



# SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE NEWSLETTER

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PREPARED REMARKS OF SECRETARY  
OF THE INTERIOR DON HODEL BEFORE  
THE 51st ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY  
FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
April 25, 1986  
New Orleans

I appreciate this opportunity to talk about an important and exciting initiative of this Administration -- a nationwide public awareness campaign to encourage citizens to "Take Pride in America" and the natural, historical and recreational resources of our public lands.

Before I talk about the campaign itself, let me explain its origin. At a Congressional hearing a year ago February, a Western Senator asked me about the theft of petrified logs from some federal land and what I planned to do to prevent such abuse. I answered there was not much we could do to protect over 700 million acres of public lands, unless the 240 million Americans who own and use them also care about them.

I was dissatisfied with that answer. Over the summer, I met with various groups, including the Society for American Archaeology, and with State and local land managers who face similar problems. It became clear that where there is citizen involvement and, as a result, a personal pride of ownership, there are fewer problems. It seems that sometimes people feel that because public lands and resources -- federal, State or local -- belong to everyone, they belong to no one; and, therefore, these lands are the responsibility of no one.

We need to change that attitude. I believe that most Americans really care very deeply about our lands and cultural heritage. However, some people -- particularly those living in urban

environments -- just may not understand how use of the land today determines use of the land tomorrow. We need a greater awareness on the part of all citizens that the lands and resources belong to each of us and that each of us has a responsibility to care for and about them.

The "Take Pride in America" campaign is designed to encourage all Americans to recognize that they have an obligation to be good stewards of these lands -- as citizens, as parents, as neighbors, and as caretakers for future generations. We hope to take advantage of the renewed sense of pride in America and extend it to our public lands to get people to care and be involved.

Too many archaeological and historic sites have been carelessly abused, intentionally damaged, vandalized and even bulldozed. As you well know, and what we must try to convey to those who might not understand, these resources are irreplaceable--once they are gone, they are gone forever.

I know that public awareness will not stop the hardened criminals who loot sites for profit. For those people, the fear of criminal penalties is the only deterrent. I support vigorous enforcement of our archaeological protection laws and appropriate sentences for those convicted of violations. But, I also believe that the long-term solution lies in awareness and education, especially of our children.

Greater awareness of the problem can also help law enforcement efforts by encouraging people to report any violations they may see. I understand the frustration of successfully apprehending and convicting "pothunters," only to have the courts impose the lightest of penalties. Hopefully, increased public awareness will also create an atmosphere

where local magistrates will take crimes against our lands and cultural resources more seriously. Instead of having to protect our historic resources from Americans, we should be protecting these resources for Americans -- today and for the future.

The Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Army (Corps of Engineers), Commerce, and Education, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other public and private organizations are working together on the "Take Pride in America" effort. The Advertising Council, Inc. -- a private, non-profit organization of volunteers devoted to producing public service advertising -- has made this campaign one of their major initiatives for 1986.

We are encouraging private sector organizations -- civic groups, youth groups, professional societies -- to get involved and to help communicate the Take Pride message to their members. As I said earlier, public land managers cannot do their jobs without the cooperation and support of the citizens who use the lands.

I want to commend the SAA for its commitment to communicate with the public and enhance citizen appreciation for our Nation's archaeological resources. I hope the national ads developed under the "Take Pride in America" campaign will facilitate and support your efforts. It is important that you, as professional archaeologists, are actively involved in public outreach. Your understanding of the importance and fragile nature of cultural resources makes you the best spokesmen for them. I think that many people need to feel that the study of the past is relevant to their lives in some way before they will feel that they have a responsibility for the protection of cultural resources.

I understand from conversations with your officers that you have an extensive network of local societies and councils through which you can communicate. I hope that you will pass along to them, and that they will also share in their communities, the "Take Pride in America" message.

We hope the Take Pride campaign provides a positive atmosphere for your public awareness and involvement activities, such as:

- "Site Watch" programs using amateur archaeology groups;

- Archaeology Week celebrations;  
- Presentations and field trips for school children; and,

- Hot lines for reporting violations.

To recognize individuals and public and private groups that conduct such outstanding public lands and resource stewardship activities, we are developing a "Take Pride in America" national awards program. The program will recognize singular as well as ongoing efforts. We have invited the States to join us as partners and, as of today, over 30 governors have responded positively. I hope that archaeology-related efforts are among the activities nominated for the State and national awards.

We are encouraging private sector organizations also to initiate their own awards competitions to recognize public land and resource stewardship efforts by their members. I understand that your Executive Committee is considering the establishment of awards for public awareness and involvement efforts which serve cultural resources. I hope you will support this very worthwhile proposal.

I invite each of you, as archaeologists and as citizens, to join in this campaign. It is not easy to change public attitudes and behavior; but, we all can help in some way. Each of us can make a difference. And together, there are no limits to what we can do.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
ANNOUNCES PUBLIC SERVICE  
AWARDS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The Southeast is prominently represented among recipients of the Department of Interior Public Service Awards in Archaeology. Receiving awards from Secretary of Interior Hodel at a special ceremony scheduled for Washington, D.C. in September are: Charles J. Bareis, University of Illinois, Judith A. Bense, University of West Florida, and Douglas McCrary, President, Gulf Power Company.

Gulf Power Company and its President are being recognized for their leadership and vision in developing and sponsoring the Hawkshaw Archaeological Project. When Gulf Power Company officials were informed by local archaeologists and historians that construction of a new executive

office complex in the Hawkshaw neighborhood of Pensacola would destroy important archaeological and historical resources they responded by supporting a broad scale effort to mitigate the adverse impacts on the remains by funding an archaeological rescue program. In this particular situation the Company had no legal requirements to fulfill regarding historic preservation, nonetheless the Company recognized its moral responsibility to the people of Pensacola and the nation and seized the opportunity to make a lasting contribution to the history of the city. Consequently, Gulf Power Company funded a program that included the scholarly studies, production of a popular booklet, a public school curriculum unit containing a slide-tape program, artifact reproductions, and other material, temporary exhibits, video tape programs and publication of scholarly reports. Many employees participated in a Company sponsored "archeology day" which created internal support for the project. As a clear demonstration of the Company's commitment to local history it has adopted many prehistoric design elements into the architecture of the complex and will include permanent exhibits covering some 2000 years of human occupation of the Hawkshaw neighborhood in the lobby and halls of the building.

