 70504

Massachusetts

Harvard University Peabody Museum

The Lower Mississippi Survey's Petite Anse Project, under the supervision of Ian W. Brown, has just completed two seasons of survey and excavation on Avery Island and the adjacent Gulf Coast. Ian is now in Cambridge writing the report which promises to be a major contribution to regional prehistory and the aboriginal usage of salt. A new project being initiated by Jeffrey P. Brain at Trudeau, the "Tunica Treasure" site in Louisiana, is in the planning stages.

New Facilities and/or Personnel

The LMS has moved to new quarters on the fifth floor of the Peabody Museum. The new headquarters will provide consolidation of space and collections, and greater efficiency of operations.

Lower Mississippi Survey
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

North Carolina

University of North Carolina [Chapel Hill]

The staff and students of the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) carried out a variety of field research projects in 1979. In addition to small survey and testing projects, crews returned to major excavations at several sites. These extensive excavations continue to contribute to the general understanding of North Carolina prehistory and to provide data for specific research problems.

Coastal Region

Trawick Ward, Jack Wilson, David Moore, and Paul Green removed an ossuary from 31NH28 (New Hanover County), after a preliminary analysis (*in situ*) of the skeletal remains by paleo-osteologist Martha Graham. A multicomponent Woodland occupation was also extensively tested at the site. The tests did not produce further evidence of subsurface features, although some interesting ceramic spatial distributions have been isolated. Further spatial analyses as well as osteological and soil chemical studies are currently being undertaken. The work is under contract with the Inter-agency Archaeological Services (Atlanta, GA).

Piedmont Region

Jack Wilson directed the eighth consecutive field season at Upper Saura Town (31SK1a), one of a group of historic villages on the Dan River. A 180 m² area was excavated in order to investigate subsistence activity areas associated with the western portion of the palisade around the site and the domestic structures in the eastern section along the Dan River. Our current research is focused upon intrasite structure analysis, studies of the continuities and changes in the historic Sara/Siouan cultural ecology, and systemic relationships of the material culture, subsistence data, settlement patterns, and burial practices.

Liane Navey is directing the processing and analysis of the burials from the 1972-1979 seasons at 31SK1a. They are being cleaned and restored and biological data is being recorded on laboratory forms. Fieldwork has been carried over into the laboratory by cleaning and documenting the skeletal remains and associated artifacts which were removed from the field by means of clay pedestals. A majority of the pedestalled remains contain aggregations of glass trade beads that have been cleaned to reveal ornament patterns.

The present research deals with cultural and biological information obtained from the skeletal remains. One facet of this research

involves the comparison of dental traits, pathology, and attrition of this Siouan group with other Amerindians. Our future research will consider additional study of skeletal biology and will investigate mortuary behavior and possible demographic associations.

Trawick Ward supervised excavations at the Hardaway site and continued to find an abundance of Kirk, Palmer, and Hardaway materials. Much of the site regrettably has been severely potted, particularly the upper Kirk midden. The earlier Palmer and Hardaway horizons are not as badly disturbed, and several in situ specimens and features were isolated. The southern, western, and eastern limits of the site were also established. The past summer's excavations yielded approximately 1.8 metric tons of lithic specimens and debris.

Ward also continued spatial analyses of the plowzone and undisturbed site structure at Upper Saura Town (31SK1a) and the Warren Wilson site (31BN29). These studies have isolated two distinct refuse disposal patterns and provided some interesting, but skeptical assessments of the utility of using only plowzone or in situ data in spatial activity studies. In this project we have tested the relative resolution of contour and various orders of trend surface and residual maps. Based on the preliminary results from these tests, it is thought that trend surface analysis can be extremely helpful in distributional studies, particularly in isolating patterned responses within plow disturbed contexts.

Mountain Region

Excavation of the Warren Wilson site (31BN29) is continuing under the supervision of David Moore. During the 1979 season a house structure was located on the southern edge of the village plaza. A small amount of intact Pisgah midden was found with large quantities of charred corn. Four burials were associated with the house.

