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Officers
President: John C. Cappo, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996. Tel: (615) 974-3786, 1983-1985.
Vice President: John W. Knowles, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Tel: (404) 542-1400, 1983-1985.
Editorial Board: Thomas P. Spain, Department of Archaeology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706; Jim D. Helt, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, Tel: (904) 392-1721, 1982-1984.
Associate Editor: David H. Doty, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38112. Tel: (901) 460-3080.
Executive Officer: Stephen Williams, Peabody Museum, Harvard University, 13 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. Tel: (617) 495-2300, 1982-1983.

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SEAC BUSINESS
MINUTES OF SEAC BUSINESS MEETING,
NOVEMBER 3, 1983

The meeting was called to order by President Smith at 5:20 p.m. He noted that the minutes of the 1982 meeting were published in the Spring, 1983 SEAC Newsletter. The minutes were approved by voice vote.

Secretary Jeter reported on three elections. The first would ordinarily have been reported at last year's business meeting, but was delayed due to a mixup in the nominating process. The winners were: for President-elect, Jefferson Chapman; for Treasurer, Ann Cordell; and for Executive Officer II, Stephen Williams. The second election was the referendum on two proposed amendments, which were published, with ballots, in the Spring, 1983 SEAC Newsletter. The first was an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, as required by the Internal Revenue Service, the second was an amendment to the bylaws, adding the Life and Life Family membership categories; both amendments passed by a vote of 53 for, none against. The third election, for the offices of Editor-elect and Executive Officer I, is still ongoing. Ordinarily, the results should have been announced at this business meeting, but there has been a problem with the Postal Service's handling of bulk mail. The ballots were mailed September 28, but many members have not received theirs yet, and the ballots are still arriving at the rate of about five per day at the Secretary's office. Vincas Stapolas, running unopposed, will be Editor-elect, but the Executive Officer I race is very close, and the results will be reported in the Spring 1984 SEAC Newsletter. (The winner is Ian Brown).

Smith thanked Sam Brookes, Brian Butler, and Jon Gibson for serving on the most recent Nominating Committee. He announced that the next election will involve the offices of President-elect, Secretary, and Executive Officer I. So far, Phyllis Morse and Ray Dickens have agreed to serve on the Nominating Committee for this election, and one more person may be named. (That person is Vernon J. Knight).

Treasurer Deagan's report is summarized elsewhere in this issue of the SEAC Newsletter. She noted that SEAC has almost succeeded in obtaining tax-exempt status from the IRS. She called attention to the comparative operating figures for 1981, 1982, and 1983, which show that SEAC has encountered financial problems in the last two years, which must be addressed. Former Treasurer Jim Price stated that he had reviewed the Treasurer's statement and found it in order. He recommended that: 1) an annual Operating Budget be prepared to forecast problems in cash flow; and 2) all expenditures should first have the approval of the Treasurer. Price also reported on the investment of Life Membership dues, which was initiated during his term in office. So far, $4,275 has been received, and has earned interest (from various institutions) totaling $1,161 (a 27% increase), for a total amount of $5,436.

Editor Marquardt's report is also summarized elsewhere in this issue of the SEAC Newsletter. He emphasized that SEAC faces financial problems if the publication program is to continue at the present upgraded pace (especially with regard to the new journal, Southeastern Archaeology), unless income is increased. He was hoping that membership would increase, but this has not happened. SEAC faces a decision: either cut back on the publication program, or increase income by some means.

President Smith announced that the SEAC Executive Committee has already decided to continue the publication program, and to increase revenues. For the first time in a decade (which has seen massive inflation elsewhere), SEAC dues will be raised. Individual dues will increase from $10 to $15; Family dues, from $12.50 to $17.50; Institutional dues, from $15 to $25; Life dues, from $100 to $150; and Family Life dues, from $125 to $175. The SEAC Fiscal Year is being changed to the calendar year, and the new dues rates will not go into effect until January 1, 1984.

Smith also noted that Executive Committee members and symposium chairpersons were continuing to enforce the rule that only paid-up SEAC members may present papers at this meeting. Furthermore, efforts are being made to reduce
expenses, but this is not easy, as SEAC is almost overhead-free. The annual meetings have to pay for themselves. SEAC has obtained non-profit status for mailing purposes, so that a significant savings can be achieved by bulk-rate mailings. Format changes are being considered for the SEAC Newsletter, which may also save some money.

Smith asked for "Old Business" but there was none. Under the heading of "New Business" he turned the meeting over to Incoming President Champion, who introduced several speakers with Resolutions, which were passed by acclaim.

