



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 33, Number 2

October 1991

Edited by Cliff Boyd, Department of Sociology and Anthropology,
Radford University, Radford, VA 24142

FROM THE EDITOR

In the April, 1991, issue of the SEAC Newsletter the current (1991) membership dues were incorrectly listed. The correct 1991 dues are as follows:

Regular	\$ 25.00
Family	\$ 30.00
Institution	\$ 50.00
Life	\$300.00
Life Family	\$350.00

I regret any inconvenience this may have caused the membership. The 1992 membership dues request is printed on page 19 of this issue.

CURRENT RESEARCH

CHICORA FOUNDATION

Chicora Foundation has completed archaeological excavations at the Bass Pond Site (38CH124) on Kiawah Island, South Carolina as part of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement with the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office, Kiawah Resort Associates, and the Charleston District Army Corps of Engineers. The Bass Pond Site is a small, Early Woodland Thom's Creek phase shell midden with a large associated non-midden occupation area. The archaeological investigations revealed a portion of a Thom's Creek phase structure, measuring about 17 feet in diameter with a central hearth. The excavations resulted in the recovery of a large sample of pottery, worked bone and shell, human coprolites, samples for pollen analysis, ethnobotanical and faunal remains, shellfish, and two radiocarbon dating samples. Preliminary

indications suggest that the site was used on at least three occasions as a seasonal encampment by a small group. Also investigated during this project were two structures, including the main house and a storage building, relating to the nineteenth century plantation of James Shoolbred on Kiawah Island. The results of this work will be published as Chicora Foundation *Research Series* 25.

Dr. Michael Trinkley, Director of the Chicora Foundation, participated in a symposium on the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act at the March 11 meeting of the South Carolina Federation of Museums in Charleston, South Carolina. Chicora is known as a strong supporter of Native American rights and has developed internal policies regarding the excavation and disposition of human remains.

Chicora Foundation also entered into a cooperative agreement with The Charleston Museum (Charleston, South Carolina) to conduct conservation treatments on four leather shoes recovered by the Museum from a Civil War site on Folly Island, South Carolina. The work included a variety of techniques in order to determine the success of different treatments.

PARKIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Excavations at the Parkin site (3CS29) and adjacent areas have been ongoing since November, 1990, under the direction of Jeffrey M. Mitchem, assisted by John V. Marron, Jr., both of the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS). The site consists of a 17-acre Late Mississippian/Protohistoric village area, surrounded by a defensive moat. Testing in the location of the Visitor Information Center revealed

no subsurface features, and the Center is now under construction.

Excavations were then begun south of the main site, outside of the moat. The first unit encountered a structure floor, which was atop two additional floors. Abundant faunal remains, Mississippi Plain, var. Neeley's Ferry sherds, and smudge pits filled with charred maize cobs were recovered. Postmold patterns suggest either a long rectangular structure or a square structure with two wattle-and-daub walls and two open sides.

A radiocarbon date (Beta-44560) of 630 ± 60 B.P. was obtained from charred wood from a postmold associated with this floor. When calibrated (using Stuiver and Pearson's CALIB and DISPLAY programs), a range of cal AD 1281-1398 is revealed. This date fits with the early Late Mississippian interpretation based on the artifacts from the floor. A sample of charred maize cobs from a pit in the floor, when adjusted for C13/C12 content, yielded a date of 420 ± 60 B.P. (Beta-44559), or A.D. 1470-1590. This date is not supported at all by the artifacts.

These dates are important because they provide a terminus post quem of the late thirteenth or fourteenth century for construction of the moat, based on the assumption that people were not living outside the moat after its construction. Work continued at this location during the summer field season, supervised by Jim Barnes (AAS). Eventually the underlying floors will also be excavated.

In Winter, 1991, a trench consisting of 1 x 2 m units was begun across the moat on the east side of the site. Initially under the supervision of Michele Marron, Michael French (both of AAS) supervised during the summer field season. This trench exposed very clear stratigraphy, revealing that the moat was well over 12 m wide, and about 2 m deep at the deepest point. Large sherds, chunks of daub, and other aboriginal artifacts clearly delineate the original moat bottom.

A third area investigated in the summer field season was the location where a house stood until recently moved. Hopes that the area beneath the house was undisturbed were realized when human burials were encountered, including one accompanied by a red-slipped Mississippian head vase, the first ever excavated in context by professional archaeologists. Work in this location

was supervised by Memphis State University graduate student Christopher Koeppe.

A fourth part of the village site was tested in an attempt to locate a former mound that was depicted on the site map published in the 1951 Phillips, Ford, and Griffin study. This area, near the north end of the village, has been badly disturbed by pothunters in the past, with old potholes and probe holes common. Under the supervision of Tim Mulvihill (AAS), excavation revealed a complicated series of superimposed structures, occupation surfaces, and human burials. The discovery of a subadult burial whose cranium had been disturbed by pothunters is of special interest, because a Clarksdale bell was excavated from a child's neck in this part of the site in the 1960's. No evidence was found to prove or disprove that it was the burial that yielded the bell.

Ethnobotanical remains are abundant from the site, and all features and level samples are saved for flotation. Michele Williams (Washington University, St. Louis) has been processing flotation samples, and is studying the remains under the direction of Gayle Fritz. In addition to maize (both cobs and kernels) and nutshells, chenopod, persimmon, and cane fragments have been tentatively identified.

Development of the site and surrounding property into a park continues, but so does sporadic illegal digging by vandals. Two Memphis men were arrested and convicted in March, and efforts are being made to catch and vigorously prosecute those who still continue to violate the law. Plans for the future include an active, ongoing program of archaeological research at the site, partly as an draw for tourists.

Jeffrey M. Mitchem
Arkansas Archeological Survey
Parkin Archeological State Park

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A second season of archeological excavations at the Fred Dirst site (3MR80) located at the confluence of Rush Creek and the Buffalo River was conducted by the Sponsored Research Program of the Arkansas Archeological Survey

from September to November 1990. The excavations were directed by Charles R. Ewen and Randall L. Guendling and in addition to the paid crew welcomed the volunteer labor of some 31 members of the Arkansas Archaeological Society. The excavations concentrated on a restricted multicomponent midden on one portion of the site and a spatially discrete deflated land surface containing Early Archaic and Dalton period diagnostic artifacts. The 1990 excavation consisted of blocks of 2 x 2 meter units that were placed in the two areas based upon the results of the first season's work in 1988, conducted under the direction of George Sabo. The midden area produced evidence of a Mississippi period house and an earlier Middle to Late Woodland component at the base of the midden. A partial arc of postmolds found in 1988 that predated the Woodland component appears to have escaped total preservation or been destroyed by the later prehistoric occupations. Several pit features containing abundant artifacts and subsistence data were found that will be comparable to ones found during the earlier work. Future planned analysis may add to the discovery of shell tempered pottery and maize in a sealed context radiocarbon dated before AD 800. The excavations of the Dalton area proved disappointing. The artifacts recovered indicated the Dalton points found in 1988 appear thoroughly mixed with Early, Middle and possibly Late Archaic diagnostic bifaces.

The Sponsored Research Program (SRP) of the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS) conducted testing and data recovery excavations at the Will site (3WA876) in Washington County, Arkansas, in late spring and summer of 1990. The Will site is a rock shelter complex consisting of four separate shelters situated on two sandstone bluff lines. Over 30 test units and 4 backhoe trenches were excavated across the site revealing 4 cultural components: Dalton, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippi. The site is interpreted as serving as a nut gathering, storage, and processing site. Limited amounts of lithic resource procurement were also taking place at the site. John J. Mintz assisted by James E. Barnes directed the fieldwork.