Moore is currently investigating the use of ceramic stylistic variation as a tool for refining the chronology of the Pisgah phase. Material from Warren Wilson and other Buncombe County sites is being examined. The results will be used to study temporal change in Pisgah settlement systems, as well as socially and temporally distinctive intrasite variation at Warren Wilson.

General

Billy Oliver is examining the Late Archaic period in the piedmont and mountain regions of North Carolina. The focus of the investigation is on the analysis of the large, broad-bladed tool types that are characteristic of the period. This analysis examines the techniques of manufacture, raw material acquisition, and function (among other variables) in an attempt to identify any behavioral similarities or differential patterns which may have existed during the Late Archaic period within the study area.

Gary Glover is continuing analysis of Paleo-Indian material through multivariate statistical methods to resolve problems of cultural relationships between the Late Llano period (Folsom) and the transition to Plano tool traditions. Recent results have demonstrated cultural continuity of specific culture traits between Folsom and the later Plainview material. Further analysis

is planned in order to test the typological relationships of the Midland complex to the developmental sequence of Plano cultural assemblages on the High Plains during the Paleo-Indian stage.

Martha Graham is analyzing early Cherokee material to determine the general skeletal morphology, pathology, and diseases associated with the Cherokee through time. The results will be compared with previous work on the Town Creek population for a better understanding of the aboriginal groups within the state. Graham is also interested in forensic anthropology and continues to do consulting work on human identification for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.

Joffre L. Coe
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

South Carolina Carolina Archaeological Services United States Forest Service

The completion of a final report and recommendations concerning the findings of a cultural resources inventory of Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge is expected in Spring 1980 by Carolina Archaeological Services (Columbia, SC). The field survey, literature and background search, documentary and archival research, and laboratory processing were conducted from July - September, 1979 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Contract No. A-55035(79)). Lesley M. Drucker is Principal Investigator for the project. A field design was implemented which concentrated the survey effort on priority geographic areas within the refuge: 1) impact zones associated with proposed visitor and maintenance use of the refuge, and 2) erosional zones associated with the margins of the main island, which is bordered by Mackay and Skull Creeks (Intracoastal Waterway), just south of Port Royal Sound (Beaufort, South Carolina).

The major finding of the survey was that more extensive and intensive inventory and testing procedures will be necessary to fully evaluate the cultural resource potential of the Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge. It has been recommended that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contact the Lowcountry Regional Planning Council in South Carolina to initiate nomination proceedings for the refuge as a National Register district. The survey also confirmed that sites along the refuge's shorelines are eroding badly and that many sites have already been destroyed as a result of exposure to storms and high tides. We have recommended stabilization for certain areas of the island's shoreline, as well as greater enforcement of laws against vandalism, looting, and disturbance of historic and prehistoric sites along the marsh edges. The research values contained within the refuge were found to be high, despite heavy erosion of its shorelines. Over 200 years of single-family property ownership by the Charles Cotesworth Pinckney family are reflected by sites and structural remains within the refuge, in addition to the more than 8000 years of prehistoric occupation. Historical sources indicate French and Spanish

contact with the island during the 16th century. The property contains at least two 19th century cemeteries, one associated with a Civil War skirmish fought on the island in 1862. As a self-contained model of land use by blacks from the late 18th century to the mid- 20 century, Pinckney Island offers a unique research opportunity.

It is expected that further data concerning the evolution of cultural occupations and settlement-subsistence systems within the islands comprising the Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge will become available as archaeological and historical investigations continue.

Carolina Archaeological Services
3932 Hickory St.
Columbia, SC 29205

The United States Forest Service recently completed excavations at the Honey Hill site on the Francis Marion National Forest in South Carolina. The coastal plain site contained both historic and prehistoric components. The historic occupation represents a late eighteenth/early nineteenth "summer settlement." Honey Hill was occupied by rice planters who left their plantations during the summer months to live in these pine hill communities away from the swamps. Excavations also revealed a Woodland period occupation dating to 150 B.C.

The project was directed by Trisha Logan, Forest Archeologist, with Alan Dorian acting as field director. A report will be available in early 1980.