Jerald Martinich read a Resolution commending our hosts, two divisions of the University of South Carolina: The Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, and the Department of Anthropology, represented by Al Goodyear and Stanton Green, respectively. Goodyear and Green added that we should also recognize the contributions of the Archeological Society of South Carolina, the Public Relations Department of the University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Committee for the Humanities; a $1,000 grant from the Committee provided travel funds and an honorarium for one speaker, Dr. Lewis M. Binford, and most of the funds for printing the programs for this meeting. Also, the U. of S.C. Office of Information Services handled advertising and public relations for the meeting.

James B. Griffin read a Resolution commending outgoing Treasurer Deegan, for her contributions in dealing with the SEAC membership, keeping the books in order, and toward obtaining tax-exempt status for SEAC from the Internal Revenue Service.

Jim Price read two Resolutions: the first commended outgoing President Smith for his services rendered; the second noted that the Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology had dissolved, and (through Stanley South) had pledged its support to SEAC, and welcomed the former CHSA members. The members voted by acclamation to send a get-well telegram to Bonnie Knul. President Champion announced that next year's meeting will be at the Pontiac (FL) Hilton, November 8-10, 1984, with Judy Bense as local host. He adjourned the meeting at 5:59 PM.

Respectfully submitted,
Marvin D. Jeter, SEAC Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT
Southeastern Archeological Conference
1982-1983 SEAC Year
October 20, 1983

Balance as of 10/22/82 (end of 1981-1982 year): $2,140.62

INCOME

1. Dues
   Collected at 1983 meeting $ 976.00
   1981-1982 ("81) 120.00
   1982-1983 ("82) 2,230.00
   1983-1984 ("83) 170.20
   LIFE dues 900.00
   Institutional dues "82 405.00
   Family dues 25.00
   Subtotal dues: ($4,846.00)

2. Meeting Registration
   1982 Meeting in Memphis $ 3,356.00

3. Publication Sales
   AE 1982 meeting 46.10
   Post meeting (11/1/82 - 10/20/83) (see editor's report for details) 740.00
   Subtotal Sales: ($1,253.10)

4. Interest on checking account 182.13
   Refund - University of South Carolina overpayment 10.00
   Mailing label sales 20.00
   Total Income: $9,674.46

EXPENSES

1. 1982 Meeting costs
   Memphis State University (typing, telephone, xerox) $ 307.8
   Band (cash payment) 130.70
   Jiffy Print xerox 65.24
   Convention badges 52.64
   Maps of Memphis 10.00
   Printing Abstracts 1,551.30
   Printing Program 247.65
   Total Meeting Costs: $2,727.31

2. Newsletter Publication Expenses
   Memphis State University typing $ 113.20
   Institute of Archeology and Anthropology (printing, mailing) 676.75
   Printing 718.40
   Total Newsletter expenses: $1,508.35
3. Journal Publication Expenses
   - Printing (v. 1, #1-2) $3,042.18
   - Mailing 254.80
   - Typing 252.47
   - Editors expenses (see editor's report) 347.35
   Total Journal expenses: $7,797.80

4. Miscellaneous
   - Refund- overpaid dues $ 10.00
   - Returned checks 10.00
   - Life dues to Price for deposit 600.00
   - Filing fees for corporate charter, State of Tennessee 15.00
   Total Misc. expenses: $630.00

Total Expenditures: $9,663.46

1982 Balance $ 2,140.00
1983 Income $9,647.46
1983 Expenses -9,663.46
Current Balance $ 2,124.00

Kathleen A. Deagan, Treasurer
Southeastern Archeological Conference

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Meeting costs: 2,660.12 3,589.16 2,727.31
(Total: $9,967.59)
(Total: $9,663.46)

Factors in financial situation:
1. Expanded publication program
2. Inflation
3. Bad financial year in 1982
4. Increasing life members out of dues pool
5. Saturation of market for back publications (?)

CURRENT RESEARCH

Florida

Water and Air Research, Inc. (WAR, Gainesville, Florida) is conducting an on-going resource management project on Fort George Island in Duval County, Florida. The project is under contract with Fairfield Communities, Inc. and includes management plans for both natural and cultural resources of the island prior to and during development of a resort community. Project archaeologists are Martin F. Dickinson, Lucy B. Wayne, and Charles H. Fairbanks.

Cultural resources on the island include the Spanish mission of San Juan del Puerto, prehistoric midden and mound sites, and ante-bellum plantation-related sites. Five sites, including the mission, will be preserved with no development to occur, and six sites will be mitigated prior to construction.