John J. Mintz is currently conducting the analysis and preparing the report.

During a fifteen day period in November, 1989, James P. Harcourt directed test excavations at the Terre Rouge site (3NE93) in Nevada County, southwest Arkansas for ARKLA Energy Resources, Inc. 3NE93 is a small site, dominated by a 20-30 cm Fourche Maline midden, with occupation spanning the Dalton Period through the Caddo. While acidic soils prevented the recovery of bone, paleobotanical analysis identified hickory and oak but no cultigens. The site is interpreted as functioning within a seasonal round and a fall occupation is suggested by the nuts and local hydrology. Terre Rouge reflects a continuity of subsistence from Dalton through Fourche Maline with apparent rejection by the Caddo.

The Sponsored Research Program of the Arkansas Archeological Survey is currently conducting a complete inventory of artifact collections and associated records from the Arkansas Post National Memorial near Gillett, Arkansas, under the direction of Kathleen H. Cande. The collections originated from five separate excavations conducted at Arkansas Post from 1956 through 1971. The project is funded by the National Park Service, Southwest Region, and involves cataloging the more than 60,000 artifacts using the NPS' Automated National Catalog System (ANCS). The Arkansas Archeological Survey has developed a conversion program that converts data entered into our statewide DELOS artifact and provenance inventory database directly into ANCS. The project also involves repackaging and basic conservation of fragile artifacts. The artifacts and project records will be curated at the Arkansas Archeological Survey in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

In 1990 Nancy White and graduate students Lee Hutchinson and Charles Fuhrmeister, and Phil Gerrell of Tallahassee, directed a research and public archaeology project in the middle Apalachicola River Valley of northwest Florida. Test excavations were conducted at the Otis Hare site, a freshwater shell midden on the riverbank. Ceramic stratigraphy showed a nice Woodland continuum, beginning with initial occupation during the Early Woodland characterized by complicated-stamped ceramics, giving way to Middle Woodland deposits with classic early Weeden Island ceramics and a mica cutout, and then late Weeden Island deposits with only plain and check-stamped sherds. Faunal remains indicated heavy dependence upon turtles, fish, and freshwater shellfish for all time periods. Further materials analyses are in progress. The public aspect of the project involved a huge volunteer component in the field and lab; an archaeology day with flintknappers, pottery making, slide lectures, even samples of the black drink; and the preparation of a popular brochure on the area's archaeology, being coordinated by grad student Terry Simpson. The whole project was supported by a grant from the Florida Endowment for the Humanities to the W.T. Neal Civic Center in Blountstown, whose director, Suella McMillan, wished to bring public, professional archaeology to this area where artifact collecting is a serious affair.

White also did more limited testing at the Corbin-Tucker site, a Fort Walton cemetery, recovering evidence of more decayed burials with grave goods such as another copper disc (this one a copper covered wooden ear spool), a conch shell dipper, and a ceramic mushroom-shaped object (pottery trowel?). Doctoral student Sylvia Layman is analyzing the materials from this site.

White, Hutchinson, Layman, and grad student Maggie Goetze coordinated for the University of Arizona the Florida version of the garbology project, directed by William Rathje and Wilson Hughes. Excavations were conducted at landfills in Naples, and the fragrant materials recovered brought back to the USF Tampa campus for processing in the lab by a student team. Results so far seem consistent with other profiles of recent

urban waste across the country, and will soon be published by Rathje and his group.

Ray Williams directed the investigations of two prehistoric sites (8HI495 and 8HI496) along Cowhouse Creek near Thonotosassa ("Place of Flint") just east of Tampa. Excavations were supervised by graduate students Lyle Torp and Michael Garner, and were aimed at understanding the nature of the sites, one of which apparently served as a quarry during the Archaic and possibly Paleo-Indian periods, and the other a probably contemporaneous base camp. The Southwest Florida Water Management District funded the project, which was initiated over concerns about the amount of looting at these sites. A final report was issued in April, 1991, although analysis of the estimated 150,000 lithic artifacts and debitage will continue through the summer of 1991.

SWANNANOA RIVER BURIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

During the months of April through June, 1991, an exploratory survey of the Swannanoa River Valley was undertaken to determine if buried archeological sites are preserved within this tributary of the French Broad River in the Blue Ridge physiographic province. This project was undertaken by Dr. Larry Kimball with funds provided by a Certified Local Government Grant from the National Park Service administered through the North Carolina Division of Archives and History by David Moore and supported by matching funds from the Historic Resources Commission of Asheville and Buncombe County, coordinated by Ken Newell.

The Swannanoa Valley is approximately 23 miles long and runs from Swannanoa Gap (3280 ft AMSL) to its confluence with the French Broad at Asheville (1980 ft. AMSL). This gives a drop in elevation of over 56.5 ft/mile for the river as a whole.

Testing was initiated at Warren Wilson College. The Warren Wilson site (31BN29) is situated on the right bank of the Swannanoa River at River Mile 12.9 on the upstream end of the relatively broad floodplain on the Warren Wilson College farm. At 31BN29, Keel (1976) and

Dickens (1976) demonstrated the preservation of subplowzone strata which represented buried Swannanoa, Savannah River, and Morrow Mountain occupations.

Three backhoe trenches were excavated adjacent to 31BN29 to obtain stratigraphic data and sedimentological samples from this location. The first backhoe trench excavated to the west of the Pisgah village at 31BN29, resulted in the discovery of six distinct strata, together over 1.0 meter thick, containing Pisgah Phase ceramics. The remaining two trenches documented stratigraphic profiles similar to those described by Keel and Dickens, except the subplowzone strata were observed to be devoid of artifacts and features. This is probably due to the higher degree of human activities in the main site area.

With these stratigraphic profiles serving to guide expectations for the remainder of the floodplain at this general elevation, a total of 17 additional backhoe trenches were excavated on the right and left banks of the Swannanoa at Warren Wilson College. Three new archaeological sites were identified (at River Mile 12.6, 12.5, and 12.2), all with buried components. Most stratigraphic profiles yielded buried plowzones separated from the present plowzone by a sterile sand stratum, probably not unlike that documented at the Tuckasegee site (31JK12) in the Little Tennessee River basin by Keel (1976).

Beneath the earlier plowzone were encountered pairs of A- and B-horizons, which produced Pisgah and Connestee ceramics, in correct stratigraphic order. In some cases, only one artifact-bearing A-horizon was encountered below the older plowzone. In the unreported site adjacent to 31BN29 (the Warren Wilson site), the top of the Pisgah stratum is 50-70 cm below present ground surface.

Testing was then undertaken at three locations downstream from Warren Wilson at River Miles 7.1, 5.8, and 5.6. A total of 16 backhoe trenches was excavated here. Buried archaeological strata were discovered at two of these places. At the Hemphill site (River Mile 7.1), buried artifact-bearing A-horizons were recorded below the upper disturbed strata (current plowzone, sterile sand deposit, and buried, old plowzone). Here, two or three strata were observed which produced Pisgah ceramics. These strata overlie a series of four or more paired A-

and B-horizons. At a depth of 4.5 meters below ground surface waterlogged wood fragments (probably limbs) were encountered at the water table. A sample of this uncarbonized wood was radiocarbon assayed at A.D. 260 \pm 50 (uncorrected).