Trisha Logan
United States Forest Service
P.O. Box 2227
Columbia, SC 29202

Biographical Sketches of Some SEAC Officers

Rochelle A. Marrinan - Secretary-elect

I spent 8 years in Nursing prior to returning to college full-time to obtain a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Florida, M.A. (73) from Tulane and Ph.D. from Florida (75) both concerned with the Late Archaic in the Southeast. Since graduating, I have been involved in both contract and academic archaeology. I am an Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Georgia Southern College, Statesboro, Georgia, but am presently on leave to study Zooarchaeology with Elizabeth S. Wing at the Florida State Museum. Lately, my interests seem to be turning to historic archaeology - a function of being in an area which lacks other professional archaeologists as well as the influence of Charles Fairbanks.

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference has, for those of us who are 1st or 2nd generation derived from the founding group, a history rich in personalities, anecdotes, cultural problems, and well-known sites. My earliest concept of the conference was that of a forum to discuss problems on a regional basis. Central to that concept was communication: "potsherd" controversies, trait distributions, development of chronologies. While communication is still very central to the conference, regionality is not as sharply defined. The conference generates, through its meetings, information which may affect other areas. However, the development of archaeological investigations in the Southeast has been directed by the communication made possible through the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

Rochelle A. Marrinan
Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

NOTES

New SEAC Officers

Christopher S. Peebles was elected Executive Officer II and Kathleen Deagan was elected Treasurer-elect this past fall.

Bureau of American Ethnology Mound Survey Commemoration

On January 9-11, 1980 a conference was held at the Smithsonian Institution in honor of the Mound Survey of the Bureau of American Ethnology. To commemorate the hundredth anniversary of this landmark achievement in North American archaeology, the Smithsonian Institution and the Lower Mississippi Survey (Peabody Museum, Harvard University) jointly sponsored a three-day symposium. Under the guidance of co-sponsors Stephen Williams and Bruce D. Smith, twenty invited participants spent hours examining

collections and archival materials relating to the Mound Survey. The conference successfully demonstrated that "digging" in museums can be as rewarding as the more usual forms of fieldwork.

The highlight of the program was when Henry B. Collins (Smithsonian Institution) was made an Honorary Fellow of the Lower Mississippi Survey. His work in Mississippi and Louisiana established a firm foundation for the later achievements of his student James A. Ford.

At the close of the meetings, the participants agreed to organize two symposia on the Mound Survey, one to be conducted at the 1980 Southeastern Archaeological Conference in New Orleans and the other at the 1980 American Anthropological Association meetings in Washington.

Ian W. Brown
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

CITATION: Henry B. Collins

One of the interesting things about archaeology is the shelf-life of its discoveries. Physics books that are fifty years old are only interesting as antiques to the history of science. Not so in our domain - the field reports of that period remain important documents for on-going research - really that's what this SI/LMS Conference is all about. Thus it is especially fitting that we take time out to honor a pioneer in the field - best known, to be sure, for his internationally recognized work in the Arctic, but surely an early pace-setter in Southeastern archaeology as well. His works are significant references today despite the fact that he penned his last direct words on Southern prehistory in 1932. He did some important early work in physical anthropology too, but we'll leave that for others to comment on.

Henry Collins was born on the banks of the Choctawhatchee River in the small town of Geneva in southeastern Alabama in 1899; he graduated from Millsaps College in Jackson, Miss. in 1922 and plunged into archaeology in the Southwest: Pueblo Bonito. He came to the U.S. National Museum in 1924 and has stayed in that environment (BAE and Department of Anthropology) ever since. His field work in the Southeast was brief (1923-1929), but fruitful. The call of the Arctic began as early as 1927 and was to engulf his whole interest by 1930 with active field work there for more than twenty-five years till 1955.

Again we'll leave that very significant work to other commentators - he became the Dean of Arctic archaeologists. What would have happened if he'd stayed in our own field we can only guess. He has left us a very significant legacy however, not only in his published works (seven in number), but also in the contributions of his early field assistant whom he trained both in the Lower Valley and the Arctic: James A. Ford.