Lucy B. Wayne
Water and Air Research, Inc.
6821 SW Archer Road
P.O. Box 1121
Gainesville, FL 32602
Water and Air Research, Inc. Water and Air Research, Inc. (WAR, Gainesville, Florida) is conducting intensive and reconnaissance surveys of the Chattahoochee River Basin at Fort Benning, Georgia. This project is being conducted under a contract with the U.S. Army Engineer District, Savannah. Research is being directed by Martin F. Dickinson (Co-Principal Investigator), Charles H. Fairbanks (Co-Principal Investigator) and Lucy B. Wayne (Project Archaeologist). The project is divided into three field phases. First, an intensive survey of proposed development areas on the river was conducted in October, 1983. A total of 32 known and new sites were identified. Second, a reconnaissance survey will be conducted in January, 1984 along 13 100 m wide transects across the river basin. Results of the two surveys will be combined with known site information, area prehistory and history, and aerial remote sensing to develop a predictive model of site location within the Army's portion of the river basin. The third field phase (March, 1984) will consist of a test of this model in selected areas of the river basin. The final report will be submitted in June, 1984. WAR is also conducting a survey for the Darien, Georgia sewage treatment project. This project is being conducted under a contract with McCarney Engineering, Inc. (Atlanta, Georgia). Charles H. Fairbanks and Martin F. Dickinson are co-principal investigators. They are assisted by Lucy B. Wayne, Project Archaeologist.

Darien is one of the oldest towns in Georgia, established in 1736. Prior to that time, it had been the site of a Spanish mission to the Oglethorpe (Tolomato) and of the British Fort King George. In 1735, Scots Highlanders were recruited by General Oglethorpe to establish a town at the old fort site. The town was burned in 1863 during the Civil War and rebuilt after the war. The town has been largely based on the timber industry and fishing. Based on previous work in Darien, archaeologically and historically sensitive areas are being surveyed prior to sewer line construction. The initial survey was conducted in November and December, 1981, with the use of a 12-inch auger. A report of this survey will be submitted early in 1984. It is anticipated that additional testing and possible mitigation will be conducted during construction. Construction in sensitive areas is planned to occur last on the sewage project schedule so that any located sites can be avoided or mitigated without causing construction delays.

Lucy B. Wayne
Water and Air Research, Inc.
6821 SW Archer Road
C.O. Box 1121
Gainesville, FL 32609

Kentucky

Kentucky Heritage Council. The Kentucky Heritage Council and State Historic Preservation Office has been involved in a number of preservation activities in recent months. Current activities include National Register work, test excavations, a new annual conference, and awarding state and federal grants. The staff is intensifying efforts to nominate eligible archaeological sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Recent staff nominations include the Rogers site (18623), 34 and 35, the Cleve-McCabe Site (18620) and 18622), the Annsmith site (18623) and Bethel Academy (18620). In addition, Charles D. Hockenmuth continued his shell midden survey along the Green River during the spring and late fall of 1983. During the fieldwork several shell middens recorded during the 1970's were redocumented in Butler, Henderson, McLean, and Ohio counties. Seven previously unknown shell middens also were recorded during this period. During the first week of August 1983, Kentucky Heritage Council staff archaeologists, David Pollock and Charles D. Hockenmuth conducted test excavations at the Waveland State Shrine in Fayette County. The testing was undertaken to identify and record any significant historical deposits which would be impacted by the Parks Department's proposed sidewalk construction. Investigations at the 1894 Greek Revival structure revealed a
mid to late 19th century midden and several features.

To facilitate the dissemination of information pertaining to Kentucky prehistory, the Kentucky Heritage Council has undertaken to sponsor an annual conference on Kentucky archaeology and to publish selected papers presented at the conference. Each year the conference will be held at different participating institutions throughout the Commonwealth and focus on different themes. This year's topic is the Late Prehistoric (A.D. 800-1750) period. The 1984 conference will be held at the University of Kentucky on March 10th and 11th.

During May 1983, many original sections aside for emergency salvage projects were used to fund three additional state grants. Lathel F. Duffield (University of Kentucky) received funds for radiocarbon and thermoluminescence dates for the Johnson site (15SC12), a Fort Ancient Village in Scott County. R. Berle Clay (Office of State Archaeology) received funds to supplement his earlier grant for excavations at Peter Village, an Early Woodland site in Fayette County. Julie E. Brent and Jimmy A. Raylet (William S. Webb Archaeological Society) received funds to complete analysis of artifacts from the Pyles site (19MS28), a Late Woodland "Newton" village in Mason County.

