THUNDERBIRD SITE THREATENED

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) needs your help to save one of America's most important sites. The Thunderbird site, located near Front Royal, has yielded a tremendous amount of information about the Paleo-Indians of Virginia. Part of the site has been excavated by William Gardner of Catholic University in Washington, DC. Most of the site is privately owned and is now threatened by residential development. Key portions will be protected from destruction, thanks to the combined efforts of the ASV, Thunderbird Research Corporation (TRC), the Commonwealth of Virginia, and corporate and individual involvement. The ASV has undertaken a fund raising project to help TRC purchase five residential lots which make up the 26-acre core of the site. With the assistance of a Commonwealth grant, an interest-free loan from a major land development corporation, and contributions from concerned individuals all over the country and Canada, two of the lots have now been deeded to TRC. The ASV needs contributions of any amount to help us finance the purchase of three more lots. The five lots will protect a major portion of the site for the future. Please mail all contributions to: Save Thunderbird, c/o ASV Treasurer, P.O. Box 41, Courtland, VA 23827.

ASVNET/ESAFNET NETWORK

Now in its third year of operation, ASVNET/ESAFNET is an archaeological communication and information network, which can be accessed via your home or office computer. The network contains over a million words on over 50 topics in worldwide archaeology. A section of the network is in Spanish. The basic purpose is to supply current archaeological information to the general public, educational groups, and amateur and professional archaeological communities.

The network is sponsored by the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV) and the Eastern States Archeological Federation (ESAF). All you need to call in is a personal computer, telephone, modem, and communications software. The network's telephone number is (703) 354-2827. It is operated 6:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. weekdays and 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. on weekends and holidays. Around the clock operation is expected in 1990. The network is free other than your costs for the long distance call. Set your communications software so that data word length is 8 bits, the number of stop-bits is 1, parity is none, and operation is full duplex. The baud rate can be either 300 or 1200 baud. Faster rates are available on request. The ASVNET/ESAFNET administrator is William Jack Hranicky, P.O. Box 4190, Arlington, VA 22204.
LSU PRESENTS
"QUIMBY AND HAAG LIVE!"
The Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, announces the availability of a two-hour VHs tape entitled "Bringing the Past Alive: Conversations with George Quimby and William Haag". The tape focuses on the archaeological experiences of Quimby and Haag during the 1930s and 1940s. The taping sessions were part of a conference funded in April 1989 by the Louisiana Endowment for the Humanities under the direction of Ann F. Ramenofsky. Enquiries regarding purchase of copies of the tape, (at $20.00), should be directed to Geoscience Publications, Department of Geography and Anthropology, LSU, P.O. Box 16010, Baton Rouge, LA 70893-6010.

UNDERWATER AND WET SITE ARCHAEOLOGY

The Broward County Archaeological Society, the Museum of Archaeology, and the South Florida Conservation Center will co-sponsor a conference on underwater and wet site archaeology on October 7, 1989, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Topics and speakers include Ancient Naval Wars: The Battle of Actium (William Murray), The Cessarea Ancient Harbor Excavation Project (Lindley Van), Overview of Marine Archaeology in Florida (Roger Smith), Excavation of Civil War Wreck, the Maple Leaf (Keith Holland), Analysis of Organic Material from the Windover Florida Site (Lee Newsom), Conservation of Water-logged 17th Century English Shoes (John Maseman). Overview of Submerged Land Sites in Florida (Barbara Purdy), Conservation of Marine Shipwreck Artifacts (Betty Seifert), and The United Kingdom's Archaeological Diving Unit (Martin Dean). Details are available from the Museum of Archaeology, 201 Southwest First Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33310.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOUND STATE MONUMENT

