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## CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST

~~SUMMER 1967~~

## ALABAMA

David W. Chase of the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts supervised excavations at two sites during the summer. From May 20 to July 17 work was done at the Mack Carter Site in Autauga County (1Au52), an Archaic-Early Woodland camp site on the east bank of Swift Creek which flows into Alabama River eight miles to the south. In all, five 10x10 foot squares were excavated. Evidence of occasional use from Early through Late Archaic times was found. The site was also occupied in Early Woodland times, with Deptford-Cartersville-like check stamped pottery found in the fill. No pits or burials were encountered. Several cracked pebble hearths were found in association with the Archaic and Early Woodland artifacts. There was, also, slight indication of use of the site area in Late Woodland times. The work was accomplished with the aid of volunteer assistance from the Montgomery Archeological Society.

From July 18 to September 1, Chase worked at site 1Au28, about four miles northeast of the Jones Bluff Lock and Dam axis. The earliest occupants of the site were Early Woodland peoples, whose main subsistence was based on shellfish gathering. Several pits and one tightly flexed burial were found. The burial had been disturbed by a large (5x7x5-foot) Mississippian pit. The site seems to have been continually occupied through most of Woodland times, including a brief occupancy during Late Weeden Island. Artifacts pertaining to all these components included pottery, chipped and polished stone, and bone tools and ornaments. Associated with the terminal Mississippian occupation were a number of fresh water mussel shells of the ellipteo type which were drilled and had battered edges, suggesting use as digging tools. This occupation has been identified as of the Moundville Phase, featuring Moundville Incised and Warrior Plain type pottery. Further work will be done on this important site by the University of Alabama.

David W. Chase  
Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts

The University of Alabama under sponsorship of various institutions has completed several final reports: Under USDI-NPS contracts, the University of Alabama with David L.

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DeJarnette, principal investigator has completed field works and analysis of all sites investigated in the Claiborne Lock and Dam and Millers Ferry Lock and Dam Reservoirs of the Alabama River and the Holt Lock and Dam Reservoir of the Black Warrior River. While some contracts have been completed in Jones Bluff Lock and Dam Reservoir, Alabama River, more field work is presently under way.

The annual University of Alabama Summer field school, also under USDI-NPS contracts as well as Archaeological Research Association of Alabama contracts, began salvage excavations in the Bear Creek Watershed of Franklin County, Alabama. The report is in progress and further investigations are planned.

Investigations in the various Alabama River reservoirs, along the Black Warrior River and in the Bear Creek Watershed have contributed toward a greater knowledge of pre-ceramic and ceramic horizons in those areas.

Salvage archaeology of Fort Conde, Mobile, Alabama by Alabama Highway Department and the University of Alabama was begun in June, 1967. The Phase II report is 95% complete.

The Phase II excavations at Fort Conde have confirmed the location of the Fort, as was anticipated, in the downtown area of Mobile. Mortar foundations of portions of the outer wall and southwest bastion have been uncovered.

University of Alabama is currently engaged in an archaeological survey in the archeological zone of X-Kukican, Yucatan, Mexico, under NSF contract in cooperation with the Instituto de Yucateco de Antropologia e Historia.

David L. DeJarnette  
University of Alabama

## ARKANSAS

Two short salvage projects were conducted this summer by the University of Arkansas Museum in cooperation with the National Park Service. Four sites were tested along the central part of the Arkansas River valley, where the sites are endangered by the Arkansas River Navigation project. Two were early ceramic sites, one in which there is evidence of an undisturbed burned structure, one was a late ceramic site which has been badly disturbed by agricultural activities, and the fourth was the supposed location of the early 1800 Indian Factory at Spadra Bluffs. At this latter site two fireplace flag-stone hearths were found, as well as historic material from the proper period but which probably cannot be definitely attributed to the Factory.

Three weeks of testing were conducted by James A. Scholtz of the Arkansas Archeological Survey in cooperation with the National Park Service in Gillham Reservoir in extreme southwest Arkansas. Two small Archaic sites and one Early Caddoan site were worked on; no features were found in the Archaic sites, and one burial and several post holes (but no pattern) were uncovered on the Early Caddoan site.

The newly-created State-supported Arkansas Archeological Survey went into oper-

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ation on 1 July. The key concept of the Survey, which has been funded for the biennium at approximately \$350,000, is that all State-supported institutions of higher learning in Arkansas can participate in the program, if they so desire, on an equal footing. To participate, each of the six State-supported colleges and the two universities may contract with the Survey by agreeing to reimburse the Survey an amount equivalent to 3/16th of an archeologist's salary (quarter time for nine months) and to provide the Survey with necessary office and laboratory space. In return, the Survey places a Survey Archeologist at the participating institution on a full-time, year-round basis. He may teach anthropology or perform archeologically related museum work or other research for the institution for an amount of time not to exceed the equivalent of quarter-time for nine months. A coordinating staff consisting of a Director and a State Archeologist, who administer the program, a Registrar to maintain the artifact records, and an Editor, Photographer, and Draftsman to process popular and scientific reports for publication, is housed at the University of Arkansas Museum. Funds for secretarial, laboratory, and field assistance are available to both the coordinating staff and the Survey Archeologists. The Survey is ultimately responsible for the safety and distribution of the artifacts recovered by Survey personnel (and is the repository for copies of all archeological records obtained by State funds through whatever agency), but artifacts recovered by a Survey Archeologist remain at the participating institution to which he is attached, if that institution so desires and can provide proper security.

In essence, each participating institution obtains, for a minimal financial outlay, a full time staff member to teach some anthropology and do archeological research in the area in which that institution is located. In turn, the Survey obtains eight regional operating bases well distributed over the State at no cost, and problems of personal or institutional competition over funds or areas are eliminated by having a single coordinating agency.

For this first year of the biennium, three full-time archeologists have been hired, the Director and State Archeologist appointed, and the Editor and Photographer are at work. Next 1 July five more archeologists will be hired, as well as the remainder of the supporting personnel at the Coordinating Office at the University of Arkansas Museum.

Hester A. Davis  
State Archeologist  
University of Arkansas Museum

During the summer a private collection from MacDougal, Arkansas, was examined. Included in the material were eight Meserve points, eight Meserve-like points, four Clovis points of the smaller eastern sort, and three fluted stemmed and notched points. The bulk of the collection represents an Archaic manifestation highly reminiscent of Big Sandy in Tennessee. While all of the material originated on the surface of a natural levy bordering a still-wet slough, the owners of the collection pointed out that the Meserve and fluted material indicative of a late Paleo-Indian occupation is not unusual in the Northwest Arkansas-Southeast Missouri area, and this collection shows that such occupation involved not only the higher elevations (such as Crowley's Ridge) but also the low-lying alluvial lands.

Robert C. Dunnell  
University of Washington

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## FLORIDA

LAKE OKEECHOBEE BASIN PROJECT--EXCAVATIONS AT FORT CENTER. Colgate University, Florida Atlantic University, and the University of Florida continued their co-operative work at the large Fort Center site near Lake Okeechobee in south central Florida. Excavations to date indicate that this site was occupied beginning around 500 B.C. and that at least portions have definite Hopewellian affiliations.

