



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 36, Number 2

October 1994

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

NOMINEES FOR SEAC OFFICES

The candidates for SEAC offices selected by the nominations committee are as follows:

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Paul D. Welch

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C. Margaret Scarry

SEAC members should have received their ballots and are encouraged to vote. Special thanks go to the 1994 Nominations Committee of Elizabeth Reitz (Chair), Sheila Lewis and Gerald Schroedl for obtaining a fine slate of candidates.

1994 SEAC MEETING

The 1994 meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held between November 9-12, 1994 at the Raddison Plaza Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky. Please check your April, 1994 Newsletter for details.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Position Openings

Janus Research (formerly Piper Archaeology) seeks an archaeologist for the position of Project Archaeologist/Principal Investigator. The position requires at least an M.A. in archaeology/anthropology, at least one year of experience as a crew chief or field supervisor, and writing experience in CRM/compliance level reporting (a writing sample is required). Experience in southeastern historic or prehistoric archaeology, especially north and central peninsular Florida/south Georgia, is preferred. If the applicant is not in the Tampa/St. Petersburg area, she/he must be willing to relocate. Duties include supervising survey, monitoring, testing and data recovery projects and compiling/writing compliance level reports. Salary is commensurate to experience. Benefits include paid vacations and holidays and health/life/disability insurance. The position will be filled as soon as possible. Please send a letter of interest, vita, and writing sample (not returnable) to: Richard W. Estabrook, Janus Research, PO Box 919, St. Petersburg, FL 33731-0919 (EOE)

Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. is accepting resumes for Archaeological Field Supervisors throughout the eastern United States. Qualifications: M.A., Anthropology with emphasis in prehistoric/historic archaeology of eastern and/or southeastern United States and/or Cultural Resources Management; minimum two years' experience successfully supervising cultural resources project field crews at Phase I or higher level; proposal and budget preparation experience; excellent report writing; interpersonal and verbal skills; and knowledge of historic preservation laws and practice. Some travel required. Reply by resume to Michael Baker Jr., Inc., P.O. Box 12259, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15231, Attn: AFM-SAA. Baker is an EEO employer.

Consulting Environmental Engineering/Planning firm seeks an experienced archaeologist with a graduate degree in archaeology or anthropology, a minimum 8 years experience, and previous supervisory experience in cultural resource management. Must have demonstrated ability to successfully implement Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys and prepare Technical Reports which meet state and federal guidelines. Experience with, but not necessarily specialization in southeastern archaeology preferred. The individual must also have formal training and considerable experience in archaeological theory, methodology, analysis, interpretation, report writing and marketing/proposal writing. This is a new position and candidate will be responsible for building archaeological department. Submit detailed resume including an outline of present and past projects, references, and salary expectations to: CHESTER IDE Associates, Inc., 5556 Franklin Road, Suite 100, Nashville, Tennessee 37220. EOE.

Lead Archaeologist is sought by GAI Consultants, Inc. Position entails proposal writing and design; implementation and supervision of field and laboratory work; data analysis; and report writing with primary emphasis on eastern North American prehistoric archaeology. Must be willing to relocate to the Pittsburgh area. Limited travel throughout eastern United States. M.A. or Ph.D. in Archeology/Anthropology with 3 years experience as principal investigator with a cultural resource management firm and SOPA certification in prehistoric archaeology. Must be able to demonstrate ability to work independently, high quality writing and research skills, effectively manage and supervise field crews, ability to maintain good client relationship, experience in prehistoric lithic or ceramic analysis, knowledge and experience with MacIntosh and MSDOS word processing, spreadsheet and data base programs, GIS and statistical background preferred. Submit resume to GAI Consultants, Inc., Human Resource Department, Attn: AD #335, 570 Beatty Road, Monroeville, Pennsylvania 15146. EOEM/F/V/H.

Information Request

Wanted: any information or references pertaining to the use of flutes during prehistory in the New World. Please send information to Dr. Ken Carstens, Archeology Program, Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky 42071. Fax: 502-762-4897; Email: FSAKCCO1@MSUKYVM.