The Alabama Archaeological Society and the Alabama Humanities Foundation will sponsor a two-day celebration of the Golden Anniversary of Mound State Monument, at the Moundville Site, 13 miles southeast of Tuscaloosa. The events on Saturday, October 28, will begin with the grand opening of a multimedia exhibition, "The Mounds Awaken: The Contributions of the Civilian Conservation Corps to Mound State Monument" at the State Museum of Natural History (Smith Hall, University of Alabama), followed by lectures on "Refections on Moundville as a Public Attraction and as a Scholarly Resource" (Douglas Jones, Director, SMNH), and "120 Years of Moundville Archaeology" (Vincas Steponaitis, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill). In the afternoon, the public is invited to the "Open House at Moundville", featuring tours of the museum, park, and archaeological research complex, and other activities of the Fall Festival, followed by the keynote lecture, "The People and Culture of Prehistoric Moundville", presented by Christopher Peebles (Indiana University) atop Mound A in the park. The AAS Barbecue will conclude the day. On Sunday morning, invited scholars involved in previous and ongoing archaeological investigations at
Moundville will convene at the new Paul W. Bryant Conference Center on the University campus to discuss future directions for research at this major Mississippian site.

THE HUMAN LANDSCAPE IN KENTUCKY'S PAST

The 7th Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeological Conference will be held February 24-26 at the University of Louisville. The 1990 Conference theme is "The Human Landscape in Kentucky's Past: Site Structure and Settlement Patterns". Presentations may include either archaeological or historic research focusing upon population adaptations and distributions throughout the Commonwealth. Papers dealing with non-settlement aspects of Kentucky archaeology are also invited. Papers will be limited to 20 minutes. Send titles and short abstracts to: Jim Railey, KHC, 12th Floor, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, KY 40601, (502-564-7005), no later than January 10, 1990.

OBITUARIES

IN MEMORIAM:
GARY NEAL SHAPIRO

Gary loved archaeology and he loved SEAC. I'm sure that if you were one of those privileged people who knew him closely, you know this truth as well as you know your own name. Gary, like most of us here, would not think of missing this beloved annual gathering of our eccentric, but dear, colleagues. I believe that if he could speak to us today Gary would tell us three things. First, he would tell us to take a look around the room at our many old and new friends and value and love them now. We must face a truth here. As archaeologists, we are, in some gentle sense, and in the words of my father, reprobates and ne'er-do-wells. As you sit, tomorrow, listening to the most boring and silly paper you have ever heard, remember to at least respect that person for his or her commitment to our esoteric field. I believe Gary would next tell us to remember to talk archaeology with as many of our colleagues as we can during the daytime. Finally, he would certainly have told us to have a great time at the parties during the night. I would merely add that while you are at those parties, don't forget to raise a toast to one of the best damned archaeologists ever to come into our midst.

(Read by Mark Williams at the 1988 SEAC Business Meeting)

LOUISE M. ROBBINS
1928-1987

Louise Robbins was born and grew up in rural Indiana; her professional career was spent in the Midwest, Mid South, and Southeast. She taught and did research at the University of Kentucky, Mississippi State University, and the University of North Carolina - Greensboro. She earned her Ph.D. in physical anthropology at Indiana University with Georg Neumann in 1968 and published the revision of her dissertation - a detailed osteological analysis of Fort Ancient skeletal remains - in 1972.

She was also interested in archaeology, however, thoroughly enjoyed archaeological fieldwork and undertook a number of collaborative projects with archaeologists. Prior to the focus on forensic work that absorbed the last decade of her career, Louise
was a central participant in archaeological research directed by Jay Heilmann, (Dayton Museum of Natural History) at the Ft. Ancient village called the Incinerator site (now known as Sunwatch Village, a public exhibit of the DMNH), in much of the archaeological research I directed in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, (especially Salts Cave and Mammoth cave), and in several Tennessee caves. Her publications reflect many of her varied interests within physical anthropology and archaeology (Brookes 1988), but I cannot commend the joie d’ivre and enthusiasm with which she carried out even the most tedious archaeological fieldwork (in often strenuous and uncomfortable conditions (too cold, too wet, too far, too steep, too hot, too many ticks and chiggers, too much poison ivy, etc.).