During the past season, Colgate University completed excavation of one small mound, demonstrating that it was, essentially, a house mound used for a very short period of time. Florida Atlantic University continued excavation of the large mound complex. Over 100 burials were discovered on the surface of the second construction stage, with post hole alignments. The entire mound dates immediately after the major use of the adjacent charnel house (which dates at A.D. 0, and in which the Hopewellian-like material has been found).

William B. Sears  
Florida Atlantic University

The University of Florida's summer field school was spent at the Fort Center site, with twelve undergraduate and graduate students participating. Projects were: 1. Stratigraphic cuts in the midden along the bank of Fisheating Creek. Base of the midden has some Semi-fiber tempered pottery and seems to date at about 500 B.C. above that Glades Plain decreases as Belle Glade Plain increases. Some cut mica was found in the lower levels. 2. The NE quadrant of the circular mound was stripped. It was built over a thin occupational midden and contained small amounts of midden material with some late Calusa material on the top as indicated by metal objects. It may have been an occupational site rather than a ceremonial mound. 3. Another cut through the linear mound adjacent to the round mound. Here again it was built on a thin midden, had very little midden in it, and wash was extensive. No signs of burials in either mound. 4. A series of two cuts through two adjacent parts of the large circular ditch feature, 1000 feet in diameter. The ditches were cut at different times, seem to precede the midden, and were definitely not canals, the base being filled with much, not water deposited strata. In the base were found some Semi-fiber tempered potsherds and two steatite sherds. These ditches were delimiting features but we don't know yet what they surrounded. At any rate they seem to have been built during the earliest occupation of the site, ca. 500 B.C. They seem not to have had interior or exterior embankments. If these large circular ditches can be considered to relate to the coastal shell rings as that on Sapelo Island, and to the Hopewellian "enclosures" they serve as a connecting link between these two complexes. They may, on the other hand, be a purely local manifestation.

Charles H. Fairbanks  
University of Florida

Museum staff have conducted excavations and surveys on Eglin Air Force Base under permit from the Smithsonian through Florida State University. Other excavating and collect-

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ing throughout the area adds to the information and supplements site records submitted to the state records. Study of private collections has increased the number of pottery types and point types and particularly numerous variants of both.

Mrs. W. C. Lazarus  
Temple Mound Museum  
Fort Walton, Florida

David S. Phelps directed Florida State University excavations at the Snow Beach site complex on the Gulf near Panacea, Florida, supported by a \$12,000 grant from the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. Field work, beginning on June 1 and terminating August 31, 1967, consisted of primary research coupled with the annual field school, with students from Florida State, Tulane, East Carolina, and the University of North Carolina participating.

The Snow Beach complex consists of two prehistoric sites within a 15-acre tract of land currently under 99-year lease to Florida State University. Largest of the two, the Snow Beach site (8Wa52) is a generally circular man-made embankment enclosing a "plaza" at the northern end of which lies a burial mound 100' in diameter rising 5' above the "plaza" floor. There is a break in the western arc of the embankment, the southern section of the arc terminating in a smaller presumed burial mound. At three other locations on the embankment are other elevations of presently unknown function. The embankment is constructed of shell, organic debris, and sand in varying proportions. Last summer's work was concentrated on the larger burial mound to determine construction and contents; a 70' by 10' trench was begun in the "plaza" and extended into the approximate center of the mound where it was expanded into a 40' square excavation. The mound seems to have been constructed over an extension of the midden embankment, over which was added a layer of basket-loaded sand and midden debris. This was capped by a thin layer of sand, and approximately 3 to 6" of humus have since developed on the mound surface. Within, and at the base of, the original basket-loaded layer were found three extended burials of males, tentatively aged between 35 and 50 years at time of death, all of which possessed crania exhibiting fronto-occipital deformation. In one case, the probable use of a pad had resulted in pronounced depression of the frontal region. No grave goods were associated with these burials, two of which were placed in shallow pits in the fill while the third was laid on the old embankment midden surface and covered with fill.

Test excavations in the southern arc of the embankment yielded massive amounts of well-preserved bone, 90% of which is fish, and ceramics of the Late Swift Creek series only. The burial mound fill similarly yielded Late Swift Creek materials almost exclusively, but there were minor amounts of Deptford apparently derived from the other site in the complex and not representing an occupation on the Snow Beach site. The tentative conclusion is that Late Swift Creek is the sole major occupation phase on this complex site. One other group used the burial mound during the A.D. 1550 - A.D. 1650 period; 4 intrusive pits were discovered containing materials of the late Fort Walton Phase in the following combinations: 1) a Fort Walton Incised casuela bowl and a string of Spanish glass beads; 2) blue glass beads, pendant, and 2 small triangular chipped stone projectile points; 3) a massive deposit of red

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ochre and a string of blue glass beads; and 4) a red ochre deposit. Although each of these pits showed a carefully dug, oval outline typical of flexed burials, there was not the slightest trace of bone or stained soil in any of them, nor was there evidence of disturbance since original deposition. The Fort Walton vessel was "killed" in place, the sections still properly oriented, and each of the bead strings had been broken as deposited. One can only assume that the pits with their contents were "memorial" in nature.

The other site of the complex is the Ullmore Cove site (8Wa34), located on the shore some 200 yards NE of the Snow Beach site. It is a shell midden some 600' long, of which the shore side has eroded away leaving an intact width of some 40'. Successive components from the earliest are Norwood, Deptford, Swift Creek (early and late), and, following a time gap, Fort Walton on the top. The inhabitants of the Fort Walton component here were probably responsible for the "empty" graves on the Snow Beach Mound. Excavation during the summer consisted of a 30'x 10' trench cross-sectioning the midden from the shore side inland, and a 10' square on the beach below the high tide mark to determine if anything remained in place there. Most important so far is the Deptford component which yielded a quantity of unzoned rocker stamped sherds associated with the Deptford classic types. In at least one case, both linear check stamping and rocker stamping appear impressed side-by-side on the same vessel.

Both sites of the Snow Beach complex will be maintained, reconstructed as far as possible, and used for field school training in the coming years.

In the second year of a continuing grant from Tall Timbers Research, Inc., David S. Phelps also directed excavations on the Lock site (8Je57) in Jefferson County, Florida. Actual work was carried out by Richard Lee Smith who will write the results of the excavations as his M.A. thesis at the University of North Carolina. Located on the lower Aucilla River, the Lock site has as its major occupations an un-named late Archaic component followed by a Norwood component. Later occupations by Weeden Island and Fort Walton groups were of camp site nature and not extensive.

The continuing Tall Timbers grant provides for excavations and general survey to ascertain more accurately the chronology and phase content of prehistoric northern Gulf coast culture. Coincident with the establishment of a more accurate cultural framework is a study of environmental adaptation which will eventually allow a description and analysis of man's effect and relations to environment in this region over the broad span of prehistory.

