



Edited by Mary Lucas Powell, Museum of Anthropology,
University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0024

1990 SEAC IN MOBILE

The Forty-seventh Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 7-10, 1990, at the Stouffer Riverview Plaza Hotel in Mobile, Alabama. The Conference is sponsored by the University of South Alabama. This Newsletter contains forms for SEAC membership, advance Conference registration, proposals for contributed papers and symposia, and information on airline ticket discounts in a special pull-out section in the center of the issue. The October 1990 Newsletter will include information on the preliminary program and other Conference details.

MID-SOUTH CONFERENCE
AT PINSON MOUNDS

The Eleventh Annual Mid-South Archaeological Conference will be held June 9-10, 1990, at the Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Area, Pinson, Tennessee. Theme: Embankments, and Ceremonialism in the Mid-South. Organizers: Robert Mainfort and Richard Walling, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, 460 Ozier Road, Pinson, TN 38366.

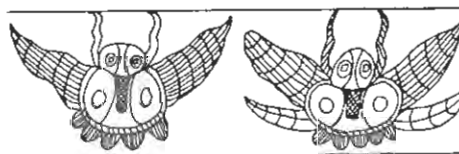
Contributed papers should address the topic of earthwork construction and/or ceremonialism during any portion of the prehistoric or protohistoric record. Contributors are requested to limit their presentations to 20 minutes.

Titles and abstracts must be received by the organizers by May 1, 1990. Conference papers will be published; authors should bring a clean, final draft to the conference.



PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

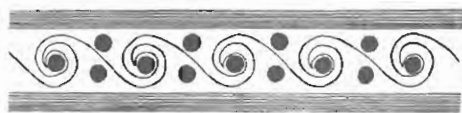
The 48th Plains Anthropological Conference will be held October 31-November 3, 1990, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma at the Sheraton Century Center Hotel. Rooms are available for a flat rate of \$55. The Early Bird Party will take place on Wednesday evening, October 31. Suggestions/requests for specific symposia topics may be sent to the chairs at any time. Deadline for submission of contributed papers, research reports, and symposia is September 15, 1990. Chairs: Susan C. Vehik, Morris W. Foster, and Jack L. Hofman, Department of Anthropology and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.



AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY

The 1990 Annual Meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory will be held November 1-4, 1990, in Toronto, Ontario, Canada at the Westbury Hotel. Papers, organized sessions, special events, and

Speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 100-200 words, affiliation, and preregistration fees are due by June 1, 1990. Send to Dr. Trudy Nicks, Department of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2C6.



WATSON HONORED AT SEAC SYMPOSIUM

A symposium organized by Kenneth Carstens (Murray State University) at the 1989 Southeastern Archaeological Conference honored the pioneering contributions of Patty Jo Watson (Washington University) to archaeology of the Middle Green River and central Karst region of Kentucky. Carstens presented details of his investigations (supported by the Cave Research Foundation) of early plant domestication and prehistoric occupation sequences of caves and rockshelters in and around Mammoth Cave National Park. Guy Prentice summarized three years of archaeological investigations within the Park and presented a site distribution model based on an economic perspective. Bruce Manzano evaluated the chipped stone tools from one site in the Guide's Cemetery and another 3.2 kilometers away. Jan Hemberger discussed the successes and failures of efforts to protect three cave archaeological sites. Philip DiBlasi compared Mississippian mud glyphs in a Tennessee cave with the Early Woodland drawings found in Salts, Mammoth, and Adair Glyph caves, arguing for an early tradition of cave art. He noted that many such discoveries in caves are brought to the attention of archaeologists by members of the caving community. Ken Tankersley discussed prehistoric sulfate mining in Mammoth and Salts caves, presenting evidence for the processing of cave earth to obtain



Patty Jo Watson



the desired mineral crystals, a renewable resource. This activity led to the fatal accident to the prehistoric miner known as Lost John.

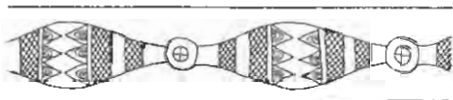
Four papers presented research on Green River Shell Mound sites. Gail Wagner discussed ethno-botanical analysis, Cheryl Claassen focused on malacological studies, Chris Hensley reported her current field investigations, and Valerie Haskins and Nicholas Hermann summarized their bioarchaeological investigations. The final paper, presented by Pat Watson, gave an overview of her work and that of others in both the caves and the shell mounds along the Middle Green River. Symposium discussants Cheryl Ann Munson, Vincas Steponaitis, and Mary Lucas Powell presented regional perspectives of the major contributions of Watson and her students. Carstens then presented Watson with a plaque inscribed with each symposium participant's name, and all thanked her for setting a sterling example of integrated multi-disciplinary archaeological research in the central Kentucky Karst.

Philip DiBlasi
Archaeology Program
University of Louisville

GEORGIA DE SOTO COMMISSION AWARDS

Pending legislative approval of funds, the Georgia DeSoto Trails Commission will award contracts to qualified persons for research dealing with the DeSoto expedition in Georgia and the aboriginal populations encountered. The deadline for receipt of proposals is August 1, 1990 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1990, and August 1, 1991 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1991. Interested persons should write to Mr. Billy Townsend, Parks, Recreation, and Historic Sites Division, Department of Natural Resources, 205 Butler St. S.E., Twin Towers East 1352, Atlanta, GA 30334 for further information.

David J. Hally, Associate Professor
Department of Anthropology and
Linguistics
The University of Georgia



1989 SEAC MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING

The meeting was called to order by SEAC President Barbara Purdy. Welcoming comments by Dr. Roger T. Grange, Jr. of the University of South Florida opened the session.

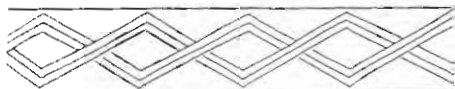
Nancy White, local arrangements and program chairperson, reported 328 registrations, over half of which had been made in advance. A total of 76 volunteered papers and 52 symposium papers were scheduled. She thanked William Rathje, the keynote speaker, for contributing to the SEAC program this year. She also thanked Lee Hutchinson, who handled the clerical work, and Fred Steube, Terry Simpson, and others who helped with local arrangements and program production. Pat Essenpreis and Mike Hambacher assisted in putting together the program, and Ray Williams and Roger

Grange of USF also assisted in the planning. Many Tampa Bay area archaeologists and University of South Florida alumni, as noted in the bulletin, donated funds for the reception at the Plant Museum to welcome SEAC to Tampa. Dana Ste. Clair and Bob Austin, former archaeology students at USF, have reunited their band to play for the dance this evening, and several USF volunteer student hosts assisted with various tasks to make the meeting run smoothly.

