



# SEAC

NEWSLETTER

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### Subscription Information

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### Officers

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**President-elect:** Jefferson Chapman, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916. Tel [615] 974-4408. 1982-1983.

**Secretary:** Marvin D. Jeter, Arkansas Archeological Survey, P.O. Box 3087, UAM, Monticello, AR 71655. Tel [501] 367-6811 ext. 24.

After Sept. 6, 1983: The Center for American Archeology, Kampsville Archeological Center, Kampsville, IL 62057. 1982-1984.

**Treasurer:** Ann Cordell, Florida State Museum, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Tel [904] 392-1721. 1983-1984.

**Editor:** William H. Marquardt, Florida State Museum, Department of Anthropology, Gainesville, FL 32611. Tel [904] 392-1721. 1982-1984.

**Associate Editor:** David H. Dye, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152. Tel [901] 454-2080.

**Executive Officer II:** Stephen Williams, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, 11 Divinity AV, Cambridge, MA 02138. Tel [617] 495-2250. 1982-1983.

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# BUSINESS

## Business Meeting

The business meeting of the 39th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference was held in the Grand Salon room of the Ramada Inn Convention Center, in Memphis, Tenn., on October 28, 1982. SEAC President Bruce D. Smith called the meeting to order at approximately 5:15 pm.

President Smith requested approval of the minutes of the 1981 Business Meeting; they were approved. He also announced that the recently mailed ballots for SEAC offices (President-elect, Treasurer-elect and Executive Officer II) have been declared invalid, because none of the candidates were contacted for their approval of their nominations. New ballots will be mailed out soon.

Treasurer Kathleen Deagan presented a summary of her detailed Treasurer's Report (dated Oct. 22, 1982; copies distributed to SEAC Executive Committee members). Louis Larson commented from the floor that he had examined the report and found that it appeared to be in good order. Former Treasurer James Price summarized the practice he had instituted, of investing the dues from SEAC Life Memberships in a money market to provide an endowment which could eventually be used to support SEAC publications; this appears to be working out successfully.

Editor William Marquardt submitted his first report (copies distributed to SEAC Executive Committee members). The highlight was the announcement of the publication of Volume 1, Number 1 of the new SEAC journal, Southeastern Archaeology.

Stephen Williams reported on the SEAC Student Paper competition. For the second consecutive year, the response was disappointing; only two entries had been received. He suggested that this competition was no longer viable as presently constituted, and should be changed or discontinued. He announced his resignation as Chairman of this committee.

President Smith announced that the next (1983) SEAC meeting will be held in Columbia, S.C. He also announced that he will send a letter to Stanley South, suggesting that SEAC meetings be reunited with Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology meetings, at least some of the time, and in particular at next year's meeting. David Brose inquired from the floor whether this would entail three concurrent sessions instead of the present two (probably, it would, at least some of the time) and whether the facilities at Columbia would be adequate (Al Goodyear replied that they would). It was moved, seconded, and approved that President Smith should write the letter to Stanley South. President Smith also announced that the following two SEAC meetings will be held in Pensacola, FL (1984) and Birmingham, AL (1985).

President Smith announced that the SEAC by-laws would have to be amended so that the SEAC could qualify with the Internal Revenue Service as a not-for-profit organization. He read a standard IRS statement to that

effect, and announced that it would be submitted to the membership for approval on the next (after the election) mailed ballot, along with other questions. He then announced that one of the other questions to be voted on would be whether SEAC should offer a "Family Life Membership" for \$125. Presently, there is no such category, but the question has been raised by two (married) members. At present, an individual annual membership is \$10, and a family annual membership is \$12.50. An individual life membership is \$100.

Another question to be voted on will be whether the elections of SEAC Treasurer and Editor should be rescheduled so that they are elected at the same time. The reasoning behind this proposal is that these two officers have to work together very closely, so closely that it would be convenient if they worked for the same institution. There was some discussion of this question; it was stated that this would have the effect of restricting these offices to employees of a few large institutions, but it was pointed out in reply that only large institutions could afford the released time that these offices require. David Brose commented that restriction of these officers to the same institution would have had the effect of preventing Marquardt's election last year, although he is now employed by the same institution as the treasurer. The consensus appeared to be that the Nominating Committee should have some flexibility, but it will probably tend to nominate candidates from the same institution, or "slates" of candidates from two different institutions. The question of rescheduling elections and terms of these officers will be placed on the next mailed ballot.

There was no further "Old Business"; under "New Business" Richard Marshall stated from the floor that the State of Mississippi is considering a revision of Anthropology degree programs in its institutions of higher learning; this could result in elimination of some degree programs and jobs. He requested authorization to draft a letter to the Mississippi Board of Trustees, to be sent by the SEAC Executive Committee, supporting the continuation of existing degree programs. This was moved, seconded and approved.

President Smith announced that the Asheville meeting had lost money, due primarily to expenses of Continental-style breakfasts provided by the hotel. He stated the intention of the Executive Committee to avoid such situations, and that future meetings should pay for themselves. (Charles McNutt later announced that this 1982 Memphis meeting had operated at a profit.)

At the conclusion of the Business Meeting, Dr. Clarence Webb announced from the floor that he had recently (on August 25) become an octogenarian, "a condition having nothing to do with the octagonal earthworks at Poverty Point," which entitled him to the High-Status position of SEAC Patriarch. He described a Patriarch as "one who no longer goes out on hunting and raiding parties, and is considered safe to leave at home with the women." Dr. Webb's new status was approved by acclaim.