Hale G. Smith is conducting a project entitled "Some Factors Leading to an Ecological Change in Florida from A.D. 1512 to A.D. 1821" under a one-year grant from Tall Timbers Research, Inc. The goal of his study is the identification of the plants, animals, and cultural practices introduced into Florida from other parts of the world during the period of exploration and colonization, and what changes these brought about in the native cultural-environmental system.

David S. Phelps  
Hale G. Smith  
Florida State University



During the month of April, a Tallahassee street excavation disturbed a portion of the village system supportive to the Spanish Mission of San Luis. Salvage excavation revealed thirteen circular semi-subterranean structures. The Jefferson wares were the predominant ceramic type.

Summer 1967 was spent conducting test excavation at Caxambus Point on Marco Island. It is hoped that extensive salvage excavations can precede the massive construction program of The Mackle Company. Test squares on the large dune system of Caxambus revealed an undecorated fiber-tempered pottery component. The principal test at Caxambus was into an undisturbed shell midden-ridge. Eight, three meter squares were excavated and extended to a few centimeters below tide level. Only plain sand-tempered pottery was noted. Of particular interest was the occurrence of numerous post holes which were exceptionally deep. These post holes were surrounded by compact oyster shell and barnacles. A tentative structural interpretation is that of a moderately large pile-supported residence structure.

L. Ross Morrell  
State Archeologist  
Tallahassee, Florida

## GEORGIA

**DALLAMAR: MIXED LAMAR AND DALLAS COMPONENTS AT COSSAWATTEE OLD TOWN IN NORTH GEORGIA.** Six seasons of archaeological exploration at the presumptive site of Coosawattee Old Town, on the Coosa River, Carter's Dam, Murray County, Georgia, have centered on two large mound and village areas on opposite sides of the Coosa in front of Carter's Dam. Sixtoe Field, explored 1962-64, revealed mound and village components of prehistoric context merging into Historic Contact: Etowah III, Wilbanks, Dallas, Lamar, Historic Cherokee. Dallas period domestic houses in two stages showed increasing Lamar mixed with Dallas materials in proto-historic times. Early 19th century burials and artifacts of the Removal, Cherokee vintage, marked the final occupation.

Bell Field across the river in 1965-1967 exhibited a mound continuum of ceremonial buildings from early Dallas to late Dallas again merging with a Lamaroid component. The fused culture, Dallamar, is estimated to be around 1700 A.D. in age.

Dallas components in the above are tentatively identified with a continuum of Coosa tribal culture from about the time of DeSoto to 1700 when a syncretism with North Georgia Lamar is regarded as a fusion of the Coosa with Cherokee, climaxing around 1700 A.D.

The University of Georgia carried out important industrial salvage on the site of a large mound located on the banks of the Coosa River in the outskirts of Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. The Georgia Power Company sponsored the salvage operations with archaeologists of the University supervising and reporting the results of exploration. Work began in June and continued through September, 1967.

Plant Hammond Mound is disclosed to be a multiple mound construction of primary Savannah Period occupation, with a strong sub-mound midden of Swift Creek provenance

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closely assimilated to the component described by Lewis and Kneberg in their Hiwassee Island report, i.e.: Candy Creek. The topmost summit occupation was appraised as possible historic Cherokee but heavy root damage, pothunter excavations, and massive augering by Moorehead made definition of structures here very difficult.

A Savannah Period structure was uncovered at mound periphery, partially sealed by a final Savannah mound construction. The structure had burned with some 20 restorable Savannah vessels crushed under the fallen wattle and daub debris.

Plant Hammond Mound provides Southeastern Archaeology with the most complete in situ record of a Savannah Period continuum in North Georgia, and may possibly relate this continuum with a late Swift Creek from which it emerged. Charcoal samples were catalogued and should provide critical C14 dates in the near future.

A. R. Kelly,  
University of Georgia

Okfuskenena, The Burnt Village, 9TP9, was destroyed Sept. 27, 1793, by a party of Georgia frontiersmen organized as militia. The site lies on a river terrace on the west side of the Chattahoochee River, just north of the city of West Point, Georgia, where it will be inundated at the completion of the West Point Dam in 1971. Because of the known terminal date Okfuskenena has been investigated as a horizon marker site under cooperative agreements between the National Park Service and the University of Georgia.

Preliminary excavation in 1966 outlined areas of occupation and identified the more important archaeological features, including a burial area with considerable amounts of European trade goods. In 1967 through cooperative arrangements the plow-zone topsoil was removed exposing the actual village level over an extensive area along the terrace edge.

Aerial photographs of the site had revealed vegetational anomalies forming two circular areas 50 feet in diameter and three rectangular areas 100 feet on a side at the north end of the occupied area. Investigation has revealed actual circular post patterns 50 feet in diameter and large rectangular areas of higher clay content. The circles are presumably to be interpreted as council houses or "rotundas" (the Muskogean "tco-kofa" of the later period) while the rectangles quite possibly record outdoor council grounds, "chunky" grounds, or busk grounds.

A large area midway of the site reveals hearth clusters of fist-sized burned rocks, of Late Archaic or Early Woodland date, with associated steatite bowls and Deptford tetrapodal pots underlying the Creek occupation.

The Potts Plantation Site, 9TP64, Troup County, Georgia, is included in the area to be inundated at the completion of the West Point Dam in 1971, and was investigated as an archaeological salvage project by a University of Georgia field party under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service. As now known (Oct. 1967) this site, which lies on a river



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terrace of the Chattahoochee River, just above the dam site, consists of two plowed down platform mounds, the Potts Mound, another plowed down remnant, the Avery Mound, a system of rectilinear palisades, and an associated village occupation extending N-S along the terrace edge.

The margins of the mound were stripped, revealing a truncated clay-faced rectangular platform approximately 60 by 85 feet on an axis slightly E of north. A double row of large rock (transported granitic schists) extend E - W along the south margin of the mound, possibly part of a facing retaining wall, or part of an earlier mound (Woodland?) underlying. A pattern of 10 by 10 squares laid out on a N - S axis through the mound center encountered pits and post hole patterns, several burials without grave furniture, and at 200 feet north an E - W trending palisade line. Confused clusters of post holes at two points on this palisade line suggest the possibility of regular tower bastions.

Pottery exhibits a mixture or blending of the expected West Georgia types with North and East Georgia types (Savannah-Etowah fylfot and geometric stamping). Some sherds show designs of appliqued fillets, best known from the Durand's Bend (burial urn) pottery described by Moore.

Harold A. Huscher  
University of Georgia

## ILLINOIS

Field work in the Rend Lake Reservoir (southern Illinois) area was conducted on two sites this summer by Southern Illinois University Museum. Full scale excavations, including the use of power equipment, was undertaken at the Brown Swamp Site, 22-C3-137. A controlled surface collection and several tests were made on the Big Bean Site, 22-C3-130. Both sites yielded Crab Orchard Series sherds. A number of pits and two fire basins were located at the Brown Swamp Site and several scattered burials were located at the Big Bean Site.