New Publications

The Ohio Archaeological Council announces the publication of *The First Discovery of America: Archaeological Evidence of the Early Inhabitants*

of the Ohio Area, edited by Professor William Dancy of Ohio State University. It includes contributions by 12 different authors, and its publication date was June 15, 1994 at a price of \$24.95. To subscribe send a check or money order to Don Bier, Treasurer, Ohio Archaeological Council, P.O. Box 02012, Columbus, Ohio 43202.

The National Park Service has announced that a new publication -- *Federal Archaeological Programs and Activities: The Secretary of the Interior's Report to Congress* -- is available. The report covers the wide-ranging work of archaeologists across Federal agencies, from conducting excavations to preserving valuable sites for the public, while laying out government-wide objectives for the upcoming years.

This publication boasts more comprehensive reporting and evaluation than the last report to Congress, issued in 1989. In part, *Archeological Programs* links this and other accomplishments to the "National Strategy for Federal Archeology," which was crafted from the previous report's recommendations.

The strategy led to key legislation to safeguard the nation's archeological heritage. Amendments to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, coordinated by the National Park Service, strengthened prohibitions against looting sites on Federal and Indian lands and made it easier to convict the thieves. In addition, the law now directs agencies to educate the public about American archeology sites and the importance of their protection.

The report found improved communication among Federal archaeologists, another goal of the strategy, which benefitted projects in far flung locales from Maine to the Marshall

Islands. The growing National Archeological Database, administered by the Park Service, now provides access to information on thousands of public archeology projects -- much of it not widely circulated before -- fostering a global network of professionals communicating their findings and advances.

The report also discusses the armed forces' evolving role in protecting sites and the importance of dealing with the curation of millions of archeological artifacts being unearthed under Federal sponsorship.

Archeological Programs is the most thorough source of information for Federal agencies to compare their efforts and share ideas for improving government archeology. As such, it is key to the national strategy's goal to encourage interagency partnerships and information exchange. Everyone interested in the Federal archeology program should find this publication useful.

The 112-page publication is available free of charge from the National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, P.O. Box 37127, Washington DC 20013-7127, tel. (202) 343-4101, fax (202) 523-1547.

Conferences

November 4-6, 1994

EASTERN STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEDERATION will hold its 61st Annual Meeting at the Best Western Airport Inn, Colonie (Albany vicinity), New York. Topics include Early Archaic, Adena/Hopewell, Iroquois and/or Algonquin, as well as historic archaeology. Program Organizer: Dean Snow, SUNY at Albany Department of Anthropology, Social Science 262, Albany New York 12222,

tel. (518) 442-4700. Local Arrangements:
Sandra L. Arnold, 147 Scotch Church Road,
Pattersonville, New York 12137.

November 18, 19, 1994

THE THIRD ANNUAL OHIO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL (OAC)
CONFERENCE has as its objective the synthesis
of archaeological research on Late Prehistoric
period (500-1,000 B.P.) cultures of the Ohio
area. A Plenary Session will focus on
synthesizing Ohio's Late Prehistory. A panel
discussion and audience participation with
Plenary Session participants will follow. Papers
addressing more specific topics will be included
in a Contributed Paper Session. A Poster
Session also will be included. Requests for
information should be sent to Robert Genheimer,
OAC Conference Coordinator, Cincinnati
Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert
Avenue, Cincinnati Ohio 45202, tel. (513) 345-
8503, fax (513) 345-8501.

January 4-8, 1995

THE SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL
ARCHAEOLOGY'S annual Conference on
Historical and Underwater Archaeology, J.W.
Marriott Hotel, Washington, D.C. For more
information contact: Henry M. Miller, Historic
St. Mary's City, P.O. Box 39, St. Mary's City
Maryland 20686, tel. (301) 862-0974, fax (301)
862-0968.