Henry's firsts are remarkable - he identified, correctly as time has proved, the first historic Indian pottery type in the Southeast, that of the Choctaw, and he recognized significant time differences within his historic complexes. At the early end of the time scale his work at Pecan Island brought to light the Copell complex now recognized as Late Archaic; at the McRae site in east-central Mississippi he found Southern Hopewell (he mentions Flint

Ridge flake knives, but did not use the term Hopewell) and discovered a silver/copper panpipe also in the mound. He noted the stylistic connections between the Lower Valley and Florida, where he also dug a few mounds; this was a generation before Sears and Caldwell named the Gulf tradition.

At Deasonville he published the first excavation of a house structure and laid the foundations for ceramic types that Ford formalized from that site a few years later. In his last statement on the Southeast (Birmingham, 1932) Collins even suggested the use of ceramic seriation for chronology; again Ford picked up the notion and ran with it in a very successful manner. In the citation that Bill Haag and I drafted for the SEAC Conference honoring Jim Ford we referred to the fact that one working in the Southeast followed in JAF's foot prints. With this review of intellectual history it seems clear that we must surely add Henry Collins to the list of those whose tracks we follow. Just the other day he told me that he found a "Folsom point" of large size on the surface of the McRae site. Certainly one of the first to be so recognized in the Southeast.

So it is with ample justification and great pride that I take this opportunity to acknowledge and honor Henry Collins for his pioneering and long-lasting contributions to Lower Valley archaeology by naming him an Honorary Fellow of the Lower Mississippi Survey. Best wishes from all of us, especially his old friend Philip Phillips.

Henry B. Collins: Southeastern Publications

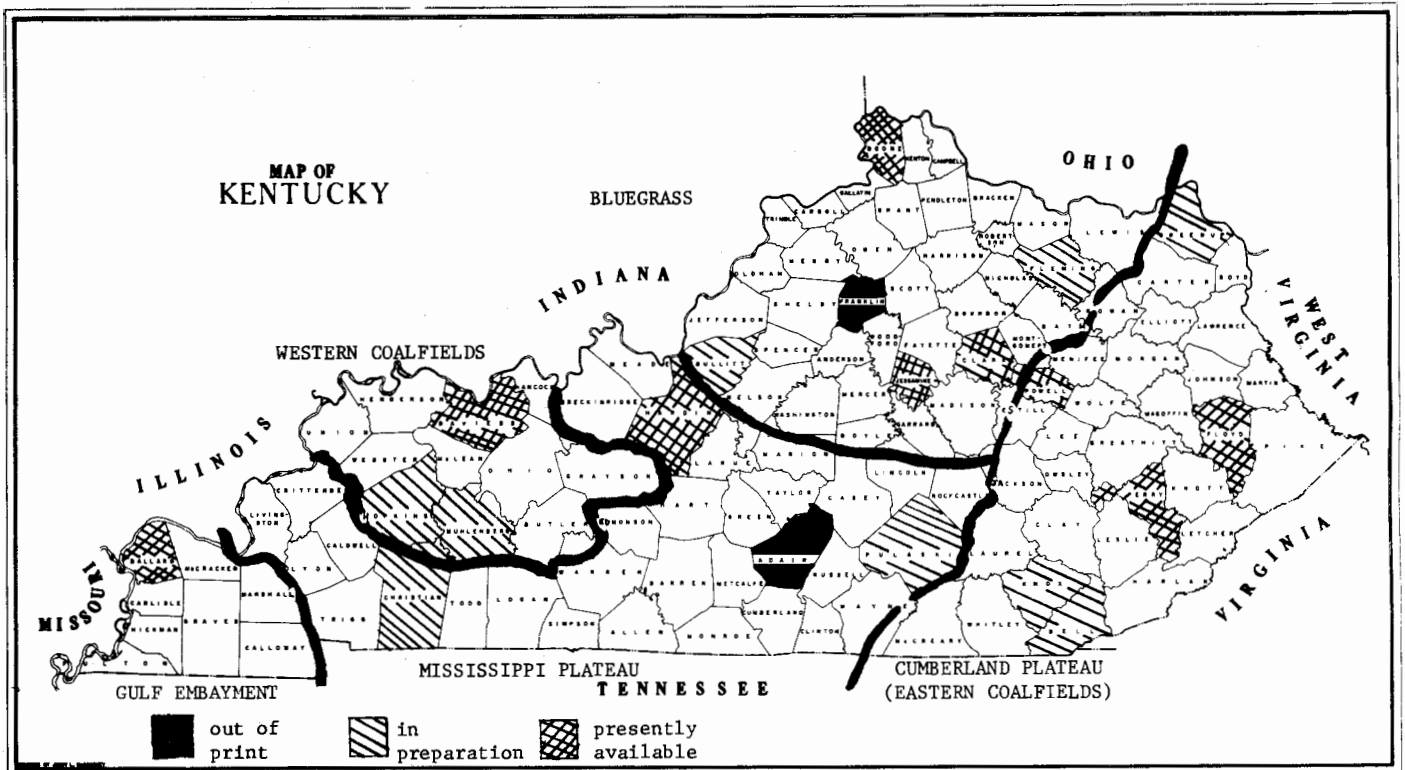
- 1925 Anthropometric observations on the Choctaw. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 8:425-436.
- 1926a Archaeological and anthropometrical work in Mississippi. Explorations and Field-Work, Smithsonian Institution, 1925:89-95.
- 1926b Archaeology in the Southern states. Scientific Monthly 22: 322-329.
- 1927a Archaeological work in Louisiana and Mississippi. Explorations and Field-Work, Smithsonian Institution, 1926:200-207.
- 1927b Potsherds from Choctaw village sites in Mississippi. Journal of Washington Academy of Sciences 17:259-263.
- 1928 Additional anthropometric observations on the Choctaw. American Journal of Physical Anthropology 11:353-355.
- 1929 The "lost" Calusa Indians of southwestern Florida. Explorations and Field-Work, Smithsonian Institution, 1928:151-156.
- 1932a Excavations at a prehistoric Indian village site in Mississippi. Proceedings, United States National Museum 79:1-22.
- 1932b Archaeology of Mississippi. Conference on Southern Prehistory, National Research Council, 37-42.
- 1941 Relationships of an early Indian cranial series from Louisiana. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 31:145-155.