President Smith adjourned the meeting at approximately 6:00 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Marvin D. Jeter  
SEAC Secretary

# Treasurer's Report

October 22, 1982

Balance at meetings, 1981: \$5,363.79

## INCOME

### 1. Dues:

1980-81	\$52.50
1981-82	\$3412.50
1982-83	\$400.00
LIFE	\$1825.00

Total dues income: \$5,690.00

2. Meeting Registration, 1981 meeting \$2,580.00 (Asheville)

### 3. Publication Sales

at 1981 meeting	\$830.25
post meeting	901.42

Total publication sales: \$1,731.67

4. Contributed page costs: \$ 364.00

5. Interest on checking account: \$ 138.08

6. Editor's refund (Milanich) \$ 23.00

TOTAL INCOME \$10,526.75

## EXPENDITURES

### 1. 1981 Meeting costs (Asheville)

Hotel:	\$3107.58
Abstracts, program etc.	\$ 391.88
book seller fee	\$ 89.70

Total meeting expenses: \$3,589.16 (Asheville)

### 2. Newsletter Expenses

Typing costs	\$ 46.00
Printing	\$1,468.84
Telephone	13.20

Total Newsletter expenses: \$1,528.04

(Expenditures, continued)

3. Special Publication #5 (DeJarnette)

Printing	\$619.10
Shipping	26.69

Total Spec. Pub. #5 expenses: \$ 645.79

4. Bulletin 24 (Printing) \$4,500.00

5. Editor's expenses  
(Typesetting, word processing,  
postage) \$1,577.86

6. Treasurer's Expenses

Mailing labels	\$43.27
Postage	16.20
Envelopes, receipts	16.90
Checks	7.70

Total treasurer's expenses: \$ 84.07

7. Life dues deposited in interest account: \$1,825.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURES \$13,749.92

Income -	\$10,526.75	
	<u>+ 5,363.79</u>	(1981 balance)
	\$15,890.54	
	<u>-\$13,749.92</u>	(1982 expenses)
	\$ 2,140.62	1982 meeting balance Oct. 22, 1982

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Kathleen Deagan, Treasurer, SEAC

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE SEAC ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS.**

Under Article VIII of the By-Laws of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws of the Conference can be amended by mail ballot to the Conference membership.

The Executive Committee of the SEAC is recommending the approval of the following amendments. The proposed amendment of the Articles of Incorporation, as worded below, is required by the IRS, if the Conference is to maintain its Non-Profit status. The proposed amendment to the By-Laws simply adds two membership categories - Life Member and Family Life Member (although SEAC has had a Life Membership category for some time, the By-Laws were never changed to reflect this).

Proposed Amendment to Article II of the Articles of Incorporation:

Proposed amended wording:

"The Southeastern Archaeological Conference is organized exclusively for charitable, religious, educational and scientific purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law)."

Proposed amendments to the SEAC By-Laws. Three different sections of Article I are affected by the proposed addition of the Life Membership and Family Life Membership categories:

Article I, section 2. now reads:

"Membership in the Conference shall include the following categories: Member, Family Member.

Proposed amended wording:

"Membership in the Conference shall include the following categories: Member, Life Member, Family Membership, Life Family Membership."

Article I, Section 5. now reads:

"Annual dues of Members and Family Members shall be fixed by the Executive Committee."

Proposed amended wording:

"Annual dues of Members and Family Members, and the cost of Life and Family Life Memberships shall be fixed by the Executive Committee."

Article I, Section 6 now reads:

Each Member and individual included in a Family Membership shall have one vote in the transaction of the business of the Conference and shall be eligible for any elective or appointive office in the Conference, subject only to restrictions defined elsewhere in the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws. Each Member and each Member Family shall receive all the Conference's regular publications for the year covered by the member's dues. Individuals comprising a Member Family shall not receive more than one copy of the publications except on payment therefore of the difference between the reduced dues and the full amount of dues.

Proposed amended wording:

Each Member, Life Member, and individual included in a Family Membership or Life Family Membership shall have one vote in the transactions of the business of the Conference and shall be eligible for any elective or appointive office in the Conference, subject only to restrictions defined elsewhere in the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws. Each Member, Life Member, and each Member Family and Life Member Family shall receive all the Conference's regular publications for the year covered by the Member's dues. Individuals comprising a Member Family or Life Member Family shall not receive more than one copy of the Publications of any one year except on payment therefor of the difference between the yearly dues for a Family Membership and an Individual Membership.

Amendment approved by the executive committee and two thirds of the membership at the annual meeting, October 28, 1982:

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Bruce D. Smith, President

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Marvin Jeter, Secretary

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Kathleen Deagan, Treasurer

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Jefferson Chapman, Executive Officer

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# CURRENT RESEARCH

## Florida

### University of South Florida

Robert Austin, Thomas Jackson, and Dana Ste. Claire have been conducting an analysis of experimentally produced biface and uniface reduction debitage to determine if production activities related to the manufacture of different tool types can be distinguished based solely on the resulting flake assemblages.

Preliminary analysis suggests that, for much of the reduction continuum, the similarity of flake types is great enough to cause interpretive confusion on the part of analysts who assume, a priori, that they are dealing with an assemblage of flakes which is primarily the result of biface production. The most diagnostic biface reduction flakes occur near the terminal end of the continuum and are easily identified by, among other things, the presence of platform and dorsal surface faceting. There appears to be no easily identifiable criteria for distinguishing the majority of uniface production flakes, however, and most resemble flakes which are the result of early stage biface reduction. In other words, much of the debitage is non-diagnostic of either biface or uniface tool production. Although certain specific uniface flake types have been reported in the literature and have been observed by these analysts in other archaeological contexts, none were produced during our experiments. This diagnostic debitage is the result of tool maintenance and rejuvenation which represents a different process of stone reduction and incorporates a different set of reduction techniques.

The next stage of the present analysis is the application of multivariate statistical techniques, such as discriminate function, in an effort to more objectively measure assemblage differences. Based on our initial observations, however; it is hypothesized that these techniques will fail to discriminate between the two assemblages when they are compared in their entirety. As debitage from (roughly) equal stages of the respective reduction continuums are compared, discrimination between flake assemblages should become more obvious.

Robert Austin and Richard Estabrook are currently analyzing an extensive tool assemblage recovered from a large, multi-component site (8H1399) in northern Hillsborough County. Artifacts from the site indicate occupation over a long temporal span beginning in the Late Paleo-Indian period and continuing until at least the Late Archaic/Transitional period.