Sid Denny,  
Southern Illinois University Museum

Salvage archaeology by Southern Illinois University Museum was carried out for ten weeks on the lower Kaskaskia River in southwestern Southern Illinois. Ten sites that had been selected on the basis of an earlier survey were visited, and controlled surface collections were made at the Ruth Ann Penrod Site, a Late Archaic-Early Woodland Site, and a thorough general surface collection was made at each of eight others. Surface collections were made and limited excavation was done at the Marty Coolidge Site, a Late Woodland-Mississippian village in the Kaskaskia bottoms near New Athens, Illinois. Features found there included a house structure with a number of associated refuse pits. A small deposit of charred maize was recovered from within the structure and a wide variety of faunal and floral materials from the pits was screened and then subjected to flotation. When this material is completely analyzed it should provide a foundation for inferring the subsistence

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patterns of this component. Several large charcoal samples were collected, and when dated, should provide a series of dates for this complex and the associated artifacts.

Carl Kuttruff  
Southern Illinois University Museum

SALVAGE AND RESEARCH ON THE PROVENANCE AND CULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF CERTAIN LONG NOSED GOD MASKS IN PIKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Early in March of 1967 a collector in Illinois was asked to appraise certain artifacts which were said to have been found in a mound on the Mississippi River bluff above the home of W. C. Yokem, Pike County, Illinois. These consisted of three marine shell Long Nosed God masks and an extra nose, a large conch shell, four colors of pigment, a galena ball and a stone disc which was seven inches in diameter, flat on one side, convex on the other.

At approximately the same time the finders of the masks were trying to locate a buyer, the conservators of the Yokem property discovered the vandalism perpetrated on Mound 3 and two smaller structures.

Shortly thereafter a research team from the University of Illinois heard of the artifacts which they were told came from a sand ridge in the Mississippi river bottoms. They obtained permission to study and photograph the objects. The purported site was visited but provided only an abundance of Havana sherds and debris and two small triangular points.

The writer was asked to excavate the vandalized mound and any others in the group to try to prove the actual place of origin of the Long Nosed God ornaments and also their context. The pit excavated by the vandals was on the back side of Mound 3 in an area facing away from the valley where they might have been seen by local residents. It was twelve feet wide, fourteen feet long, and about seven feet deep near the top of the mound.

We began by excavating the river side of the mound in five-foot wide lengthwise sections and soon began running into flexed and semiflexed skeletons. Later, several were found in extended position. Potsherds found in mound and grave fill were of a Late Woodland variety thought to be pre-Mississippian in nature. The condition of some skeletons indicated that these had been processed in a charnal structure and that they had been buried primarily without much flesh adhering to the bones, a Hopewell and Late Woodland mortuary custom for the area.

When the edge of the vandal's pit was reached, we began screening the old tailings, finding disturbed and scattered human bones, fire-reddened soil and bits of charred bones. This occurrence became greater the closer we came to the other side of the mound. Evidently there had been a structure of some sort here destroyed by the vandals. Several baked mud daubers' nests were found; one had originally been fastened to a post of a structure. Two pieces of a galena ball, a marine shell disc bead, a large tubular bead made from the columella of a conch and a Marginella shell bead were also found. In the fired debris was the wingbone (carpometacarpus) of a wild turkey, possibly part of a fan ornament. Throughout the screening of fire-reddened earth, we found many fragments of colored pigments - yellow,

green, blue, and two shades of red. We also found two large postmolds ten inches in diameter spaced ninety inches between centers beneath the fired area extending well into subsoil.

Shell artifacts recovered were well preserved as has been the Long Nosed God masks and large shell found earlier. Shell hoes and spoons found in the general mound fill were also well preserved. Such preservation could not be expected from the heavy acid soils of the bottoms. The galena ball found in the tailings was nearly identical in size, shape, and patination to the one found earlier, and the four colors of pigment were the same as four the vandals found. Blue pigment has not heretofore been reported from Illinois archaeological sites.

After completing excavation of Mound 3 work was begun on Mound 2 which was very small and lay twenty feet north of Mound 3. When soil was removed from the central area on the crest of the ridge, fire-reddened earth began to appear four inches below the sod. This was removed to a depth of 16 to 22 inches. Here we found six extended skeletons and two bundle burials placed in a row that had been shallowly buried in the floor of a structure. The burials had been placed at right angles in an enclosure 68 inches wide and 14 feet 4 inches long, as indicated by a fire-reddened line at the head and feet of the burials and more massive fire-reddened earth at each end. Mud daubers' nests with thatch impressions on one side indicated the existence of a structure. Two ten-inch postmolds 90 inches between centers and four feet deep were found between the second and third burials from each end, indicating a two-post structure had existed here. Two large posts could support a gabled roof and the walls might have been made of mats.

Dr. George K. Neumann of Indiana University removed the eight skeletons, measured their grave stature, and did a preliminary age-sex determination in the field. It was his opinion these were all Late Woodland individuals. While removing the bones of a male burial, two, two-notched triangular Mississippi points were found in the rib cage.

During a preliminary study of some skulls found earlier in Mound 3, Dr. Neumann noted that two, a male and a female, were either fully or in part of Mississippian extraction.

CONCLUSION. In view of the evidence, I feel that the shell Long Nosed God masks did originate in Yokem Mound 3 and were offerings placed, in a Late Woodland charnal structure after it was burned. A similar structure built on more level ground was found nearby in Mound 2, which was burned also. It contained the remains of eight Late Woodland individuals, one of which was shot at least twice by Mississippians, therefore both must be contemporary. The Long Nose God ornaments may have been traded for or captured from Mississippi peoples and the Mississippi physical types among them may have been acquired by capture or marriage. Few agricultural implements have been found in the area and Mississippi-Late Woodland acculturation as noted in the Lower Illinois River Valley to the east did not occur here. Perhaps as acculturation progressed from Cahokia northward along the Mississippi, then along the Illinois Valley northeastward into Wisconsin, a backlash resulted of warlike Late Woodland groups forced from their territory into the Mississippi Valley. This might be the reason for the presence of extensive palisades at Cahokia, Aztalan and other northern Mississippi sites.

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## KENTUCKY

During the summer of 1966, the Department of Anthropology, Yale University concluded investigations in the Fishtrap Reservoir (originally a salvage project under the auspices of the University of Kentucky). A survey of the surrounding area showed that the mountainous regions were not occupied in the prehistoric past, at least to any detectable degree, and that sites are restricted to the major stream valleys.

A sequence of four phases has been established for the Levisa valley in Fishtrap beginning in the 3rd millennium B.C. with the Slone phase, followed by the Thacker, Sim's Creek, and Woodside phases. The Slone phase is a pre-ceramic Archaic phase with strong similarities in projectile points to Savannah River and Morrow Mountain types on the Carolina Piedmont. The Thacker phase is a continuation of this material differentiated primarily by the appearance in small quantity of a crude, quartz-tempered, cord-marked pottery. A date of  $5270 \pm 80$  years B.P. has been obtained for a charcoal sample associated with this pottery. A date of this magnitude is certainly too early for pottery in this region; however, it does not seem out of line with the associated points. The early date is in conflict with dates for the late Slone phase which are in the magnitude of 2000 B.C. Unfortunately, sufficient charcoal for additional tests is lacking. The discovery of new Thacker sites which might bear on this problem will be difficult since they are generally buried in more than one meter of alluvium.