Stephen Williams
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

Kentucky Heritage Commission

The Kentucky Heritage Commission (SHPO) announces publication of a series of county archaeological reconnaissance reports. The reports represent diverse areas of Kentucky. Each county report contains overviews of environment, previous investigations and research needs, as well as artifact and site descriptions. Several have appendices on chert resources and vegetation authored by non-archaeologists. Each contains numerous illustrations, some of which document local collections from particular sites. For additional information write:

Archaeological Survey
Kentucky Heritage Commission
104 Bridge Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601



SEAC - Bulletin 22

Bulletin 22 of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the proceedings of the 1978 meeting held in Knoxville, Tennessee, can now be ordered from the editor for \$12.00 per copy. The Bulletin contains 30 articles (originally more than 500 manuscript pages) which include studies of archaeological research in Alabama, Florida, Carolina Piedmont, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Lower Mississippi Valley. Other articles focus on many aspects of the Gainesville Reservoir and Tombigbee River projects. Topical foci include CRM, survey and testing methodologies, the Weeden Island culture, Fort Walton, and Moundville.

The typeset Bulletin consists of 152 pages in a two-column, 8½ x 11 format; more than 100 figures and tables are included. Other SEAC back issues available from the editor are listed elsewhere in this newsletter. The 200 SEAC members who paid dues for 1978 will receive Bulletin 22 by mail.

Jerald T. Milanich - SEAC Editor
Florida State Museum
Department of Social Sciences
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Douglas S. Byers - Peabody Fund

For many years my father, Douglas Byers, worked on a manuscript describing the importance of a dig known as the "Nevin Shellheap", located in Blue Hill, Maine. This work entailed two summers of carefully plotted excavation and detailed description of his findings. It further involved many years of research and piecing together of that information in both a physical display of artifacts, housed in the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology at Andover, Mass., and a written documentary of great importance to the archaeological community. It is unfortunate that he was unable to live long enough to see his work published.