Louise conducted a careful post-mortem on the 3000-year-old Salts Cave mummy (Robbins 1971), and, several years later, succeeded in obtaining sufficient internal tissue from the Mammoth Cave mummy to enable a 14C determination as well as a dietary analysis (Watson and Yarnell 1989). She was a valuable member of many subterranean field parties in the Mammoth Cave System, as well as in Jaguar Cave, Tennessee, where she helped document a long series of 4500-year-old human footprints (Robbins et al. 1981), and made footprint casts of each person represented there. She also made footprint casts of non-human animals in that cave, most noteworthy being the impressive pawprints left some 10,000 years ago by individuals of a now extinct species of jaguar. It was this footprint research that led to Louise’s forensic work, and later to collaboration with Mary Leakey (1987) in the documentation of the early hominid footprints at Laetoli.

Louise was working with Bill Marquardt and me at the Carlson Annis site (5SB5) in the early 1970s when we began a systematic and intensive flotation campaign. Because of her interest in that recovery process in general (Robbins 1977:15-16) and her expertise with field-expedient techniques, tools, and equipment, she contributed a great deal to the eventual success of the water-separation system (the ‘SMAP machine’) we assembled, utilized for many years, and still use in a somewhat modified form (Pearsall 1983, Watson 1976).

Louise Robbins was one of the most enthusiastic collaborators, and one of the kindest and most generous of friends. She made numerous contributions to physical anthropology and archaeology that go far beyond her publication list. She will be long remembered by those who knew her personally for her cheerful presence and for her indefatigable interest in all facets of the human past.

References Cited:


Patty Jo Watson Department of Anthropology Washington University

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

Glen H. Doran (Florida State University) and Jeffrey M. Mitchem (Research Associate, FSCU) supervised test excavations at two sites (Ble833B and Ble1512) in Tallahassee, Florida during May and June 1989. The work represents partial mitigation of impacts from proposed road and drainage retention pond construction slated for the area. In addition to containing two aboriginal sites, the entire property was once part of a 19th century cotton plantation known as Goodwood. The manor house and most associated structures are still standing (and occupied) but will not be impacted by the proposed construction.

Tests in both aboriginal sites revealed mixed Fort Walton and Leon-Jefferson occupations (primarily Velda and San Luis phases, with possible late Lake Jackson components). Previous work at Ble1512 had suggested that historic Apalachee houses might be present, but test pits and bulldozer transects revealed no intact features. Portions of the site had eroded in the past,
burying some sections of the midden. Archaeologists will monitor initial clearing of the site to determine whether this buried midden contains structures or other features. Mitigation of the impacts is important because a substantial portion of the site (probably 1/4 of this undisturbed site area) will be completely destroyed by construction of the proposed drainage retention pond. If intact Apalachee house floors are present, it will be only the second non-mission habitation site of this 17th century aboriginal province to be studied. Information from such a site would be extremely valuable for comparison with contemporaneous mission settlements within the province.

Jeffrey M. Mitchem
Department of Anthropology
Florida State University

UNC-CHAPEL HILL SIOUAN PROJECT

The Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) are continuing research on the Siouan Project which began in 1983. The Siouan Project is designed to study culture change among the small tribal societies of the North Carolina Piedmont brought about by contact and interaction with Euro-American traders and settlers. The current phase of the project, under the direction of H. Trawick Ward and E.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., is funded by a three-year grant from the National Science Foundation. The 1989 work represents the final year of this phase.

During the spring of 1989, systematic auger testing was conducted over a large area northwest of the previously excavated Occoneechi village on the Eno River. These tests indicated a concentration of intact features and architecture at two locations, one adjacent to the Occoneechi site and another 100 m to the northwest. Excavations in the area adjacent to the previously excavated Occoneechi village, under the direction of Jane McManus, a UNC-CH graduate student revealed another palisaded village that appears to date to the middle part of the 17th century.

Numerous pit features, burials, and at least one possible house structure indicate a village much larger than the late 17th century Occoneechi village. Trade goods consist almost entirely of ornamental items, primarily glass beads, in contrast to the varied inventory of Euro-American utilitarian goods found at Occoneechi, visited by John Lawson in 1701. This site may represent the remains of the village of Shakor, visited by John Lederer in 1670. These excavations fill an extremely important gap in the history of the Contact Period in the North Carolina Piedmont.