At the Moyer site (River Mile 5.8), a series of four pairs of A- and B-horizons were documented below the plowzone. The lowest of these A-horizons (Stratum 8) contained a charcoal filled pit and yielded a radiocarbon date of 750 \pm 80 B.C. (uncorrected) at a depth of 1.0m below ground surface. Unfortunately no diagnostic artifacts were observed in this stratum for any of the five excavated trenches. However, Connestee and Pisgah ceramics were recovered in upper strata at this site.

The preparation of the survey report is currently underway. At this point, it appears that archaeological strata are preserved in mountain river basins, and that these strata are often buried deeply enough to be missed by controlled plowing or shallow test pit and shovel test survey techniques. These findings will result in a better understanding of the geoarchaeological background of Holocene contexts in the Swannanoa Valley and western North Carolina mountains, in general.

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Larry R. Kimball
Dept. of Anthropology,
Appalachian State University

EXCAVATIONS AT LAKE HOLE CAVE, CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST, JOHNSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

In the April Issue of this newsletter, Quentin R. Bass with Norman D. Jefferson and Christine Bassett reported on a very important ARPA case involving the Lake Hole Cave site (formerly Dry Hill) in the Cherokee National Forest of upper

East Tennessee. Since that time a Challenger Cost Share Agreement was negotiated between The U.S. Forest Service and Appalachian State University to conduct an archaeological investigation of the site. The purpose of this investigation was to recover human remains and artifacts from the looter-disturbed deposits of the cave for future reburial and to assess the damage done to the site.

The project was directed by Drs. Tom Whyte and Larry Kimball with the supervision of U.S. Forest Service archaeologists Quentin Bass and Norman Jefferson. Fieldwork was conducted from May 20th through July 12th, 1991. The following is a brief progress report on these investigations.

The cave consists of two small chambers, one extending more than eleven meters to the right and one more than six meters to the left from the entrance. Prior to excavation, a person could stand erect in only a portion of the right chamber. The original entrance was probably no more than a half meter in diameter. A locked iron gate framed in concrete now protects the cave.

Electric lights powered by a generator were installed prior to excavation. The cave's interior was subdivided into horizontal excavation units, normally one meter long by the width of the cave. Twelve units were excavated in the right chamber and six in the smaller left chamber. These eighteen units included the only areas observed to have been disturbed by the looters, although the cave's chambers and undisturbed deposits appear to extend further. The widest unit was approximately two meters wide. Each unit was excavated by observable soil strata or arbitrary levels, depending upon the visibility of distinct strata. In addition to flotation and sediment samples, over 24 cubic meters of soil were removed from the disturbed deposits of the site in polypropylene feed bags and waterscreened through nested 0.64 (1/4") and 0.3 cm (1/8") mesh.

The cave had undergone considerable damage as a result of looting and bioturbation. No completely intact human burials were observed. A few human skeletons may remain preserved beneath or beyond the undisturbed deposits. Most of the human bone recovered showed evidence of rodent-gnawing which probably accrued shortly after decomposition of soft tissues. This and the positions of remains of two partially intact skeletons suggest that the bodies and their

accoutrements were laid to rest on or above ground in the cave (possibly as bundle burials) and that the sediments disturbed by the looters had accumulated around the remains, originating from vents above.

In addition to the scattered and broken bones and teeth of perhaps twenty or more humans, numerous shell beads, including *Marginella*, *Olivella*, columella, and disks, as well as triangular arrowpoints, some flakes, a few cores, bone tools, fragments of clay vessels, and a few exhausted pine torches were recovered by our excavations. It is probable that items of copper, stone or clay pipes, ceramic vessels, shell beads, and human remains were removed from the cave by the looters.

Although the primary intent of the project was to recover human remains and artifacts for reburial, a minimal analysis of human remains, artifacts, animal and plant remains, sediments, and the geology of the cave will continue through the fall. Dr. Ellen Cowan (Department of Geology, ASU) collected sediment and rock samples which she is currently studying to aid in the reconstruction of the original sedimentological contexts of the cave and its geological history. Andrea Shea (Tennessee Department of Conservation) is inspecting the plant remains for materials of potential cultural deposition in the cave. Drs. Donna M. Boyd and C. Clifford Boyd, Jr. (Radford University) are studying the human remains primarily to determine, if possible, the cultural identity of the individuals represented and to facilitate reburial.

At this stage of the analysis it appears that the site may not be historic or protohistoric as originally thought. The recovery of very smoothed-over curvilinear complicated stamped and simple stamped sherds with crushed quartz and crushed chalcedony temper, as well as Hamilton Incurvate Triangular arrowpoints suggest an earlier use of this cave. A series of radiocarbon assays will be obtained to resolve this question. It is also evident, as was originally thought, that this small cave was used by humans exclusively for burial.

A report of the investigations will be submitted to the Forest Service in June 1992. The reburial of human remains and artifacts by

representatives of the Eastern Band of Cherokee will follow.

Thomas R. Whyte
Larry R. Kimball
Appalachian State University

PAPERS

A UNIQUE CLAY POT FROM THE WILLIAM P. MCHUGH COLLECTION, Kenneth C. Carstens, Anthropology Program, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky 42071.

Abstract

A unique clay pot was found stored among the archaeological collections of the late William P. McHugh. The pot, which exhibits characteristics of Mississippi Plain, variety Manley, also has what appears to be a remnant iron bail handle. It is suggested that the pot may have early historic affinities.

In May of 1988, William P. McHugh met an untimely death. At his home were numerous artifact collections. Having had a previous affiliation with the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, McHugh's family packed his artifact collections and sent them to Elizabeth D. Benchley, Conservation Archaeologist with UW-M. Benchley observed that several of the McHugh collections had originated at Murray State University. In a subsequent conversation with MSU Senior Staff Archeologist, Pam Schenian, Benchley proposed returning the MSU collections to Murray State in western Kentucky (Carstens 1991).

One of the collections returned consists of materials from the Stone site, 40SW23, a large Mississippian settlement (also called the Bear Creek site). Bill McHugh excavated a part of this site with MSU field school students in 1974 and 1976 (McHugh 1974a, 1974b, 1976). The Stone site had first been tested by Schwartz et al. (1958), and was further studied by Coe and Fischer (1959) prior to McHugh's work there. Boxed along with the Stone site materials in the McHugh collection was a reconstructed ceramic

vessel with a rather bizarre feature: it appears to have had an iron bail as a handle (Carstens 1990) (Figure 1).

An x-ray florescent test of the iron (Figure 2) demonstrates a noticeable absence of nickel, a primary constituent of meteoritic iron (Carr and Sears 1985). Yet an x-ray of the vessel (Figure 3) and the x-ray florescent test (Figure 2), clearly demonstrate that the content of the remnant bail is iron. An absence of nickel in the x-ray fluorescent test suggests that the iron used to make the bail is not of meteoritic origin, but may be of historic manufacture. An early historic context for a brass bail handle has been illustrated by Brain (1979: 234, vessel P-11), however both the bailing device and the shape of the ceramic vessel appear to be quite different from the vessel and bail configuration of the 40SW23 pot.

Unfortunately, it cannot be demonstrated at this time whether or not the ceramic vessel originated at the Stone site, because no catalogue or other provenance marker is present on the pot; nor are there any physical records describing the pot in the papers and notes of McHugh or his students (McHugh 1974a, 1974b, 1976). And, although others have argued that the Stone site was occupied into the early historic era (Coe and Fischer 1959), recently compiled evidence (radiocarbon dates, styles of textiles impressed on the site's ceramics, and regional ceramic chronologies) indicates the site was not occupied past the fifteenth century A.D. (Carstens 1991; Clay 1979; Drooker 1990; Pollack and Railey 1987).

