Subscription Information
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Officers
President-Elect: Jefferson Chapman, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996. Tel: (615) 974-4349, 1982-1983.


Associate Editor: Bill H. Deuce, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706. Tel: (608) 262-1330, 1982-1983.

Executive Officer: Sherry W. Adams, American Indian Studies Program, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Tel (512) 471-2205, 1981-1983.

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CURRENT RESEARCH

Alabama

Auburn University

Archaeologists at Auburn University (Auburn) and Auburn University (Montgomery) have begun a joint study of prehistoric and historic Upper Creek sites in central Alabama. Surveys of the Coosa and Lower Tallapoosa River Valleys in 1979 and 1981, and test excavations at two sites (1LE62 and 1MT3) in 1982 and 1983 have demonstrated the research potential of the area. Some specific findings include an increase in regional site density reflecting population influx and village dispersal during the period in question, and a very high contribution (much greater than at Mississippian sites) of deer meat to the diet during the mid-eighteenth century, which may be an effect of the colonial deer skin trade. A National Science Foundation grant (PI: Gregory A. Waselkov; Co-PIs: John W. Cottier and Craig T. Sheldon, Jr.) has enabled Auburn University to begin excavations, this fall, of several sequentially occupied components of a single Upper Creek town. This excavation marks the beginning of a new phase of research designed to investigate in detail the course and mechanisms of historic Upper Creek culture change. In addition, the university has provided a small grant to gather and index ethnohistoric and archaeological sources on the Creeks, a project which is approximately half completed. Finally, Cottier, Sheldon and Waselkov have entered into a cooperative agreement with the Alabama Department of Archives and History to study the archaeological holdings of that institution. These consist predominantly of artifacts collected, principally from Creek sites, by Peter A. Brannan and other members of the Alabama Anthropological Association between 1909 and 1939.

John Cottier
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
6090 Haley Center
Auburn University, AL 36849

University of Alabama

Office of Archaeological Research

The Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama has completed the five volume Archaeological Investigations in the Gainesville Lake Area of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. This report for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District concerns five sites with the majority of the occupation dating to the Middle and Late Woodland, Miller II, and Miller III phases. The topics and authors of the volumes are: (I) Excavations, by Ned J. Jenkins and H. Blaine Ensor; (II) Ceramics, by Jenkins; (III) Lithics, by Ensor;
Gloria G. Cole has completed a report published by the Tennessee Valley Authority concerning Site 1AS300, the first Copena mound excavated since the NPA-era research in the Tennessee River Valley. The volume concerns not only the site report but includes a detailed consideration of the Copena mortuary complex in light of current analytical concepts. Within this framework Copena is viewed as a regional mortuary complex and associated interaction sphere participated in by a number of more or less modern societies. At Site 1AS300, several distinctive burial clusters were defined. The earliest of these were sealed by a sterile clay cap. Elongated burial pits with copper and galena artifacts which had occupied the central position of the mound were discontinued. Above the clay cap, new burials were placed above the original center. Instead, a new mound center was established and copper artifacts are restricted to clay encased burials in this new center. Other distinctive burial clusters continue from the earlier phase. Spatial replication of three of these clusters suggest a situation where fissioning was occurring within a tribe organized by segmentary lineages, but other explanations are also possible.

The report of testing of 58 sites along the Tenn-Tom Waterway has been completed by Judith A. Benes for the National Park Service. Additional investigation was recommended for 29 sites with intact deposits and/or features. These sites include lithic scatters, small middens and shallow mounds, which middle to early twentieth century farmsteads, and two brick kilns. The prehistoric components date from Paleo-Indian through Mississippian although the Late Archaic through Late Woodland components are predominant.