Judith A. Bense, Department of Sociology-Anthropology, University of West Florida also is being recognized for her leadership in the Hawkshaw Project and especially for her initiative in obtaining sponsorship from Gulf Power. Dr. Bense and her colleagues, aware that an impending construction project by Gulf Power in downtown Pensacola would impact an area where it was likely to destroy important historic or prehistoric resources, convinced the company that the positive publicity generated by a public archaeology project, which could be considered a community contribution of Gulf Power, would be of considerable benefit to the company, and would help offset adverse publicity the project was then encountering. As a result, Gulf Power agreed to undertake an archaeological recovery project in the construction area prior to any destructive activities. In order to maximize the public benefit derived from the project, Dr. Bense structured the project to

include a variety of interpreters, exhibitors, and film makers who would produce projects of direct interest to the public. The project produced a publicly oriented pamphlet, a slide tape presentation, a video tape, a school kit for teachers, a coloring book, replicated artifacts, and a traveling exhibit, as well as interpretive tours available at the site during the excavations.

Charles J. Bareis is being recognized for his outstanding leadership in the area of archaeological preservation in the state of Illinois over the past 25 years. He was a founding member of the Illinois Archaeological Survey and has served in several official positions of the IAS. Under his leadership the IAS has developed standing committees which deal with professional standards of work, curation, publication and qualifications. Through the IAS he has been instrumental in providing the state with professional guidance for the conservation and protection of Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site and for the nomination of the site to the World Heritage List of Properties. He continues to push for wise and responsible use of the archaeological resources in his state. Mr. Bareis has conducted numerous archeological rescue projects during his career. The most outstanding of these has been the recent work on the American Bottom in conjunction with the construction of Interstate Highway 255. The I-255 project has been identified as a model for large, multi institutional, interdisciplinary rescue archaeology projects. The standard of excellence developed by Mr. Bareis and his colleagues for this project has been characterized "in terms of information recovered and analyzed in great detail, and prepared in publishable form the . . . Project has been one of the best archaeological programs conducted under any auspices" by one of the nation's preeminent archaeologists.

A NOTE ON THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE 1972 SEAC MEETINGS  
IN MORGANTOWN

Originally, the proceedings of the 29th meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference were to appear as SEAC Bulletin 16. Due to unavoidable

circumstances, however, the publication of this volume was long delayed. So long, in fact, that SEAC's members voted in 1984 to abandon its publication altogether (see SEAC Newsletter 27:3).

At the time this decision was reached, one manuscript for Bulletin 16 had already been received by the editor. This paper (by Bruce Smith) is printed here, along with the program of the Morgantown meetings--an interesting reminder of how SEAC has changed. May the ghost of Bulletin 16 now rest in peace.

## 29TH SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE Morgantown, West Virginia October 13, 14, 1972

Fort Ancient and Mississippian Complexes  
James B. Griffin, Chairman

FRIDAY MORNING:		
8:30 to 9:10	J. B. Griffin U. of Michigan	The Fort Ancient Aspect: What Happened?
9:15 to 9:35	M. Potter Ohio St. Museum	Some Late Woodland Antecedents of Fort Ancient in Ohio
9:40 to 10:00	R. Baby Ohio St. Museum	Fort Ancient Development and Variations (not presented)
10:05 to 10:25	Orren C. Shane Kent St. U.	Comments on Ohio Fort Ancient Subsistence-Settlement Patterning
10:30 to 10:50	O. H. Pruffer Kent St. U.	Early Fort Ancient in Southern Ohio
10:55 to 11:15	P. J. Munson Indiana U.	Early Fort Ancient in Southeastern Ohio
11:20 to 12:00	J. T. Dorwin Western Carolina U.	The Oliver Phase of Central Indiana and its Connection to Fort Ancient
FRIDAY AFTERNOON:		
1:45 to 2:05	W. G. Haag Louisiana St. U.	Depression Excavations in the Dark and Bloody Ground (not presented)
2:10 to 2:30	Roger C. Allen U. of Kentucky	Fort Ancient-Mississippian in South Central Kentucky (informally)
2:35 to 2:55	Janet Rafferty U. of Washington	Two Fort Ancient Sites in Eastern Kentucky
3:00 to 3:20	Burton L. Purrington Appalachian St. U.	Fort Ancient Migrations into the Eastern Kentucky Mountains
3:30 to 4:15	Lee Hanson National Park Serv.	The Buffalo Site in West Virginia--Some Bull about Fort Ancient
4:20 to 4:40	Louise Robbins Mississippi St. U.	The Fort Ancient Populations
4:45 to 5:05	Bruce D. Smith U. of Michigan	Comparisons of Fort Ancient-Mississippian Faunal Utilization
5:05 to Happy Hour	Various	Comments.
FRIDAY NIGHT:		
8:00 till ?		HAPPY HOURS Betty Broyles' House
SATURDAY MORNING:		
8:30 to 8:45	J. E. Granger U. of Louisville	Mississippian Occupation in the Louisville Area
8:50 to 9:10	J. H. Keller Indiana U.	Mississippian Complexes in Southwestern Indiana
9:15 to 9:35	J. E. Price U. of Michigan	A Mississippian Society in Southeast Missouri
9:40 to 10:10	S. Williams Peabody Museum Harvard U.	The Pulse of the Mississippian Heartland
10:15 to 11:00	C. S. Peebles U. of Windsor	The Moundville Metropolitan Center

11:05 to 11:25	L. H. Larson W. Georgia Col.	The Etowah Mississippian Center
11:30 to 11:50	Howard McCord Virginia St. Lib.	Fort Ancient Connections with Northwestern Virginia
SATURDAY AFTERNOON:		
1:30 to 2:00	W. Johnson U. of Pittsburgh Richard George Carnegie Museum Don Oragoo Carnegie Museum	The Monongahela Complexes
2:05 to 2:20	J. E. Clark U. of Kentucky	Some Ethnohistorical Problems Regarding a Fort Ancient-Shawnee Relationship
2:25 to 2:40	S. Olafson W. Virginia Arch. Soc.	Possible Tribal Identification of Eastern Fort Ancient Culture
2:45 to 3:00	P. Schuyler Miller Penn Arch. Soc.	Possible Tribal Identification of Monongahela Complexes
3:05 to 3:45	Sundry	Conclusions: If any.