Dr. Richard ("Scotty") MacNeish, present director of the foundation, and his assistants have completed the correlation of Dad's manuscript and drawings and we are now ready to take this work to the Meridan Gravure, Meridan, Connecticut, where it is to be published as: Volume IX of the Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology.

In order to accomplish this objective we must raise the necessary funds, amounting to \$6000. I am, therefore, inviting you to participate in the achievement of this goal, and to be a part of a most worth-while project.

Should you wish to contribute, checks should be made payable to - Friends of the Foundation - whose tax exempt account number is # E 042 103 579, and should be sent to:

Dr. Richard MacNeish
Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology
Andover, Mass. 01810

With deep appreciation, I remain

Sincerely yours,
Mardi Byers, Chairman
Douglas S. Byers - Peabody Fund

Recent Publications

Alabama Archaeological Society

Dickens, Roy S., Jr.

- 1979 Archaeological investigations at Horse Bend National Military Park, Alabama. Alabama Archaeological Society, Special Publication 3. \$6.00.

Alabama Archaeological Society
#1 Mound State Monument
Moundville, AL 35474

Alan Banks

Banks, Alan

- 1978 Indians of the Upper Current River. Privately printed. Eminence, MO. \$3.65.

Alan Banks
11661 Jaquetta Court
Maryland Heights, MO 63043

Arkansas Archeological Survey

Klinger, Timothy C., assembler

- 1979 Hampton: An archeological and historical overview of a proposed strip mine tract in south central Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Report 19. \$5.00.

Klinger, Timothy D. and Mark A. Mathis, assemblers

- 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.

Wolfman, Daniel

- 1979 Archeological Assessment of the Buffalo National River. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Report 18. \$4.00.

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

Coastal Environments, Inc.

Burden, Eileen K., Diane E. Wiseman, Richard A. Weinstein, and Sherwood M. Gagliano

- 1978 Cultural resources survey of the Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, Cameron Parish, Louisiana. \$4.00.

Weinstein, Richard A., Wayne P. Glander, Sherwood M. Gagliano, Eileen K. Burden, and Kathleen G. McKloskey

1979 Cultural resources survey of the Upper Steele Bayou Basin, west central Mississippi. \$25.00.

Weinstein, Richard A., Diane Wiseman, Laura A. Landry, and Wayne P. Glander

1979 Environment and settlement on the southwestern Louisiana prairies: A cultural resources survey in the Bayou Mallet Watershed. \$9.50.

Wiseman, Diane E. and Kathleen G. McKloskey

1979 Cultural resources survey of the Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge, LaSalle Parish, Louisiana. \$4.00.

Wiseman, Diane E., Richard A. Weinstein, Wayne P. Glander, and Laura A. Landry

1979 Environment and settlement on the southwestern Louisiana prairies: A cultural resources survey in the Bell City Watershed. \$6.00.

Coastal Environments, Inc.

1260 Main St.

Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Technical Information Systems

Harvey, Cecil L.

1979 Agriculture of the American Indian: A select bibliography. Department of Agriculture, Bibliographies and Literature of Agriculture 3. Free.

National Agriculture Library

Technical Information Systems

Science and Education Administration

Beltsville, MD 20705

Geological Survey of Alabama

Smith, Eugene A.

1926 Geology of Alabama. Alabama Geological Survey, Special Report 14. \$10.00

Publication Sales Office

Geological Survey of Alabama

P.O. Drawer 0

University, AL 35486

There is a 50¢ postage and handling charge for the first publication and 25¢ for each additional publication. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Map Fund, Geological Survey of Alabama.

Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission

Webb, Clarence H. and Hiram F. Gregory

1978 The Caddo Indians of Louisiana. Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, Anthropological Study 2. Free.