A reconnaissance survey of the Oliver Lock and Dam project area on the Black Warrior River has been completed by Lawrence S. Alexander for the USAOCE-Mobile. The survey recorded 40 sites with components dating from the Early Archaic to modern. A model of the Holocene fluvial development at the Fall line on the Black Warrior River floodplain was developed. The most intensive use of the area appears to have been during the Late Woodland (Miller III, West Jefferson) and Mississippian (Moundville). A settlement pattern model was developed using the small sites (-1 ha) and large sites (+1 ha with midden) from this data. Additional investigation was recommended for 10 sites with well developed archaeological deposits and good research potential.

Eugene Futato has completed a report on the excavation of nine sites in the Cedar Creek and Upper Bear Creek Reservoirs, northwest Alabama, now in press at TVA. Most of the data pertain to the Late Archaic and Middle Woodland. Several extensive Seven Mile Island phase (Benton) components are reported, including one virtually simple component, buried, limited activity site. A pan-regional Benton mortuary complex is recognized, somewhat resembling such complexes as Red Ochre or Glacial Vame, but beginning ca. 5500 B.P. Extensive Terminal pre-ceramic Perry phase components are also reported. A four-part Middle Woodland local sequence is developed. This sequence is distinct from, but clearly shows interaction with, the sequences of the adjacent major river valleys, the Tennessee and the Tombigbee.
Carlos Solis has conducted testing for the TVA of seven prehistoric and historic sites on Wheeler Lake, north central Alabama. Cultivation, pre-reservoir land clearing, and other disturbances had reduced the sites to essentially plowzone contexts only and further investigations were not recommended.

A report for the Alabama Highway Department of limited excavations at Site 1JA78, the B.B. Coner Bridge Site, Scottsboro, Alabama, has been prepared by Eugene Futato and Carlos Solis. Much of the investigated area of the site has been disturbed by prior bridge construction, but the remaining part of the site contains stratified Early, Middle, and Late Woodland deposits including abundant and well preserved faunal and floral remains. All three woodland components appear to represent warm season occupations focused on riverine and floodplain resources.

Richard Walling and Charlotte Gytenbeak-Davis are preparing a detailed report on a hallowed Mississippian celt recently found in the Black Warrior River, Greene County, Alabama. The ax is currently being conserved prior to display at Mound State Park, Moundville, Alabama.

Eugene Futato has recently reported on an informal informant survey of fluted point distribution in Alabama, performed in conjunction with the Alabama Archaeological Society, and the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, published in Archaeology of Eastern North America 10. The informants reported a total of 1,854 fluted points, concentrated in the karst area of northwest Alabama.

The OAR has recently entered into a contract with the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) to computerize the state archaeological site file (ca. 7000 sites) and standing structure file (ca. 22,900 structures). The data banks will be maintained at the Seebeck Computer Center (UA) and will be accessible by remote terminals at both the AHC and OAR.

Carlos Solis has reported on a survey conducted along a network of proposed sewer line rights-of-way on existing streets of Dauphin Island, Alabama. Results of the survey included the identification of previously undiscovered aboriginal, colonial, and nineteenth century American cultural resources.

Tim S. Mistrovich and David W. Zeanah have reported on four phases of intensive survey on the Coosa River in east central Alabama for USCOE, Mobile District. Emphasis was placed on testing of the model of site distribution derived from initial surveys. Analysis of specific prehistoric and historic component distribution in each of the three physiographic provinces represented has indicated generally good correlation with the models, as well as elucidating subperiod settlement and subsistence patterns.

Carlos Solis and Richard Walling have reported on limited testing of two sites on Greenwood Island, Tensas County, Mississippi. Site 22JAS16 was determined to be a small shell midden with Mississippian and possible Late Woodland components. Site 22JAS16 is a larger, heavily vandalized shell midden. The majority of the ceramics from the site are assignable to the Bayou la Batre and Tchufuncte series, and the site is located near the respective western and eastern boundaries of these complexes. Wheeler, Marksville, possible Late Woodland, and Mississippian components are also present.
Carlos Solis has completed a report of archaeological reconnaissance in the New Porter Bayou watershed, Mississippi, for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The survey area comprised 18 sections of channel right of way each 90 m wide and totalling 64.8 km long. Nine sites were recorded. All show evidence of Baytown period occupation with minor amounts of Late Archaic or Poverty Point materials present at two sites. Three sites with undisturbed features or other deposits were considered eligible for the NRHP.