The pot clearly appears to have "typical" Mississippian Plain, variety Manley attributes (Philips 1970:128) (Figures 1, 4; Table 1). The paste is consistent with Mississippian plain as are the exterior and interior surface treatments, including the punctates arranged in a curvilinear pattern on the shoulder of the vessel (Figures 1, 4). The bail perforates the wall of the ceramic vessel. Directly across from the bail is another punctate perforating the wall of the pot (Figures 1, 3), and although the second punctate contains no visible trace of iron, an x-ray florescent test of the sides of the punctate revealed traces of iron, too. This ceramic vessel looks "prehistoric", but possesses what appears to be the remnant of an historic iron bail.

The sad part of this whole essay is that no provenance is known for this extremely unique ceramic container. Although boxed and stored with the 40SW23 items, there is no indication that the vessel came from the Stone site. Because this pot demonstrates a unique marriage between iron and clay not previously described in the southeast (to which I am aware), the vessel remains significant and enigmatic. Its importance would increase greatly if someone in the SEAC membership knows of this pot's origin; if so, they are encouraged to contact the author.

Acknowledgement

I wish to thank the family of William P. McHugh, Elizabeth Benchley at UW-M, William E. Maddox (x-ray florescent tests), Elizabeth Porter (photography) and Pam Schenian (curatorial) at Murray State University.

Curation

The ceramic vessel is currently curated in the Archaeology Laboratory, Anthropology Program, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky.

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Table 1: Metrical Characteristics of Clay Vessel (Carstens).

Lip Thickness:	Mean, 5.15mm; Range 4.5-6.0 mm
Lip Treatment:	Plain, rounded, slightly outwardly flaring
Neck Constrictions:	Vary between 16 and 18.4 mm below lip
Neck Treatment:	Plain with two punctations opposite each other
	Punctate w/o iron
	outside diameter 6.9mm
	inside diameter 3.6mm
	Punctate w/iron
	outside diameter 6.1 mm
	inside diameter 3.0mm (approx.)
Shoulder Treatment:	Curvilinear punctates, 2.5-3.0mm
Body Treatment:	Exterior and Interior Plain;
	Shell temper visible on both surfaces
	Interior neck, smoothed; interior body roughly scraped
Body Thickness:	5.33mm; Range 4.1-8.0mm
Paste:	Variable rounded and angular shell temper, varying between 0.5mm and 4.0mm
Height:	8.9cm, incomplete
Width:	10.43-10.87cm
Vessel Diameter:	5cm
Weight:	80.1 grams (incomplete)

Figure Descriptions:

- Figure One: Photograph of vessel illustrating location of iron bail fragment (foreground) and opposite open punctate. Scale is in centimeters.
- Figure Two: Graphical representation of elements present within bail as identified through x-ray florescence test.
- Figure Three: Photograph of x-ray of ceramic vessel. Note light colored metallic bail in background and dark colored "open" punctate in foreground. Scale is in centimeters.
- Figure Four: Photographs of vessel illustrating punctations on shoulder and proximity to iron bail fragment. Scale is in centimeters.

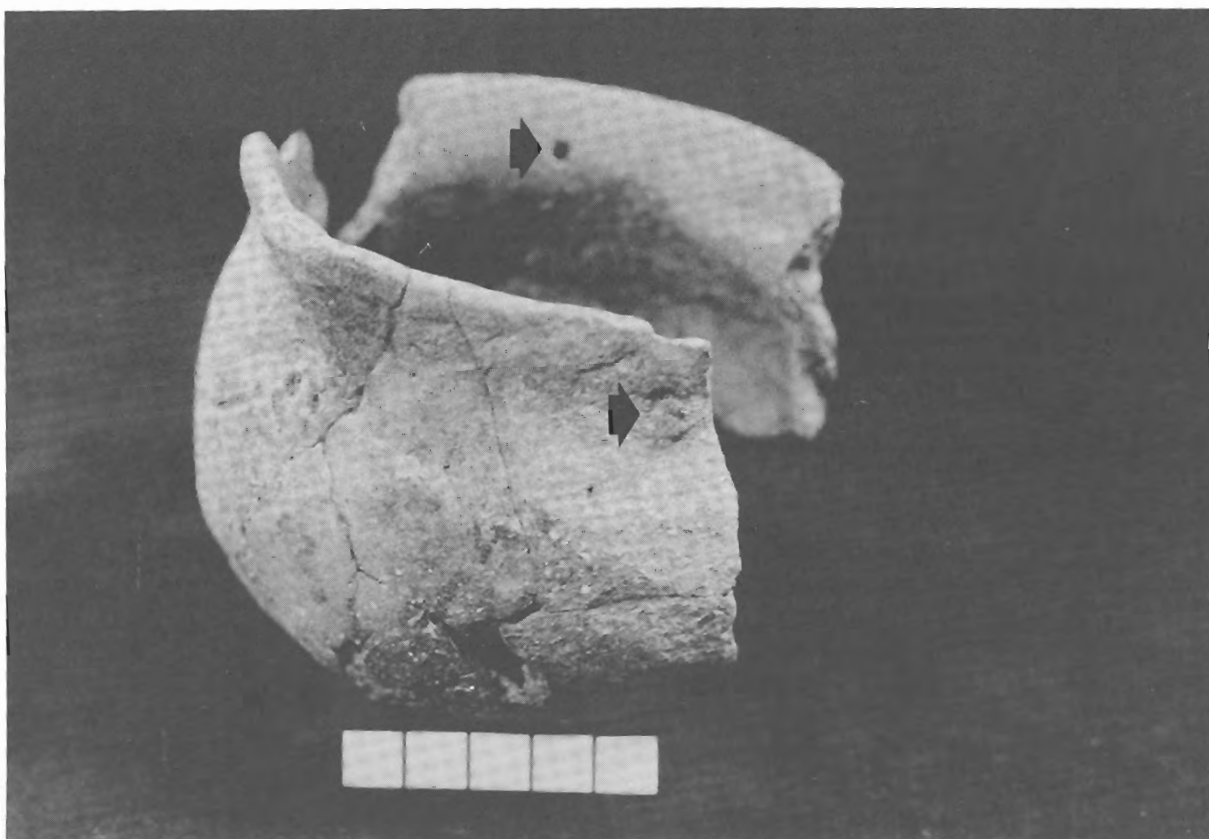


Figure 1.