### Contributed Papers

FRIDAY MORNING: (9:00-12:00)		
Lou Adair Memphis St. U.		Preliminary Report on the Sims Site Collection
Drexel A. Peterson, Jr. Memphis St. U.		Stratigraphy and Archaic Point Typology
David H. Dye Louisiana St. U.		The Distribution of the Wheeler Series in the Tennessee River Valley
Donald L. Crusee Southeast Arch. Ctr. National Park Serv. Chester De Pratter U. of Georgia		A New Look at the Georgia Coastal Shell Mound Archaic
G. Gerald Berry, Jr. Mississippi St. U.		The Denton Site
FRIDAY AFTERNOON: (1:30-4:00)		
E. Thomas Hemmings Florida St. Museum		Four Archaeological Sites on Amelia Island in Northeast Florida
J. Mark Williams Miss. Arch. Assoc.		Excavations at Earthworks on Mulatto Bayou
Steven G. Baker U. of South Carolina		Catawba and the Siouans: Querles and Comments
Gerald P. Smith Memphis St. U.		Regional Traditions in Mississippian Culture
Duane H. King U. of Georgia		Archaeologists and Indians: Friends or Foes

Editor's note: Additional papers not included on the program were presented by Charles Faulkner, Frank Fryman, Virginia Gerald, Jon Muller, and Van Reid.

### A COMPARISON OF THE EXPLOITATION OF ANIMAL SPECIES BY MIDDLE MISSISSIPPI AND FORT ANCIENT GROUPS<sup>1</sup>

Bruce D. Smith  
University of Michigan

William C. Mills was a trained zoologist, so it is not surprising that there are lists of exploited species for the Feurt Mounds and Village site, where Mills noted that deer represented fully 50% of the sample and that turkey bones predominated among the bird bones; for the Gartner Mound and Village site, where deer

represented 50% of the sample and turkey made up 80% of the bird bone; and for the Baum site, where deer represented 35% of the sample. Perhaps because of Mills' early interest, lists of exploited species are also available for the Madisonville site, where deer represented 75% of the sample, as well as the Fox Farm, Baldwin, Procterville, Fullerton, Anderson, Taylor and Campbell Island sites. These faunal lists are compiled in Griffin's study of the Fort Ancient Aspect (Griffin 1943).

In addition, there are four fairly recent faunal reports for Fort Ancient and associated sites. These being from the Blain village site (Parmalee and Shane 1970), the Graham village site (Cleland and Kearney 1967), the Mt. Carbon site (Guilday and Tanner 1965), and the Buffalo Village site (Guilday 1971).

I have been working with the faunal materials recovered from a number of Middle Mississippi sites, including the Banks, Lilbourn and Chucalissa sites, as well as the sites of the Powers Phase.

Any comparison of Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient exploitation of animal species is not necessarily based upon the assumption that uniform, all inclusive "Middle Mississippi" and "Fort Ancient" patterns of exploitation of faunal resources exist. Anyone who has any familiarity with faunal reports from Mississippian or Fort Ancient sites knows the variation that can occur from site to site. But by approaching the question from a certain point of view, some interesting comparisons can be made, and some differences can be observed.

First we can separate out three species of animals from the lists of each site, these being the White-tailed Deer (Odocoileus virginianus), the Raccoon (Procyon lotor), and the Wild Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo). These three species form an important, ever present basis of the economy of almost every Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient site, a fact that was recognized by Mills as early as the first decade of this century for Fort Ancient sites. These three species consistently occur in the same general percentages, and can be seen to share certain characteristics.

1) They are broad niche species--they are not restricted to specifically defined habitat areas as much as many other

species, and are quite flexible in their feeding requirements.

2) They have a high biological potential--a significant percentage of their population can be harvested or killed off by natural causes every year, and can still recover to original numbers within a year or two.

3) They are relatively large animals when compared with other animals occurring at Middle Mississippi or Fort Ancient sites.

4) They are relatively non-aggressive species.

The first of these, the White-tailed deer, was the most widely utilized species during the prehistory of North America, and with good reason. With the exception of the Elk and Black Bear, the White-tailed deer was the largest animal in the eastern United States, and in terms of biomass per unit of area, it represented a greater potential source of food than either the Black Bear or Elk. In addition to its large size, relative high density, non-aggressive nature, and broad niche status, the White-tailed deer has a high potential rate of reproduction. With a biological potential of around 56%, deer populations can sustain a harvest of 56% of the population every year, year after year, without endangering the population. To kill off enough deer to lower the population below the survival density of the population is virtually impossible, even in present day, controlled situations. This high biological potential is due to the fact that the White-tailed deer has evolved under constant natural predation, has adjusted to it, and depends upon it, in that without it the population quickly increases beyond the carrying capacity of the area, and enters a crash cycle. Thus the deer represented an abundant, large, inexhaustible, widely distributed, non-aggressive food supply for prehistoric human populations.

The raccoon, one of the larger of the small mammals which occur in the eastern United States, combines broad niche status with high biological potential and poor escape mechanisms from human exploitation.

The Wild Turkey is the largest game bird in the Eastern United States, occurs in fairly high densities, especially during the fall mast seasons, and has a

high potential for reproduction. It is therefore not surprising that these three species occur with great regularity in Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient sites. It would be surprising, in fact, if they did not turn up with such regularity.

Next the ever present box turtle can be separated out. Although it consistently occurs at Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient sites, it was of little economic value, and was most likely collected for utilitarian use rather than for food. Similarly, other species of turtles, frogs, and snakes, while usually occurring in small numbers, had little importance as food items.

The exploitation of fish is also quite similar between Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient sites, with the same species (suckers, catfish, bowfin, and drum) represented in about the same proportions. An exception to this pattern are a number of Middle Mississippi sites situated on natural levees of the Mississippi which seem to have exploited fish to a greater extent than similar sites in different locations.

Once these similarities between Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient patterns of exploitation have been selected out, a number of differences between the two areas become more apparent. The Woodchuck (Marmota monax), a seasonally exploited species which occurs rarely in Middle Mississippi sites, is of some importance in Fort Ancient sites, and occurs consistently. This difference can be attributed to the geographical range of the Woodchuck, which even today does not extend very far into the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River.