The Sim's Creek phase is an Archaic manifestation. Most of the small quantities of pottery in these sites are identical with the Woodland pottery from the C and O Mounds further downstream, and this suggests contacts with those people. The Woodside phase represents a Fort Ancient intrusion from downstream sometime shortly after 1200 A.D. (radiocarbon dates Y-1803, Y-1805).

Robert C. Dunnell  
University of Washington

Field work during the summer, by the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky, included three projects in NPA river basin salvage. Test excavations in Eagle Creek reservoir in Grant and Owen Counties, during June were directed by Martha A. Rolinson. Testing indicated that most sites in the basin are small, thin camp sites dating from Archaic and Woodland periods. One sizable Fort Ancient site will be explored in the future.

Test excavations in the Cave Run reservoir in Bath, Menifee, and Montgomery Counties were directed by Burt Purrington during July. The Roberts site, Bh17, was explored in greater detail because of imminent destruction for dam fill. No village settlement pattern or stockade could be defined. Post mold patterns indicated temporary rectangular pole shelters. The paucity of ground stone artifacts and absence of storage pits and earth ovens contributed to the interpretation that this was a seasonal hunting camp. The pottery is shell-grit tempered with roughened or cord marked surfaces.

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Excavation in the Green River reservoir was directed by Frank Fryman, during July. This was the third season at Adair 4, the Corbin Site, a Mississippian village. Exploration was continued in Mound B, an earth-fill mound with the suggestion of a yellow clay face on the north and south sides. At the base of the mound is a stone platform, roughly 7.2 meters square. A circular structure of individual posts and part of a wall trench structure were located beneath this platform. Exploration of Mound C was also continued and numerous post mold patterns were uncovered at the base of the mound, with both individual post and wall trench patterns present. A road grader was used to expose widespread sections of the site and a stockade pattern was defined on three sides of the village in the grader trenches. The stockaded village is 88 meters north-south and at least 150 meters east-west, although the eastern limits of the site are not clear. Refuse pits were also located outside of the stockade. Pottery is shell tempered and the predominant surface treatment is check stamped, with lesser amounts of plain and cord marked. If the projectile points can be used as markers, there is also an Archaic component on the site.

Martha A. Rolingson  
University of Kentucky

The second season of excavations at Savage Cave in Logan County, Kentucky was conducted by Don W. Dragoo and crew of Carnegie Museum during the summer of 1967. The work this season was concentrated upon making adequate tests of the deepest cultural deposits in the cave. Good samples of cultural debris ranging in time from Middle Woodland to Early Archaic were found in stratigraphic order, but items belonging to the Paleo-Indian Period were discovered "out of context" in redeposited soils that had been disturbed by extensive erosion. The earliest undisturbed cultural level in the cave appears to belong to the Kirk horizon of the Early Archaic Period. The bones of two species of extinct peccaries (*Platygonus* and *Mylohyus*) were found in the disturbed deposits on the floor and near the entrance of the cave. Although evidence of man's occupation of the cave from the Paleo-Indian Period through Middle Woodland times was found in abundance, the disturbed nature of the deposits from natural causes and more recent vandalism by man was a great disappointment to the excavators.

Don W. Dragoo  
Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg

## LOUISIANA

In the last year Northwestern State College's staff and students engaged in several projects.

In the Spring excavations were conducted at the Etheridge Site in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, under the direction of Pete Gregory and H. K. Curry. A rectangular Mid-Ouachita Caddoan house outline was cleared. A large refuse pit contained an antler tine point blank and large sherds of Foster Trilled pottery. A cemetery at this same site was plowed through by the owner, and he and his neighbors excavated about thirty vessels. We put a test trench into the newly plowed area to ascertain burial patterns. We uncovered

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five burials in shallow (1-21 deep) pits filled with white sand. Each pit contained a bundle or disarticulated burial and an extended individual nearby. Near the disarticulated burials occurred vessels of typical Mid-Ouachita types: including bottles. Notably several fine Natchezan Incised typical bowl forms occurred in association with Mid-Ouachita ware.

Excavations were also conducted at the Terral Lewis or Tate Site on Joe's Bayou in Madison Parish. Coordinated work with the Northeast Louisiana Archaeological Society and Dr. C. H. Webb yielded some interesting data on this Poverty Point period site. A trench yielded several hearths and a deep pit feature as well as random post holes.

H. K. Curry also excavated three 10 foot squares at the Frederick's Site in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana as part of Northwestern's field course in archaeology. Notable results were that this site formerly referred to as a northern Marksville site can now be placed securely in the Issaguena Phase.

In the past summer Pete Gregory conducted excavations at the Los Adaes Park in Natchitoches Parish. Three large refuse pits and a portion of a wall trench, possibly the stockade, were cleared and profiled. Sherds of Spanish majolica, Puebla Polychrome I and Puebla Polychrome II, several French faïences, English salt-glazed basket-ware, and Chinese water color painted porcelain were found. These wares plus shell-tempered Caddoan wares: Natchitoches Engraved and Emory Punctated, place the site securely in the 1717-1720 span. A 1720 French coin, various metal artifacts and glass beads lend supporting evidence to local tradition that this was the site of the 1720-1779 Spanish presidio. A later 1820-1830 occupation, with American ceramics and late Mexican wares was also discovered which agrees with documents describing a late Spanish occupation of the site. These excavations would tend to indicate that the mission or the presidio built amongst the Adaes Indians (1720) which became the capitol of colonial Texas has been archaeologically verified and located.

Pete Gregory  
H. K. Curry  
Southern Methodist University

## MISSISSIPPI

The first field session in Mississippi Archaeology, Mississippi State University, joined forces with the University of Mississippi Archaeological Field School during the 1967 summer. Under the direction of Richard A. Marshall, MSU, and assistant direction of Robert M. Thorne, UM, 22 students, 12 from MSU and 10 from UM, worked for six weeks at the Lyon's Bluff site, 11 miles northeast of Starkville, Mississippi. The group was assisted by Sam McGahee, UM. A second summer session of eight MSU students under the direction of Marshall excavated for an additional six weeks late in the summer.

The Lyon's Bluff site (22OK1) is a large Indian town covering approximately 14 to 17 acres and containing 25 or more house mounds ranging from approximately 40 feet to 150 feet in diameter and ranging in height from 6 to 12 inches to 5 feet. One large conical mound, 150 feet in diameter and about 10 feet high is located near the east end of the site. The site occupies a long ridge extending eastward into the Line Creek bottom and is surrounded by the creek on 3 sides.



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Moreau S. Chambers dug at this site in 1934-1935. The material which he found has been lost but his excavation notes are presently in the collections of the State Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi. The Lyon's Bluff site occupies an important position in local history as it has been pointed out by Cushman (1899) as being one of the locations of the Chakchiuma (Swanton, 1953) massacre site by parties of the Chicasaw and Choctaw, circa 1721.