The site has never been professionally excavated and much of it has been destroyed by relic hunters. The number of tools from the site in the possession of local collectors is conservatively estimated at over



1000. In an effort to salvage as much information as possible, the collections of a number of these individuals are being subjected to an intensive analysis. The goals of the project are minimally to: (1) provide an assessment of the cultural chronology of the site; (2) conduct a functional, technological, and stylistic analysis of the tool assemblage; (3) study patterns of lithic resource acquisition; and (4) experiment with methods of data retrieval from a badly disturbed site.

The final report on the excavations at two prehistoric sites in southeastern Hillsborough County, Florida has recently been completed by James M. Welch. It is believed that the level of analysis conducted on 8HI418 and 8HI425 and their artifact assemblages are the most comprehensive to date for this particular inland area of the state. These analyses include soil flotation, soil pH, radiocarbon dating, ceramics, and lithics. The lithic analysis, conducted by George R. Ballo, University of South Florida, examined aspects of use-wear and the functional classification of various stone tools. All lithic material was also categorized according to various morphological attributes and assigned to numerous tool and debitage classes. A sample of the lithic assemblage was examined by Dr. Sam Upchurch, University of South Florida, Department of Geology, who determined the quarry area of the state from which the stone originated.

The ceramic analysis, performed by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, University of Florida, focused on technological variables of prehistoric pottery as well as the usual typological classifications. The microscopic analysis of each sherd produced substantial data regarding the various pastes and inclusions. Experiments were conducted in order to determine the original firing temperatures of the ceramics and also examine the potential of clay samples collected from the site area for making pottery. The results of these analyses, coupled with the discerned artifact distribution patterning, was integrated with the results obtained from the soil flotation and soil pH tests. Briefly, 8HI418 is interpreted to be a base camp for hunting forays into the surrounding pine flatlands. The artifact assemblage does not indicate long term habitation. Rather, the site appears to represent sporadic occupations of short duration over a lengthy chronological span (Archaic through Mississippian periods). There is also evidence from both the lithic and ceramic analysis to indicate some degree of contact with culture groups in the northern part of the state.

Site 8HI425 is thought to be representative of a short term hunting camp, possibly a "satellite" of 8HI418. The site seems to represent the remains of only a few individuals for one or, at best, several occupations. Its chronological affiliation is uncertain but may date to the Archaic period.

The results of the sites' excavations are most useful in comparing and contrasting with known prehistoric sites in the region. It would seem to be the case that at this level of analysis, the currently held hypothesis which characterizes this inland region as a hunting and gathering resource area for coastal populations, may have some validity.

Elizabeth Horvath is working on her internship with the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council in Ocala, Florida. She is under contract to assess archaeological sites in Hernando County. Computer based storage and analysis are being used to refine site predictive models. A map overlay series with the predictive variables will be developed for use

by the planners (non-archaeologists) at the Council in their A-95 and Development of Regional Impact assessments. A slide illustrated presentation is also being developed which will explain how the overlay system is to be utilized in the planning process.

J. Raymond Williams  
Department of Anthropology  
University of South Florida  
Tampa, Florida 33620

## **University of West Florida**

The University of West Florida in Pensacola has recently completed the final reports for the extensive excavation projects in the Upper Tombigbee Valley, MS in the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. This includes both phases of data recovery (five volumes plus microfiche). These reports are descriptions and summaries of the excavation of eight sites and the testing of four additional sites. The primary deposits were Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, Late Gulf Formational (Alexander), and Mississippian. These are now available upon request. A film and six filmstrips were also produced by the project and are available to the public.

The Office of Cultural and Archaeological Research has secured a project in Jacksonville, Florida with the Jacksonville Electric Authority to excavate two sites on the shore of the St. Johns River. Fieldwork was performed during the late fall and the project is in the analytical phase at present. The sites were primarily Late Woodland/Early Mississippian Savannah phase occupations.

Investigations into the source for lithic raw material in the Pensacola area is being conducted under the direction of Judy Bense and two students. Tallahatta quartzite quarries have been located in the Upper Escambia River drainage system in southwestern Alabama. Initial investigations indicate specialized activity sites and occupation sites from the Early Archaic through Mississippian stages.

A large, long-term research project is currently being designed by Bense: the Escambia Bay Drainage Archaeological Research Project. This will initiate this Summer (1983) with the Field School and consist of modeling of the environment, site localities, and testing these models. Testing of sites with potential chronological information will also be conducted. Research funds have been procured for radiocarbon dating.

A reconnaissance survey of the Apalachicola Valley will also be conducted this summer by Nancy White. This will include site recording and location in conjunction with her previous research in this area.

A new 360 m<sup>2</sup> curation/laboratory facility has been constructed on the University of West Florida's campus. This building houses the large collection from the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway work and all other material produced by the Office of Cultural and Archaeological Research. The facility is climate controlled and has state-of-the-art storage

capacity. This also has space allocated for storage of field and laboratory equipment. This allows the working laboratories to be used much more efficiently for current projects and teaching.

Judith A. Bense  
Office of Archaeological Contracts  
University of West Florida  
Pensacola, FL 35204

## **Kentucky**

### **Kentucky Heritage Council**

The Kentucky Heritage Council and State Historic Preservation Office (formerly Kentucky Heritage Commission) continues its preservation efforts throughout the Commonwealth. Current activities include National Register nominations, a cultural resource management study, awarding state and federal grants and site protection activities.

The staff is intensifying efforts to nominate the state's most significant archaeological sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Recent staff nominations include Fox Farm (15MSI), Hardin Village (15GP22), and Lower Shawneetown (15GP15). In addition, Charles D. Hockensmith is continuing a survey initiated last fall of shell midden sites along the Green River of western Kentucky. The survey will redocument sites investigated during the 1930's and will record a number of previously unknown shell middens. This survey data will be used for the preparation of a thematic nomination of the Green River Shell Middens to the National Register of Historic Places.