Lawrence S. Alexander has reported on an archaeological reconnaissance in the Tusculumbia River drainage, northeast Mississippi for the SCS. Approximately 250 ha of impoundment areas and 41.6 km of channel right of way were surveyed. Twenty eight archaeological sites were recorded with components ranging from Middle Archaic through Late Woodland. Seven sites with undisturbed deposits were considered eligible for the NRHP.

Eugene M. Futato
Office of Archaeological Research
1 Mound State Monument
Moundville, AL 35474

Arkansas

Coastal Environments, Inc.

Richard A. Weinstein and David D. Kelley, Coastal Environments, Inc., (CEI), have completed (December 1982) a four-month program of survey and testing within the proposed Callon Navigation Pool, situated along the Ouachita River between Camden and Callon, south-central Arkansas. The survey was conducted for the Vicksburg District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. One hundred forty-nine new sites and 50 previously recorded sites were examined. Using a geoarchaeological approach, data obtained from these sites will be used to help reconstruct the paleogeography of the Ouachita River Valley during late Pleistocene and Holocene times. Other aspects of the research will focus on the function of this region as a contact zone between the Caddoan Area and the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Charles Pearson
Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

Georgia and South Carolina

Carolina Archaeological Services

Clark Hill Lake, Georgia and South Carolina. From April - May 1983, Carolina Archaeological Services conducted archaeological and
historical studies of land disposal areas within the Clark Hill Lake project (Savannah/Little Rivers) in Georgia and South Carolina. These investigations were sponsored and funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Savannah District) as part of federal heritage inventory and management mandates. The work was coordinated and supervised by Lesley M. Drucker (Principal Investigator), with field direction provided by Drucker and Ronald W. Anthony (Field Archaeologist). Survey of approximately 1040 ha in four counties was conducted over the two-month period by a six-person crew. Six previously located historic and prehistoric sites in McCormick County, SC were also tested during this period, including four historic rock pile sites.

A total of 702 previously unrecorded sites were identified and assessed in McCormick County as a result of the survey effort. Nineteen (19) previously unrecorded sites were identified and assessed in Columbia, McDuffie, and Lincoln Counties, GA. Almost 100% of the prehistoric campsites identified reflected Early to Middle Archaic occupation; only one extremely ephemeral woodland component was identified in McCormick County.

A late 18th/early 20th century cotton farmstead settlement pattern was delineated along the Little River and major overland roads connecting the project area with Augusta and Lincolnton, GA; aspects of this dispersed farmstead model are being compared with those historically and archaeologically documented in the Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area and other sections of the Carolina-Georgia Piedmont along the Savannah River.

One of the better documented sites in McCormick County is Badwell Plantation, the boyhood of James Louis Pettigru, a leading South Carolina statesman and lawyer during the antebellum period; the site is also associated with the earliest French Huguenot settlement on the Little River/Buffalo Creek drainage area of what was then Abbeville County (Long Cane District). The significant standing structural and archaeological remains of Badwell will be tested and mapped under a continuing investigation of 21 of the South Carolina sites recorded by the survey. Field investigations are scheduled for completion by early fall 1983, and a project final study is projected by late 1983.