White also thanked the membership for adjusting to the more stringent rules instituted this year to bring some order to the growing amount of paperwork involved in conference planning. For the first time, members were asked to send in their abstracts on official forms, to register in advance, and to have their dues paid up before presenting papers. Most were able to do this with only a few glitches, and things will no doubt run even more smoothly next year. SEAC Secretary Elizabeth J. Reitz reported the results of the 1989 election. R.P. Steven Davis, Jr., will be Editor-elect and Theresa Singleton was elected Executive Officer I. Thanks were extended to the nominating committee: David Hally, Ray Crook, and Hester Davis.

SEAC Treasurer Mark Mathis reported on the state of SEAC finances. This information is presented elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter. There are now 773 members, up 100 since 1986. Mathis encouraged SEAC members to pay their 1989 and 1990 dues if they have not already done so, because mailing reminder notices is very expensive. Dues should now be sent to incoming Treasurer David Dye or to Debbie Dye. A finance committee has been formed to guide SEAC finances. Dues will increase for the 1991 membership year: regular membership will be \$25 and family membership \$30.

SEAC Editor Jim Knight reported that the Allen Press contract continues. As indicated last year, production costs have gone up 10% this year and will increase another 10% next year. Production is now more or less on schedule, with the Winter 1989 issue of Southeastern Archaeology going to press next week. The Spring 1990 issue of Southeastern Archaeology will include the plenary session papers from the SEAC 50th Anniversary Meeting in New Orleans last year. During this past year, 34 papers were received, (of which 17 were accepted) along with 8 book reviews. This is double the number of submissions from two years ago. The Fall issue of the newsletter is also in press, and Knight reminded the membership that Mary Lucas Powell, Newsletter editor, requests that current research reports be sent to her promptly. Eugene Futato, associate editor for sales, took in \$108 for back issues. The back issue stock will be transferred to Moundville by the end of the year in order to avoid future storage charges by the Allen Press. We thank Eugene Futato and Carey Oakley for stockpiling these back issues for SEAC. In order to encourage additional back issue sales, the prices for back issues will be further reduced. Finally, Knight encouraged the members to purchase SEAC T-shirts, claiming that "they are of good quality, will be useful in the field and around home, are a great value, and make good souvenirs."



Barbara Purdy announced future locales for SEAC. The 1990 SEAC will be held in Mobile, Alabama, (see announcement in pull-out section of this issue), on November 7-10. Greg Waselkov, is the local arrangements organizer and Ed Jackson is the program organizer. The 1991 meeting will be in Jackson, Mississippi, with local arrangements by Sam Brookes.

Discussions are currently underway to hold future meetings in Little Rock, Arkansas and Raleigh, North Carolina.

The following resolutions were read. Elizabeth Reitz presented the first resolution:

WHEREAS, Mark Mathis has done an outstanding job serving SEAC as its Treasurer,

AND WHEREAS, John Scarry has effectively served SEAC as an Executive Officer.

NOW THEREFORE, let it be resolved that the membership acknowledges and appreciates the services of these individuals and their hard work on SEAC's behalf.

The second resolution was read by Pat Essenpreis:

BE IT RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extends its gratitude to Nancy M. White, local arrangements chairperson and program chairperson, for her efforts in organizing the 46th Annual Meeting; to the University of South Florida and the members of the Anthropology Department and local Tampa Bay archaeologists for their support in contributing to this most successful conference, particularly to the "army" of student volunteers who have provided innumerable services to the members of SEAC; and to the staff of the Harbour Island Hotel for the welcome they have provided. By acting as both local arrangements chair and program chair in organizing this conference, while simultaneously raising a child not yet one year old, Nancy White has made the most effective response to a letter recently published in the AAA Newsletter that casts doubt on the ability of women archaeologists to organize and carry out major projects. For this, we salute her.

Glen Doran announced that the Florida Archaeological Council Award ceremony would be held in Jacksonville, Florida on November 13. The Award ceremony is designed to thank area developers who have been particularly alert to protecting archaeological resources in Florida.

A final resolution was read by Barbara Purdy:

WHEREAS, John Griffin had a birthday a couple of days ago,

AND WHEREAS no one sang happy birthday to him.

LET IT BE RESOLVED that we now sing happy birthday to John Griffin.

There followed a rousing rendition of "Happy Birthday" and the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Elizabeth J. Reitz, SEAC Secretary



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDITOR

Last year I announced that we had signed a new contract with Allen Press, the company in Lawrence, Kansas that produces and mails Southeastern Archaeology. In consequence of this contract, our production costs for the journal went up ten percent this year and will go up another ten percent next year. These increases should not be any burden on our resources, and our relationship with Allen Press continues to be one of smooth sailing.

Since our last meeting you have received two issues of the journal. Volume 7, No. 2 was mailed in early March and Volume 8, No. 1 was mailed in late August of this year. The Winter 1989 issue goes to press next week. The Summer 1990 issue will be a special number consisting of the papers from the plenary session organized by David Dye for

the 50th anniversary meeting in New Orleans in 1988.

This year the editorial office received 34 papers from which we have accepted 17 for publication with three still pending, and 8 book reviews. The number of paper submissions is up from last year's total, but more importantly, it is exactly double the rate of only two years ago. It is too early to tell exactly what this means or whether the trend will continue, since these things tend to fluctuate. But I am encouraged by the growth and we are no longer worrying about too few submissions, at least for the moment. For those of you who may be thinking of submitting a paper to us for the first time, we are still fairly prompt in getting manuscripts reviewed and our acceptance rate is still quite high. Please keep us in mind.

The Fall issue of the Newsletter (Vol. 31, No. 2) is at the printer and you should be getting your copy pretty soon. You may have noticed from the April issue that Mary Lucas Powell, our Newsletter editor, has dressed up the Newsletter with Moundville designs. Very tasteful and appropriate, in my opinion. Thank you, Mary.