The northwestern-most area of buried cultural deposits, the Hogue site, was excavated by Vinca S. Steponaitis as part of a UNC-CH field school. The fieldwork was supervised by I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., a UNC-CH doctoral candidate. Excavations here uncovered a portion of what appears to be a cemetery. Subsistence related features and architectural evidence were poorly represented in a small (102 m²) area that contained at least eight human burials. Ceramic evidence suggests a date of Ca. AD 1000 for the Hogue site.

Within an area of 60 ha, surrounded on three sides by the Eno River, four sites have now been excavated spanning the time period from AD 1000 to AD 1700. The Hogue site
represents the earliest, followed by the Wall site (AD 1550), the Shakor village (AD 1670), and the Occanechi village (AD 1700). These sites will continue to provide invaluable information on the Late Prehistoric period and the processes of culture change set in motion during the Contact period on the North Carolina Piedmont.

K. Trawick Ward
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

MC DOWELL ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

The McDowell Archaeology Project, a year-long project in the Upper Catawba River Valley of McDowell County, North Carolina, is being conducted by Kenneth Robinson at Warren Wilson College. Reconnaissance survey has resulted in documentation of forty-five prehistoric and historic sites. The focus of the project has been the excavation of a Late Woodland Period village site, which also contains a minor Pisgha Phase component. Most features on the site appear to be affiliated with the Late Woodland Period. Several hearths and trash pits have been excavated, providing radiocarbon samples which were recently submitted for analysis. Posthole patterns are presently being analyzed to determine house shape and village arrangement. Pottery is mostly a thin, sand-tempered type with plain, cord-marked and brushed surfaces (Connestee-like). The principal lithic industry on the site utilizes clear quartz crystal. Funding is being provided by a North Carolina State Legislative Grant, as administered by the N.C. Division of Archives and History and Warren Wilson College.

Kenneth W. Robinson
Warren Wilson College

WILLIAMS ISLAND PURCHASED BY TENNESSEE

Williams Island has joined the Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark as a protected archaeological complex inside the city limits of Chattanooga. The 450-acre island in the Tennessee River inside the city was purchased by the State of Tennessee as a state Archaeological Area in May 1989. This was largely the result of the four-year research and historic preservation program by the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association (CRAA). Twenty-six major archaeological sites have been defined on Williams Island. The centerpiece of the complex is the Talimico site, which contains a Spanish Contact/Early Historic village dated to 1540 AD, a Dallas mound center, and other prehistoric components. (See October 1988 SEAC Newsletter.) Other sites on the island include important Middle and Late Woodland settlements, Early, Middle, and Late Archaic components, indications of Paleo-Indian occupation, portions of the late 18th century Chickamauga Cherokee town of Tuskegee, 19th/20th century tenant farms, and moonshine stills. In an unusual private/public cooperative effort, Williams Island will be managed permanently by CRAA and the Tennessee River Gorge Trust. The CRAA program will include security, land use management, archaeological research, trails, exhibits, and public educational and recreational programs. These recent
developments add to the status of Chattanooga as a premier historical center of the Southeast, further defining what may be the most significant archaeological complex inside any major city in the United States and showing what can be achieved by local, nonprofit initiatives in archaeology and historic preservation.

Major C.R. McCullough Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Under contract with the Monongahela National Forest, the University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment (PCRA) has conducted archaeological research at two Civil War campsites in West Virginia. Topographic maps, annotated bibliographies, and National Register of Historic Places nominations have been prepared for Camp Allegheny (Confederate), and Cheat Summit Fort (Union). Both sites exhibit a high level of integrity, with remains of features such as earthworks and cabin foundations. These sites have recently been acquired by the Monongahela National Forest, which is planning for their interpretation. PCRA is also currently conducting test excavations at Camp Nelson, a large Union camp and quartermaster's station in Jessamine County, Kentucky. This work, sponsored by AT & T, is focused on the former locations of machine shops, headquarters, a hospital, and miscellaneous camp structures. Deposits dating exclusively to the Civil War period have been located.