Lesley M. Drucker
Carolina Archaeological Services
537 Harden Street
Columbia, SC 29205

Illinois

University of Wisconsin, Madison

Richard Verkes (University of Wisconsin-Madison) has been investigating evidence for craft specialization among the Cahokia Mississippian population in the American Bottom. This research has involved the analysis of microdrills, microcores, and microblades from the Cahokia site and contemporary sites on the American Bottom. These artifacts have been examined for microwear traces using the techniques developed by Lawrence H. Keeley of the University of Illinois at
Chicago. Microwear analysis of the "microlithic" artifacts from the Powell Mound and Dunham Tract of the Cahokia site revealed that only the microdrills had been used, and these were used almost exclusively to drill shell material. It cannot be determined if marine or fresh-water shell, or both, were drilled. Analysis of microdrills from the Labras Lake site (115299), and the Lohman site (115493), a Stirling phase (AD 1050-1150) and Lohmann phase (AD 1000-1050) settlement south of Cahokia on the American Bottom, revealed that these tools were also used to drill shell material. Further research is now underway to examine the distribution of shell drills (e.g., Cahokia Microdrills) at Mississippian sites on the American Bottom, and see if there is any evidence for specialized shell production sites or lithic workshops devoted to the production of the shell drills. A report on the work on the Cahokia microdrills will be published in AMERICAN ANTIQUITY (vol. 48 No. 3), and the research on sites outside of Cahokia will be included in a volume on Mississippian Cultural Variation and Continuity edited by R. B. Lewis and T. E. Emerson to be published by Academic Press. The material analyzed was provided by Elizabeth Benchley (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Charles Baries (University of Illinois-Urbana), Duane Esarey and Lawrence Conrad (Western Illinois University), James Phillips (University of Illinois-Chicago), and Carl H. Bowman (retired) (Illinois State Department of Transportation).

Yerkes is also engaged in the microwear analysis of Late Archaic, Late Woodland, and Mississippian chipped stone artifacts from the Labras Lake site (115299) near Dupe, Illinois on the American Bottom, in order to examine changes in tool-making and activity patterns at the site through time. The functional information obtained from the analysis of over 1000 chipped stone artifacts for microwear traces will be used to document settlement patterns and site utilization strategies at the site. Geoarchaeological data obtained by Dr. Bruce G. Gladefer (University of Illinois-Chicago) has been used to examine environmental changes on the American Bottom over the last 4000 years, and the functional information will be used to consider if the inhabitants of the Labras Lake site were responding to environmental change. This work is part of Yerkes' Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and is supported by the Department of Anthropology at the UW and by the FAI-278 Project, University of Illinois at Chicago and the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Louisiana

Coastal Environments, Inc.

In the late winter and spring of 1983, Coastal Environments, Inc. (Baton Rouge, Louisiana) conducted an archaeological survey, testing, and mitigation program in the Lower Garden District in New Orleans, Louisiana. This archaeological program was conducted relative to the construction of the Greater New Orleans Bridge No. 2 under contract with the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (LDOTD), and with Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall (DMJM) contractors. The research was conducted by George Castille (Project Director) and Charles Pearson (Principal Investigator).
The project area is three city blocks wide and extends from the banks of the Mississippi River for 22 blocks. This area has been occupied since the mid-eighteenth century and has had a complex settlement history. During the mid-eighteenth century it was the locus of French Creole plantations becoming an urban residential area with large immigrant, primarily Irish and German, populations by the 1840s. Through the nineteenth century the project area became increasingly industrial especially near the river. It has remained a mixed residential-commercial-industrial area since the mid-nineteenth century.

The first phase of this study involved the historical research and archaeological testing at 24 historically significant standing structures as well as additional properties selected according to their archaeological potential and significance. Fourteen city squares (blocks) were tested along the right-of-way using hand and backhoe excavation. Intensive data recovery of selected sites was carried out during Phase 2, mitigation. A total of 90 backhoe trenches and 99 hand excavation units representing approximately 500 m² of area were dug exposing 275 cultural features. These features included 22 privy pits, 4 wells, 9 cistern foundations and numerous wall foundations, trash deposits, and artifact lenses. Artifacts and features associated with a wagon yard, tin shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, cotton mill, ice house, brick kiln, stores, and several residential sites were found.