The ratio of Fox to Gray squirrels in Middle Mississippi sites, which is almost always lopsided in favor of the Fox squirrel, is exactly the opposite in Fort Ancient sites, where the Gray squirrel outnumbers the Fox squirrel consistently. This difference suggests that the forests surrounding the Fort Ancient sites were less open, with a canopy that tended to be closed to a greater extent than that which occurred in the Mississippi valley area.

The third obvious difference between Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient sites is the lack of waterfowl represented at the latter sites. With the exception of

the Chucalissa site, which is located on the eastern bluffs of the Mississippi valley, and thus not close to the necessary oxbow lakes, Middle Mississippi sites invariably yield evidence of intensive seasonal exploitation of waterfowl, with the shallow water species predominating. Since the Ohio valley is an integral part of the Mississippi flyaway, and even today carries large numbers of migrating ducks and geese, one would expect a similar pattern of exploitation to be shown at Fort Ancient sites. The only difference one could predict would be a higher occurrence at Fort Ancient sites of those species such as Canvasback and Redhead which migrate toward the Atlantic flyaway, but do not cross the middlewestern states as far south as the Middle Mississippi area. But the almost complete lack of waterfowl in Fort Ancient sites is difficult to explain, other than as a result of preservation or recovery.

Elk, on the other hand, a species which is rarely recovered from Middle Mississippi sites (occasional isolated fragments) occurs in higher frequencies at Fort Ancient sites. This perhaps is a result of relative occurrence of Elk in the two areas. At any rate, they were not a significant, consistently exploited species in either area.

The final difference I would like to note between the animal species recovered from Middle Mississippi sites and Fort Ancient sites is the surprisingly numerous occurrence of the Black Bear (Ursus americanus) at Fort Ancient sites. As Parmalee has noted numerous times, the occurrence of post-cranial elements of Ursus americanus are very rare in prehistoric sites in the eastern United States. He views the occurrence of post-cranial elements at the Blain (Parmalee and Shane 1970) site as representing a transitional stage in the loss of ceremonial status for the Black Bear. The occurrence of 391 elements, representing a minimum of 14 individuals from the Buffalo Village site, and 1216 elements representing 32 individuals at the Mount Carbon site clearly indicate that the seemingly widespread avoidance of utilization of the Black Bear as a food source was not operating at Fort Ancient sites. Guilday (1971) is unable to offer any explanation for the great number of

bear elements occurring at the Mount Carbon site, when compared with other Fort Ancient sites, especially the Buffalo Village site, which is only 45 miles away. The possible influence of European contact does not seem to be a factor, since the Buffalo Village site, rather than the Mount Carbon site, has been identified as having had contact with European traders.

In summary, Middle Mississippi and Fort Ancient populations appear, on the basis of the available data, to have had generally similar patterns of exploitation of animal species. Many of the observed differences in the relative abundance of different species can be explained in terms of environmental differences between the Ohio and Mississippi valley areas. The lack of representation of waterfowl at Fort Ancient sites, along with the sometimes abundant occurrence of the Black Bear, remains unexplained.

1. Requisitioned by James B. Griffin in mid-September, 1972, this paper was presented in Morgantown on October 13, 1972. Since then a number of articles and monographs pertaining to Fort Ancient and Mississippian economies have been published. This paper has not been updated to incorporate these recent studies. It appears in its original form, and reflects the author's affiliation and opinions in 1972.

#### References Cited

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#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRACES OF TRACTOR TRACKS

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The Addington site was a Woodland period habitation site in Virginia Beach, Virginia excavated by the James Madison University Archaeological Research Center in 1984 (Geier et al. 1985). Removal of the plowzone at the site exposed several preserved portions of middens, pit features, and what appeared to be long parallel lines of staggered postmolds. These roughly circular postmolds were spaced approximately 25 cm apart, were ca. 7 cm in diameter, and contained a sandy brown fill identical in texture and color to the plowzone (Figure 1). In midden areas they appeared lighter than the background soil, while in other areas they appeared darker. When excavated the postmolds measured only 4 to 6 cm deep

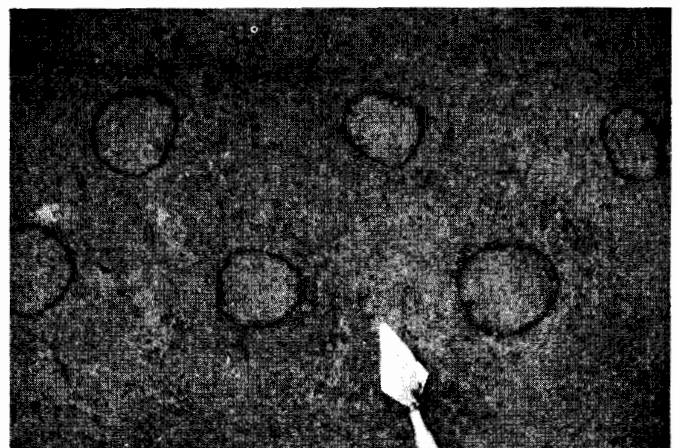


Figure 1.

beneath the plowzone, and in profile, each tapered from a circular outline to a chisel- or wedge-shaped base. The base was consistently oriented perpendicular to the postmold line (Figure 2).

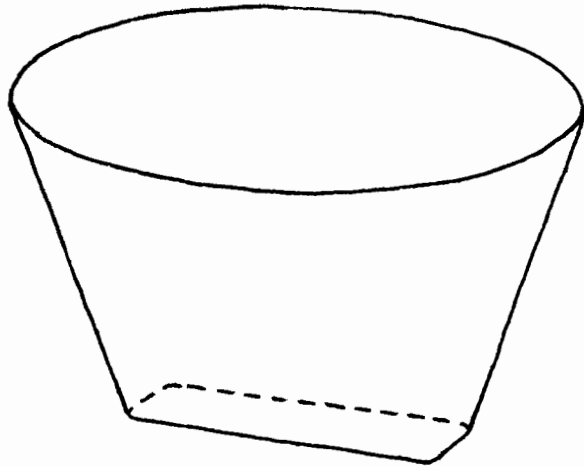


Figure 2.