In October 1983, the Kentucky Heritage Council awarded six FY1984 state archaeological grants. A. Gwynn Henderson (University of Kentucky) was awarded a grant to obtain thermoluminescence dates from the Woodland components at 15SP15, Greenup County. Ceci R. and Betty S. Ison (University of Kentucky) received a grant to analyze the faunal materials recovered from the Carroll Shelter (15CR57), Carter County. William S. Webb Archaeological Society members William E. Sharp, A. Gwynn Henderson (Principal Investigator), and Christopher A. Turnbow were the recipients of a grant for test excavations, radiocarbon dates, and thermoluminescence dates at the Dry Run site (15SC10), Scott County. Sister Mary Otoh Ballard, St. Catharine's Motherhouse (Nancy D'Malley, "Principal Investigator") was awarded a grant for test excavations at the site of St. Catharine of Siena Motherhouse (1823-1904) in Washington County. Thomas W. Gatus (Association for Anthropological Research) received a supplemental grant for the "Early Man in Western Kentucky" project. Finally, the Kentucky Historical Society was awarded funds for test excavations on the Public Square (site of several buildings between 1800 and 1858) in Frankfort. These investigations will be directed by Ronald W. Deiss of Murray State University.

Six Federal Survey and Planning grants in archaeology totaling $141,797 were recently awarded by the Kentucky Heritage Council. Lathel F. Duffield (University of Kentucky) and co-principal investigators (Christopher A. Turnbow, Cynthia Jobe, and A. Gwynn Henderson) were funded to test five sites and perform additional survey for their Late Fort Ancient/Contact Period investigations in northern and eastern Kentucky. R. Barry Lewis (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) was awarded a grant to study internal spatial patterning of the Adams site (15FU94), a Mississippian period town in Fulton County. James L. Sweager (Pittsburgh, PA) received a grant for Phase I of a two-year project to document Kentucky's prehistoric petroglyphs and pictograph sites and nominate them to the National Register of Historic Places. Thomas W. Gatus (Association for Anthropological Research) and William H. Marquardt (Florida State Museum) received funding for extensive testing of the Youngblood site (15OV26) in Graves County and geomorphological investigation of the Little River in Trigg and Christian Counties. Philip J. DiBlasi (University of Louisville) and Ronald C. Wilson (Louisville Museum of History and Science) were awarded a grant for the survey and testing of caves in the Falls region. Finally, R. Berle Clay (Office of State Archaeology) received continued funding for the computerized statewide archaeological site data system and maintenance of the archaeological bibliography.

Terry Wilson and Jim Carpenter (Murray State University) have been awarded a grant from the Kentucky Humanities Council for producing a booklet on Kentucky prehistory for middle school teachers.

Charles D. Hockensmith
Kentucky Heritage Council
12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower
Frankfort, KY 40601

5
Kentucky

Kentucky Heritage Council and University of Illinois. Archaeological Investigations were conducted at three Mississippi period town sites in western Kentucky during the summer of 1983. This research was sponsored jointly by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the University of Illinois. R. Barry Lewis was the overall project director; he was assisted by Richard Edging. The summer's work was the first season of a new research program whose ultimate objectives are: (1) to examine the extent to which the Upper Mississippi rivers confluence region was an important hearth for the development of Mississippian culture; and (2) to delineate the cultural and environmental factors which may have figured prominently in this development. These objectives will be achieved through the intensive study of Mississippi period sites in western Kentucky and portions of adjacent states.

The past summer's fieldwork focused on Mississippi River Valley sites in Kentucky because the Mississippian archaeology of that locality is unknown relative to neighboring regions. The research goals were to prepare topographic maps of selected sites, to conduct limited test excavations, and to collect samples for absolute age determinations.

Most of the field season was spent at the Adams site (1SFU4), a 11.5 ha town set on a hummock of high ground in the cypress swamps of the Bayou de Chien floodplain. The site contains two main village areas blanketed by a 1.0 to 1.5 m thick sheet of midden. Those areas are separated by a large plaza which is in turn flanked by six platform mounds.

Data collection consisted of topographic mapping, stratigraphic information from two transects 9 cm solid cores placed across the site, and the excavation of five 2 m square test pits. Organic remains preservation was uniformly outstanding. Each test pit revealed the abundant remains of houses, hearths, and refuse-filled pits.

Several weeks were also devoted to work at the Sassafras Ridge site (1SFU3) in Fulton County. Sassafras Ridge is roughly the same size as the Adams site, but is located in the Mississippi River floodplain on an extinct point bar near the Island No. 8 chute. The preserved portion of the site includes one large platform mound and an extensive village midden which is in row crop cultivation. This site was mapped and extensively surface collected; no test excavations were undertaken.

Finally, three weeks were spent with a small excavation and mapping crew at the Wickliffe Mounds site (15BA44), located on a ridge projecting into the Mississippi Valley about 6 km south of Cairo, Illinois. The Wickliffe site is widely known as a tourist attraction called "Ancient Buried City." It was extensively excavated by professional archaeologists and amateurs during the 1930s, but little scientific information has been published about the results of those studies. We mapped the site, excavated one 2 m square unit, and collected radiocarbon dating samples from our excavation and several features left exposed in some of the 1930s-era excavations.