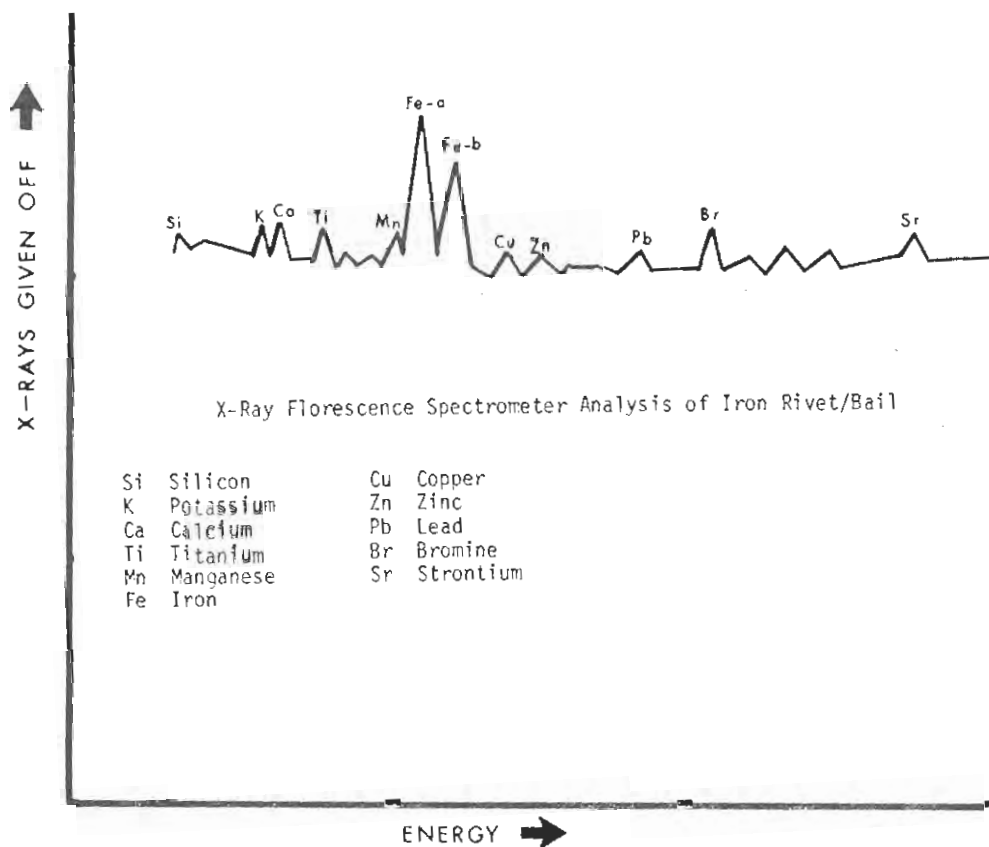


Figure 2.

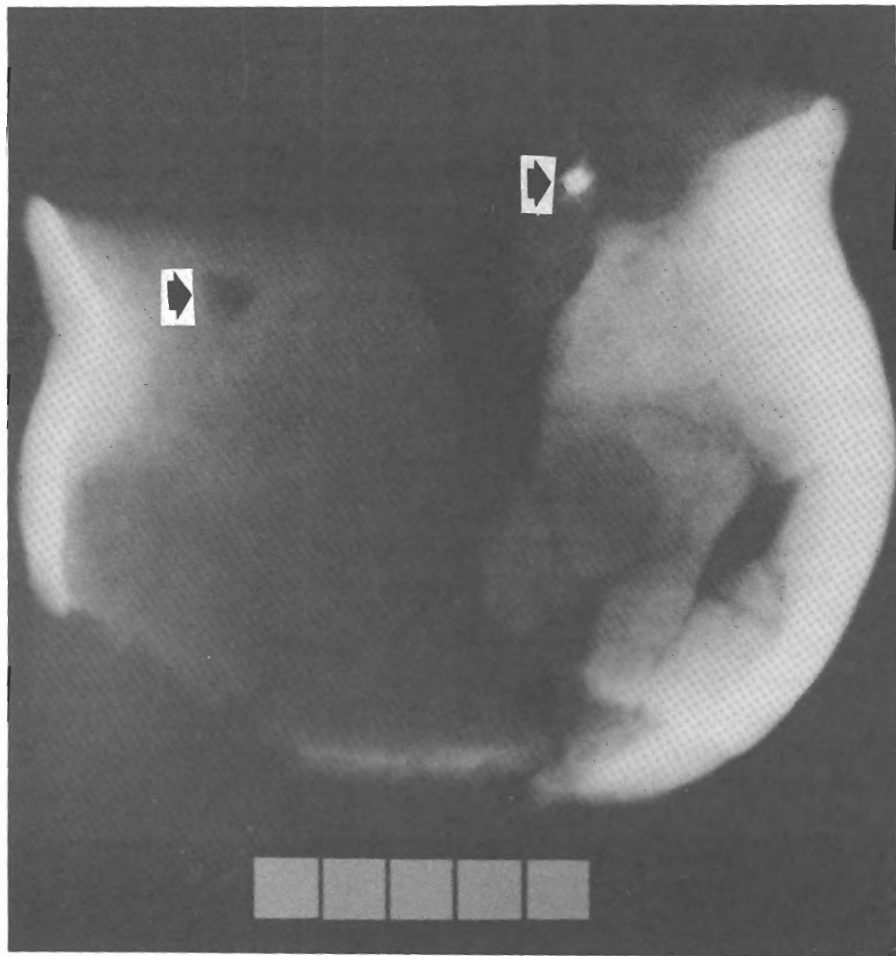


Figure 3.

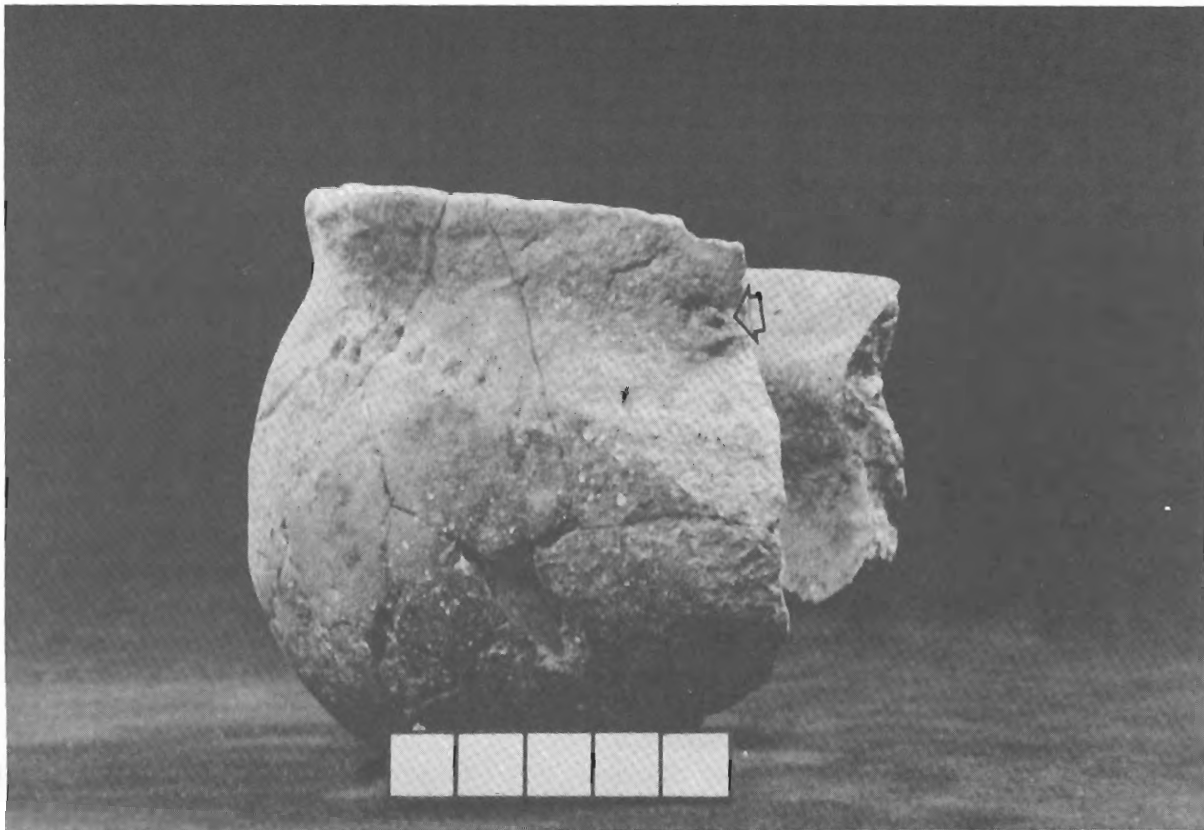


Figure 4.