The machine-like regularity of these "postmolds," their peculiar cross section, and the presence of several long parallel lines of them across the excavation floor made their origin suspicious. After observing that one line of them intruded a large historic fence postmold and hole, various possibilities of historic disturbance were considered.

The most accommodative scenario concerning their origin was offered by Stanley South of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology who, upon hearing my description of the postmolds, averred: "I know what those are." He explained that in the 1920s and 1930s steel tractor wheels had long wedge-shaped spikes set in a staggered pattern for traction. These spikes were designed to penetrate the soft plowzone soil until they grabbed the firmer underlying soil, leaving dents into which plowzone soil fell to create the "postmolds."

This is admittedly a "post hoc accommodative argument" (Binford 1981:83) which at best provides one's plausible hypothesis. But having since reviewed the evidence and observed some old steel tractor wheels, this author is convinced that there is no need to seek an alternative explanation. Gray (1975) illustrates several tractors made between 1855 and 1950, many of which have

staggered wedge lugs on their wheels (Figure 3). Such lugs would have been beneficial for traction in the sand soil of the Addington site, and were probably responsible for the alleged "postmolds"

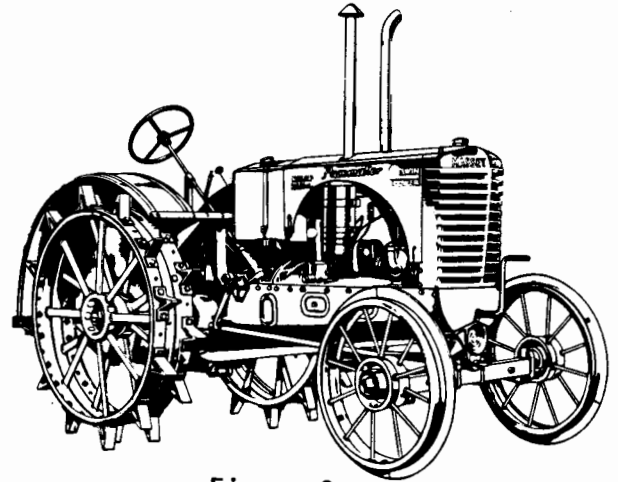


Figure 3.

which the archaeology field crew so diligently mapped and excavated.

This article is intended as a warning to archaeologists working on sites where lug-wheeled tractors may have been used. Confusing tractor tracks with prehistoric postmolds can be costly!

Note: Figure 3 used with permission of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

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PLEASE VOTE!!!

1986 ELECTION OF SEAC OFFICERS

For the position of PRESIDENT-ELECT (will serve 2 year term as President-elect - November 1986-November 1988 and as President - November 1988-November 1990).

Vote for one:

\_\_\_\_\_ BARBARA PURDY (Associate Professor, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL; Ph.D., University of Florida, 1971)

\_\_\_\_\_ STEPHEN WILLIAMS (Professor, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; Ph.D., Yale University, 1954)

For the position of Executive OFFICER II (will serve 2 year term - November 1986-November 1988).

Vote for one:

\_\_\_\_\_ ALBERT C. GOODYEAR (Archaeologist, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia, SC; Ph.D., Arizona State, 1976)

\_\_\_\_\_ BENNIE C. KEEL (National Park Service, Department of the Interior Consulting Archaeologist, Washington, D.C.; Ph.D., Washington State, 1972)

\_\_\_\_\_ ROBERT W. NEUMAN (Assistant Director, Museum of Geoscience, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA; M.A., Louisiana State, 1956)

For the position of EDITOR-ELECT (will serve as Editor-elect, November 1986 -November 1987 and as Editor, November 1987-November 1990).

\_\_\_\_\_ VERNON J. KNIGHT (Senior Research Archaeologist, University of Alabama; Ph.D. University of Florida, 1981)

For your vote to count, this ballot must be returned to President Jefferson Chapman before October 27, 1986. For your convenience, this ballot is self-addressed on the back. Just fold, seal, and affix the proper postage.

IN MEMORIAM

ROY S. DICKENS, JR.

Dr. Roy S. Dickens, Jr., professor and director of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, died May 25. He was 48.

Dickens was most recently involved in excavations at Occaneechi Town on the Eno River near Hillsborough, North Carolina. The National Geographic Society helped support this project. Dickens participated in numerous other excavation projects in the southeast funded by government grants and contracts. Among the sites or projects with which he was associated were Warren Wilson, Plum Grove, Horseshoe Bend, and the MARTA excavations.

Besides numerous articles in professional journals and various book chapters, Dickens wrote the book Cherokee Prehistory: The Pisgah Phase in the Appalachian Summit Region in 1976 and co-wrote Frontiers in the Soil: The



ROY DICKENS, JR.

Archaeology of Georgia, a illustrated textbook for middle-school students in Georgia, in 1979. He edited or co-edited the publications Cultural Resources: Planning and Management, 1979; Archaeology of Urban America: The Search for Pattern and Process, 1982; Of Sky and Earth: Art of the Early Southeastern Indians, an exhibition catalog, 1982; and Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology, 1985.

He was a fellow in the American Anthropological Association and a member of Sigma Xi honorary society. From 1980-81, he was a research fellow in the University of South Carolina anthropology department. He was past vice president of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and had recently been elected Executive Officer I in SEAC. He has been executive secretary of the Archaeological Society of North Carolina since 1982 and he also held memberships in the N.C. Archaeological Council, Society for American Archaeology, American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Georgia Academy of Science.

Dickens was an associate professor of anthropology at Georgia State University and director of its laboratory of archaeology before joining the UNC faculty in 1982. Previously, he taught at California State College in San Bernardino and Warren Wilson College in Swannanoa. A 1963 graduate of Georgia State University, he received his master's degree from the University of Alabama in 1966 and his doctoral degree from UNC in 1970.

He is survived by his wife, Carol McClendon Dickens; a son, David Dickens of Atlanta; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy S. Dickens, Sr. of Decatur, Ga.; and one sister, Donna Cutbrith of Smyrna, Ga.