Four test excavations were conducted near the east end where up to 4 1/2 feet of deposit was found. This material was primarily of the Mississippian cultural pattern. Tentative interpretation of the excavations suggests the deposit being trash dump near the mound, possibly an attempt to landscape that part of the site and bring it into level with the rest of the site. Up to seven superimposed house floors--no full house patterns--were recorded. Interpretation of the material tentatively suggests two cultural developments, the latest being strongly influenced by or associated with late Mississippian cultural developments in the Western Tennessee-Mississippi Delta regions. The earlier development and the major occupation at the site is strongly allied with the complex at Moundville, Alabama. A possible earlier complex appears to be associated with the Tennessee Valley, however, this may be contemporary with the early Moundville-like complex. The conical mound has not been tested but does not appear associated with the Mississippian complex at the site. Possible earlier occupation at the site, but only suggested by occasional sherds, appears to be allied with Coles Creek and Tchula. No evidence was found to suggest an occupation by historic Indians.

Richard A. Marshall  
Mississippi State University

## MISSOURI

Exploratory work began at 23Mi2, listed as Beckwith's Fort in Thomas' "Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology." The site was purchased by the Missouri State Park Board for inclusion in its Historic Sites program. It is being excavated by the Park Board in cooperation with the Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri. Extensive restoration of this apparently early Mississippian site is envisioned.

This summer's work was concentrated on the main temple mound. Portions of the collapsed walls of a rectangular structure on the west half of the mound were excavated. It was found that this structure had been covered with a thin layer of fill which became a long double staircase leading up to a secondary platform on the back central portion of the mound. There are indications that this platform was between a pair of structures on the mound, with short lateral steps leading down into them, but further work is needed to clarify the point.

Work was begun late in the season on an outlying burned house. This structure is outside the fortification, on private land scheduled for eventual leveling, but seems to be part of the 23Mi2 village. The owner has consented to delay leveling until archaeological work there is completed. The house is a wall-trench structure 27 feet square, with closed corners and a gap for a door in the southeastern side. Twelve unfired vessels were found in the house, ten of them laid out in the south corner. All are of early Mississippian form

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and clay-grit tempered. There was not sufficient time to properly complete the excavation, so the house was covered with sheet plastic and the hole backfilled for winter.

Gerald P. Smith  
University of Missouri

A Land Leveling Salvage Project supported by the National Park Service and the University of Missouri and directed by Ray Williams was continued in the Mississippi Delta in southeast Missouri during the Summer of 1967. Six sites were tested.

The Story Mound (23Mi-510), one of a group of four mounds, was excavated revealing two burials at ground level. One had a flat, square piece of copper on the skull and a large piece of red ochre at the feet. The other had three sets of deer antler (headdresses?) on the chest and a chunk of red ochre at the feet.

The Double Bridges Site (23NM-154), first excavated in the early 1900's by Clarence Moore, was tested. Moore excavated two mounds finding a sub-surface burial in one and what he thought was the same in the other. We found no houses, but considerable cultural material was obtained. Pits varied from large bell-shaped to shallow basin-shaped and were often specialized as to their contents. Some contained only clay balls, others mainly shell and pottery. Pottery at the site is primarily clay tempered heavy cord marked, often smoothed over; clay tempered check stamped, and some shell tempered. The analysis is not yet complete, but no stratigraphy seems to be present.

At the Wyatt Site (23Mi-53), one and parts of three other wall trench houses were uncovered. The completely excavated one measured 27 x 27 feet, had double walls and an inner wall on two sides. A second one would have been similarly large, but the two others were smaller. The pottery was about equally divided between clay and shell tempering. At another site (23Mi-69), two wall trench houses and parts of two other similar houses were uncovered. These houses measured 17 x 17 feet, had single wall trenches and posts within the trenches. Pottery was about 75% shell and 25% clay tempered. The site is close to a large fortified village (Beckwith's Fort State Park) and may be a satellite village of that site.

The Jones Site (23Mi-503) was excavated extensively because of the uniqueness of the ceramics. The deposit, however, is shallow and completely disturbed by the plow. The pottery is almost exclusively clay tempered heavy cord marked.

The Miller Site (23Mi-32) was also shallow in deposit, and completely disturbed by the plow. The pottery at this site is 95% Mulberry Creek cord marked.

Ray Williams  
University of Missouri

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Work was continued this summer by James E. Price on the Turner-Snodgrass site, a Mississippian village covering about six acres, near the small town of Neelyville in south-east Missouri. The site was realized to have great potential after four structures including a burned corn crib were excavated in the summer of 1966. After this preliminary testing it was realized that the whole site had been burned to the ground while it was occupied and that all cultural material was still present on the structure floors. This provides an unusual opportunity to study facets of Middle Mississippi culture which are as yet untouched because of the lack of discovery of such a site. Now it is possible to determine internal relationships of the structures and what areas were used for food preparation, cooking, tool manufacture, eating, and sleeping. Other structures appear to be craft specialization structures and a very large structure was excavated this summer which may prove to be a council house. Large quantities of charred foodstuffs have been recovered from vessels on the floors. All the structures have masses of their super-structure preserved, thus accurate reconstructions of the architecture involved can be executed. Laboratory analysis of the material is now in progress at the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology.

The village is one of a series in the area which belong to a cultural unit tentative termed the Powers Phase, a manifestation apparently derived from or related to villages in the Lower St. Francis area.

James A. Price  
University of Michigan

## TENNESSEE

Under a National Park Service agreement the University of Tennessee is engaged in a salvage program in the Little Tennessee Valley. The reservoir of the Tellico Dam to be completed by 1971 will flood a major portion of the valley in which many prehistoric sites and 18th century Overhill Cherokee towns were located. During the summer of 1967, two crews were in the field; one crew under the direction of J. B. Graham began work in June and he will remain in the field until late November using local labor. A student crew under the direction of Charles H. Faulkner began work June 19th, and spent eight weeks in the field.

The crew under the direction of Graham excavated three prehistoric sites during the summer and is now working on the important 18th century Cherokee town of Citico. One site contained a buried Early Woodland midden, the pottery being similar to that found on other Early Woodland sites in upper East Tennessee. A second site was a late Mississippi, Dallas, occupation. On the Mayfield farm site (40Mr27) a low substructure mound was excavated. At least two building phases were present and a total of five Mississippi, Hiwassee Island component.

The student crew under Faulkner's direction tested four sites; three small areas on the Carson farm, the multicomponent Martin Farm site, a late 18th century Cherokee site on the Tellico River, and the Overhill Cherokee town of Tomotley. The Martin Farm Site was intensively occupied by an Early Mississippi, Howassee Island group. Both wall trench and single post houses were present plus a ditch that had been filled with refuse. The majority of the sherds in the ditch were Late Woodland limestone-tempered types showing Mississippi

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influence. A test for depth revealed an Early Woodland stratum, but no earlier material was found. A test excavation on a portion of the Tomotley village revealed a semisubterranean structure about 10 feet square containing Qualla ceramics. The ceramics and trade goods found on this site suggest a date in the middle of the 18th century whereas material from the Tellico River site indicates a later 18th century settlement.