Eugene Futato, our associate editor for sales, reports back issue sales totalling \$108.50 for the year. As always, most of Eugene's work in this capacity is in handling claims for missed publications. Because of storage costs, we are also retrieving all of our remaining back issue stock currently stored at Allen Press. This will all go to Moundville, where Eugene will have direct access to it. Thanks Eugene, and thanks on behalf of the Conference to Carey Oakley for providing the space and the continued staff support. All in all, it's been another prosperous year from where I sit.

Respectfully submitted,
Vernon James Knight, Jr., Editor
Southeastern Archaeology

THE OUTGOING TREASURER SIGNS OFF

With the submission of this financial report, prepared by Randall Thoma, CPA, I complete my 3-year tenure as SEAC Treasurer and willingly hand the job over to David Dye. It has been an interesting period, during which SEAC membership grew to 773 (as of 11/1/89) and the budget almost doubled. In addition to learning more than I would otherwise care to know about managing the finances of a professional society, it was great fun getting to know so many SEAC members.

Unfortunately, the costs of "doing business" have increased significantly over the last few years, particularly in the realm of printing. Therefore, at the 1989 meeting in Tampa, the Executive Board (regretfully) voted a dues increase, effective with the 1991

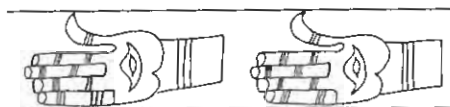
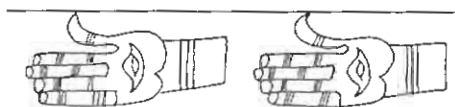
membership year. The new dues structure will be:

Regular/Individual	\$ 25.00
Family	30.00
Institutional	50.00
Life (Individual)	300.00
Life (Family)	350.00

In regard to the 1989 CPA Budget Review as stated above, I think you will see that SEAC is fiscally healthy, at least for the moment. The dues increase effective in 1991 will insure the health of the treasury for several years to come.

I have enjoyed working with you all, and I will be pleased to assist SEAC in other ways in the future (except as treasurer).

Mark A. Mathis
Ex-Treasurer, SEAC



SEAC CONFERENCE MEMBERSHIP DISTRIBUTION as of 11/1/89

State	Total	State	Total	State	Total
Alabama (9)	31	Massachusetts	9	South Carolina (6)	38
Alaska	0	Michigan	7	South Dakota	0
Arizona	4	Minnesota	1	Tennessee (4)	52
Arkansas	24	Mississippi (8)	32	Texas	18
California	6	Missouri	18	Utah	0
Colorado	1	Montana	0	Vermont	2
Connecticut	5	Nebraska	1	Virginia (10)	28
Delaware	4	Nevada	0	Washington	9
Florida (1)	119	New Hampshire	1	West Virginia	2
Georgia (2)	68	New Jersey	5	Wisconsin	4
Hawaii	0	New Mexico	1	Wyoming	1
Idaho	1	New York	15		
Illinois (7)	37	North Carolina (3)	61	Washington, DC	13
Iowa	1	North Dakota	0	Canada	6
Kansas	3	Ohio	18		
Kentucky	25	Oklahoma	9	Puerto Rico	2
Louisiana (5)	41	Oregon	3	England	2
Maine	0	Pennsylvania	23	West Germany	<u>1</u>
Maryland	8	Rhode Island	0		
				TOTAL	773



TREASURER'S REPORT
SEAC FISCAL YEAR 1988
11-1-88 TO 10-31-89

Report of Independent Certified
Public Accountant

January 24, 1990
SEAC Board of Directors

I have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. as of October 31, 1989 and the related statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements are the representation of the management of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.

A review consists principally of inquiries of organization personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

Based on my review, I am not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for it to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Randall B. Thomas
Certified Public Accountant

(Ed. note: The accountant submitted the following recommendations after his review of the financial records).

During my review of the accounting records of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. as of October 31, 1989 several items came to my attention that should be addressed to insure that the accounting records are as accurate and complete as possible. Also, because of the size of the Conference it is not practical to maintain the segregation of duties that is necessary for good accounting control over assets that by their nature could be converted to uses other than that stated in the corporate charter; therefore, it is imperative that controls be established when possible to maintain the financial integrity of the Conference.

Cash Disbursements:

Upon completion of last year's review I recommended that all checks be countersigned. I would like to repeat that recommendation at this time. Due to a lack of segregation of duties this would necessitate the review of all disbursements by two persons. This is especially important for conference checking accounts. The conference accounting should be maintained in such a way that each item of income and expenditure can be traced to a particular person, payee or event.

Inventory:

The change in the method of accounting for the inventory of back issues of the newsletters and journals adopted by the Conference this year greatly improved the accuracy of the financial records. I would recommend that every effort be made to avoid a buildup of either volumes or associated cost in connection with the inventory in the future.

If I can provide additional information or assistance on the above, I will be glad to do so. It has been a pleasure working with your treasurer Mark Mathis and this fine organization.

Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 1989

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. have been prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

Organization and Operations

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation organized in 1938. The main function of the corporation is to provide a medium of exchange among persons with an interest and/or participation in the archaeology of the southeastern United States.

Basis of Accounting

The accounts of the corporation are maintained on the cash basis of accounting and converted to the accrual basis at year-end for financial reporting. In addition, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purposes.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Conference are reported in two self-balancing fund groups as follows:

The Operating Fund represents the portion of funds available for the daily operations of the Conference.

The Life Fund represents funds restricted for future production of the newsletter and journal at which time these

are expected to be self-sufficient operations. These funds consist of investments earning current market interest rates.

Note 2 - Inventory

Inventory consists of back issues of the journal and are stated at first-in first-out/Lower of Cost or Market. In prior years the inventory was stated at net realizable value, or market value. As a result of a change in the method of accounting for inventory cost, inventory has been restated. See Note 5 - Restatement for details.

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The unrestricted cash balance at October 31, 1989 consists of the following:

Checking accounts	\$ 21,071.20
Investments (certificates of deposit)	2,269.16
Total	\$ 23,340.36
	=====

The restricted cash balance of \$17,533.31 consists solely of certificates of deposit maturing within one year of the balance sheet date.