LOCATING A CRM ARCHAEOLOGIST: A SURVEY OF SOUTHEASTERN STATE AGENCIES

H. Edwin Jackson, University of Southern Mississippi

Introduction

How do contractors find archaeologists to perform CRM services? Equally important, what sort of archaeologist are they likely to find? In 1989, the Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists (MAPA), an organization comprised of federal, state, university, and private-sector archaeologists who work in the state of Mississippi, initiated a study aimed at increasing assurances of professional performance by CRM archaeologists working in our state.

One issue being examined is the selection process: how those needing CRM services find an individual or firm to do the work. To see how Mississippi's procedure (which is to send a list of individuals who represent themselves as qualified to perform archaeological services to contractors requiring work) compared with other Southern states, a short questionnaire was sent to SHPOs and (if different) State Archaeologists in 13 states. Offices in 11 of the states responded, and I want to thank all who took the time to share their procedures. Although the survey was initiated in August 1989, the responses were received as late as spring, 1990; readers should be aware that procedures may have been changed in the interim. If only one agency responded, their comments about other agencies are assumed here to be accurate. Finally, Mississippi is also included for comparative purposes in the results presented here.

We sought answers to two basic questions: were agencies providing lists to contractors and if so how were these lists generated and maintained? The questionnaire first asked whether or not a list was maintained by the responding office. If so, what qualifications were deemed necessary for inclusion? The questionnaire suggested several possibilities: submission of and review of resume, review of past reports, minimum professional training (M.A. or Ph.D.), certification by Society of Professional Archaeologists, no evaluation of credentials, and other (with space to describe).

The questionnaire also asked what office or organization was responsible for evaluating requests for inclusion on lists. Finally, if no list was maintained how did the office direct contractors seeking an archaeologist?

Results

Results of the survey are summarized in Table 1. Each state was treated as a unit even if SHPO and state archaeologist's office differed in procedure. For instance if the state archaeologist did not maintain a list, but the SHPO did, the state was scored as having a list, based on the presumption that the state archaeologist's office would counsel a contractor to call the SHPO for assistance.

This referral problem is handled variably across the South. Of the states responding, four (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Texas) do not maintain a list for circulation, although two of these, Florida and Texas, provide contractors with lists prepared by state professional organizations, the Florida Archaeological Council (FAC) and Council of Texas Archaeologists (CTA), respectively (Table 1). It is the responsibility of these organizations to evaluate applicants. Inclusion on Florida's list requires membership in the FAC; inclusion on the Texas list requires membership in the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) and/or CTA. In Arkansas, contractors are referred to the SOPA directory. In Georgia, they are referred to the SOPA directory, Interagency Archaeological Services Division of the National Park Service, or in the case of the SHPO office they are permitted to examine files for names of consultants who have performed previous work.

The remaining states responding (Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia) as well as Mississippi, all maintain a list which is provided to contractors. As evident in Table 1, criteria for inclusion are variable, ranging from inclusion on request to specific state agency-developed qualifications. Minimally, most states examine a submitted resume (5) and require an advanced degree or equivalent experience (3). Only Louisiana expects certification by SOPA and only Tennessee has established guidelines that expand those outlined by the Interagency Professional

Qualifications Standards. The situation in South Carolina is apparently somewhat more complex: the S. C. Institute for Archaeology and Anthropology and the SHPO office maintain separate lists; the former's is available on request while the latter's is for internal use only. The North Carolina Office of State Archaeology and the South Carolina SHPO's office were the only agencies that explicitly indicated that continued inclusion on lists was subject to reviews of submitted reports.

Discussion

Agencies (both state and professional) providing lists of archaeological consultants include a disclaimer that inclusion on the list is no guarantee either of the quality of services performed or that contracted work will be in compliance with state and federal guidelines. In other words, buyer beware. Nevertheless, it is my impression that such lists are often taken by contractors to be implicit endorsements of at least minimal qualifications for those included. Agencies that decline to provide lists agree that doing so avoids unwarranted endorsements and the possibility of being accused of complicity if an archaeologist should fail to provide a client with the necessary product.

Among the biggest surprises is how few agencies explicitly indicated that report review affected inclusion on their list. Once on the list, whatever the criteria applied initially, there seem to be few mechanisms for removing a firm or individual who consistently fails to conduct work in accordance with federal or state requirements. Nor do there appear to be explicit procedures for providing information regarding archaeological consultants' "track records" to contractors. This is dismaying, in my view, since the only means by which contractors can differentiate among listed archaeologists are bad experiences (late or substandard reports that are rejected by the SHPO) with particular firms or individuals. This

is of course just the marketplace at work, and large engineering firms will have ample opportunity to develop their own list of competent archaeologists. It is more problematical for the farmer looking for a onetime survey because of a new chicken coop. Why some state agencies are apparently reticent to regulate their list more carefully is beyond the purview of this study. As a profession, we do not yet seem able to say enough bad work is enough. Fear of litigation by a censured archaeologist perhaps overrides the desire for maintaining minimum standards.

One possible solution being pursued in some states is making a non-governmental organization responsible for maintaining a list for distribution. Those archaeological organizations must be prepared to police themselves, which could lead to litigation. SOPA provides means of challenging unprofessional work, and this may be the case for state organizations such as the FAC or CTA. Of course, it is not likely that all state agencies would be willing to cooperate with state professional organizations in evaluating public archaeology performance. In Mississippi for instance, the MAPA bylaws provide for censuring and even removing members, but determinations by that organization have no impact on the list provided by the SHPO's office.

In sum, after nearly two decades of CRM archaeology in the Southeast, there is less uniformity in how states administer public sector work than one might expect--particularly, as this study indicates, in ensuring that contractors are likely to hire qualified archaeologists. Although there are no data to support the conjecture, it seems that the probability for substandard archaeology is increased in states where requirements for inclusion on state-provided lists are most lax. This can only engender poorer relations between archaeological administrators, CRM archaeologists generally, and contractors who see archaeology as a source of project delays.

TABLE 1

State	No List Maintained	List provided by Professional Organization	Agency Maintained List: Requirements for Inclusion:						
			On Request	Resume	M.A./ Equivalent	Past Reports	Additional Guidelines	SOPA Certification	Interior Guidelines
AR	X								
FL		X							
GA	X								
KY			X						
LA				X	X			X	
MD				X					
MS				X					
NC				X	X	X			
SC				X	X	X			X
TN				X	X		X		X
TX		X							
WV				X	X				

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

WANTED--Consulting archeologist to fill immediate position in established Western Kentucky firm as principal investigator. Graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field required at time of employment. Responsibilities to include implementation/supervision of Phase I, II, and III cultural resource assessments. Must meet professional archeologist criteria as established by Kentucky Heritage Council, SHPO, at time of employment. SOPA certification and archival experience a plus. Competitive salary based on experience and qualifications. Benefits. Send vita and work example to: Scott Vaughan; Vaughan Engineering; 173 West lake St.; Madisonville, KY. 42431.