Alfred K. Guthe  
University of Tennessee

Excavation of Unit 6 at Chucalissa was completed. Forty students, enrolled in the two-session field school, participated under the supervision of Mr. Dan Printup with Lou Adair and Linda DeLuca serving as assistants. This summer field school was under the general direction of Mr. Charles H. Nash, Director of Chucalissa Museum.

Charles H. Nash  
Chucalissa Indian Village  
Memphis State University

EAST TEXAS

Salvage excavations were conducted by J. Richard Ambler on three sites threatened by industrial expansion along Cedar Bayou near the north shore of Galveston Bay. This work was supported by the Texas State Building Commission, as part of their archeological program. One of the principle results of this work was a much-needed clarification of the ceramic sequence in the Galveston Bay area. Incising and noded bases are now seen to appear prior to the introduction of sherd temper. The time of introduction of incising is not known, although it is sometime after A.D. 500. Between A.D. 150 and A.D. 500, the pottery is all plain, with the exception of a few trade sherds (Tchefuncte) from further east.

J. Richard Ambler  
Texas Archeological Salvage Project

VIRGINIA

Norman F. Barka and Ben C. McCary, both of the College of William and Mary, recently began a two year survey-excavation program of the Chickahominy River Region in eastern Virginia, under sponsorship of a \$38,500 National Science Foundation grant. The survey hopes to locate and thoroughly test all sites, both Indian and Colonial, within the region.

Ben C. McCary continued an extensive analysis of bannerstones from the Dismal Swamp region of eastern Virginia. During the summer, Norman F. Barka did laboratory research on the William Rogers Pottery dump, an early 18th century site in Yorktown, Virginia, that has yielded over 65 nearly complete ceramic vessels.

Norman F. Barka  
College of William and Mary

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The Virginia State Library (in the absence of a State Museum) has worked with members of the Archeological Society of Virginia during 1967, as in past years, in salvage and testing of archeological sites, both historic and prehistoric. During 1967 work was done at the following sites:

- Site of Lower Westover Church in Charles City County, Va. (ca. 1730-1805)
- Indian site salvage at Deep Bottom, Henrico County, Va.
- Test of Indian site on Mattaponi River, King and Queen County, Va.
- Test of Indian site (Litten Site) near Abingdon, Va.
- Test of deep cave deposit at Daugherty Cave, Russell County, Va.
- Test of Indian site (Cabin Run Site) near Front Royal, Va.
- Tested Indian site (Red Hill Site) in Charlotte County, Va.

The most significant site was the Daugherty Cave, in which the cultural deposit extended to a depth of eight feet from the surface. The site had not previously been disturbed, and excellent stratification was found, with the deepest level yielding Kirk type projectile points.

Howard A. MacCord, Sr.  
Virginia State Library

Under a contract agreement with Contract Archaeology, Inc., of Washington, D.C., Stan South took a leave of absence of four months to excavate in the yard of the home of William Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Paca House is being restored by Historic Annapolis, Inc., and a thorough job of research and study is being undertaken in the process. The project specifically involved historical background research on the Paca family and the house, and this information, along with the results of the archaeological work, will be combined with an architectural study carried out in cooperation with the architects of the project.

Stanley South  
North Carolina Department of  
Archives and History

#### OFF THE COAST OF VIRGINIA

On the 17th and 18th of July, two dives (Nos. 205 and 206) were made in Alvin, the the research submarine of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution off the Virginia Capes in depths of 45 to 55 meters. These were the first of a series of dives planned to directly test the ideas expressed by Emery and Edwards concerning the probability of finding evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation on the continental shelf. (*American Antiquity*, 31, (5), Pt. 1, 733-737). The dives were successful to the extent that visibility was excellent - better than 20 meters - and in that ancient barrier beaches, oyster reefs, and marine marsh areas were readily identified. We (Edwards and Emery) had a brief moment of excitement when two rocks were found that appeared to have been deliberately chipped by man. Both,

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however, turned out to be a fine grained diorite not deliberately worked by man and their presence in this area remains to be explained. Further dives are scheduled for early next year (1968). In the meantime research is proceeding to further determine the antiquity of that portion of the bottom that can be directly observed from a submarine. It was apparent that we have to develop a technique for probing into the bottom sediments from the submarine.

Robert L. Edwards  
Bureau of Commercial Fisheries  
Woods Hole, Mass.

WEST VIRGINIA

Work at the St. Albans Site was not resumed during the 1967 field season, but will be continued in 1968. A grant from the National Science Foundation, which was not awarded until August, will permit continued excavation.

B. Broyles  
West Virginia Geological Survey

PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHEAST

Robert R. Alexander has taken over as interim Executive Director of the Texas Archeological Salvage Project, University of Texas.

J. Richard Ambler has gone to the Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona State, Flagstaff, but will return to East Texas in the summer of 1968 for more work at Wallisville Reservoir.

Dr. Audrey Sublette, a physical anthropologist with a speciality on prehistoric Indian populations in the United States, has been added to the Department of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University.

J. Bennett Graham is Research Laboratory Supervisor, at the University of Missouri, Columbia.

Memphis State University has added Augustus Sordinas to its Department of Anthropology.

There are two new faculty in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma--A. D. Buck, an archeologist, and Joseph Whitecotton, an ethnohistorian with interest in Latin America.



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At the University of Michigan, Henry T. Wright has a joint appointment in the Museum and in the Department of Anthropology. He is actively working on Maryland problems and is participating along with Robert Whallon and J. B. Griffin on general southeastern studies.

Since the resignation of Edward V. McMichael in June, his archeological duties at the West Virginia Geological Survey have been taken over by Bettye Broyles. Bettye is also editing the West Virginia Archeologist and the Southeastern Archeological Conference Bulletins.

At the University of Florida, Anthony J. D'Agostino has joined the Department of Anthropology in the field of physical anthropology, and Frank E. Poirer has a joint appointment with the Department of Anthropology and the Department of Behavioral Sciences as a primatologist. The number of graduate students in the department is now 21, with the majority interested in archeology.

At Florida State University three new people have been added to the Department: Robert Dailey, physical anthropology and ethnology of North America; Ting-Jui Ho, folklore and ethnology of Asia; Charles A. Bishop, ethnohistory of the northeast and subarctic.

Douglas W. Schwartz accepted the position of Director of the School for American Research in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Martha A. Rolingson is now acting director of the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology, and is directing the River Basin salvage archeology.

J. L. Benthall started teaching anthropology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in September 1967. He will continue field work in Southwestern Virginia and plans to teach archeology next year.

#### OTHER RESEARCH

##### UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Joseph Millian (undergrad major) is analyzing material from the Early Woodland Ebenezer site, which is being excavated by the Johnson City Chapter of the Tennessee Archaeological Society.

##### UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

The following research projects are being conducted by graduate students at the University of Alabama: Ed Prince, Archaeological investigations in Jones Bluff Reservoir, Alabama River; Jerry Nielsen and Boyce Driskell, Archaeological Survey in Yucatan; Noel Read Stowe, Archaeological Investigations in Bear Creek Watershed area in Franklin County, Alabama; and Donald Harris, Archaeological Investigations at Ft. Conde, Mobile, Alabama.

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#### FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, TALLAHASSEE

Carol B. Hilfiker, is writing an undergraduate honors thesis on the Zooarchaeology of White's Mound, Georgia.

#### UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE

Work in the laboratory at the University of Florida continues on the cleaning of corroded historic objects from the Spanish wrecks off the Florida coasts. It is felt that some significant strides have been made in the combination of ultrasonic and electrolytic cleaning. The major difficulty, that the ultrasonic cavitation gave rise to small hydrogen explosions, was largely controlled by covering the bath with small polyethylene balls. This quite effectively keeps vapor off the surface of the bath. As this vapor traps droplets of sodium hydroxide solution, the new procedure makes a much more healthful environment.

Several historic archeology research projects are underway: Henry A. Baker conducted excavations in the cellar of the Zebediah Kingsley House (ca. 1814) on Ft. George Island. He was able to demonstrate the contemporaneity of the four pavilions with an early 19th century stage of the building. Judith C. Angley has begun analysis of the collections from Du-53, believed to be the early 18th century Mission of San Juan del Puerto, as part of her Master's thesis. The site contains San Marcos Stamped ware as well as Majolica. Evelyn K. Peterson has been working on a long Spanish document as part of a Master's thesis dealing with the ethnohistory of Piribiriba, an early 17th century Spanish mission just across the St. Johns River from Du-53.

Other research at the University of Florida includes the preparation, by Marian S. Gilliland, of the final analysis of Cushing's Key Marco materials under a grant for publication from The Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

#### EMORY UNIVERSITY

Dick Yarnell is involved in several botanical research projects for archeologists: Analysis of Westmoreland-Barber plant remains from Marion County, Tenn., for Charles Faulkner; Analysis of Roundtop plant remains from Broome Co., N.Y., for W. A. Ritchie; Analysis of Zabshi remains from Florida for Ripley Bullen; partial analysis of Leimback plant remains from Ohio, for Orrin Shane.

#### CARNEGIE MUSEUM, PITTSBURG

Research was continued on the large collection of Early Lithic materials from the Wells Creek site in Stewart County, Tennessee. During the summer of 1967 Don W. Dragoo checked and studied a number of comparative Early Lithic collections from sites in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia.

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#### FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY

As a part of the Lake Okeechobee Basin project, the physical processes lab, under the direction of Elsie Sears, is working on pollen analysis, carbon preparation, and identification/analysis of various other substances as part of the Basin project.

#### UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Two graduate student projects on Caddoan materials are being carried out at OU: Buddy Jones is working on the problem of Historic Caddoan materials from northeast Texas, and Terry Prewitt is studying the Relationship of McCurtain Focus to Historic Caddo.

#### SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Jon Muller is preparing a re-analysis of the later developments in engraved shell gorgets from the Southeast. Preliminary analysis shows that it may be possible (or even necessary) to revise the relatively broad units defined by archeologists in the 1930's and to define much more closely certain aspects of prehistoric "trade" in the Southeast. Among the by-products of this research is the possibility that Dallas "culture" can be sub-divided into at least two quite distinct phases.

#### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

J. B. Griffin is working on a comparative study of modern analytical techniques of ceramic material versus the modern techniques of 1935-1960, using the Dupree site collection from Phillips County in the Lower Arkansas Valley in Arkansas. Other research of interest to Southeasterners is: a study by David Wallace of the Southeast Missouri collections of the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan made by Williams and Scully in 1950-51; a study by Richard Malouf of the Cahokia collections, made by Griffin and Spaulding in 1950.

#### PUBLICATIONS

A Bibliography of Virginia Indians and Archeology has been compiled and made ready for publication. The work was begun by the late Roy G. Pierce and brought up to date by Dr. McCary and his anthropology students at the College of William and Mary. The Bibliography is scheduled for publication by the Archeological Society of Virginia.

The Fort Ancient Aspect by J. B. Griffin has been reprinted as University of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Anthropological Paper No. 28. There is no change of any kind in the reprint -- price is \$6.00.

Weeden Island Sites in Central Alabama, by David W. Chase has been published in the Journal of Alabama Archeology, Vol. XIII, No. 1, June, 1967. Order from University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama 35486 for \$1.00.

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Robert E. Bell is preparing a comprehensive Bibliography of Oklahoma Archeology.

Just off the press: Archaeological Investigations at the Ross Hammock Site, Florida, by Ripley P. Bullen, Adelaide K. Bullen, and William L. Bryant. William L. Bryant Foundation, American Studies, Report No. 7. Order from Central Florida Museum, 810 East Rollins Ave., Orlando, Florida, for \$1.50.

The Excavation of the Hollywood Mound, 9RI1, by Clemens de Baillou, Southern Indian Studies, Vol. XVII.

Archaeological and Paleoethnobotanical Investigations in Salts Cave, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, by P. J. Watson and R. A. Yarnell. American Antiquity, Vol. 31, No. 6, pp. 842-849. 1966.

Archaeological Plant Food Remains from Wisconsin, by R. A. Yarnell. Wisconsin Archaeologist, Vol. 47, No. 4, pp. 196-202. 1966.

Bibliography of American Archaeological Plant Remains, by C. Earle Smith, Jr., Eric O. Callen, Hugh C. Cutler, Walton C. Galinat, Lawrence Kaplan, Thomas W. Whitaker, and R. A. Yarnell. Economic Botany, Vol. 20, No. 4, pp. 445-460.

Fairbanks reports that Dr. Rouse says that the revision of John M. Goggin's manuscript on Majolica has now gone to press in the YUPA series and should be issued in early spring. Work has also gone on in the revision of Goggin's manuscript on Spanish Colonial glass beads.

Conceptions of Kentucky Prehistory: A Case Study in the History of Archeology, by D. W. Schwartz. Studies in Anthropology, No. 6, University of Kentucky, Available mid-November \$6.00.

#### NEW FACILITIES

During the month of October 1967, the Office of State Archaeologist of Florida will be incorporated into the newly formed Florida Board of Archives and History. This Board was established by the 1967 Legislature and will be made up of four operating divisions: a) Archives and Records Management, b) Historic Sites and Properties, c) Historical Museums, and d) Publications.

The Department of Anthropology at Florida State University in Tallahassee has now moved into new quarters in the Social Science building, where it occupies the entire ground floor with spacious new laboratories, work areas, and offices.

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(from the Fellow Newsletter, AAA, Vol. 8, No. 8) The Anthropology Department at Southeastern at Memphis will separate from Sociology in 1969. In building up a model undergraduate college department, an NSF grant was awarded for purchasing all HRAF microfilms, and funds have been allocated for immediate expansion of the library holdings in anthropology. The department will be housed in a new campus building. This facility, designed by the anthropology staff, will include a teaching museum, an archeological laboratory, a data-processing unit, an audio-visual area, a library-HRAF corner.