Note 4 - Provision for Income Taxes

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation currently exempt from most federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Note 5 - Restatement

A change in the accounting method for valuing the inventory of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference has been made. This change required the restatement of inventory and fund balance in the Operating Fund. The net effect of this change was to reduce the above respective accounts by \$20,943.18 each. There was no effect on net income as reported for the year.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Balance Sheet
October 31, 1989

Exhibit A

	Operating Fund	Life Fund
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 3)		
Unrestricted.....	\$ 23,340.36	\$ 0.00
Restricted.....		17,533.31
Accounts Receivable	83.00	
Inventory (Notes 2 & 5).....	<u>7,819.91</u>	
Total Current Assets.....	31,243.27	<u>17,533.31</u>
Total Assets.....	31,243.27	<u>17,533.31</u>
	=====	=====
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Current Liabilities		
Membership dues paid in advance.....	727.50	
Fund balance		
Unrestricted.....	30,515.77	
Restricted (Note 1).....		<u>17,533.31</u>
Total Fund Balance (Note 5).....	<u>30,515.77</u>	<u>17,533.31</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance.....	\$ 31,243.27	\$ 17,533.31

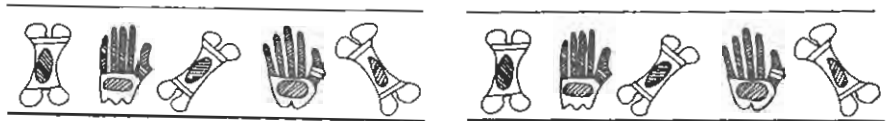


Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended October 31, 1989

Exhibit B

	Operating Fund	Life Fund
Revenue		
Membership Dues.....	\$ 11,592.50	\$ 0.00
Publication Sales and Advertising.....	654.00	
Interest Income.....	1,903.10	1,233.91
Contributions.....	<u>5.00</u>	
Total Revenue.....	14,154.60	<u>1,233.91</u>
Expenses		
Publication of Journal.....	11,545.05	
Publication of Newsletter.....	1,016.90	
Annual Review of Accounting Records.....	335.00	
Miscellaneous.....	<u>272.03</u>	
Total Expenses.....	13,168.98	
Excess of Revenue Over Expenses..	985.62	1,233.91
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year.....	50,473.33	16,299.40

Restatement (Note 5)	(20,943.18)	
Fund Balance, End of Year.....	\$ 30,515.77	\$ 17,533.31



Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Statement of Cash Flow
For the Year Ended October 31, 1989

Exhibit C

Beginning Cash Balance		\$ 39,058.25
Cash Flow From Operations:		
Excess of Revenues Over Expenses	\$ 2,219.53	
Cash Items Not Included in Income:		
(Decrease) in Membership Dues Paid in Advance	(1,785.00)	
Decrease in Accounts Receivable	2,386.98	
(Increase) in Inventories	<u>(1,006.09)</u>	
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		<u>1,815.42</u>
Ending Cash Balance		\$ 40,873.67



Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Opening Balances
November 1, 1989

Cash - Unrestricted	\$ 18,868.10	
Cash 1989-92 Treasurer	1,000.00	
Sales Checking Account	203.10	
CD	2,269.16	
Cash Meeting Advance	1,000.00	
Inventory	7,819.91	
Accounts Receivable	83.00	
Unearned Membership		727.50
Fund Balance		<u>30,515.77</u>
Totals	\$ 31,243.27	\$ 31,243.27

The Forty-seventh Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 7-10, 1990, at the Stouffer Riverview Plaza Hotel in Mobile, Alabama. The conference is sponsored by the University of South Alabama. Requests for information should be sent to the Conference Organizer, Gregory Waselkov, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688. Symposium and paper proposals should be sent to the Program Chair, Edwin Jackson, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS 39406.

Some symposia planned thus far include "Native American Public Architecture," "The Apalachees: Across the Southeast and Beyond," and "French Colonial Archaeology." A reception will be held Thursday evening at reconstructed French Fort Conde. The annual business meeting Friday afternoon will be followed by a keynote address by James Deetz and, later that evening, a dance in the hotel

ballroom. For those staying until Sunday, a field trip on the University yacht is planned to the colonial French site of Old Mobile and the Bottle Creek Mississippian site, both in the Mobile-Tensaw Delta. Registration for the field trip will take place during the conference.

All hotel rooms are \$60 per night. Shuttle buses will be available between the hotel and airport. Childcare services are available on an individual basis through the hotel concierge. This year's conference advance registration fee is \$31; procrastinators will pay a slightly higher registration fee of \$34 at the meeting.

The deadline for proposals (which must be accompanied by advance registration) is August 31, 1990. Contributed papers are limited to 15 minutes and symposium papers to 20 minutes. Each symposium proposal package should include the proposal forms for all papers to be included in the session. Only current (paid-up) members of SEAC

may present papers. Refunds of the advance registration fee may be obtained up to October 1, 1990, in the case of paper cancellation.

Delta Air Lines, the official carrier for SEAC 90, is offering special air fares to attend the meeting in Mobile. A 40% discount is available on Delta's round trip coach fares within the United States and Puerto Rico (Canadian residents will receive a 35% discount). Certain restrictions may apply, and seats are limited.

Travel must occur during the period November 4-13, 1990, and tickets must be purchased at least 7 days in advance. In addition, a 5% discount is available off most already discounted fares, provided all rules and conditions of fares are met. To receive the special discounts, call Delta, or have your travel agent call 1-800-221-1212 (daily from 8:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., Eastern Time) and ask for the Special Meeting Network (file reference number: V14020).

ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM, SEAC 1990

NAME (last, first) AFFILIATION (for badge)

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

PLEASE ENCLOSE CHECK FOR \$31 REGISTRATION FEE, PAYABLE TO: SEAC 90.

Please send completed form and check to Gregory Waselkov, Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL 36688. Telephone (205) 460-6347 or 460-6911.

MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIPCODE: _____

Check if NEW MEMBER

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:	_____	Regular/Individual	\$ 25
	_____	Family	\$ 30
	_____	Institutional	\$ 50
	_____	Life (Individual)	\$ 300
	_____	Life (Family)	\$ 350

1990 MEMBERSHIP IS REQUIRED IF
PRESENTING A PAPER AT THE 1990
MEETING IN MOBILE

David H. Dye, SEAC Treasurer
Department of Anthropology
Memphis State University
Memphis, TN 38152

Fine Print: The SEAC Membership year is January 1 - December 31. Dues received after the Annual Meeting will be applied to the following membership year. Back publications can be purchased from the Associate Editor for Sales. If you are unsure of your membership status, please contact David H. Dye at the above address.