The State Historic Preservation Offices of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio were recently requested to participate in a pilot cultural resource management study for the Louisville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Louisville District was divided into a number of temporal and spatial study units which were assigned to the participating states. The Kentucky Heritage Council is responsible for nine study units which include Mississippian (Lower and Middle Ohio River and Green River), Middle/Late Woodland (Middle Ohio River), and Middle Woodland (Middle and Upper Ohio River, Green River and Salt River), Middle Woodland (Kentucky and Licking Rivers), Early Woodland (Upper Ohio, Miami-White Water, Kentucky, and Licking Rivers), Early Woodland (Lower and Middle Ohio River, Lower Wabash River, Green River, and Salt River), Late Archaic (Middle Ohio, Green and Salt Rivers), Early/Middle Archaic (Middle Ohio River), and Early/Middle Archaic (Lower Wabash, Green, Salt, Kentucky and Licking Rivers). Christopher Turnbow and David Pollack are preparing documents for each of these study units.

To further implement this project, the Kentucky Heritage Council hosted a conference at Shakertown at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, from January 19 to 21, 1983. Archaeologists from Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio met to discuss major research issues, known and expected site types, settlement patterns as well as ideal and practical management strategies.

The results of this conference were incorporated into the development of the management documents. Presently, the Kentucky Heritage Council has completed first drafts of the study units and is preparing the final portions for review. The project is expected to be completed by May of this year.

The Kentucky Heritage Council recently awarded two state grants for the study of Kentucky prehistory. R. Berle Clay (Office of State Archaeology) received funds to conduct excavations at Peter Village, an Early Woodland site in Fayette County. R. Barry Lewis (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) received a grant to prepare topographic maps, conduct controlled surface collections, and undertake limited excavations at three Mississippian sites in the Jackson Purchase region of western Kentucky.

Six federal Survey and Planning grants were recently awarded by the Heritage Council. Thomas W. Gatus (Association of Anthropological Research, Inc., Lexington) and William H. Marquardt (Florida State Museum) received funding to study Paleo-Indian in western Kentucky including a literature review, preliminary survey and intensive testing of several known Paleo-Indian sites. R. Berle Clay received continued funding for the computerized statewide archaeological site data system and maintenance of the archaeological bibliography at the Office of State Archaeology. Lathel F. Duffield (University of Kentucky) and co-principal investigators (A. Gwynn Henderson, Cindy Jobe, David Pollack and Christopher Turnbow) were funded to collect and synthesize available baseline data pertaining to aboriginal settlement in northern and eastern Kentucky during the contact period. Joseph E. Granger (University of Louisville Archaeological Survey) was awarded a grant for the development of an archaeological Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) document for the Louisville MacroUrban area. Nancy O'Malley (University of Kentucky) was funded to perform a preliminary survey and evaluation of Euroamerican Early Historic stations in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. Finally, Thomas W. Gatus (University of Kentucky) received funds to complete a manuscript reporting the Kentucky Heritage Commission's archaeological survey of Pulaski County.

Site protection activities include efforts to preserve the Whalen site (15LY48), a deeply stratified Archaic site in Lyon County. Jack Nance (Simon Fraser University, British Columbia) has investigated the site and obtained a C-14 date of 8,500±300 years B.P. The site is threatened by both vandalism and wave action generated from barge traffic along the Cumberland River. Thomas N. Sanders has been working with the Nashville District of the Corps of Engineers to determine what actions can be taken to stabilize the river bank and prevent its destruction. The Whalen site was recently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Charles D. Hockensmith  
Kentucky Heritage Council  
9th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower  
Frankfort, KY 40601

# North and South Carolina

## Carolina Archaeological Services

Broad Creek Development - In November and December 1982, Carolina Archaeological Services conducted an intensive archaeological survey of approximately 100 ha slated for residential development by Weyerhaeuser Real Estate Company near Washington, North Carolina (Beaufort County). Pursuant to federal and state conservation mandates, the study located seven archaeological sites within the impact zone, three of which were recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Recorded components ranged from the Early Woodland through 19th century Historic. Of the two single component and one multicomponent sites, one exhibited relatively intensive Early Woodland seasonal occupation associated with Deep Creek series ceramics. The other two sites demonstrated domestic occupation assignable to late 18th and early 19th century occupation; these occupations are probably associated with the Boyd ownership period, which is historically documented as early as 1733.

Of particular interest was the discovery of small amounts of Colono ware at Site BC#1, most similar to the Colono ware assemblages commonly found in the South Carolina low country; the North Carolina assemblage was notably less similar to Brunswick burnished and plain types observed at Brunswick Town by South or the King-Bazemore House (Bertie County) by Phelps.

The potential significance of these sites is underscored by the project location near the confluence of Broad Creek and the Pamlico River, an area of early settlement and growth in eastern North Carolina. The nearby early Historic towns of and Washington served as focal points for the development of early Historic occupation of the estuaries and major creeks between the towns; the Broad Creek project area occurs well within their influence area, and is expected to yield important information concerning rural settlement and light industry at major creek-river confluence areas.

The Broad Creek cultural resources study was conducted under the supervision of Lesley M. Drucker (principal investigator), and directed by Ronald W. Anthony (field archaeologist). Carl R. Steen served as research assistant. A study report is currently in preparation and is expected for release by April 1983.

Ronald W. Anthony  
Carolina Archaeological Services  
537 Harden St.  
Columbia, SC 29205

Spring Grove Plantation - From August 1981 to April 1982, Carolina Archaeological Services conducted survey, testing and data recovery operations at Spring Grove Plantation (Berkeley County, South Carolina). The project area was the site of planned industrial facilities to be constructed for the Celanese Corporation, which funded the cultural

resources investigations in support of an Army Corps permit application. A total of four historic and prehistoric sites were identified within a specified development (impact) area, of which two sites were found to contain significant research potential relating to the antebellum plantation period of occupation. Crew field operations under the direction of Lesley Drucker and Ron Anthony were completed at 38BK359, a low status homestead site (non-structural), including systematic surface collection, exploratory unit testing and plowzone stripping, and block area stripping and feature excavation of refuse pits, postholes, a possible privy, and a well. Preservation within the well was excellent, yielding a complete rice hoe with handle and wood leatherwedge, harness, metal utilitarian items, and plant food remains. The site has been dated ceramically to the late 18th/early 19th century; a notable near-absence of Colono ware, in combination with the presence of several fragmentary items of high status ceramic, clothing and furniture association, suggest that the site reflects the occupation of an overseer on the Wragg-Keckley rice plantation.