The laboratory analysis of the collected data is underway at the University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign. A report describing the research results will be available by June, 1984.

R. Barry Lewis
Department of Anthropology
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Urbana, Illinois 61801

Murray State University, Staff archaeologists at Murray State University, Ron Haiss and Pam Scherian, under contract to the Tennessee Valley Authority have been performing a probabilistic survey on land along Kentucky Lake since mid-November, 1983. The purpose of this survey, in addition to locating new archaeological sites, is to develop a preliminary site-type location model based on physiographic zones for the Lower Kentucky Lake area. Two sampling strategies have been employed. Five embayments, at roughly equal intervals along the lake, were selected for inclusion in a stratified systematic sample. In each of these areas, the exposed shoreline was surveyed using pedestrian reconnaissance. One area of each embayment was randomly selected.
for the systematic placement of 100 shovel tests. The remaining shoreline was divided into one-kilometer tracts, each classified by one of six possible water-frontage physiographic zones. A ten percent stratified random sample was selected for pedestrian reconnaissance of these denuded shoreline zones.

The field work will be completed in February, 1984. To date, all of the pedestrian reconnaissance and four-fifths of the shovel testing has been completed. To date, 80 field site numbers have been assigned in this project: 77 sites were located by pedestrian survey and three by shovel testing. Of the 80 sites, 53 contained prehistoric materials only, including eight sites which were isolated artifact locations. Sixteen of the sites found contained only historic materials, and the remaining 11 sites had both prehistoric and historic components. Most of the prehistoric sites were aceramic and contained no diagnostic artifacts. The sites with diagnostic materials are predominantly Archaic sites, although a few Woodland and Mississippian sites, and a possible Paleo-Indian site, have been identified.

Background research and field studies concerning the civilian and military inhabitants of George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson (1780-1781) continue and are being directed by Kenneth C. Carstens, Archeology Program Director, at Murray State University. The focus of the Fort Jefferson project throughout the last five years has been twofold: background archival research and preliminary field studies combined with geospatial and surface collections. The archival research program has been able to put together the most complete record collection ever gathered about Fort Jefferson, its cultural functions, and the activities and pursuits of its inhabitants. From that research alone, the MSU Fort Jefferson program will be able to clarify and correct many earlier misconceptions about the role and function of that fort and its people in the colonial western frontier. The archaeological and geoarchaeological search for Fort Jefferson continues and is drawing very close to the discovery of the fort's "real" location as well as the location of the adjacent community of Clarksville. The eventual discovery of Fort Jefferson through archival and archaeological studies will contribute greatly to our anthropological understanding of various cultural processes occurring on the fringes of colonial frontier outposts.

Kenneth C. Carstens
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Murray State University
Murray, KY 42071

University of Kentucky. During the Summer of 1983 R. Berle Clay of the Office of State Archeology at the University of Kentucky completed initial excavations at the Adena earthwork, Peter Village, near Lexington, Kentucky. The work was financed by a grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council. Excavation established the presence of a perimeter stockade and ditch surrounding this large (c. 32 ha) enclosure. Radiocarbon dates suggest that the stockade was built c. 300 B.C., perhaps marking initial use of the site during the Woodland period. A stage of ditch filling associated with ceramics is dated at 190 B.C. and may mark the end of use of the site. Fayette Thick and Adena Plain ceramics were recovered from feature contexts and a ceramic sequence is suggested. Hopefully one which will be of wider importance in Adena archaeology. The ceramics and other artifact classes suggest that Peter Village may have been primarily a special use site. Further work at the site is planned.

R. Berle Clay
Department of Anthropology
211 Lafferty Hall
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506-0024

Current Research Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky. The Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, is currently involved in a wide variety of archaeological projects in Kentucky and West Virginia. A major mitigation effort was carried out on three
prehistoric sites at Green Sulphur Springs in Summers County, West Virginia during the summer of 1983. The West Virginia Department of Highways sponsored the project which involved excavations in the historic Owln homestead, including a former man- sion, slave quarters, and water bottling operation and in Middle and Late Woodland components. Principal Investigators Tom D. Dillehay and Nancy O'Malley, Project Supervisor Cecil R. Teom, and Assistant Supervisors Jim Ralley and A. Gwynn Henderson are in charge of the project which is currently under analysis. Because little previous archaeological research has been carried out in this region, the findings promise to contribute greatly to knowledge of local history and prehistory.