J. Larry Crain, Secretary
Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
P.O. Box 44361
Baton Rouge, LA 70804

Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan

Black, Thomas K. III
1979 The biological and social analysis of a Mississippian cemetery from southeast Missouri: the Turner site, 23BU21A. Museum of Anthropology, Anthropological Papers 68. University of Michigan. \$6.00.

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

National Technical Information Service

Delacourt, Paul A., Owen K. Davis, and Robert C. Bight
1979 Bibliography of taxonomic literature for the identification of fruits, seeds, and vegetative plant fragments. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Environmental Sciences Division, Publication 1328. \$6.00.

National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

Simon Fraser University

Alexander, H.L.
1975 Archaeological laboratory techniques: An annotated bibliography. Simon Fraser University, Department of Archaeology Publication 2. \$2.00.

Fladmark, K.R.
1977 A guide to basic archaeological field procedures. Simon Fraser University, Department of Archaeology Publication 4. \$8.00.

Department of Archaeology
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, BC
V5A 1S6

Temple Mound Museum

Lazarus, Yulee W.
1979 The Buck Burial Mound, a mound of the Weeden Island culture. Temple Mound Museum, Fort Walton Beach. \$4.75.

Lazarus, Yulee W. and Carolyn B. Hawkins
1976 Pottery of the Fort Walton period. Temple Mound Museum, Fort
Walton Beach. \$3.00.

Temple Mound Museum
P.O. Box 4009
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

Tennessee Department of Conservation - Division of Archaeology

Benthall, Joseph L.

1980 The Meeks site excavation: Montgomery County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology,
Research Series 5. \$3.00.

Mainfort, Robert C. (ed.)

1980 Archaeological investigations at Pinson Mounds State Archaeological
Area: 1974, 1975, and 1978 field seasons. Tennessee Department of
Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Research Series 1. \$4.50.

Mainfort, Robert C.

1980 Archaeological investigations at Fort Pillow State Historic Area:
1976 - 1978. Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of
Archaeology, Research Series 4. \$8.00.

Smith, Samuel D. and Stephen T. Rogers

1979 A survey of historic pottery making in Tennessee. Tennessee
Department of Conservation, Division of Archaeology, Research
Series 3. \$6.00.

Tennessee Department of Conservation
Division of Educational Services
4711 Trousdale Drive
Nashville, TN 37219

University of British Columbia

Pearson, Richard

n.d. Bibliography of archaeological films. University of British
Columbia, Department of Anthropology and Sociology. Free.

University of British Columbia
Anthropology and Sociology
6303 NW Marine DR
University Campus
Vancouver, B C
Canada V6T 2B2

University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

Brooks, D. and G.T. Hanson

- 1979 The intensive archeological survey of a potential defense waste processing facility site, Savannah River Plant, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 148.

Goodyear, A.C.

- 1979 A hypothesis for the use of cryptocrystalline raw materials among Paleo-Indian groups of North America. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 156.

Goodyear, A.C. and M.A. Harmon

- 1979 Archeological reconnaissance and testing along the Broad River, Richland County, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 153.

Goodyear, A.C., J.H. House, and N. Ackerly

- 1979 Laurens-Anderson: An archeological study of the inter-riverine Piedmont of South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Anthropological Studies 4.

Lewis, K.E.

- 1979 The Gillebeau House: An eighteenth century Huguenot structure in McCormick County, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 145.

Lewis, K.E. and D.L. Hardesty

- 1979 Middleton Place: Initial archeological investigations at an Ashley River rice plantation. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 148.

Michie, J.L.

- 1979 An intensive test of the Edenwood site, 38LX135, Lexington County, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 144.

Michie, J.L.

- 1979 The Bass Pond site: Intensive archeological testing at a Formative Period base camp on Kiawah Island, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 154.

Poplin, E., J. Norris, C. Wolfe, and P. Brockington

- 1979 Archeological reconnaissance of Six road relocation areas in Elbert County, Georgia University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 143.

South, S.A.

- 1979 The general, the major, and the angel: The discovery of General William Moultrie's grave. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 146.

South, S.A.

- 1979 The search for Santa Elena on Parris Island, South Carolina. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 150.

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

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Gibson, Jon L.