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES (VDHR)

Virginia Archaeology Month

Virginia Archaeology Month is October, 1994. This year's theme, "Archaeology--More than Meets the Eye," shows the role that archaeology plays in education, in developing residential and commercial sites and in understanding regional and local heritage. Across the state, people from city planners and developers to town residents and school children realize the value of protecting our archaeological resources. Rocco V. Triacarico, board member of the Rice's Hotel/Hughlett's Tavern Foundation says, "Our hotel/tavern dates from about 1790. It's a part of the life blood of the community... When we have archaeological programs we have an enormous turnout. People find archaeology teaches the truth."

This fifth annual statewide event will include special tours, hands-on excavations with experts, exhibits of new archaeological discoveries, lectures by noted archaeologists and family fun. More than 72 events filled the calendar last year. Here are just a few of the events to look for during the 1994 Virginia Archaeology Month. - Open House for the "Jamestown Rediscovery Project" -Tours of Flowerdew Hundred -Talk on 19th century African-American Archaeology -Tour and update on recent findings at Poplar Forest. Sponsors are: the VDHR, the Preservation Alliance of Virginia, Council of Virginia Archaeologists, and the Archeological Society of Virginia.

The VDHR will send to libraries, schools and events hosts a Virginia Archaeology Month kit containing a poster, statewide calendar of events and suggested classroom activities. Posters in sets of 25 will be sent on request to all parties willing to distribute them locally to museums, schools, bookstores and supermarkets. For more details contact M. Catherine Slusser, State

Archaeologist, or the Archaeology Month Coordinator at (804) 786-3143 or FAX (804) 225-4316.

CURRENT RESEARCH

Erosion Control Project At Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site

In January work began on an erosion control project at Town Creek Indian Mound State Historic Site and National Historic Landmark Site, located on the Little River in Montgomery. This project, in the planning stage for two years, was designed to arrest years of riverbank erosion which had occurred just below the stockade wall. Floods along the Little River have crested more than 10 feet above normal in the past, as evidenced by cornstalks dangling from the upper limbs of some trees. The wall, recently completed, is situated on the west bank and consists of a gabion wall 9 feet tall and 145 feet long (Figure 1, following page). Gabions (rock-filled wire baskets) were stacked in three courses and wired together. As each row of gabions was installed, earth fill was packed in between the wall and the old bank, then tapered upslope. Geotextile was used to line the bottom foundation and separate the rows of gabions. A total of 300 tons of rock was used to fill the 42 gabions. In addition, 280 cubic yards of earthfill were used to support and landscape the wall. A re-vegetation program is now underway to restore the riverbank to a more natural appearance.

The project, originally sponsored by a local development council, became a cooperative effort from various state and local agencies. Engineers from the Soil Conservation Service provided critical supervision for construction of the wall. The Friends of Town Creek provided

some financial support while the majority of funds originated in the state legislature. Labor was provided by the State Department of Corrections' IMPACT Program, a para-military, bootcamp for young (16-25 yrs. old) first-offenders. Archie Smith, site manager, and other site personnel provided valuable assistance and project coordination. Archaeological supervision was done by Linda F. Carnes-McNaughton, also with the Historic Sites Section.

Working with IMPACT trainees, the archaeologist cut two large profiles into the bank in areas where the gabion wall was placed. Profiles were photographed and drawn. Soil was screened and artifacts labeled according to provenance. The remnants of a large natural geological dike were exposed in lower portions of the profile. At the south end of the project two large tree stumps had to be removed to facilitate placement of the wall (Figure 2). These were removed by hand using mattocks, shovels and trowels. All soil removed was screened and numerous artifacts were retrieved in the bank immediately above these stumps. Several intact hoes, scrapers, and bifacial tools of Morrow Mountain rhyolite were found in addition to a few sherds of complicated-stamped pottery (Pee Dee series). The prehistoric artifacts represented an early to late Woodland period occupation. One kaolin pipe bowl fragment, nails, and glass represented the historic period.

With the project now completed, the test of strength will be by water. This preservation project will hopefully insure that the archaeological resources at Town Creek Indian Mound will be here for the following generations to learn about the past cultures of our land.

Linda F. Carnes--McNaughton
Archaeologist, Historic Sites Section
North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources



Figure 1. Gabion wall.



Figure 2. Tree stump removal.