Exploratory field operations were also completed at 38BK360, the apparent site of the earliest planter residential complex at Spring Grove (non-structural). Early phases of work at this site were supervised by Ron Anthony and Charles Poe. Surface artifact collection in conjunction with computer mapping (SYMAP) and soil resistivity survey indicates that this site contained as many as two outbuildings, one of which was probably an exterior kitchen, and the other of which may have been a slave quarter (high cluster of Colono ware). The site also reflects horizontal stratigraphy, with an earlier component attributable to the 18th century Judith Wragg occupation, and the late 18th/early 19th century component attributable to the George Keckley occupation. Supplemental historical and documentary research for the project provided by historian Rebecca Starr of Carolina Preservation and Research Associates indicates that Spring Grove Plantation was a relatively small, moderately productive rice plantation which fell into early disuse by the postbellum period and followed a common lowcountry South Carolina trend of reversion to subsistence rental farming, commercial timbering, and recreational use during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Analysis of the 1981/1982 field season materials and data is currently underway. A project report is expected by late 1982.

Prulean Farms - An early stage cultural resources management planning study was presented to Prulean Farms Joint Venture in October 1982 by Carolina Archaeological Services, Columbia, SC. The project was undertaken in conjunction with assessment studies for a proposed farmland development in coastal Dare County, North Carolina. The project was under the overall supervision of Lesley M. Drucker (principal investigator), while fieldwork and field research supervision were conducted by Ronald W. Anthony (field archaeologist) with assistance from Carl R. Steen and James B. Legg (research assistants).

Historical research, informant interviews, and archaeological inventory-level survey focused on those landforms within the Alligator River and Milltail Creek swamp which were inhabited by aboriginal, colonial, and 19th/20th century populations. Loci pinpointed as archaeological sites and sensitive areas appear to constitute culturally and educationally significant aspects of the prehistory and early history of mainland Dare County. Historic sites recorded by the study

included farmstead/residential complexes and cemeteries of the Sandy Ridge and Beechland communities, inhabited possibly as early as the mid-18th century, until the early 20th century.

The historical and archaeological potential of the low swamp ridges within the project area, which encompassed approximately 8,800 ha of proposed development and 680 ha of direct impact zone and survey area, was found to be quite high. Supportive documentation of this potential was found, suggesting that the "Lost Colony" of Sir Walter Raleigh on Roanoke Island may have been resettled on the Dare County mainland in the project vicinity. This region of eastern North Carolina is historically and traditionally documented as forming the nucleus of mainland Dare County community settlement. However, virtually nothing is known of the settlement patterns, local traditions, material culture, or cultural change within the isolated farming communities. Thus, their nature, character, structure, content, longevity, and external relationships are highly pertinent to the study of the historical development of Dare County and eastern North Carolina.

Aside from property management recommendations, the Prulean Farms study produced a settlement model for the early historic period, based on environmental, informant, and archaeological evidence to date from eastern North Carolina. The earliest farmsteads within the swamp ridge system were located on the fringing areas of the ridges' highest elevations, as well as on low rises. Such a settlement pattern would have allowed optimum use of the best drained soils on the ridge crests for cultivation, with residential and livestock support structures closely clustering along property boundaries between the lower elevation ridges and swamp. Changes in subsistence strategies--for instance, a shift from primary emphasis on cultivation to timber harvesting--may be correlated with shifts in residential location, so that higher elevation lands no longer needed for cultivation would provide home sites. It is hoped that the foregoing model can be incorporated into a research design for investigating this and other ridges within the Prulean Farms tract and in other lower Coastal Plain areas containing environmentally similar locales with both low and high ridge landforms in association with poorly drained swamp lands. Revision and modification to this and other settlement models will provide a better understanding of the interplay between people and their environment in the growth of communities in eastern North Carolina.

The proposed Prulean Farms development project is currently under permit review by the Corps of Engineers and the State of North Carolina. A study covering the inventory and overview phase of project cultural resources investigations is available from Carolina Archaeological Services for \$10.00 (add \$1.00 postage), 537 Harden Street, Columbia SC 29205 (803/254-3996).

Lesley M. Drucker  
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Columbia, SC 29205

# Virginia

Stephen R. Potter (National Park Service) and Gregory A. Waselkov (Auburn University) have recently completed major research projects in the Lower Potomac Valley, as candidates in the doctoral program under the direction of Joffre L. Coe at the University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill. Potter's dissertation, "An analysis of Chicacoan settlement patterns," documents significant shifts in the settlement system of a developing coastal Algonquian chiefdom over the period A.D. 200 to A.D. 1650. Ethnohistorical, archaeological, and environmental data are analyzed in order to construct a diachronic model of areal settlement patterning which is critically evaluated against models and hypotheses pertaining to other localities in the region. Waselkov's dissertation, "Shellfish gathering and shell midden archaeology," contains a critical review of ethnographic and archaeological sources on molluscan exploitation. The resultant structural and zooarchaeological approach to shell midden archaeology was applied to a deeply stratified shell midden in Tidewater Virginia. Data on changes in subsistence-settlement strategies between 2000 B.C. and A.D. 1650 were found to correspond to the regional intensification of agriculture and the development of chiefdoms.

Gregory A. Waselkov  
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and Anthropology  
6090 Haley Center  
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Auburn University, AL 36849

## FROM THE EDITOR

### The New Journal

Response to the first issue of Southeastern Archaeology has been about 90% favorable, and I thank you for your support. The first issue came out below budget, so I am going to take certain steps with Volume 1, Number 2 to improve its quality. The main change will be to use metal plates for the fine line drawings as well as for the half-tones; in the first issue, all pages except for the two half-tone pages were printed from paper masters.