Testing operations at nine sites and a survey of an additional 17 sites in eastern West Virginia also were conducted during the summer and early fall of 1983. Sponsored by the West Virginia Department of Highways, the project is being overseen by Principal Investigators Tom D. Dillehay and Nancy O'Malley and Project Supervisor Kendall Peedy. Eleven prehistoric sites ranging from Early Archaic to Woodland times and six historic sites including two school houses, three domestic residences, and a section of an historic road, dating from mid-sixteenth to early twentieth century were investigated. The analysis is presently nearing completion.

Nancy O'Malley recently completed a traveling photographic exhibit entitled "Kentucky's Ancient Past" funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities through the Kentucky Humanities Council, the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, the Kentucky Historical Society, and the University of Kentucky Research Foundation. Information on the history of archaeological research in Kentucky is presented through use of drawings, photographs, and captions. The exhibit is scheduled for viewing at public libraries through Kentucky.

The program also is involved in three historically oriented projects. Nancy O'Malley and geographer Dr. Karl Reitz are collaborating on a research study of 19th century agricultural decision-making and its effects on the development of the historic landscape in Bourbon County, Kentucky. This project began in November of 1982 and has gone through several phases of documentation including literature review, computerized coding of population and agricultural census data, and measurement of agricultural features from aerial photography. Future work is planned to reconstruct specific farms and chart their agricultural development through both documentary and field archaeological techniques. Funds for the work have been obtained from the University of Kentucky Research Foundation.

Nancy O'Malley received funds from the Kentucky Heritage Council for a Federal Survey and Planning Grant on early historic stations in the Middle Bluegrass Region of Kentucky. The project, which began in the spring of 1983 and will continue to the summer of 1984, includes an extensive literature review and field reconnaissance of a sample of over 350 known stations which were occupied between 1775 and 1790 when Europeans first entered and settled Kentucky. No archaeological research has been previously applied to these stations and much valuable information on the early settlement period of Kentucky is coming to light.

Archaeological investigations also are being carried out at the site of St. Catherine of Siena Motherhouse, the first convent for a monastic congregation of Dominicans in the New World. Project Supervisor Nancy O'Malley has been collaborating with the sisters to document this extremely important site which was constructed in 1525 and grew to a substantial edifice, then burned in 1904. Initial documentation was carried out in June of 1983 and additional testing is planned for the spring of 1984.

The William S. Webb Society, an amateur organization in Central Kentucky, has also been carrying out archaeological research. Publication of a manuscript on the Pyles site, a Late Woodland phase open habitation in Mason County, Kentucky, is in progress. Members of the Society, under the direction of Michael B. Collins, investigated the site in 1975 and 1976, utilizing techniques of controlled
surface collection and excavation. Artifact processing and analysis has been carried out by both amateur and professional members. Final analytical efforts by Jim Ralley and A. Gwynn Henderson, under the direction of Editor Julie Brent, were funded by the Kentucky Heritage Council.

The Webb Society also completed a report of controlled surface collections at the Harvey Tudor site, an Early Woodland/Adena occupation in Madison County, Kentucky. The controlled surface collection resulted in the recognition of at least two horizontally discrete artifact scatters containing ground stone, manufacturing debris, projectile points, and other tools indicative of a small encampment. Webb Society member Daniel Breny analyzed and reported the site data under the supervision of Advisor Nancy O'Malley.

Nancy O'Malley
Program for Cultural Resource Assessment
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40516-0024

Wickliffe Mounds Research Center.
The Wickliffe Mounds site, formerly known to the general public as the "Ancient Buried City," has been donated to Murray State University for development as a museum and research facility. Kit W. Wesler has been named Director of the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center. Inventories of the existing collections and renovation of the exhibits is under way, in preparation for reopening to the public in March, 1994. Field work at this Mississippian site will commence this summer in conjunction with the Murray State University field school. The first several years of excavation will concentrate on testing undisturbed portions of previously excavated mounds, in an attempt to reconstruct early excavation contexts.

In 1983, Wesler drafted a research framework for historic sites archaeology in Kentucky, under a grant from the Kentucky Heritage Council. Final revision of the manuscript awaits KHC review and commentary.

Also in 1983, Wesler directed volunteers in test excavations at the John Moors house, a nineteenth-century log building in Ballard County, Kentucky. Processing of the materials has begun at the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, as plans for a controlled surface collection of the adjacent slave quarters site in the spring.

Kit W. Wesler
Wickliffe Mounds Research Center
P.O. Box 155
Wickliffe, KY 42087

South Carolina

Carolina Archaeological Services.
Wiggins Farmstead: In November 1993, Carolina Archaeological Services investigated a small, white yeoman farmstead within the direct impact zone of a state park development on Lake Hartwell in Greenwood County, South Carolina. Project funding was provided and administered through joint sponsorship by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism. Field coordination and historical fieldwork were provided by the Principal Investigator, Lesley M. Drucker, while archaeological fieldwork progressed under the direction of Ronald W. Anthony.