***Research Laboratories of Anthropology—
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.***

Tavern House Excavations

During the 1993–1994 academic year, the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (RLA) at the University of North Carolina excavated the site of a late eighteenth-century tavern and nineteenth-century hotel on the University of North Carolina campus. The project, undertaken on the occasion of UNC's 200th birthday as the first state university and directed by Vin Steponaitis, was conducted as a field school in historical archaeology taught by Steve Davis, Jane Eastman, and Trawick Ward. The excavation followed archival research by Tricia Samford and Linda Carnes-McNaughton and provided an opportunity to investigate questions about early life in Chapel Hill and to promote public awareness of archaeology. This latter goal was accomplished by regular tours by school groups, public lectures, and three open houses which reached several thousand people.

The 1475-sq-ft excavation exposed the stone foundations and 16-ft-by-16-ft cellar of the original 1796–1797 Tavern House as well as portions of later additions to the structure as it was transformed into a hotel and boarding house during second quarter of the nineteenth-century. Although these later modifications of the original 18-ft-by-36-ft tavern were extensive, as attested by the 1850 U.S. Census which lists over 100 students as residing there, the remains of the original building were remarkably well preserved. The excavation also revealed a stone drain and ditch along one side of the building, a probable fence-post alignment, and an extensive area of stratified deposits of artifacts and soil that built up throughout the 1800s. Almost 34,000 artifacts were recovered during the excavation and are being analyzed by Tricia Samford.

Archaeological Survey of Orange County

During the fall of 1993 and spring of 1994, RLA archaeologists Randy Daniel and Joe Herbert under the direction of Trawick Ward conducted a survey of archaeological resources in Orange County, North Carolina. The project was sponsored by a Survey and Planning grant from the National Park Service, administered by the N.C. Division of Archives and History, and matching funds provided by Orange County. A stratified sampling strategy was used to survey cultivated fields along small tributary streams in areas of the county that previously had not been surveyed. It was hoped that this strategy would locate Early and Middle Woodland sites that are virtually unknown in the central North Carolina Piedmont. A total of 151 sites were inventoried. Most of the sites with temporally diagnostic artifacts dated to the Middle and Late Archaic, and Early and Middle Woodland periods.

A second phase of the survey concentrated on locating historic-period European and African-American sites. Because of excellent documentation and very little disturbance, tracts of property comprising Duke University's Duke Forest were surveyed. Numerous house sites, farmsteads, cemeteries, mills, and roads were located and described. This sample will be used to model the spatial distribution of eighteenth and early nineteenth-century archaeological sites throughout the remainder of Orange County.

Choctaw Origins Project

During the summers of 1993 and 1994, archaeological field schools from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, under the direction of Vin Steponaitis and Tim Mooney, conducted excavations at three late prehistoric mound sites on the Pearl River near Monticello, Mississippi, some 60 mi south of Jackson. Investigated were Sauls #2 (22Lw568), a single mound site, Lowe-Stein (22Lw511), a two-

mound site, and Pearl Mounds (22Lw510), a large multi-mound site. The work had two objectives: (1) to establish the mound construction and occupation chronologies of the sites and (2) to investigate an hypothesis that the peoples responsible for these constructions could have constituted part of the populations which in ca. A.D. 1500-1700 coalesced into the Historic Choctaw. The ceramic data retrieved will be the primary vehicle for meeting both objectives.

A very preliminary analysis of this ceramic data from Lowe-Steen and Pearl Mounds places the heyday of mound construction in the early Plaquemine period (A.D. 1200-1350). Lowe-Steen was probably abandoned by the end of this time. While Pearl Mounds continued to be occupied well into the fifteenth century, only the largest mound, Mound E, appears to have continued to be expanded. Ceramic data from the single mound site, Sauls #2, has not been analyzed sufficiently to provide a chronology. While more detailed work may reveal that proto-Choctaw populations originated in this area, the peoples who occupied these mound centers probably abandoned them too early to be considered proto-Choctaw. More detailed analysis, however, will provide a firmer answer.