PROPOSAL FOR PAPER, SEAC 1990
(Submission Deadline: 31 August 1990)

_____ AUTHOR'S NAME (last, first)		_____ AFFILIATION/INSTITUTION
_____ ADDRESS		
_____ OFFICE PHONE		_____ HOME PHONE
_____ TITLE OF PAPER		
_____ COAUTHOR'S NAME (last, first)		_____ AFFILIATION
_____ COAUTHOR'S NAME (last, first)		_____ AFFILIATION
_____ ABSTRACT (must be enclosed within this box: 100 word maximum)		

_____ Current SEAC membership status of author:	_____ Registration fee enclosed (\$31 advance registration fee and form must accompany all paper proposals or else they will be returned)
_____ Current member (1990 dues paid)	
_____ New member (check sent to treasurer)	

Audiovisual Equipment: A slide projector and pointer will be provided in each room. Additional needs: _____

PLEASE MAIL 2 COPIES OF THIS FORM ALONG WITH ADVANCE REGISTRATION FEE AND FORM AND A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED POSTCARD BY 31 AUGUST 1990 TO:
(If your paper is in an invited symposium, this form should go to the symposium organizer to submit as a package.)

EDWIN JACKSON, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI, HATTIESBURG, MS 39406

Make checks payable to SEAC 90. Refunds for advance registration can be made up to 1 October 1990 only.

PROPOSAL FOR SYMPOSIUM, SEAC 1990

TITLE OF SYMPOSIUM _____

ORGANIZER'S NAME (last, first) _____ AFFILIATION/INSTITUTION _____

ADDRESS _____

OFFICE PHONE _____

HOME PHONE _____

CO-ORGANIZER(S) _____

PARTICIPANTS (in order of presentation)

1. Name(s) _____	Affiliation _____
2. Name(s) _____	Affiliation _____
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DISCUSSANTS:

1. Name _____	Affiliation _____
2. Name _____	Affiliation _____
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_____ SYMPOSIUM ABSTRACT (must be enclosed within this box: 100 word maximum) _____

Current SEAC membership status of symposium organizer: _____

_____ Current member (1990 dues paid)

_____ New member (check sent to treasurer)

_____ Registration fee enclosed (\$31 advance registration fee and form must accompany all symposium proposals or else they will be returned.)

AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT: A slide projector and pointer will be provided for each room.

Additional needs: _____

PLEASE MAIL 2 COPIES OF THIS FORM ALONG WITH PROPOSAL FORMS FOR EACH PAPER, ADVANCE REGISTRATION FEE AND FORM AND A SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED POSTCARD BY 31 AUGUST 1990 TO:

EDWIN JACKSON, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI, HATTIESBURG, MS 39406

Make checks payable to SEAC 90. Refunds for registration can be made up to 1 October 1990 only.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Nominations and Elections Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President-Elect, Secretary-Elect, and Executive Officer I. Names of suggested candidates should be sent to the Committee Chairperson, Dr. Jefferson Chapman, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996-0720, before July 1, 1990. Roger Nance (UAL-Birmingham) and Robert Neuman (LSU) have also agreed to serve on this committee.



DEADLINE FOR OCTOBER ISSUE

The deadline for submission of materials to be included in the October 1990 issue of the Newsletter is August 15, 1990. Contributors who wish to include photographs in their articles must submit negatives as well as prints.

SCIAA RECEIVES STEPHENSON GIFT

The South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) received late in 1989 a gift of \$50,000 from Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, past SCIAA Director and State Archaeologist. Stephenson had designated this generous endowment "to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge of and about the prehistoric and/or historic peoples of the State of South Carolina on land or beneath the waters of the State". The earnings from this trust will supplement the actual research budget of SCIAA and the administration and publication of that research. Upon his retirement five years earlier, he had presented SCIAA with his professional library of books, journals, and papers collected during more than 50 years of archaeological research. In honor of this gift, the "Robert L. Stephenson Library Fund" was created at the University of South

Carolina, a trust funded by private contributions from more than 70 individual sources. The income from this trust will go towards support of the SCIAA library.

Stephenson began his distinguished career in his native Oregon, later working in Texas, New Mexico, the Missouri River Basin, Nevada, Maryland, and most recently, South Carolina. His extensive experience as director of various River Basin Surveys for the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology and as founder of the Nevada Archaeological Survey provided a firm professional foundation for his 16-year tenure (1968-1984) as Director of SCIAA and State Archaeologist of South Carolina.

Studies in South Carolina Archaeology, Essays in Honor of Robert L. Stephenson (edited by Albert C. Goodyear, III and Glen T. Hanson, Anthropological Studies 9, Occasional Papers of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology xx + 275 pp., figures, tables, references, index. \$30.00 paper) was published in 1989 as a Festschrift volume from a symposium held at the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Columbia, South Carolina in 1983.



Robert L. Stephenson (right) with James Michie, Albert C. Goodyear, and Bruce E. Rippeteau, SCIAA



CURRENT RESEARCH

SOUTH ARC, INC. (GAINESVILLE)

SouthArc, Inc. of Gainesville, Florida is currently completing the analysis and report for excavations of four sites within the initial development phase of Dunes West on the Wando River in Charleston County, South Carolina. The excavations were conducted in late summer and early fall, 1989. Sites included are Wagners Point, a Late Woodland/Mississippian prehistoric shell midden occupation; Lexington Kiln, a late 18th to early 19th century brick kiln complex; Wando Plantation, the planter's home associated with the kiln; and the Magnolia site, an outlying occupation of the same plantation. The excavations were based on the results of a survey and site assessment completed on the property in the winter and spring of 1989. The studies were conducted under the direction of Martin F. Dickinson and Lucy B. Wayne of SouthArc, Inc., with zooarchaeological analysis provided by the Florida Museum of Natural History, and paleobotanical analysis conducted by Dr. Elizabeth Sheldon of Site, Inc.

The Wagners Point site consists of a series of twelve individual shell middens composed primarily of oyster and periwinkle shell. Ceramics were dominated by grit tempered complicated stamped and simple stamped sherds. One series of postholes indicated a possible structure adjacent to a midden. This small structure appeared to be oval or d-shaped with a center hearth. The site seems to represent intermittent seasonal occupation to exploit the resources of the adjacent creek, river, and marshes.

The Lexington Kiln site includes the remains of at least three brick

kilns, a landing complex, clay pits, an overseer's house with associated slave cabin, a row of slave cabins, and an unusual 200 foot long slave quarters. This well-built brick foundation corresponds to "Negro houses" shown on the 1828 plat map of the property. It consists of ten adjacent rooms, each with a fireplace. An extremely small artifact assemblage was associated with this structure, in contrast to the dense midden surrounding the other slave cabins within the site.