I need papers for Volume 2. Again, both historical and prehistoric time periods are welcomed, as are papers with ethnohistorical data bases. Each submitted paper is reviewed by the editor and by three additional persons chosen for their knowledge of the paper's subject matter. The acceptance rate is about 48% so far (13 accepted, 14 rejected, 3 still out for review). Those who teach are urged to encourage their students to submit their best papers for consideration. Commentary on current research issues or on specific published works is welcomed, as are



review articles. Authors whose works are criticized in Southeastern Archaeology will be given the opportunity for a reply to their critics.

#### Bulletins 20 and 21

The combined bulletin will include 33 papers, comprising 425 manuscript pages. This will reduce down to about a 200-page publication when typed. The typing was half completed as of January, 1983.

#### Missing Any Publications?

Please write to the editor if you have not received publications to which you believe you are entitled.

#### Lost Lambs

Any SEAC member knowing the current address for any of the people listed below is requested to let the editor know the address so that publications and correspondence can be directed to them. Thank you.

Randy Daniel, Anna R. Dixon, Alan Toth, Jay Sperber, Brent W. Smith.

#### Bulletin 25

Please be reminded that the Bulletins are now distributed at meetings, and contain only the abstracts of the particular meeting at which they are distributed. The Bulletins are no longer mailed to the membership. Copies of Bulletin 25, the abstracts of the 1982 meeting in Memphis, are available from the editor for \$2.00 plus 25¢ postage.

## NOTES

### 1983 SEAC Meeting

The 1983 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held in Columbia, South Carolina at the Town House. The conference is being sponsored by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology and the Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, and the Archeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. The meeting dates are set for November 3-5, 1983. Proposals and abstracts for symposia must be submitted by July 1, 1983. Abstract for volunteered papers must be submitted by September 1, 1983. This year poster sessions are being planned for those researchers who wish to use artifacts, raw materials and graphics to present information on a research project. Those presenting papers are encouraged to have complementary poster sessions where graphics and specimens can be seen. Poster sessions should be submitted September 1, 1983 along with an abstract and a letter explaining any logistical and space requirements. Please send symposia proposals, abstracts, and poster session plans to Albert C. Goodyear, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, 29208. 803-777-7012.

## **New SEAC Officers**

As a result of the recent mail ballot, three new SEAC officers were elected.

President-elect:           Jefferson Chapman  
                                  University of Tennessee

Treasurer-elect:         Ann Cordell  
                                  Florida State Museum  
                                  University of Florida

Executive Officer II:     Stephen Williams  
                                  Peabody Museum  
                                  Harvard University

## **"Great Wines of SEAC" Competition**

One of the highlights of the 1982 SEAC meeting in Memphis was the First Annual "Great Wines of SEAC" Competition. This was admittedly a trial balloon, and only very short notice was given to a limited number of potential contestants. Yet, the response was overwhelming.

The competition was held on Friday evening, October 29. We are grateful to Charles McNutt of Memphis State for providing his suite, Jim Brown of Northwestern University for serving as judge, and the Ramada Inn house detective for his good-humored tolerance. Judge Brown awarded two general prizes: (1) First Prize to Bully Hill Vineyards of Hammondsport, N.Y. (SEAC Country, *sensu lato*) for their "Marechal Foch Special Reserve" red varietal wine, vintage 1980, submitted by the aptly-named "Vin" Steponaitis; and (2) Second Prize to Barboursville (Virginia) Vineyards for their "Virginia Cabernet Sauvignon" red wine, vintage 1979, submitted by SEAC President Bruce Smith. All others were given Honorable Mention.

Subsequently, the "Great Wines" organizer (yours truly) announced his own special awards, to Mrs. Mazel Mire, described as a Cajun woman from Bayou Teche, LA, for the best non-commercial wine, her fig-and-raisin concoction, submitted by Jon Gibson; and to Bob Neuman of LSU for his elderberry wine, as the best made by a real archaeologist. I must also report the claims of the Arkansas contingent that their *Wiederkehr* whites and rosés were the best of the lot, and must confess my enjoyment of the muscadine and scuppernong wines of Mississippi and Alabama, but the details seem to have eluded me.

An attempt will be made to secure a larger room for a bigger and better Second Annual "Great Wines of SEAC" in Columbia next year. Some suggestions have already been received, e.g., no carpetbaggin' Yankee wines allowed (I'm for open admissions, myself), separate categories for wines from "core" and "marginal" SEAC states, strictly "blind" judging of a rigorously controlled sequence of categories, etc. I welcome your comments and suggestions. Onward to Columbia.!

Marvin D. Jeter  
Box 3087, UAM  
Monticello, AR 71655

# Ceramic Notes

Ceramic Notes is an occasional publication series devoted to anthropological and archaeological studies of pottery and related materials. A variety of approaches to pottery study are embraced by this orientation, including the role of pottery within modern and ancient socioeconomic systems (pottery manufacture, use, and exchange) and strategies for the analysis of ceramic materials (excluding typological descriptions). Publications will include contributions ranging in length from short notes to monographs. The series is edited by Prudence M. Rice, with Ann S. Cordell serving as editorial assistant, and is produced by the Ceramic Technology Laboratory and the Florida State Museum Associates.

Ceramic Notes 1, ready for immediate distribution, is an annotated bibliography of ceramic studies, compiled by Prudence M. Rice and Marian Saffer. Covering ethnographic, archaeological (non-typological), and technical studies of pottery and potters around the world, the bibliography includes over 1000 entries with publication dates through 1981. The bibliography is 75 pages in length, with an additional 18 pages of crosslistings of entries under topic headings used in the annotations.

Subsequent issues of Ceramic Notes being planned at present will have a narrower geographic focus, being initially restricted to the Eastern and Southeastern United States and Caribbean. This reflects the research orientation of archaeology at the University of Florida and the Florida State Museum, as well as the need for a publishing outlet for ceramic research in these areas. It is strongly hoped that as circulation and readership of this series expands, contributions from outside these regions will be received.

Ceramic Notes will be published at irregular intervals, determined by the availability of manuscripts. Cost of the issues will vary depending on number of pages, volume of printing, and offset print charges.