Artifacts are being analyzed in an attempt to correlate patterned artifact variability with the identified socio-cultural and functional variability in the study area. Of particular interest is the relationship between material culture and the different ethnic groups which have occupied the area. Artifactual assemblages have been gathered from nineteenth century contexts associated with Irish and German immigrants, free blacks, Anglo-Americans and French Creoles. It is anticipated that the results will permit the delineation of material culture patterns for urban New Orleans and expand our basic archaeological knowledge of the area.

Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI) in 1982 completed a final report on a terrestrial magnetometer survey conducted along portions of the Red River in Louisiana for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District. The survey, conducted under the direction of Charles E. Pearson and Sherwood M. Gaglano, and assisted by Wayne Glander and David B. Kelley, covered 17 bendways (170 ha) along the river which will be impacted by construction of the Red River Waterway. These bendways represent former channel locations active during the nineteenth century which have since filled. Historical records indicate that many of the bendways correlated with reported steamboat wrecks. Forty-seven anomalies were recorded which are associated with unidentified buried objects. The size and configuration of magnetic signatures suggest that sources may range from steamboat wrecks to house sites, to historic trash dumps. Recommendations for the verification and identification of a sample of anomalies are provided.

CEI also completed a final report on excavations conducted at the corners of Esplanade and Rampart Streets in New Orleans. George J. Castille directed investigations assisted by Charles E. Pearson and David B. Kelley. Historical research was done by Sally K. Reeves. Excavations concentrated on recovering information from two areas:
the early nineteenth century home of Felix Pinson, a prominent New Orleans architect and a lot occupied by free black families and later by tenants. Architectural features and large quantities of artifacts dating to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were recovered from both areas. Analysis centered around the assessment of patterned artifact differences between the racially and socially distinct contexts. This project was funded by the Interagency Archaeological Services Division, National Park Service.

In August of 1982, Charles E. Pearson (Coastal Environments, Inc.) completed excavations at the Good Land Cypress sawmill in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. The Good Land mill was in operation from 1913 to 1918 and was in many ways typical of the industrial sawmills operating in Louisiana during the cypress lumber boom from 1890 to 1920. Excavations were confined to the area of a small segregated residential community of black sawmill employees. Features located and examined included residences, trash pits, and privies. The archaeological program is being augmented with documentary and oral history research. This work is being conducted for the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development. The final report is now in preparation.

Charles E. Pearson
Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main St.
Baton Rouge, LA 70802

NOTES

Guide to Contractors in Cultural Resource Management

In January 1983 ArchaeoPress will publish its first Guide to Contractors in Cultural Resource Management. This guide will provide a full-page profile of organizations which regularly offer contract CR services. ArchaeoPress' guide is designed to be of use to companies in need of contract CR services; by local, state, and federal cultural resource managers; and by fellow CR professionals. If you would like to be listed in ArchaeoPress' Guide to Contractors in Cultural Resource Management but have not yet been contacted, or if you would like additional information concerning this publication, please write to:

William B. Lees, Editor
ArchaeoPress
1201 Mulvane
Topeka, Kansas 66604
1983 SEAC Meeting

The 40th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 3, 4 and 5 at the Town House, 1615 Gervais Street, Columbia, S. C. The Program Chair is Stanton C. Green, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, and the Conference Coordinator is Albert C. Goodyear, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. The conference is being sponsored by the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology and the Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, and the Archeological Society of South Carolina.

The symposia topics accepted for the conference include: Early Spanish Presence in the Southeast; Plant Remains as Artifacts; Mississippian Religion; The Archaeology of Plantations; the Talladega Project and the Creek Nation East of the Mississippi; The Archaeology of St. Catherines Island; Cultural Resource Management at U.S. Army Installations in the Southeast; and Aboriginal Archeology in South Carolina.

An invited lecture will be presented Friday evening November 4, by Professor Lewis R. Binford of the University of New Mexico. His talk is entitled "Agriculture and Cultural Evolution in the Southeast." A cash bar will immediately follow. "Great Wines of the SEAC" is also scheduled after the Binford talk, so bring a wine peculiar to your area. Thursday evening there will be a dance featuring an eight piece dance band.