The Wando Plantation site consisted of the foundation of a probable dairy associated with the planter's dwelling. This small brick floored structure was surrounded by a dense midden which consisted of refuse from the kitchen and other outbuildings for the planter's complex.

The Magnolia site was the dwelling for the 18th century planter's daughter and her husband. The structure appears to have been a hall-and-parlor type house with a brick foundation. The relatively limited artifact assemblage may be a function of the site's brief occupation as well as its role as the dwelling of newlyweds.

Lucy B. Wayne
SouthArc, Inc.
Archaeological/Historical Services
Gainesville, Florida



UNC CHAPEL HILL

During the fall of 1989, David N. Fuerst (UNC-RLA) conducted archaeological excavations at the Snidow site (46MC1), Mercer County, West Virginia. The goals of the excavations were to determine the chronology and settlement-subsistence changes of the site's floodplain occupation through time. Waterscreened feature fill yielded numerous glass beads and copper

artifacts dating to the late seventeenth century. The presence of arrowshaft wrenches, triangular points, and straphandled limestone-, mussel-, and snail shell-tempered pottery suggests the site was occupied between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries.

David N. Fuerst
Research Labs of Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC



UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Lexington, Kentucky, as an essentially southern city, experienced significant movements of freed slaves into its urban area immediately after the Civil War. Although many emancipated blacks moved north out of Kentucky, large numbers remained in the state but moved to cities to look for work, escape the wrath of their former owners and find educational opportunities for their children. The Lexington housing market was severely strained by the influx of people, and alternatives had to be found quickly.

One of the alternatives which proved to be successful was the development of subdivisions designed specifically for freed slaves, forming distinct, segregated neighborhoods usually on the outskirts of what was then the city limits. One such neighborhood, called Kinkeadtown, is currently the subject of research by the University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment (PCRA) for the Lexington-Fayette County Urban Government. This small area, which covers about 5 acres, is scheduled to be destroyed by extension of a major north-south city street.

Kinkeadtown was developed around 1869-1870 by George Blackburn Kinkead, a prominent white lawyer

practicing in Lexington. He and his wife, Eliza Pearce Kinkead, had strong antisecession and antislavery sentiments. They platted thirty lots measuring on average 50 x 100 feet on a small tract of land near their house in east Lexington. These lots were sold to working class blacks, who built houses and raised their families here. The neighborhood continued as a predominately owner-occupied subdivision for about 25 years but repressive laws, worsening financial and employment opportunities, and emigration out of the area led to most of the houses being owned by white absentee landlords who rented them to low income blacks. The houses deteriorated through the years and the area now appears quite dilapidated.

Nancy O'Malley, Research Associate in Anthropology with PCRA, is completing preliminary documentary research which includes complete chains of title for each property, tenancy histories, oral interviews with present and former occupants, compilation of family and occupational structures, and other historical data. The documentary study is intended to evaluate the area's potential for further archaeological research which will be recommended. Very little in-depth study of such neighborhoods has been carried out in Kentucky and the mid-South and this study resulted in a substantial compilation of information about the lives of working class blacks after the Civil War. The nature of the available documentary data sources for this socioeconomic and racial class, the type of archaeological resources present at their sites, and the modern threats to these resources are also being evaluated in this project.

Nancy O'Malley
Program for Cultural Resource
Assessment
University of Kentucky



ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Sponsored Research Program of the Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted excavations at the Hardman site in Clark County, Arkansas, in the summer of 1987. Over 60 test units were excavated, after which the remainder of the disturbed midden was removed with heavy equipment and features mapped in and individually excavated. The portion of the site excavated represents a mid-Ouachita phase occupation with a minor late occupation restricted to the southern edge of the site. The large hearths and quantities of salt pan sherds indicate that processing of salt from nearby Saline Bayou was a major activity of the inhabitants of the site. David Waddell directed the excavations in the field. Ishmael Williams and Ann Early conducted the analysis and are preparing the final report.

Archeological testing was undertaken at the Fish Lake site (3He287) on the Red River, Hempstead County, by Marvin Jeter and John Mintz (SRP, Arkansas Archeological Survey) during November and December 1988. Fish Lake - discovered due to the erosion of a Red River cutbank during heavy storms - dates to the transition from the Late Fourche Maline to the Early Caddo periods (ca AD 400-1200). Findings include several pit features, postmolds, and at least one human burial.

Marvin Jeter, assisted by Kathleen H. Cande and John Mintz (SRP, Arkansas Archeological Survey) has completed the final report on excavations at the Goldsmith Oliver 2 site (3PU306). This is a protohistoric (Menard Complex) habitation site on the Arkansas River in Little Rock, and the first

Menard Complex site to be excavated in Arkansas in over 25 years. Based upon the material assemblage, the site is dated to the early 17th century. Subsistence remains reveal that meat procurement targeted a narrow range of species including deer, large fish (catfish and gar), and bison throughout the year. Maize, and a variety of nuts have been identified as important floral resources at the site. The lithic assemblage is dominated by Nodena arrowpoints and a number of different types of small flake tools, almost all of which were made from Arkansas River chert gravels. Ceramic vessels are classic Menard Complex wares including Carson Red on Buff, Old Town Red, Wallace Incised, and Mississippi Plain var. Nady.

In the early spring of 1989, a late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic site was reported to the Arkansas Archeological Survey by a local landowner in Hempstead County. The site is located on private hunting club land where an environmentally undisturbed area is maintained. Dalton points had been eroding out of a road bed in the area for several years. Frank Schambach (Arkansas Archeological Survey) tested the site with a crew of Arkansas Archeological Society volunteers over a series of weekends during the spring. The site is relatively shallow with occupation no later than the Middle Archaic Period. San Patrice, Dalton, and Clovis points as well as an array of other stone tools have been recovered both in the road bed and along a terrace away from the disturbed area. Known as the Grassy Lake site, it is the first of this time period to be excavated in Southwest Arkansas. Because of its nearly pristine condition and the protection by the landowners, it may prove to be exceptionally important for establishing the nature of the tool kits, environmental data, and subsistence for this time period.