The Wiggins farmstead provides an important example of small, white yeoman farmer occupations in the southeastern Piedmont during the antebellum and postbellum periods. Few have been systematically recorded or investigated, despite the statistical supremacy of the middle-class white yeoman farmer population during these periods in South Carolina. The Mean Ceramic Date of the Wiggins site is 1853; in extant family photographs of the house dating to c. 1990 provides documentation of the house's structural features and immediate spatial environs, and oral documentation has provided supplemental data concerning interior and exterior activities engaged in by the site occupants.

The archaeological, historical, and oral sources of information have raised critical considerations in the interpretation of shallow historic Piedmont sites.
with low to moderate artifact density. The dispersion and cluster patterns exhibited by the Wiggins farmstead archaeological assemblage were found to contradict some commonly held assumptions regarding front yard vs. backyard refuse disposal at Euro-American sites in the Southeast. This site reflects a heavy emphasis on front yard secondary disposal of ceramics, glass, and structural debris, particularly to the east side of the structure. Disposal also is weighted heavily toward areas adjacent rather than peripheral to the house itself. There is also some suggestion that disposal behavior governing personal and leisure items differed from that governing disposal of subsistence items. Because cultivation was never practiced at the site after the structures were completed, and post-occupational disturbance also was slight, the site's shallow depth and low overall artifact density could be interpreted as products of domestic land use practices rather than post-occupational transformations. This fact underscores the value of shallow, low to moderate-material density historic sites in the Piedmont for studying rural lifestyles and land use patterns associated with upper, middle, and lower status individuals.

Lesley M. Drucker
Carolina Archeological Services
537 Harden Street
Columbia, SC 29206

Virginia Water and Air Research, Inc.
Water and Air Research, Inc. (WAR, Gainesville, Florida) recently completed a survey of 18 ha for a proposed new wetlands at the Fleet Combat Training Center, Dan Neck in Virginia Beach (October, 1983). The survey was conducted under contract with Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Norfolk, Virginia. Principal investigator was Martin F. Dickinson and co-investigator was Lucy R. Wayne. This survey continued work begun in 1982 at Dan Neck. At that time, WAR conducted a reconnaissance survey of the base and an intensive survey of proposed development areas. Based on these surveys and extensive background research, WAR developed a predictive model of site potential for use by Navy planners. The final report of this work was submitted in January, 1983. The coastal location of the base limited the potential for prehistoric sites. Historic site potential was defined based on maps, deeds, local history, and informants. The survey conducted in October, 1983 tested an area considered to have the best potential for prehistoric sites: a relatively low ground mound adjacent to a freshwater lake behind the secondary dune line. However, survey on a 25 m grid failed to locate any evidence of prehistoric utilization of the area. One historic site documented on an 1859 U.S. Coast Survey map was located. Artifacts recovered were datable to the period of 1799 to 1830.

Lucy R. Wayne
Water and Air Research, Inc.
6501 SW Archer Road
P.O. Box 1171
Gainesville, FL 32602

IN MEMORIAM
ALFRED KIDDER GUTHE
1920 - 1983

Dr. Alfred K. Guth was born on November 10, 1920 at the age of 62. Guth, Professor of Anthropology, came to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, in 1951 from New York where he had served as curator of anthropology at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. While at Rochester, he did research on the Iroquois and was active in the New York State Archeological Association. At Tennessee, Guth served terms as both Chairman of the Department of Anthropology and Director of the University's Frank H. McClung Museum. During his years at the University, Guth was involved in archaeological research efforts associated with the Tennessee Valley Authority's Tellico Reservoir Project and his publications focused on the 18th century Overhill Cherokee. Also active in Museum work, he held offices in the Tennessee Association of Museums, the Southeast Museums Conference and the American Museums Association. Guth was a highly respected fellow and his influence and knowledge were greatly missed by all those who knew him.
served for a number of years as treasurer of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and as secretary-treasurer/editor of the Tennessee Archaeological Society. His concern for the management and interpretation of archeological resources is reflected in service on the Archaeological Advisory Council of the Tennessee Department of Conservation and on the Committee on Public Understanding of Archaeology of the Society for American Archaeology.