Multimedia Project

Between 1983 and 1986, the RLA excavated the ca. 1700 village of the Occaneechi Indians (Fredricks Site), located along the Eno River in Hillsborough, NC. This research project provided a detailed archaeological picture of the entire village and yielded extensive information about Indian lifeways at the turn of the eighteenth century. The results of the project were reported in two monographs and in several summary articles.

With support from UNC's Office of Information Technology and IBM, the RLA has begun a project to develop a multimedia database for the Occaneechi site. The project is being

undertaken by Steve Davis, Patrick Livingood, and Vin Steponaitis. The resulting electronic publication will combine: (1) text, including summary descriptions of the site and its ethnohistorical context, and more detailed descriptions and interpretations of archaeological features, structures, and artifacts, (2) detailed inventories by context of the artifacts and other cultural remains found at the site, (3) maps and other line drawings, and (4) extensive color photographs of archaeological contexts and artifacts.

We anticipate two principal uses for the Occaneechi multimedia database. First, it will provide an educational tool for teaching students about the archaeology of native North Carolinians. By combining the various kinds of archaeological information about Occaneechi Town within a single database, students will be able to re-excavate the site "electronically" to discover for themselves such aspects of Occaneechi lifeways as: the size and design of their houses, the overall plan of their village, native stone-tool and ceramic technologies, the kinds of animals they hunted and the plants that they grew or collected, and the kinds of trade goods that they received through exchange with the English. Students also will be able to use the database as a laboratory for evaluating the effectiveness of different archaeological sampling strategies.

Because of cost considerations, the published record of an archaeological project seldom presents all the data that might be of interest to other researchers. Therefore, a second goal of the project is to assess the feasibility of a multimedia approach to archiving and distributing detailed information about site excavations and associated artifact collections.

The final multimedia database will be stored on CD-ROM and should be completed during 1995.

NAGPRA Digital Imaging Project

During the past year, the RLA has developed a digital imaging lab to document artifact collections covered by the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act and to explore new and more efficient methods for using graphical and photographic archaeological data. At present, the lab includes two PC-compatible graphics workstations, an ultra-high resolution digital camera, a flatbed color scanner, a compact disc writer, a laser printer (1200dpi), and a color dye sublimation printer.

The RLA is now inventorying all funerary objects within its collections through a combined process of written description and digital photography. Given the size of the collection, it is estimated that approximately 3,000 color images (about 10 megabytes each) will need to be obtained. The resulting digital photographs, along with detailed artifact descriptions and scanned images of associated excavation records, are being stored on compact discs.

R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr.
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
UNC-Chapel Hill

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

1994 DUES PAYMENT AND/OR ADDRESS CORRECTION

It may be that our letters have crossed in the mail but, according to the membership file, you were paid up in 1993 but not for 1994. Please take the time to do so if you are interested in remaining active in the SEAC.

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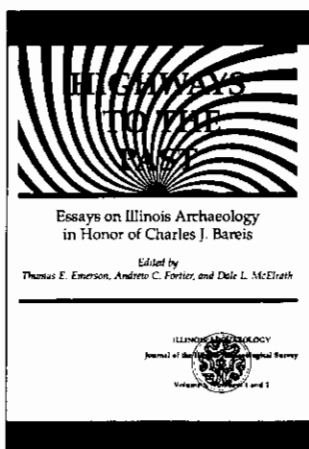
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1994 Subscription for \$20 - New issues will include articles on Middle Woodland mound excavations and the rediscovery and excavations of the Middle Mississippian East St. Louis Mound Group.

Make checks payable to the CAA and send orders to:

Center for American Archeology Press

Box 366

Kampsville, IL 62053

IN THIS ISSUE

Information for Subscribers

The SEAC Newsletter is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$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 materials 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. 57, No. 4 (Oct. 1992). Papers should be accompanied by a brief abstract if appropriate.

OFFICERS

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Secretary: John F. Scarry, Department of Anthropology, 301 Alumni Bldg., CB3115, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115 Tel. (919) 962-3841. 1992-1994.

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Executive Officer II: Mark Williams, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Tel. (706) 542-3922. 1993-1994.

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