(From information provided by the University of North Carolina News Bureau -- the editor)

VICTOR CARBONE

Dr. Victor Carbone passed away in Washington, D.C. in June. He was 43. Dr. Carbone was Chief of Archaeological Assistance Division, National Park Service and was a key member of the Park Service team instrumental in developing policy and guidelines for the management of archaeological resources.

Dr. Carbone began his career with the Federal government as a chemical engineer working with rocket fuels. In 1970 he returned to school to study Anthropology, obtaining his Ph.D. in 1975 from Catholic University. He was Chief of Archaeological Services Division, National Park Service, Atlanta, from 1980 to 1983. Among his accomplishments was coordinating and implementing the Park Service's role in the Richard B. Russell Reservoir Project. He was also responsible for creating the Atlanta Division, Inter/Action Newsletter as part of a public information program designed to coordinate archaeological and cultural resource activities among Federal and State agencies, academic archaeologists and private contracts.

Dr. Carbone was buried in Ponce, Puerto Rico where he is survived by his mother Mrs. Alicia Santiago.

(From information provided by the National Park Service -- the editor)

## CURRENT RESEARCH

### UIUC CURRENT RESEARCH IN KENTUCKY

Investigation of site distributions in the western Kentucky border counties is continuing under the direction of R. Barry Lewis with support from the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Department of Anthropology. Tom Sussenbach is the project supervisor and is incorporating the research results into his Ph.D. dissertation on the Late Woodland-Mississippi period transition in this region. This project, begun in 1984 and scheduled for completion in 1986, involves reconnaissance survey and limited test excavations in Carlisle, Hickman, and Fulton counties along the Mississippi River. Temporal and spatial variability in settlement patterns are being explored through the sampling of different physiographic zones. Substantially larger settlements and an emphasis on Mississippi Valley bluffline locations occur during the Late Woodland. Small Late Woodland and Mississippi period sites are relatively rare in the surveyed area.

Investigations at the Marshall Site (15CE27) in 1985 consisted of topographic

mapping and the excavation of three test units. The site is approximately 8 ha in area and contains Late Woodland and early Mississippi period components. Excavations revealed a deep midden consisting of superimposed house basins and other features. Both single post and wall trench constructions were encountered. A sample of maize cobs, cane, and wood, obtained from a smudge pit in the floor of a house basin, yielded a date of  $910 \pm 80$  B.P. (ISGS-1435). Additional samples from earlier contexts are currently being dated. The ceramic assemblage contains both grog tempered and shell tempered types with relatively high frequencies of red-slipping and cordmarking. Late Mississippi period decorated types are rare. The site occupation is estimated at A.D. 700-1100.

Charles B. Stout continues his examination of spatial relationships between activity areas at the Adams site (15FU4), a large (7 ha) Mississippian mound center with two villages. The research has been funded by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Department of Anthropology and is under the direction of R. Barry Lewis. The primary objective is to determine site segmentation and growth processes at a late prehistoric regional center. This research forms the basis for Stout's Ph.D. dissertation.

Working with Department of Anthropology support, Lynne M. Wolforth is analyzing ceramics from six prehistoric house basins at the Jonathan Creek site (15ML4) in Marshall County. Those archaeological features were excavated in the early 1940s by William S. Webb, but were never fully reported. The site materials are curated by the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Wolforth is testing R. Berle Clay's inference that the house basins at Jonathan Creek may represent a late Mississippi period resettlement of the location. The research results will provide an important clarification of the depositional history of this site, and may help to resolve several questions about the regional sequence.

Paul Kreisa is completing the identification and analysis of the faunal remains collected during the 1983 test excavations at the Adams site in Hickman County. This research will be

incorporated into Kreisa's Ph.D. dissertation research on changes in faunal exploitation strategies during the late prehistory of this region and the distribution of these resources within Mississippian society.

R. Barry Lewis taught the UIUC summer archaeological field school in western Kentucky during 1985. Paul Kreisa and Lynne Wolforth were the teaching assistants. The field school students assisted Sussenbach at the Marshall site and also conducted test excavations at Turk, a nearby Mississippi period town site located on the Mississippi Valley bluffs.

Three UIUC Western Kentucky Project reports are now available. Mississippian Towns of the Western Kentucky Border: The Adams, Wickliffe, and Sassafras Ridge Sites, edited by R. Barry Lewis, may be purchased for \$10 from the Kentucky Heritage Council. Also available are: "The Adams Site: A Spatial Analysis - Preliminary Report," by Charles B. Stout (Western Kentucky Project Report 2), and "The Turk Site: A Mississippian Town of the Western Kentucky Border," edited by Richard Edging (Western Kentucky Project Report 3). Copies of the Reports may be purchased at cost from the Western Kentucky Project, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

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

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND  
PALEOENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

The Institute of Archaeology and Paleoenvironmental Studies has been created by the University of Florida to bring together archaeologists, biologists, geologists, historians, photogrameters, and other scholars interested in working together in the study of past environments and cultures. The first major project of the new Institute is the Southwest Florida Project, directed by William H. Marquardt.

Supported by the National Science Foundation, the University of Florida, and the private contributions of numerous

southwest Florida citizens, the research team has conducted archaeological testing at Josslyn Island (8LL32), Buck Key (8LL55), Useppa Island (8LL51), and Cash Mound (8CH38), Lee and Charlotte counties. Additional testing is planned for later in 1986. A time range of approximately 3500 B.C. to A.D. 1000 has been documented from radiocarbon determinations and pottery analysis. Paleoenvironmental data are being gathered by means of detailed archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological analysis of floated 10 cm column samples. A comparative paleoethnobotanical collection for southwest Florida is being assembled for the first time. Maps of some of the major archaeological sites are being produced by computer-enhanced photogrammetry. Ceramic technological analyses and clay source studies are underway. A coring program will provide geoarchaeological data on site formation/deformation processes and local geostructure. Mollusk and fish specimens are being collected systematically on a monthly basis in order to provide the capacity to make inferences on seasonality and environmental characteristics from archaeologically-derived specimens.

After a year of baseline data gathering and analysis of the findings, the data will be applied toward the understanding of noncultural and cultural changes in southwest Florida. This is an important areas because it is poorly known archaeologically, yet it contains dozens of well-preserved shell midden sites. At the time of European contact in the sixteenth century, the area was the domain of the Calusa, whose sedentary, complex, tributary -- but ostensibly non-horticultural -- chiefdom dominated the southern peninsula of Florida.