In September 1989, The Arkansas Archeological Survey conducted a cultural resources survey of a 24-km gasline corridor for Arkla Energy Resources, Inc., in Nevada County. A small but potentially significant site was discovered which could not be adequately avoided. Data recovery efforts were undertaken by James P. Harcourt (SRP, Arkansas Archeological Survey) during November and, with the assistance of volunteers from the Arkansas Archeological Society, 18 2 x 2m units were excavated. A rich midden was present containing artifacts reflecting a predominately Fourche Maline (750 BC-AD 900) occupation. San Patrice and Dalton materials were recovered from sandy clays below the midden. Analysis is currently underway but field observations indicate that this site is a seasonal nut-processing station.

Charles R. Ewen
Research Administrator
Arkansas Archeological Survey



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA

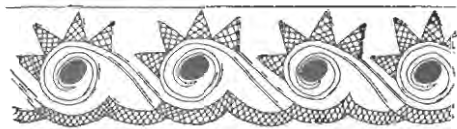
During the summer of 1989, a team of archaeologists from the University of South Alabama began survey and excavations at the early French colonial settlement of Old Mobile, occupied from 1702 until 1711. During that period, Old Mobile served as capitol of the Louisiana colony, a vast interior region of North America claimed by the French. The town site was discovered by a retired engineer, James C. (Buddy) Parnell, who had spent many years studying aerial photos and landforms in the vicinity in order to locate the lost site. Parnell recognized that numerous low mounds in the area of Twenty-seven Mile Bluff on the Mobile River were remains of French houses made of wood and bousillage, a mixture of mud and Spanish moss.

One of these houses has now been completely excavated, and the floor plan matches French Creole houses that evolved in Haiti during the mid-17th century.

The artifact assemblage from the excavated household is unusual in several ways. Many of the ceramics are Spanish colonial in origin, rather than French, perhaps reflecting the inadequate supply lines between France and the newly-established colony. The town inhabitants included a substantial number of Indian slaves, who produced large quantities of colonial and traditional ceramics. Another surprise is evidence of calumet production in the form of catlinite, both unworked pieces and partially-finished pipes.

Current fieldwork is concentrating on a survey to locate Fort Louis, the administrative center of the town and colony. Future research will focus on excavating a representative sample of households occupied by different social ranks, with particular interest in the interaction of French and Indians in the colony.

Gregory A. Waselkov
Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
University of South Alabama



SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Stanley South and Chester B. DePratter during the winter and fall seasons of 1989 initiated a search for French Charlesfort (1562-1563) focusing on the eastern shoreline of Parris Island. This area was identified from 16th century maps and documents as the likely location of Charlesfort.

Altogether they excavated about 5,000 ft. of test trenches using a backhoe and shovels. This work failed to reveal any remains of Charles Fort and it is believed to have probably been eroded by the adjacent Means Creek. Based on these results, no further fieldwork is planned.

Fieldwork conducted by Steven D. Smith and James B. Legg on Folly Island during 1987 and 1988 has yielded the remains of a large Union army winter camp and cemetery dating from 1863 to 1864. The remains of at least 19 individuals were recovered, black soldiers who were part of the 55th Massachusetts Regiment and the 1st North Carolina Colored Infantry Regiment. Several features and artifacts related to Civil War military life were excavated from the camp.

James L. Michie performed test excavations in the floodplain of the Congaree River south of Columbia, S.C., an area long suspected to be the location of Old Fort Congaree (1718) built by the British to advance trade with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians. Preliminary testing revealed a moat feature and several 18th century artifacts which together provide strong archaeological evidence for the fort.

Albert C. Goodyear and Tommy Charles conducted data recovery in the fall of 1988 of a portion of a suspected Paleoindian chert processing site (38AL135) along Smiths Lake Creek in Allendale County, S.C. Artifacts from a collapsed bank containing what appears to be a discrete Paleoindian lithic artifact layer were recovered for technological analysis. Several additional lanceolate blanks and preforms were obtained adding further evidence that the deepest layer at the site

is a Paleoindian expression. Significantly, no Early Archaic notched points were found in the recovery further implying a pre-10,000 B.P. age for the layer.

Albert C. Goodyear III
South Carolina Institute of
Archaeology and Anthropology
The University of South Carolina



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Beginning in May 1989, J. Raymond Williams and Jean Deming of the University of South Florida directed an archaeological, historical and architectural survey of unincorporated portions of the coastal zone of Sarasota County, Florida, and of a portion of the lower Myakka River and the community of Old Miakka, also in Sarasota County. Nearly 1000 pre-1949 structures were recorded and assessed, and 100 new and previously recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites evaluated. The project was funded by the county Department of Historical Resources and the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation. Final reports will make preservation recommendations. Williams and a field school student crew also excavated a site on campus which will be destroyed by construction. The site had been located by a survey funded by the university administration, and the excavations were funded by Hillsborough County.

Dorothy Ward completed an M.A. thesis on inland Deptford, focusing upon the large collections from the Trestle Bridge site (8Ja186) in the upper Apalachicola valley, northwest Florida. The site's Deptford component contained a large amount of check-stamped pottery and significant amounts of

simple-stamped ceramics. Fabric-marked ceramics were also present, including a 9 cm high tetrapod. A Fort Walton component at the site was radiocarbon dated to 1160 ± 80 B.P. (All dates herein are uncorrected).

Annette Snapp completed an M.A. thesis outlining a management plan for protecting sites on Southwest Florida Water Management District land. Sylvia Layman interned with Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. and completed a development plan for managing Volusia County's archaeological resources that she used as a basis for her M.A. thesis.

Nancy White continued analysis of prehistoric sites tested in the middle and lower Apalachicola Valley, northwest Florida. In 3 of 4 estuarine shell mounds (Rangia with some oyster) Early Woodland components predominated. These Deptford deposits were characterized by plain and check-stamped ceramics throughout, with some simple-stamped and fabric-marked tending to appear in the earliest levels. A few complicated-stamped sherds were found in later levels, including at two sites a variety with a large herringbone pattern. At the Depot Creek shell mound (8Gu56) the Deptford stratum was radiocarbon dated to 2010 ± 100 years B.P. The small amount of faunal remains analyzed indicate an estuarine subsistence pattern emphasizing big fish, especially gar, which are easy to catch, as well as turtles, shellfish, rabbit, and other species.

Underlying Deptford deposits at three sites were Late Archaic strata, radiocarbon dated at Depot Creek to 2970 ± 80 B.P. (simple-stamped fiber-tempered ceramics) and at the Clark Creek shell mound (8Gu60) to 3970 ± 160 B.P. (plain surfaced fiber-tempered ceramics).