IMPORTANT! In order to reserve a room at the Town House, your reservation and first night's room deposit must be received by October 3, 1983...

Tower - single $44.00, double $50.00; Upper Court - single $40.00, double $46.00; Lower Court - single $33.00, double $39.00. Add $5.00 for each additional person in a room. Mail before October 3 to:

The Town House
Reservations Office
P.O. Box 2763
1615 Gervais Street
Columbia, SC 29202

REMEMBER! If you do not mail in your registration and firstnight's deposit by October 3, 1983, it is very likely that you will not get a room at the conference hotel.

For further information call or write:

Albert C. Goodyear
Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology
University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina 29208
(803) 777-8170

9
Report of the SEAC Nominating Committee

The SEAC nominating committee has ranked the recommendations it received for editor-elect and executive committee member and recommends the following nominees to the membership for election.

Editor-Elect: Vincas Steponaitis

Executive Committee Member: Robert Thorne
John Wallball
Ian Brown
John Gibson, chair
Sam Brookes
Brian Butler

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research

Alexander, Lawrence S.


Bense, Judith A.

Futato, Eugene M., and Carlos Solis

Mistovich, Tim S.

Mistovich, Tim S., and David W. Zearah

Murphy, Larry, and Allen R. Saltus

Office of Archaeological Research
1 Mound State Monument
Moundville, AL 35474

University of Alabama Press

Oakley, Carey B., (gen. ed.)

Volume 1, Jenkins, Ned J., and H. Blaine Ensror
1981 The Gainesville Lake Excavations, xv, 157 pp., illus., 8.5 x 11", 0157-7. $21.00.

Volume 2, Jenkins, Ned J.
1981 Gainesville Lake Area Ceramic Description and Chronology, xx, 445 pp., illus., 8.5 x 11", 0158-5. $46.50.

Volume 3, Ensror, H. Blaine
1981 Gainesville Lake Area Lithics: Chronology, Technology, and Use, xiii, 303 pp., illus., 8.5 x 11", 0159-3. $36.00.

Volume 4, Caddell, Gloria May, and Anne Woodrick and Mary C. Hill
1981 Biocultural Studies in the Gainesville Lake Area, v, 336 pp., illus., 8.5 x 11", 0160-7. $28.50.

Volume 5, Jenkins, Ned J.
1982 Archaeology of the Gainesville Lake Area: Synthesis, xv, 258 pp., illus., 8.5 x 11", 0161-5. $23.50.

University of Alabama Press
Box 2877
University, AL 35486
Bollinger, Catherine E. (compiler)
1982 Addendum II: a guide to research papers in the archaeology of North Carolina on file with the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication 17. $1.50.

Clauser, John W., Jr.
1977 Seaboard Excavations. Archaeology Branch Publication Number 2. $2.00.

1982 Test excavations at Raleigh's Union Square. Archaeology Branch Publication Number 4. $2.00.

Foss, Robert W., Patrick H. Garrow, and Silas D. Hurry

Garrow, Patrick H.
1975 The Mattamuskeet Documents. Archaeology Branch Publication Number 1. $1.00.

Hargrove, Thomas H. (compiler)
1980 A guide to research papers in the archaeology of North Carolina on file with the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication 17. $2.00.

1981 Addendum I: a guide to research papers in the archaeology of North Carolina on file with the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication 18. $2.00.

Hay, Conran A., Alan N. Snively, Thomas E. Scheitlin, Catherine E. Bollinger, and Thomas O. Maher

Mathis, Mark A. and Jeffrey J. Crow (eds.)

Mountjoy, Joseph B. (ed.)
Phelps, David S.  
North Carolina Archaeological Council Publication 1.  
$1.00.

1981 Archaeological surveys of four watersheds in the North 
Carolina Coastal Plain. North Carolina Archaeological 
Council Publication 16.  $3.50.