Jefferson Chapman
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37996-0720

NOTES

Call for Papers

The 41st (1984) annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held in Pensacola, Florida on November 8-10 at the Pensacola Hilton. Paper and symposium topics should be sent to the conference coordinator, Judith A. Bense. The deadline for Symposia abstracts is August 15 and that for paper abstracts is August 31. The 42nd (1985) meeting tentatively is scheduled to be held November 6-9, in Birmingham, Alabama and will be chaired by Marvin D. Jeter. For further information concerning the 1984 meeting call or write:

Judith A. Bense
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Pensacola, FL 32514
(904) 474-2797

From the Editor

Southeastern Archaeology 2, Number 2 went to press on February 3, 1984, and should be ready to mail this spring, completing the 1983 calendar year's publications. Volume 2, Number 1 (Summer, 1983) was later than anticipated due to our shifting to a new printer in Michigan and a holiday rush at our typesetter's in Tallahassee. As I write this report (2/4/84), I am anticipating delivery of our Summer, 1983 issue on February 7, with mailing to the 1983 membership scheduled for February 10. I am now soliciting papers for Volume 3, the first issue of which should go to press late this summer. Bulletins 20 and 21, the proceedings of the Tuscaloosa (1976) and Lafayette (1977) meetings, are ready for the printer. In the absence of a benefactor (so far) to sponsor the issue, I am offering an advance purchase plan in order to generate printing funds. Those people who were members in 1976 and in 1977 are, of course, entitled to a free copy of the combined issue. Those who were members in one of the years but not the other are entitled to a copy at half price. To those who must pay, I offer a 20% discount if your payment is postmarked before September 1, 1984. Any contributions to the publication fund are welcome, of course, and are tax-deductible. WE STILL NEED MORE MEMBERS! Please inform your colleagues, your students, your co-workers, and your institution's serials librarian about SEAC. An ample membership is the key to a timely and excellent publication program! And thanks for your help.

William H. Marquardt
Florida State Museum
Department of Anthropology
Gainesville, FL 32611

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The Society for American Archaeology is sponsoring regional conferences across the country during the fall of 1984, each intended to examine, re-evaluate, and revise the topics and related standards and guidelines formulated in 1974 at the Airline House Conference. Ten years has elapsed since the Airline House report was written, and CRM-related archaeology has experienced many changes. Federal statutes have been passed (ARPA) or amended (NAGPRA), no state planning procedures are beginning (RP3), and most archaeologists now are familiar with the requirements of—and problems with—the compliance process. These topics and others are to be the focal points of the regional conferences. Papers issued from each conference will become part of a single document published in 1985 (Son of Airline House) on the status of U.S. archaeology in cultural resource management.

For the Southeast the conference will be in October, and this announcement is to solicit requests for additional information from those interested in participating. Because this is a working conference, which will end with a draft document in hand, attendance will be limited to 10-20 persons. Delegates will be selected by mid-summer; location and meeting dates also will be available at a later date. If you are interested in participating, or want additional information on the goals or content of the conference, please contact:

J. Ned Woodall
Southeastern Regional Chairman
Department of Anthropology
P.O. Box 7809
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, NC 27109

Call for Nominations

Nominations for the 1984 SEAC elections are being accepted for President-elect, Secretary-elect, and Executive Officer II, and should be sent to Phyllis A. Morse (Arkansas Archeological Survey, Arkansas State University, Drawer 820, Jonesboro, AR 72401), Roy S. Dickens, Jr. (Department of Anthropology, 301 Alumni Bldg., 004A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514), or Vernon J. Knight (Office of Archaeological Research, 1 Maconboro Monument, Moundville, AL 35474). The deadline for receipt of nominations is July 1, 1984.
**SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

**BULLETINS 20 AND 21**

(Approximately 350 pages, to be printed in September of 1984)

The Proceedings of the 33rd Annual Meeting in Tuscaloosa, 1976

and

The Proceedings of the 34th Annual Meeting in Lafayette, 1977

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Information For Contributors

The SEAC Journal is published quarterly and distributed to members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Original short articles, book reviews, brief reports, memos, letters to the editor, and announcements are welcome. In addition, contributions of non-archaeological interest are indicated in the first quartile. Contributions must be typed double spaced on one side of an 8½ by 11 inch white bond letterhead or bond of similar weight and size. Contributions are refereed by the Editorial Board and the Society of Southeastern Archaeologists. Please submit contributions to: The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc., P.O. Box 9332, State College, PA 16801. All contributions should be prepared in accordance with standard English usage and grammar. Contributions should be submitted as drafts on white paper or glossy paper and not exceed 12 inches in size. Articles are refereed and returned with suggestions for improvement. Authors should be prepared to make revisions prior to publication. All contributions must be submitted by the deadline (February 1st) with a brief summary of the contents. Contributions exceeding 4000 words are not considered for publication.

DEADLINE April issue - February 1st
October issue - August 1st

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April 1984 VOL 26, NO 1

William H. Marquardt, Editor, SEAC
129 Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611 U.S.A.

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