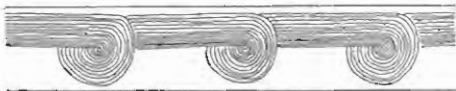
There were chert microliths and microcores and a few clay "balls" or "objects," indicative of a typical Poverty Point or Elliott's Point-type complex.

A Fort Walton village and cemetery in the middle Apalachicola valley, the Corbin-Tucker site (8Ca142), contained a ceramic assemblage dominated by check-stamped and plain ceramics with only a small amount of Fort Walton Incised and Lake Jackson sherds in the village area. A refuse pit with freshwater mollusk shell, gar fish, and turtle bone was radiocarbon dated to 1080 ± 90 B.P., suggesting either a Late Woodland component or an incorrect date. A small test in the cemetery uncovered a high status burial with Fort Walton Incised ceramics (including 5-pointed bowls). There were at least 5 individuals represented. The principal person was buried with a greenstone celt and a copper disc, previously reported as an ear spool, but later seen to have been placed in the middle of the forehead. Conservation and analysis by John Maseman of the South Florida Conservation Center disclosed that the disc is coated with lead; other experts suggest it is either of European manufacture or aboriginal but from the contact period. Further work at the site is planned to resolve questions of dating and components.

The report of these test excavations has been submitted to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Estuarine Reserve Research program, which funded the research.

Nancy White
Department of Anthropology
University of South Florida





REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

SEAC Treasurer David H. Dye requests information on current addresses for the following members: Kevin K. Bernhardt, Roy E. Blair, Jr., Richard W. Estabrook, Marc D. Rucker, and Timothy S. Young. Contact David H. Dye, Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University, Memphis, TN 38152. Tel. (901) 678-3330 or BITNET: DYEDH@MEMSTVX1.



POSITION OPEN

University of Kentucky
Program for Cultural Resource
Assessment

The University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment invites applications for the position of Director. Responsibilities include general supervision and administration as Principal Investigator for all projects as well as development of new bids and grants. Applicants should have strong CRM and research background. Minimum requirements are a Doctoral degree and one year of related professional experience or the equivalent combination of education and experience. Previous experience in eastern U.S. archaeology is preferred. Deadline for receipt of letter of application, resume, and minimum acceptable salary is May 15, 1990, but may be extended. Send to: Richard W. Jefferies or Tom D. Dillehay, Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, 101 American Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0100. EOE/AEE.



PUBLICATIONS

The Kentucky Archaeological Registry: Landowner Participation in Site Preservation. National Park Service Technical Brief No. 6. Available free from the U.S. Department of the Interior, NPS, Archaeological Assistance Division, Publication Specialist, P.O. Box 37127, Washington D.C. 20013-7127.

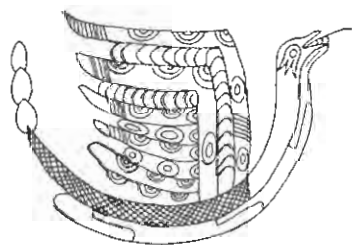
This publication describes the Kentucky Archaeological Registry created through a unique cooperative program between the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission that addresses the problem of protecting archeological sites located on private property.

Modeled on The Nature Conservancy's nationally successful program for protecting privately owned natural areas, the Registry represents a way to involve private landowners in the protection of Kentucky's significant archeological sites. Landowners who make a commitment to preserve and protect their sites are presented with awards that recognize these commitments. In addition, they participate in public education activities that promote protection of Kentucky's archeological heritage. The owners are provided management assistance and informed about stronger preservation options available to them.

Technical Brief No. 6 describes the objectives of the Kentucky Archaeological Registry, how a landowner can participate in the program, and the steps in the landowners contact/site registration process. The results of the Kentucky Archaeological Registry's first two years of operation are discussed, and the Registry's successes are evaluated. The role that landowner/contact

site registration can play as part of a broader site protection and preservation program are discussed in the concluding section.

This is the sixth in a series of technical briefs published by NPS. The technical briefs cover topics that emphasize improving the effectiveness of archeological programs and are designed to improve communication, cooperation, and exchange of information about the Federal archeology programs and other successful approaches to archeological preservation by local governments, State agencies, and private organizations and individuals.



Southeastern Ceremonial Complex Conference, Artifacts and Analysis. Edited by Patricia Galloway. Exhibition catalog by David H. Dye and Camille Wharey. University of Nebraska Press. 389 pp., 147 photos, maps, drawings. References, index. \$42.50.

"A substantial contribution to our understanding of the prehistoric Southeast. This work stands alone as a comprehensive overview." Chester B. DePratter, University of South Carolina.

By the mid-thirteenth century A.D. certain motifs and themes began to appear on artifacts belonging to cultures extending from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts inland to eastern Oklahoma and to the borders of the lower Ohio Valley. The phenomenon, known to scholars as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC), was the subject of a 1984 conference and exhibition of artifacts held at the Cottonlandia Museum in Greenwood, Mississippi.

Written by prominent archaeologists and anthropologists who participated in the conference and accompanied by 147 illustrations, these essays represent the most up-to-date analyses and reconsiderations of the SECC. A foreword by James B. Griffin discusses the role of Lib Burkes Jones, sponsor of the conference. Essays by Jon Muller and David S. Brose define the SECC concept. Focusing on particular regions or sites of the SECC are Dan Morse and Phyllis Morse (the central Mississippi Valley), Thomas E. Emerson (Cahokia), Lawrence A. Conrad (the Illinois River valley), Dennis A. Peterson (the Spiro Mounds), Robert W. Neuman (the central Great Plains), Noel R. Stowe (the Mobile Bay and Delta region), Lewis A. Larson, Jr. (the Etowah Site), Marvin T. Smith (the Georgia-South Carolina-Alabama region), Fred C. Cook and Charles E. Pearson (the Georgia coast), and Randolph J. Widmer (southern Florida). In interpretative essays James A. Brown considers style divisions of the SECC, Vernon James Knight, Jr. speculates on Mississippian monsters, Robert L. Hall discusses Mississippian symbolism and John A. Strong, the Bird-Man theme, and Malcolm C. Webb notes parallels between Mesoamerican and Mississippian cultures. In the catalog section of the book 120 artifacts from the exhibition are shown in photographs and described by David H. Dye and Camille Wharey.





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.

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