William H. Marquardt  
The Florida State Museum  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611

POSITIONS OPEN AT THE  
FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM

The Anthropology Department of the Florida State Museum seeks an Assistant Curator to develop a strong field research program centered on the archaeology of the prehistoric Caribbean. A Ph.D. is

required with a preferred specialty in prehistoric North American archaeology. Duties include curation of collections and participation in exhibit and public programs. Applicants should send vita, publications, and names of 3-5 referees to W.R. Maples, Caribbean Archaeology Search, Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; December 15, 1986 deadline.

The Anthropology Department of the Florida State Museum, pending administrative approval, seeks an Assistant Curator to develop a strong field research program centered on the archaeology of prehistoric Florida. A Ph.D. with a speciality in prehistoric North American archaeology is required. Duties include curation of collections and participation in exhibit and public programs. Applicants should send vita, publications, and names of 3-5 referees to J.T. Milanich, Florida Archaeology Search, Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; December 15, 1986 deadline.

#### 1986 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The 1986 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 5-8, 1986 in Nashville, Tennessee at the Radisson Plaza Hotel. The conference is being sponsored by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Department of Conservation. Carl Kuttruff, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, 5103 Edmondson Pike, Nashville, TN 37211 (Phone 615-741-1588), is in charge of local arrangements. The SEAC film festival will be continued this year and will include older archaeological documentary footage as well as recent archaeological films and video presentations.

Robert C. Mainfort, Pinson Mounds Archaeological Area, Route 1, Box 316, Pinson, TN 38366 (Phone 901-988-5533) is the program chair.

#### GRAND OLE OPRY INFORMATION

Individuals attending the Southeastern Conference and wishing to go to the Grand Ole Opry are encouraged to order their tickets as soon as possible to insure obtaining a ticket. Grand Ole Opry

shows during the meeting dates will be on Friday, November 7 at 7:30 PM and Saturday, November 8 at 6:30 and 9:30 PM. Tickets are \$10.00 plus 7.75% tax for the main floor and first balcony, and \$9.00 plus 7.75% tax for the upper balcony. Information on the Grand Ole Opry can be obtained by phoning the Opry Ticket Office (615-889-6600) or by writing the Grand Ole Opry Ticket Office, 2808 Opryland Drive, Nashville, TN 37214. All requests for tickets must be in writing and accompanied by a check or money order. Phone reservations are not accepted.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WET SITE ARCHAEOLOGY

The National Endowment for the Humanities has allocated funds to convene an international conference on wet site archaeology. The conference will be held December 12-14, 1986 at the J. Wayne Reitz Union, University of Florida Campus, Gainesville. The purpose of the conference is to examine issues pertaining to archaeological sites located in wetland areas. Topics include: Survey and testing, excavation and sampling, processing and recording, preservation, responsibilities, and cultural and environmental significance. Commitments have been received from individuals to present papers about work conducted in Denmark, England, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, Newfoundland, Chile, Canada, Washington, Florida, and Tahiti. At least one field trip is planned to visit an archaeological wet site in Florida. For further details, please contact Barbara A. Purdy, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

#### ETHNOBIOLOGY CONFERENCE

The 10th Annual Conference of the Society of Ethnobiology will be held March 5-8, 1987 at the Florida State Museum, University of Florida. Papers are invited on the following and related topics: cultural ecology, plant and animal domestication, ethnozoology, zooarchaeology, ethnobotany, archeobotany, palynology, ethnopharmacology, human diet and nutrition, folk taxonomy. For further information please write to Elizabeth S. Wing, Florida State Museum, Gainesville, FL 32611 (Phone 904-392-1721)

OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT  
50TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

This conference has been organized to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Ocmulgee National Monument and will be held on December 13, 1986, beginning at 9:00 AM in the Medical Center Auditorium, Mercer University, Macon, GA. Papers by David Anderson, James B. Griffin, David Hally, Charles Hudson, Richard Jefferies, Vernon Knight, Lewis Larson, Jerald Ledbetter, Lisa O'Steen, Mary Powell, Thomas Riley, Teri Rudolph, Gerald Schroedl, Gregory Waselkov, Mark Williams, and Stephen Williams will focus on the contributions that CPA/WPA investigations at the Monument made to the development of Southeastern archaeology and on the resolution of issues raised by those investigations. Conference papers will be followed by a reception and banquet at the Macon Hilton and addresses by Gordon R. Willey and Jesse D. Jennings, participants in the investigations at the Monument. For further information and banquet reservations, contact David J. Hally, Conference Organizer, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

FINAL NOTICE FOR THE  
SECOND INDIANAPOLIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE, 1935-1986

The Department of Anthropology at Indiana University-Indianapolis is planning an anniversary conference which will be held in Indianapolis on November 15, 1986. "The Second Indianapolis Archaeological Conference, 1935-1986" will assess the impact on regional archaeology of the Indianapolis Archaeological Conference held on December 6-8, 1935, where a noteworthy group of archaeologists and ethnohistorians met at the Hotel Marott in Indianapolis, under the auspices of the National Research Council's Division of Anthropology and Psychology, Committee on State Archaeological Surveys.

The conference was called for the specific purpose of discussing the technical problems relating to the comparative study of the archaeological cultures in the upper

Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes region. ...The Indianapolis Conference holds a significant place in the history of the development of Middle Western archaeology. It stimulated an increased coordination of research, through having made possible extended informal discussions among the leaders in the work; it recorded... the status of the problems of the region in the winter of 1935; and it made possible the formulation of the first comprehensive table of archaeological cultural relationships [using the McKern Taxonomic System] within the area (Guthe 1937:v-vii).

The anniversary of this conference is an event worthy of recognition among archaeologists and historians of the profession. A distinguished panel of discussants will comment on papers presented by some of the original participants and audience of 51 years ago, notably James B. Griffin (who will provide the keynote speech) and Carl Chapman. Other potential participants include James A. Brown, Elden Johnson, James Kellar, and Martha Latta.

For further information contact Dr. Neal L. Trubowitz, Indianapolis Archaeological Conference, Department of Anthropology, 425 Agnes Street, Indianapolis, IN 46202. (317) 274-4926 or 274-8207.