MEETINGS

UPLANDS SYMPOSIUM

It is time to plan the next conference on Upland Archaeology in the East. Although usually hosted by James Madison University with the Jefferson National Forest, it will be hosted this time by Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina, on March 13th and 14th, 1992.

Although logistical details are still in the works, it is time to solicit ideas for sessions and papers. As usual, topical variability is the key to a successful conference! It is our hope that, by moving the conference south for a time, more involvement of the southern uplands and continued involvement of the north will result in a most fruitful meeting of minds.

Please contact one of the following during the summer if you would like to organize a session:

Thomas R. Whyte
Dept. of Anthropology
Appalachian State Univ.
Boone, NC 28608

Michael Barber
Jefferson Nat. Forest
210 Franklin Road
Roanoke, VA 24001

November 13-16. 49th PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Holiday Inn, Lawrence, Kansas. Deadline for paper abstracts September 14, 1991. Contact William B. Lees, Kansas State Historical Society, 120 West 10th, Topeka, Kansas 66612 (913-296-2625) or Mary J. Adair, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045 (913-864-4245).

1991 SEAC

The 1991 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held in Jackson, MS, November 6-9. See the April SEAC Newsletter for details and registration forms.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SERVICE CUT-BACKS DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

National Anthropological Archives

The National Anthropological Archives, located in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., is now open to the public from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Monday through Friday. This cutback in hours is temporary. The NAA will resume its regular hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. when the current Federal budget crisis is resolved and additional staff can be hired. The NAA staff regrets any inconvenience that this change might cause for its valued patrons.

Collections Management Unit

The Collections Management Unit of the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. will be open to visitors to the archaeology and ethnology collections between the hours of 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through

Friday. Three visitors can be accommodated per afternoon. One additional visitor slot per day will be available for the physical anthropology collections (9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). All those interested in visiting the collections are urged to send a written request outlining dates and collections of interest at least two weeks in advance to: Collections Management Unit, Department of Anthropology, NMNH, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. 20560. These temporary cut-backs in visitor services are made necessary by the current Federal budget situation and staff shortages in the unit. We regret any inconveniences these policies may cause visitors to our collections.

ARCHEOLOGICAL CURATION & COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT COURSE

Learn to provide protection for archeological collections while reducing costs in this intensive training course. Find out how familiarity with the principles and methods of curation and collections management can help you prevent rising costs, resource destruction, lack of accountability, and insensitive treatment of archeological materials. Through exercises and presentations discover how initial planning, adequate cost analysis, and reasonable application of sound curatorial and conservation methods are carried out in Federal agency archeological projects and programs. This training will inform you about management authority and responsibility, and will give you sufficient background to make decisions based on appropriate project alternatives.

This course is open to individuals associated with the management of Federal, State, and local cultural resources as well as archeology program managers who are responsible for Federal or Federally-administered archeological collections.

The four and one-half day course is presented cooperatively by The George Washington University (GW) and the National Park Service (NPS). It will be held at two locations and includes sessions at curatorial facilities to address specific, significant issues. A tuition fee of \$450 is payable to The George Washington University. Those who complete the course will receive

continuing education credit from GW as well as an NPS certificate.

For further information contact Frances Lombard or Brenda Sulick at (202)994-7036, or write to: GW/Center for Career Education and Workshops 801 22nd Street, N.W., Suite T-409 Washington, DC 20052.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY, CONSERVATION IN FIELD ARCHEOLOGY, NOVEMBER 4-8, 1991, MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-COLUMBIA, COLUMBIA, MO.

Lack of familiarity with the principles and methods of artifact conservation frequently causes inadequate protection of archeological collections. This training course is designed to give sufficient information and planning guidance on field conservation objectives to help specialists and collections managers develop field conservation procedures which will improve the care of Federal archeological collections.

The course is open to Federal, State, and local cultural resources or archeology program managers who are responsible for archeological collections, especially those which are Federal or federally-administered.

This 40-hour course is presented cooperatively by the University of Nevada-Reno (UN-R) and the National Park Service (NPS). It will be hosted by the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Missouri-Columbia, in Columbia, MO. As a major research and teaching institution, the museum's conservation facilities include a wet laboratory. Field trips will be made to significant local archeological sites. A tuition fee will be payable to UN-R.

For application information, contact Leanne Stone, Program Coordinator, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0032; telephone (702) 784-4046. Applications must be received by October 7, 1991.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY, ARCHEOLOGY FOR MANAGERS, NOVEMBER 18-22, 1991, PUEBLO GRANDE MUSEUM AND CULTURAL PARK, PHOENIX, AZ

Land managers and program managers whose job functions involve impacts to archeological resources seldom have the background or training to evaluate alternatives. This training will familiarize them with archeology and archeological resources so they can identify problems early and choose effectively among available alternatives for solutions. This course is sponsored by the National Park Service (NPS) Archeological Assistance Division and the University of Nevada-Reno (UN-R). This course is open to Federal, State, and local program managers who have little or no background in archaeology, but must deal with archeological resources as part of their jobs.

This 40-hour course will be held at the Pueblo Grande Museum and Cultural Park in Phoenix, AZ, and includes field sessions at significant archeological sites and at the Pueblo Grande Museum curatorial facility. A tuition fee will be payable to UN-R.

For application information, contact Leanne Stone, Program Coordinator, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557-0032; telephone (702) 784-4046. Applications must be received by October 21, 1991.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NPS PRODUCES CATALOGUE OF EDUCATION IN ARCHEOLOGY

The National Park Service announced the release of a 254-page report entitled Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse. 1987-1989 Summary Report (LEAP). LEAP is a catalogue of information incorporated between 1987 and 1989 into the National Park Service's Listing of Education in Archeological Programs Clearinghouse (LEAP), a computerized database. The database is a listing of Federal, State, local, and private projects, programs, and products that promote public awareness of American archeology.

LEAP is intended as a reference for Federal, Tribal, State, and local agencies, museums, societies, educational organizations, tourism bureaus, and individual archeologists seeking information on existing projects, programs, and products to increase public awareness of archeology. Groups that have promoted an archeological project or program to the public are encouraged to submit information for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.

Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse. 1987-1989 Summary Report is available for \$13.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402-9325. The stock number is 024-005-01075-1. To submit information to the Clearinghouse database contact the LEAP Coordinator, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NPS PUBLISHES THREE ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL TECHNICAL REPORTS

National Park Service (NPS) Director James M. Ridenour has announced the issuance of three new technical reports (Technical Briefs Nos. 8, 9, and 10).

Technical Brief No. 8 entitled Revegetation: The Soft Approach to Archeological Site Stabilization addresses the use of vegetation as a means of archeological site stabilization.

Technical Brief No. 9 entitled Training and Using Volunteers in Archeology: A Case Study from Arkansas describes the Arkansas Training Program for Avocational Archeology.

Technical Brief No. 10 entitled The National Historic Landmarks Program Theme Study and Preservation Planning describes how National Historic Landmarks (NHL) Survey theme studies can be combined with basic elements of historic preservation planning to create a comprehensive framework for identification, evaluation, designation, and treatment of nationally significant archeological properties.

Technical Briefs Nos. 8, 9, and 10 are available free of charge by writing to: Publication

Specialist, U.S. Department of the Interior,
National Park Service, Archeological Assistance
Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-
7127.