Ceramic Notes 1, 93 pages, is available for \$8.00 (postage included in this charge). Please make checks payable to FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM ASSOCIATES.

Please address orders, manuscript submissions, or other correspondence to:

Prudence M. Rice  
Ceramic Technology Laboratory  
Department of Anthropology  
Florida State Museum  
Gainesville, FL 32611

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS

## Alabama Museum of Natural History

Caddell, Gloria M.

- 1982 Plant resources, archaeological plant remains, and prehistoric plant-use patterns in the Central Tombigbee River Valley. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Bulletin 7. \$5.00.

DeJarnette, David L. and Steve B. Wimberly.

- 1941 The Bessemer site. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 17.

Heimlich, Marion D.

- 1952 Guntersville Basin pottery. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 32. \$1.00.

Snow, Charles E.

- 1940 Condylodiaphysical angles of Indian humeri from north Alabama. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 16. \$1.00

- 1941 Anthropological studies of Moundville. Part 1, Indian skeletons from the museum burials at Moundville. Part II, Possible evidence of scalping at Moundville. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 15. \$2.00.

- 1946 Two prehistoric Indian dwarf skeletons from Moundville. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 21. \$1.20.

Vogel, Joseph O. and John C. Hall

- 1982 Prehistoric Indians in Alabama. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Nature Notebook 7. \$0.50.

Walthall, John A.

- 1977 Moundville: an introduction to the archaeology of a Mississippian chiefdom. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Tuscaloosa. \$2.50.

Wathall, John A. and Joseph O. Vogel

- 1982 Moundville, an introduction to a Mississippian chiefdom. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Nature Notebook 8. \$0.50.

Webb, William S. and David L. DeJarnette

- 1948 The Whitesburg Bridge site, MAV10. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 24. \$0.70.

- 1948 The Perry site, Lu<sup>0</sup>25. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 25. \$1.20.

- 1948 Little Bear Creek site, CT<sup>0</sup>8. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 26. \$1.00.

Wimberly, Steve B. and Harry A. Tourtelot

- 1943 The McQuorquodale mound: a manifestation of the Hopewellian phase in south Alabama. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 19. \$1.00.

Wimberly, Steve B.

- 1960 Archaeological investigations in Mobile County and Clake County, southern Alabama. Alabama Museum of Natural History, Museum Paper 36. \$4.00.

Alabama Museum of Natural History  
P.O. Box 5897  
University, AL 35486

## **Alabama-Tombigbee Regional Commission**

Curren, Cailup B., Jr. (editor)

- 1982 Archaeology in southwest Alabama: a collection of papers. Alabama Tombigbee Regional Commission, Camden. \$5.00.

Alabama-Tombigbee Commission  
P.O. Box 269  
Camden, AL 36726

## **Arkansas Archeological Survey Publications**

Early, Ann M. and W. Frederick Limp (editors)

- 1982 Fancy Hill: archeological studies in the southern Ouachita Mountains. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 16. \$16.50.

Hemmings, E. Thomas

- 1982 Human adaptation in the Grand Marais Lowland: intensive archeological survey and testing in the Felsenthal Navigation Pool, Ouachita and Salice Rivers, southern Arkansas. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 17. \$16.50.

House, John H.

- 1983 Powell Canal. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 19. \$10.00.

Rolingson, Martha A. (editor)

- 1983 Emerging patterns of Plum Bayou culture. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 18. \$8.50.

Schambach, Frank F. and Frank Rackerby (editors)

- 1983 Contributions to the archaeology of the Great Bend region. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 22. price not available.

Trubowitz, Neal T. and Marvin D. Jeter (editors)

- 1982 Arkansas archeology in review. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series 15. \$15.00.

Publications  
Arkansas Archeological Survey  
Box 1249  
Fayetteville, AR 72702-1249

## **Cottonlandia Museum**

Smith, Marvin T. and Mary E. Good

1982 Early Sixteenth Century glass beads in the Spanish Colonial trade. Cottonlandia Museum, Greenwood. \$9.50.

Cottonlandia Museum  
P.O. Box 1635  
Greenwood, MS 38930

## **University Presses of Florida**

Sears, William H.

1982 Fort Center: an archaeological site in the Lake Okeechobee Basin. University of Florida, Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History 4. \$21.00 (plus \$1.00 for postage and handling)

University Presses of Florida  
15 Northwest 15th St.  
Gainesville, FL 32603

## **University of West Florida**

Purdy, Barbara A., Raymond F. Willis and George MacDonald

1982 The Malone Lake Canoe. Reports of Investigations Number 1 \$5.00.

Bense, Judith A.

1982 Cultural Resource Survey of the Queen Lake Tract, MS. Reports of Investigations Number 2. \$5.00.

Bense, Judith A., (ed)

Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Tombigbee Valley, MS: Phase I. Reports of Investigation Number 3. \$90.00 for set.

Volume 1: Introduction; Summary of Previous Research; Environmental Setting, Data Recovery Strategy; Site 22IT539 (Walnut Site). \$25.00

Volume 2: Site 22IT563 (Aralia); Site 22IT576 (Poplar); Site 22IT590 (Ilex). \$25.00

Volume 3: Tested Sites: 22IT606, 22IT621, 22IT622, 22IT623, 22IT624, 22MO531, 22MO675; Summary of Phase 1. \$20.00

Volume 4: Appendix III: Special Studies; Appendix IV: Laboratory Manual; Appendix V: Field Manual; Appendix VI: Data Management Manual; Supplement 1: Research Design. \$20.00

Microfiche: Identification Number Provenience; Cultural Material in each Identification Number; Tool Measurement Catalog; Feature Cultural Material; Data Summary Tables. \$8.00

White, Nancy (ed)

Archaeological Investigations in the Upper Tombigbee Valley:  
Phase II. Excavations at 221T623-624; 221T621; 221T606.  
Reports of Investigation No. 4. \$25.00

Microfiche: Data Summary Tables, Identification Number  
Provenience, Identification Number Cultural  
Material; Too Measurement Catalog. \$5.00

Office of Cultural and Archaeological  
Research,  
University of West Florida  
Pensacola, Fla. 32514

## Harvard University

Brain, Jeffrey P. and Ian W. Brown

1982 Robert S. Neitzel, the Great Sun. Harvard University, Peabody  
Museum, Lower Mississippi Survey, Bulletin 9. \$4.00.