ALABAMA DESOTO COMMISSION

The Alabama DeSoto Commission would like to hear from researchers interested in the anthropology and history of Spanish-Indian contact during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the southeastern United States. Please include a brief statement of specific research interests. The Commission anticipates funding a number of research projects during 1986-1991. Contact Vernon James Knight, Secretary, Alabama DeSoto Commission, Alabama State Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 5897, University, AL 35486.

## PUBLICATIONS

### FLORIDA STATE ARCHIVES ANNOUNCES NEW PUBLICATION SERIES

The Bureau of Archaeological Research of the Florida Department of State has begun publication of a new series entitled Florida Archaeology. The series is intended to provide information about the activities of the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management relating to archaeology, anthropology, and history. The series will be published on an irregular basis and price will vary by issue.

Number 1, published in July 1986, includes two contributions: "Bibliography of Florida Archaeology through 1980" (By Gregory Toole, Nelson Rowen Comer-Tesar, and Mary Lepoer) and "Index to Bibliography of Florida Archaeology Through 1980" (by James J. Miller, Yvonne Gsteiger, and David Bradley). The issue contains 235 pages and may be ordered for \$8.00 from:

Bureau of Archaeological Research  
Florida Department of State  
The Capitol  
Tallahassee, FL 32301-8020

### GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN PAPERS

A new publication series, the Georgia Archaeological Research Design Papers, is dedicated to the publication of Operating Plans within Georgia's Comprehensive Plan for the preservation and protection of its archaeological resources. Each Paper synthesizes and evaluates information about a specific archaeological period within a particular environmental area of the state, then offers recommendations about future research and management needs. The common theme is description and explanation of cultural adaptation through time within Georgia's diverse natural environment. In an effort to formalize debate and provide a format for criticism and contrary interpretation, each Paper contains a Comment and Reply section. Each Paper may be ordered for \$5.00 (postage paid) from the Publications Secretary, Department of Anthropology,

Baldwin Hall, University of Georgia,  
Athens, GA 30602.

GARD Paper No. 1 - Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Zone, MORGAN R. CROOK, JR. (1986).

GARD PAPER No. 2 - Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Piedmont, DAVID J. HALLY and JAMES L. RUDOLPH (1986).

### ARKANSAS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PUBLICATIONS

Cedar Grove: An Interdisciplinary Investigation of a Late Caddo Farmstead in the Red River Valley. NEAL L. TRUBOWITZ, editor. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 23. 1984. 281 pp. \$13.50 (paper).

"The report is one of the best, truly interdisciplinary studies of the Caddoan site. It reflects a thoughtful, problem-oriented research design, careful recovery of field data, and well-integrated analyses by skilled specialists...a study that surely will join the ranks of such Caddoan classics as Alex D. Krieger's contribution to the Davis site report and Clarence H. Webb's Belcher site monograph." [Dee Ann Story, U. Texas, Austin]

The Alexander Site, Conway County, Arkansas. E. THOMAS HEMMINGS and JOHN H. HOUSE, editors. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 24. 1985. 138 pp. \$10.00 (paper).

"Any publication presenting results of recent archaeological fieldwork in the little known Central Arkansas River Valley would be welcome. The Alexander site report, however, surpasses minimum quality standards to such a degree that it should have an impact on research in the broader southeastern U.S. as well as on general methodology in cultural resource management. A major strength is the exceptional coordination of physical context, material culture, faunal and floral assemblages, and human skeletal material." [Gayle Fritz, UNC, Chapel Hill]

CHICORA FOUNDATION PUBLICATIONS

Current Research in the Historical Archaeology of the Carolinas. JACK H. WILSON, JR., editor. Chicora Foundation Research Series 4. 1985. 108 pp., 16 tables, 28 figures. \$10.00 (Available from Chicora Foundation, P.O. Box 8664, Columbia, SC 29202).

This is a collection of papers presented in a current research symposium at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference held in Pensacola, Florida in November 1984. The archaeological research covered by this collection represents work that in some cases is still on-going and in others has not yet been fully reported elsewhere. Topics covered by these papers are diverse and include reports on excavations of eighteenth and nineteenth century plantation and town sites, examination of a mid-nineteenth century jail, and consideration of the historical background of turn-of-the century rural life. The emphasis of the work is the historical archaeology of the North and South Carolina coastal plain.

Archaeological Investigations at the Reed Gold Mine Engine Mill House (31CA18\*\*1). MICHAEL TRINKLEY. Chicora Foundation

Research Series 6. 1986. 99 pp., 7 tables, 22 figures. \$10.00 (Available from Chicora Foundation, P.O. Box 8664, Columbia, SEC 29202).

Archaeological investigations at the Reed Gold Mine Upper Hill engine mill house (31CA18\*\*1) were conducted in November and December 1985. The site was used intermittently from the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries to process gold ore taken from the underground workings of the Reed Mine in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. The study was designed to provide a thorough understanding of the architectural components at the site, including the number, size, and locations of the various engine mill houses. In addition, it was to provide more detail than is available in the historical record concerning the processing of gold ore in the nineteenth century structures. Finally, the work was also designed to investigate the range of non-processing activities which might be represented in the archaeological record. Work revealed three structures, built in 1854, 1886, and 1895, on Upper Hill, with only the first two actually used to mill gold ore. Recovered artifacts provide information not only on the structures, but also on the activities which took place in them and on the lifestyle of nineteenth century North Carolina miners.



## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

### Information for Subscribers

The *SEAC Newsletter* is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$15 for individuals, \$17.50 for families, and \$25 for institutions; life membership dues are \$200 for individuals, and \$225 for families. In addition to the newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscriptions, dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer; back issue orders should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales (see addresses below).

### Information for Contributors

The *SEAC Newsletter* publishes short papers, opinions, current research, and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All material should be submitted to the Associate Editor for Newsletter (address below). Deadlines are February 1 for the April issue and August 1 for the October issue. Manuscripts should be double spaced with ample margins throughout. Style should conform to the detailed guidelines published in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 48, No. 2 (April 1983). Papers should be accompanied by a brief abstract if appropriate.

#### Officers

**President:** Jefferson Chapman, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-3200. Tel. (615) 974-4408. 1984-1986.

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### Important

This issue contains your ballot for the election of SEAC officers.

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