Trinkley, Michael, S. Homes Hogue, Martha Zierden, and Jack H. Wilson  
(In press) County, South Carolina. North Carolina Archaeological 
Council Publication 20.  $5.00.  

(NOTE: Add $1.00 for first publication order and 25¢ each additional 
order for postage and handling.)  

Archaeology Branch  
Division of Archives and History  
109 East Jones Street  
Raleigh, NC 27611

Coastal Environments, Inc.

Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management Studies  
(Price includes postage and handling)

Castille, George J., David B. Kelley, Salley F. E. Reeves, and Charles 
E. Pearson  
1982 Archaeological Excavations at Esplanade Avenue and North 
Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Coastal 
Environments, Inc., Baton Rouge. xi plus 269 pp., 118 
figures, 74 tables.  (Paper, $28.00)

Gagliano, Sherwood M., Charles E. Pearson, Richard A. Weinstein, Diane 
E. Wiseman, and Christopher M. McClendon  
1982 Sedimentary Studies of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites:  
Criteria for the Identification of Submerged Archaeological 
Sites of the Northern Gulf of Mexico Continental Shelf.  
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 
Preservation Planning Series, Washington, D.C. vii plus 
120 pp., 110 figures, 18 tables.  (Oversize, paper, $15.50)

Pearson, Charles E., Wayne P. Glander, David R. Kelley, and Sherwood 
M. Gagliano  
1982 A Terrestrial Magnetometer Survey for Cultural Resources 
Along the Red River, Louisiana. Coastal Environments, 
Inc., Baton Rouge. iii plus 55 pp., 58 figures, 23 tables.  
(Oversize, paper, $26.50)
University of Illinois Press

Emerson, Thomas E., George R. Milner, and Douglas K. Jackson

McElrath, Dale L., and Andrew C. Fortier

Milner, George R.

Enclose $1.50 for postage and handling

University of Illinois Press
P.O. Box 1650
Hagerstown, MD 21740

University of South Florida

Austin, Robert J. and Dana Ste. Claire
University of Tennessee Press

Dobyns, Henry F.
1983 Their numbers become thinned: Native American population dynamics in Eastern North America. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. $29.95 (cloth), $14.95 (paper).

University of Tennessee Press
293 Communications Building
Knoxville, TN 37996

The Frank H. McClung Museum

Chapman, Jefferson
1982 The American Indian in Tennessee: an archaeological perspective. Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. $5.00 (plus $1.00 postage and handling). 48 pp, 83 figures.

This booklet, produced in conjunction with the Museum exhibit of the same title, presents for the layman an overview of the 12,000 year culture history of the Indian in the State. The text addresses the discipline and history of archaeology, characterizes each of the culture periods from Paleolndian to the historic Cherokee, and ends with the Indian Removal of 1838. Numerous photographs and line drawings supplement the text. A list of suggested readings is provided.

The Frank H. McClung Museum
The University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-1200

Louisiana State University

Theses and dissertations of archaeological interest from the Department of Anthropology, Louisiana State University.

Bass, Sandra A.

Byrd, Kathleen

Castille, George J.

Conn, Thomas L.
Dye, David H.  
1976 The Bilbo site revisited: archaeological investigations from Chatham County, Georgia. M.A. thesis.

Dye, Linda O. N.  

French, Mrs. John D.  

Fulgham, Susan  

Futch, Robin S.  

Gagliano, Sherwood  

Gibson, Jon L.  

Huner, John B.  

McCloskey, Kathleen G.  

McIntire, William G.  

Rivet, Philip G.  

Shelley, Steven D.  

Toth, Edwin A.  

Weinstein, Richard A.  

Woodiel, Deborah K.  
Wood, Michael

Yates, Dudley V.

Department of Anthropology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Academic Press

Deagan, Kathleen A.

Dickens, Roy S., Jr. (editor)

Morse, Dan F. and Phyllis A. Morse

Stepuaitis, Vincas P.

Academic Press, Inc.
111 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10003
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