Kim A. McBride Program for Cultural Resource Assessment University of Kentucky

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

The Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, invites applications for a tenure-track position at the advanced assistant or junior associate professor level in Eastern North American archaeology, beginning in August 1990. Specialty in complex society and theoretical archaeology preferred. The ideal candidate must have administrative experience, commitment to effective teaching, scholarly publication, and active research. Candidate will provide leadership for regional archaeology program. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Submit application, vita, three letters of reference by December 1, 1989, to Dr. Tom Dillehay, Chair of Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0024. EOE/AAE.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

The Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, invites applications for two anticipated, tenure-track positions as assistant or associate professor, beginning August 1990. We seek a prehistoric archaeologist and an historical archaeologist, with regional interests in the American South, the Caribbean, or Mesoamerica. Ph.D. prequalified, salary commensurate with rank and experience. Please send letter, vita, and names of three referees to: Chair, Anthropology Search Committee, Dept. of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. Review will begin December 1 and will continue until position is filled. EEO.
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

The Department of Anthropology, Washington University, is seeking a paleoethnobotanist specializing in Eastern North America for a tenure-track assistant professor position, beginning Fall 1990. Candidates should have Ph.D. in hand, a strong research focus, and a good teaching record. The salary will be competitive with equivalent positions. Applicants should send letters of application, vita, and names of three to five referees to: Archaeology Search, Department of Anthropology, Washington University Box 1114, St. Louis, MO 63130-4899. Deadline December 1, 1989. AABOE.

PUBLICATIONS

THE MUIR SITE: AN EARLY FORT ANCIENT SITE IN THE INNER BLUEGRASS

Archaeological investigations at the Muir site in the Kentucky Bluegrass region revealed an early Fort Ancient community dating from A.D. 1010 to 1255. Excavations yielded four semi-subterranean structures, 65 features, and an artifact assemblage exhibiting both Late Woodland and Fort Ancient attributes. Based on the research at this site, the Osborne phase was defined as the earliest Fort Ancient manifestation of the Inner Bluegrass. Hypotheses are presented concerning changes in settlement patterns and community plans from the early to the middle Fort Ancient period in the region.


Excavations at the Hansen site in Greenup County, Kentucky, revealed a stratified multicomponent site containing a major early Late Woodland Newton phase component, along with minor Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Fort Ancient components. Exposure of nearly 500 m² of the Newton occupation surfaces at the eastern edge of the site revealed discrete structures, feature clusters, and concentrations of cultural material. A series of radiocarbon dates places the occupation to between A.D. 300 and 600. Analysis of Newton lithic, ceramic, and botanical materials reflect a wide variety of tasks commensurate with a generalized habitation site. Small sections of a more deeply buried Late Archaic component dating to about 2,000 B.C. were also investigated.

(Publications, Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky. Send orders and checks payable to "University of Kentucky").

A GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF VIRGINIA PROJECTILE POINTS. Wm. Jack Hranicky and Floyd Painter. 100 pps., photos, maps, drawings, references, and index. $11.00 plus $1.50 for postage and handling.

Both authors are past ASV presidents. The book's foreword was written by nationally known point typologist Greg Perino.

The guide contains over 80 point types, most of which are found in
the Middle Atlantic area of the United States. Each point type is well illustrated with high quality photographs, documented type descriptions, distributions, and dates. The authors present an overview of how to identify points and explain numerous factors that pertain to the Indians' choice of lithic materials, manufacture, and use of points. The book includes charts showing the time distribution for these points in the Middle Atlantic area. The authors present a way to classify points within the basic framework of prehistory. Their material is well organized for easy access to particular point types, but at the same time, the book can be read as a history of major point types in Virginia and neighboring states.

USING U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS. By Jack Hranicky, editor/publisher of POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY. 65 pps., photos, drawings, tables, maps, references, quizzes, appendices, and index. $6.50 plus $1.50 for postage and handling.

The author taught map reading for the U.S. Army and has years of field experience using maps, which enabled him to write a book that offers a well rounded course in map reading and usage. The book contains an overview of maps and map reading as it applies to archaeology, but it can be used by anyone who wants to learn how to read USGS topographic maps. Every aspect of topographic maps is explained and illustrated with actual examples of symbols and map notations, usage of compasses and maps, overlays, land use studies, the recording of archaeological sites, measuring distances, satellite image maps, photomaps, and pictomaps.