COTIGA MOUND

Cotiga Mound is a large Adena Burial Mound estimated to be at least 2000 years old. It is located at the junction of route 119 and route 52 on the Tug Fork about 6 miles above Williamson, Mingo County, West Virginia.

The West Virginia Department of Highways has a 1.8 million dollar contract with GAI Consultants of Monroeville, PA, for the excavation and analysis of the mound making this the most expensive excavation in the history of West Virginia archeology. The mound appears to be relatively undisturbed and has the potential to be one of the more significant Adena mounds in the Ohio Valley.

The West Virginia State Highways Commissioner Fred Van Kirk has signed a legal agreement with a group called the West Virginia Committee on Native American Archeological and Burial Policies which gives the group control over the excavations. The Committee was formed at the request of Bill Farrar, the West Virginia Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. The Committee includes registered Native Americans, non-registered Native Americans and spouses of Native Americans. No tribes are officially represented. The Council For West Virginia Archaeology was never informed of the formation of the Committee or the Agreement. The only archeologist participating in the negotiation of the agreement was Dr. Diane Beynon Landers from GAI Consultants.

The agreement states that only members of the Committee will be permitted access to the site, the site will be protected from the public, no access will be permitted to the news media and the Committee will be permitted to hold Traditional Ceremonies at the site. The agreement further states that skeletal remains and grave goods are to be kept covered with red flannel and women will not handle sacred artifacts or skeletal remains during menstruation. Paragraph 12 of the

Agreement stipulates that after a period of one year from completion of the excavation, the remains and grave goods and "other cultural and non-cultural remains" will be turned over to the committee as a unit for reburial. This apparently means everything will be reburied and nothing will be curated. Hence there will be no opportunity for future study of any part of the Cotiga collection. Paragraph 12 also stipulates that human remains and associated grave goods cannot leave West Virginia which means there will be no opportunity for direct radiocarbon dating or trace element analysis of skeletal material.

Copies of the Agreement are available from the West Virginia Archeological Society upon request.

The Council For West Virginia Archeology and the West Virginia Archeological Society believe this agreement is illegal on various counts. It violates freedom of religion, discriminates against women, and violates freedom of the press. We feel that a federal or state agency cannot legally enter into an agreement that is so blatantly unconstitutional.

Furthermore, both the state and federal law requires evidence of lineal descent. We have seen no evidence to suspect that the West Virginia Native American Committee has claimed lineal descent from the Adena people which occupied this area 2000 years ago. Federal law also requires federal agencies to deal directly with recognized Indian tribes.

The Council for West Virginia Archeology is interested in pursuing legal action against the Federal Department of Transportation and the West Virginia Department of Highways on the basis of the Cotiga Mound agreement. We would like to obtain a court injunction to stop all work on the highway and mound until the Memorandum of Agreement is abrogated, and compel these agencies to comply with the existing federal and state regulations that require consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes based on lineal descent with the dead. We would also like assurances that professional archaeologists are in complete charge of the excavations and analysis and that there are no discriminatory practices involved in future Memoranda of Agreement or negotiations with Indian tribes.

We are asking the SAA, SOPA and other archeological organizations to support the Council For West Virginia Archaeology in its efforts to have this agreement abrogated. If we let this agreement stand it will be detrimental to archeology nationwide. Native American groups in Ohio and Pennsylvania are already looking at the Cotiga Mound Agreement as a model to further their interest.

We are asking for your advice and monetary support for any legal action that will be taken. We are also asking your organizations and members to write to the governor of West Virginia expressing your concern over the agreement and its detrimental effect on archeology in West Virginia and in the nation. Send copies of the letter to William Drennen, the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer and to the Council For West Virginia Archeology.

Governor Gaston Caperton, Capitol Complex,
Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

Mr. William Drennen, State Historic Preservation
Officer, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305.

Dr. Robert F. Maslowski
Editor, West Virginia
Archeologist

(SEAC Newsletter Editor's note: Public tours are
now permitted on the site).

SHIPWRECK LOOTING CASE

A Department of Commerce Administrative Law Judge has fined seven Los Angeles-area scuba divers a total of \$132,000 for removing artifacts from two historic shipwrecks in the Channel Islands National Park and the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary. Penalties in the civil prosecution ranged from \$1,000 to \$100,000. The judge's 34-page decision, dated October 17, 1990, concludes a joint enforcement effort between the Department of Interior's National Park Service (NPS) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department of Commerce involving the prosecution of 20 individuals for unlawfully taking shipwreck

artifacts during a scuba diving trip off the Channel Islands. The investigation also led to successful criminal prosecutions that were recently concluded in State Court. In those proceedings, all but one defendant pleaded either guilty or no contest and received sentences ranging from \$750 fines to community service or jail sentences of up to 30 days.

Channel Islands National Park Superintendent C. Mack Shaver stated, "The substantial penalties indicate the judicial system is willing to cooperate in protection of these valuable historic resources. The notoriety the case has generated over the last three years helps us to let people know what we are doing to preserve archeological sites that belong to all of the American public."

The Federal civil prosecutions brought by the NOAA Office of General Counsel were based on violations of NOAA regulations for the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary which prohibit the damaging or removal of historical artifacts from the Sanctuary or the excavation of the seabed. The regulations are enforced jointly by the National Park Service and by the National Marine Fisheries Service of NOAA. Most of the shipwrecks known to exist around the Channel Islands are located in both the Park and the Sanctuary.

Of the 20 original individuals that NOAA charged in the civil action, 13 settled while 7 others contested the charges at the hearing. The cases were also referred to the District Attorneys' Offices of Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties, where criminal charges under State law were filed. In all, 52 counts charging civil and criminal violations of Federal and State laws were brought against the various individuals, including both the owner and the captain of the charter dive boat.

The recent findings conclude all criminal and civil proceedings initiated by the government resulting from an undercover investigation by two National Park Service rangers who were aboard a charter scuba diving boat out of Santa Barbara. The defendants removed hundreds of artifacts from the shipwrecks of the WINFIELD SCOTT, a Gold Rush-era vessel which wrecked off of Anacapa Island in 1853, and the GOLDENHORN, which grounded off Santa Rosa Island in 1892.

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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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Department of Anthropology
Memphis State University
Memphis, TN 38152-0001

TEL: 901-678-3330
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BITNET: DYEDH@MEMSTVX1

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 may be purchased from Eugene M. Futato, Associate Editor for Sales. If you are unsure of your membership status, please contact David H. Dye. **Please disregard this notice if you are a life or family life member.**

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 \$25 for individuals, \$30 for families and \$50 for institutions. Life membership dues are \$300 for individuals and \$350 for families. In addition to the newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscription 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 Feb. 15 for the April issue and Aug. 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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Editor: R.P. Stephen Davis, Jr., Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120. Tel. (919) 962-6574. 1990-1993.

Associate Editor (Newsletter): Cliff Boyd, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Radford University, Radford, VA 24142 Tel. (703) 831-5948. 5615 1990-1993

Associate Editor (Sales): Eugene M. Futato, Office of Archaeological Research, 1 Mound State Monument, Moundville, AL 35474. Tel. (205) 371-2266.

Executive Officer I: Theresa A. Singleton, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Tel. (202) 357-2363. 1989-1991.

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ISSN 0194-2808

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SEAC Editorial Office
Research Laboratories
of Anthropology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill N.C. 27599-3120

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David G. Anderson
NPS, Interagency Arch. Ser. Di
Richard B. Russell Federal Bld
75 Spring St. SW
Atlanta, GA 30303