Lower Mississippi Survey  
Peabody Museum  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, MA 02138

## Illinois Archaeological Survey

Emerson, Thomas E.

1982 Mississippian stone images in Illinois. Illinois  
Archaeological Survey, Circular 6. \$3.75. (plus \$0.63 for  
postage and handling)

Lewis, R. Barry

1982 Two Mississippian hamlets: Cairo Lowland, Missouri. Illinois  
Archaeological Survey, Special Publication 2. \$4.00 (plus  
\$0.63 for postage and handling)

Illinois Archaeological Survey  
109 Davenport Hall  
607 South Mathews  
University of Illinois  
Urbana, IL 61810

## University Press of Mississippi

Galloway, Patricia K. (editor)

1982 La Salle and his legacy: Frenchmen and Indians in the Lower  
Mississippi Valley. University Press of Mississippi, Jackson.  
\$18.00.

University Press of Miss.  
3825 Ridgewood Rd.  
Jackson, MS. 39211

## **Mississippi Department of Archives and History**

Connaway, John M.

- 1981 Archaeological investigations in Mississippi, 1969-1977. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 6. \$5.00 (plus \$0.75 for postage)

Lauro, James and Geoffrey R. Lehmann

- 1982 The Slate site: a Poverty Point lapidary industry in the Southern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 7. \$5.00. (plus \$0.75 for postage)

Lehman, Geoffrey R.

- 1982 The Jaketown site surface collections from a Poverty Point regional center in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 9. \$5.00 (plus \$0.75 for postage)

Marshall, Richard A.

- 1982 A report on archaeological test excavations at Goode Lake, Jackson County, Mississippi. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 10. \$5.00. (plus \$0.75 for postage)

- 1982 Survey and excavation along Archusa Creek. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 11. \$5.00 (plus \$0.75 for postage)

Wright, William C.

- 1982 The Confederate magazine at Fort Wade, Grand Gulf, Mississippi: excavations, 1980-1981. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 8. \$5.00 (plus \$0.75 for postage)

Mississippi Department of Archives  
and History  
P. O. Box 571  
Jackson, MS 39205

## **Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission**

Hawkins, Nancy W.

- 1982 Preserving Louisiana's legacy. Louisiana Archaeological Survey and Antiquities Commission, Anthropological Study 5.

Division of Archaeology  
P. O. Box 44247  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804



## **LSU School of Geoscience**

Neuman, Robert W. (editor)

- 1983 Historical archaeology of the eastern United States: papers from the R. J. Russell Symposium. Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience, Geoscience and Man 23. \$10.00 (plus postage and handling).

Webb, Clarence H.

- 1982 The Poverty Point culture. Louisiana State University, School of Geoscience, Geoscience and Man 17. \$10.00. (plus postage and handling). second, revised edition.

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

## **Memphis State University**

Brister, Ronald C., John W. Armon, and David H. Dye

- 1982 American mastodon remains and Late Glacial conditions at Nonconnah Creek, Memphis, Tennessee. Memphis State University, Anthropological Research Center, Occasional Paper 10. \$5.00.

Dye, David H.

- 1982 Archaeological testing at the Guices Creek site (40SW71), Stewart County, Tennessee. Memphis State University, Anthropological Research Center, Occasional Paper 12. \$10.00.

Smith, Gerald P.

- 1982 The Rock Creek Archaeological Project: Natchez Trace Parkway, Colbert County, Alabama. Memphis State University, Anthropological Research Center, Occasional Paper 11. \$5.00.

Anthropological Research Center  
Department of Anthropology  
Memphis State University  
Memphis, TN 38152

## **Missouri Archaeological Society**

Hamilton, T. M.

- 1982 Native American bows. Missouri Archaeological Society, Special Publication 5. (revised edition). \$7.50.

Missouri Archaeological Society  
P. O. Box 958  
Columbia, MO 65205

## Northwestern State University Press

- Dickinson, Samuel D. (translator, editor, and annotator)  
1982 New travels in North America by Jean-Bernard Bossu, 1770-1771.  
Northwestern State University Press, Natchitoches. \$17.50.

Northwestern State University Press  
Natchitoches, LA 71457

## Oklahoma Archaeological Survey

- Baugh, Timothy G.  
1982 Edwards's I (34Bk-2): Southern Plains adaptations in the Protohistoric period. University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past 8. \$13.00.
- Brooks, Robert L.  
1982 The Talihina Project: survey and testing of the proposed Talihina Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements, Le Flore County, Oklahoma. Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Archaeological Resource Survey, Report 15. \$5.25.
- George, Preston  
1982 Kaw Lake shoreline archaeology 1979. Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Archaeological Resource Survey, Report 14. \$9.00.
- Rogers, J. Daniel  
1982 Spiro archaeology: 1980 research. University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, Studies in Oklahoma's Past 9. \$9.75.

Oklahoma Archaeological Survey  
1808 Newton Dr.  
Norman, OK 73019

## Tennessee Anthropological Association

- Kline, Gerald W., Gary D. Crites, and Charles H. Faulkner  
1982 The McFarland Project: early Middle Woodland settlement and subsistence in the Upper Duck River Valley in Tennessee. Tennessee Anthropological Association, Miscellaneous Paper 8. \$4.00.
- Smith, Samuel D.  
1981 Annotated bibliography for historical archaeology in Tennessee through 1980. Tennessee Anthropological Association, Miscellaneous Paper 7. \$3.00.

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## Information For Contributors

The SEAC *Newsletter* is published biannually (April 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 associate editor.

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

**DEADLINE:** April Issue — February 1;  
October Issue — August 1.

*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  
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*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.

April 1983

VOL 25, NO 1

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