- 1978a An archaeological reconnaissance of the Lower Sabine River Valley, Toledo Bend Dam to Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Louisiana and Texas. University of Southwestern Louisiana, Center for Archaeological Studies, Report 4. \$6.25.

- 1978b Archaeological survey of the Lower Atchafalaya Region, south central Louisiana. University of Southwestern Louisiana, Center for Archaeological Studies, Report 5. \$6.75.

Archaeology Publications
P.O. Box 40198
USL Station
Lafayette, LA 70504

Please make checks payable to USL Center for Archaeological Studies.

Vanderbilt University

Autry, William O., Jr. and Jane S. Hinshaw

- 1979 A cultural resource reconnaissance of the Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge, Stewart County, Tennessee. Vanderbilt University Research Reports in Anthropology 1. \$7.50.

VURRA
Box 3189 Station B
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37235

Davis, Dave, ed.

- 1978 Lithics and subsistence: The analysis of stone tool use in pre-historic economies. Vanderbilt University Publications in Anthropology 20. \$8.50.

VUPA
Box 1532 Station B
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37325

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 from 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.

South Carolina Antiquities

THE FIRST TEN YEARS

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS
CONCERNING THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH CAROLINA



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, INC. - COLUMBIA, SC.
WAYNE NEIGHBORS, EDITOR

VOLUME 1-K 1969-1978

A MAJOR REFERENCE VOLUME ON SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY

Introduction by S.C. State Archeologist, Contents, Extensive Bibliographies
67 Articles, 10 Abstracts, 5 Book Reviews, 7 Appendices, 540 Pages + xxii, 159 Figs.
With Proceedings/Programs from the Annual Conferences on South Carolina Archeology
Index to titles in the *Research Manuscript Series* and *Anthropological Studies*
publications of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, USC, Columbia, SC
Biographical Sketches of the Contributors / Lists of Officers and Directors
South Carolina Underwater Salvage Law and Regulations for Divers in SC
THE COMPLETE FIRST TEN YEARS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES!

THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES 1969 - 1978

THE FIRST TEN YEARS is a complete volume of the journal of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. from 1969 through 1978. It also includes a few additional, unpublished articles on South Carolina archeology and selected articles of lasting value from the newsletter of the Society, *Features & Profiles*. Seven appendices have been included for added reference to work done in South Carolina. All together, it is a major reference volume on South Carolina archeology.

SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES, the scholarly journal of the Society, includes original articles dealing with prehistoric and historic archeology. It also includes articles reporting work done in physical anthropology, ethnology, theory, methodology and related work in history and geology. The proceedings, programs and abstracts of the Annual Conferences on South Carolina Archeology are included.

THE SOCIETY is sponsored by the South Carolina State Archeologist and it is closely affiliated with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. The complete titles in the Institute's *Research Manuscript Series* and descriptions of the Institute's *Anthropological Studies* publications are given — both invaluable original source materials for South Carolina archeology and anthropology. The Society is an association of both professional and avocational archeologists as well as concerned citizens, all dedicated to the preservation of our cultural heritage. Contributions to the journal during its first ten years reflect the varied interests of these differing but united groups — all dedicated to scholarly research.

THIS CUMMULATIVE VOLUME is being offered on a subscription basis. Please use the form below to order your copy now. Your immediate attention is requested to reserve your copy. Now in press.

MAIL ORDERS TO:

Wayne Neighbors, Editor
Archaeological Society of S.C., Inc.
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208
U.S.A.

All orders will be acknowledged by return mail by the Editor. Copies of THE FIRST TEN YEARS will be mailed to you upon publication. Advise the Editor if you change your address after placing this order.

ORDER FORM

I wish to reserve _____ copies of THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES: 1969-1978. Orders must include check or money order payable to "ASSC - TEN YEARS" (price per copy is \$19.00 / add \$1.00 for postage and handling per copy). Total enclosed is \$ _____

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name/Title _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ ZIP _____

1980

Volume 22

SEAC Newsletter
102 West Main St.
Fulton, MS 38843

Third Class