(These two publications are available from the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Treasurer, P.O. Box 41, Courtland, VA 23837).

POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY. We Jack Hranicky, editor/publisher of POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY, publish this volume (Box 4196, Arlington, VA 22204). Subscription rates are $15.95 for one year (six issues) or $24.95 for two years.

POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY is America's artifact and amateur archaeology magazine, with a strong emphasis upon public involvement in preservation. Its readers find out about archaeology's latest discoveries, where they can help out in excavations, how to learn and practice amateur archaeology, and who's who in American archaeology. Each issue contains high quality photographs of artifacts, articles written by archaeological experts, cartoons, calendar of events, notices of new publications, an artifact or archaeology quiz, who's excavating sites that need help, and short articles about American prehistoric and historic archaeology as well as some topics from worldwide archaeology.

POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY continues to be first in publishing the latest discoveries in archaeology: our subscribers were reading about such exciting discoveries as the underwater location of the Monitor and the identification of the newly found Mesopotamian city of Mawshkan-Shapir the same week that these were announced in the national press. We Jack Hranicky is a past president of the Archaeological Society of Virginia and a charter member of the Society of Professional Archaeologists.

POPULAR ARCHAEOLOGY needs archaeological papers and short articles for publication and inquiries from readers are invited. As its motto suggests, each issue brings out "The Mystery and Excitement of the Search and Excavation."
The reports of Webb, Funkhouser, Haag, Elliott, and others on the results of their investigations at the Kicketts, C and D, Morgan Stone, and Robbins Mounds; the Chilton site; theなしManicou County rock shelters; and the Carlston Anise shell midden, represent some of the "classica" of Kentucky archaeology. Although copies of these reports have been difficult to find for many years, the University of Kentucky Department of Anthropology now has small quantities of many of these reports for sale. In an effort to stimulate the sale of these "classica", prices have been reduced until December 31, 1969. Available titles and prices are listed below.

Send orders and checks payable to "University of Kentucky" to:

Publications
Program for Cultural Resource Assessment
101 American Building
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506-0100

1. Webb, William S. and W. D. Funkhouser. 1934 The occurrence of the Fossil Remains of Pleistocene Vertebrates in the Caves of Barren County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky Reports in Archaeology and Anthropology 3(2), Lexington. 4.00


3. Webb, W. S. and W. D. Funkhouser. 1936 Rock Shelters, in Menifee County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky Reports in Archaeology and Anthropology 3(4), Lexington. 15.00

4. Funkhouser, W. D. and W. S. Webb. 1937 The Chilton Site, in Henry County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky Reports in Archaeology and Anthropology 3(5), Lexington. 15.00

5. Webb, W. S. and W. D. Funkhouser. 1940 Kicketts Site Revisited, Site 3, Montgomery County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky Reports in Anthropology and Archaeology 3(6), Lexington. 12.50


7. Webb, William S. 1941 The Morgan Stone Mound, Site 15, Bath County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky Reports in Archaeology 5(1), Lexington. 15.00


SEAC Newsletters


Vol. 21, No. 3 (Jul. 1979). Current research, biographical sketches of some SEAC officers, recent publications, etc. 30 pp. Price $1.00.

Vol. 21, No. 4 (Oct. 1979). Current research, biographical sketches of some SEAC officers, amendments to the SEAC constitution, etc. 14 pp. Price $1.00.


Vol. 27, No. 2 (Oct. 1985). "Archaeological Parks and Their Importance in Public Education" by M. Kwas, proposed amendments to SEAC constitution, current research, recent publications, etc. 18 pp. Price $1.00.


SEAC Bulletins


29


SEAC Special Publications


Miscellaneous Publication

Conference on Southern Prehistory. This volume contains the proceedings of the first Southeastern Archaeological Conference held in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1932. Originally issued by the National Research Council in 1933, it was reprinted by SEAC in 1976. iv + 97 pp., illus., biblio. Price $2.50.

Southeastern Archaeology

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