

SEAC

newsletter

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EDITOR'S NOTE

This Newsletter contains the current research from the period from October 1971 through October 1972. Since the Newsletter was completed after the deadline, no additional reports were received that will make a spring issue necessary in 1973. The current research for 1973 will need to be submitted by September 1, since the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is now planned for the first weekend in October, in Memphis, Tennessee. Requests for information will be mailed around the first of August.

Preliminary announcement of the 1973 SEAC are being included with this Newsletter at the request of the Program Chairman, Drexel A. Peterson.

Work is progressing on Bulletin 12, as well as Bulletins 15 and 16 (the Proceedings of the 1971 and 1972 conferences). Hopefully they can all be published before the annual meeting. Please be patient.

Dues notices for 1973 are also attached to this Newsletter. In order to save time, no attempt was made to eliminate the notices from those persons who have already paid their 1973 dues, so if you have already sent in the dues please disregard the notice.

Bettye J. Broyles
Editor/Treasurer
Southeastern Archaeological
Conference

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CURRENT RESEARCH

ALABAMA:

During the past fall and up through the first half of this summer, the University of Alabama, Department of Anthropology, has continued its archaeological field school under the direction of David L. DeJarnette. Work was shifted in the winter from the area of Mound M at the southern edge of the park to the north, overlooking the Black Warrior River behind Mound R. This area has a substantial accumulation of midden and was selected for work due to a water table/drainage problem at Mound M.

Since this move was made several features containing amounts of charred corn cobs have been found. Also, what appears to be a house floor was found in one end of the initial trench. The charred corn cobs have been turned over to Dr. C. Earle Smith of the Department of Anthropology at the University for identification and use in his ethno-botany courses. Future work will be concentrated in this area with efforts at uncovering the aforementioned house floor being continued.

An archaeological survey of Hale and Greene counties, Alabama, has begun by the Alabama Museums, through Mound State Monument. This work is financed by matching funds from the Alabama Historical Commission and the University of Alabama. The survey will be a part of the statewide survey of historic architectural and archaeological landmarks under the Commission. The project will last for four months. David L. DeJarnette is project director and Jerry Nielsen is field supervisor.

The Anthropology Department of the University of Alabama, through Mound State Monument, has recently completed the second season of salvage excavations in the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Tombigbee River. This work was financed under contract to the United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service; David L. DeJarnette was project director and Jerry Nielsen was field supervisor.

At this time six sites were excavated of which five were located in the upper portion of the reservoir and one was situated approximately five miles north of the proposed dam axis. This latter site contained a rather heavy component of fiber-tempered pottery at the base of the midden deposits. At least one restorable fiber-tempered, plain vessel was recovered. Decorative techniques such as dentate stamping and punctating were noted on only three or four fiber-tempered sherds and can be considered rare in this area. Occurring at the same level within the site as the fiber-tempered sherds were Alexander type sand-tempered ceramics. Surface treatments include pinching and incising as well as classic rim treatments with bosses and transverse lip incisions. Also included in this level of the site was a sand-tempered elbow pipe of a paste identical to that of the Alexander sherds. Sand-tempered sherds with incised decorations and a finer paste were found in the higher portion of the site. These sherds are remarkably similar to the late Basin Bayou Incised found

predominantly in the southern portion of the state along the Gulf Coast. Shell-tempered ceramics similar to those of Moundville were found, yet here they appear somewhat decadent in style and treatment.

The five sites investigated in the upper reservoir area also contained fiber-tempered pottery but in minor amounts. Rather large amounts of sand-tempered, Alexander pottery were found at these sites, however, in contrast to the sparseness of this ware in the lower reservoir area. One site appeared to be primarily of a single component, containing virtually only clay-tempered cord-marked and fabric-marked sherds, judging from field observations. Only at one confined portion of this site were a few sherds of Alexander pottery noted.

Laboratory work is currently in progress on the analysis of the material recovered this field season. The results of this season's work coupled with the previous season's information should prove to be extremely interesting.

David L. DeJarnette
Mound State Monument
University of Alabama

At the request of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the University of Alabama made an archaeological survey of the three uncompleted reservoirs within the Bear Creek Watershed in northwest Alabama. Project director was Carey B. Oakley. Eugene M. Futato served as Assistant Archaeologist. The field work began on May 19, 1972 and continued until June 30, 1972.

The 98 sites located during the survey, and the 25 previously located sites, indicate a fairly dense aboriginal occupation. However, the sites fall into clearly isolated clusterings both geographically and chronologically.

Cedar Creek and Little Bear Creek were both preferred over Upper Bear Creek for habitation. The survey of Upper Bear Creek produced only eight sites out of the total. Narrow flood plains and steep gorges here may have tended to reduce the attractiveness of the area. Numerous bluff shelters were found along both sides of the stream. Although several dozen potentially inhabitable shelters were examined, only three contained evidence of occupation.

The sites located along Cedar Creek and Little Bear Creek tend to be on the crest of the first terrace, usually within 150 feet of the stream. Further upstream, as the flood plain narrows, sites were situated on high knolls overlooking the flood plain. This distribution is also true along the major tributaries of the two streams.

Sites in the Bear Creek Watershed may also be clustered chronologically. Well over 90 percent of all identifiable artifacts found during the survey date from the Late Archaic. The remaining material ranges, in context, from Paleo-Indian to Mississippian.

Three stone mounds were located by the survey. They are alike in size, method of construction, and topographic location. These mounds show some differences from those previously described, particularly in construction. Although these three mounds are suspected to be Middle Woodland burial mounds, excavation is needed to determine their chronological position and function.

As a result of this survey, a contract was negotiated between the University of Alabama and the Tennessee Valley Authority for salvage work within Little Bear Creek Reservoir. The field session began September 11, 1972, and will continue until weather is prohibitive, then resume in the spring. The total project time allotted is 42 weeks.

It is hoped that this program will help to 1) explain the geographic and chronologic clustering of sites, 2) determine the age and function of the stone mounds, 3) clarify the relationship of riverine and upland settlement patterns. Carey B. Oakley is project director and J.B. Graham is field supervisor. He is assisted by Charles Hubbard.

Eugene M. Futato
University of Alabama

ARKANSAS:

The University of Arkansas' annual six-week summer field session in archaeology was held from June 5 to July 15, 1972. Mike Hoffman was Director and Jim Cobb was Assistant. A small bluff shelter about 200 yards north of the Arkansas line--into Missouri--was excavated. The shelter was dry in the upper deposits, and it was hoped that it had enough depth to provide a good stratigraphic sequence of material as well as perishable artifacts in situ. Unfortunately, although the shelter had been completely undisturbed when visited in the fall of 1971, someone got in during the winter and "potted" around the back walls. Nevertheless, a small amount of perishable material in the form of cane, string, and raw hide was found, and the deposit went to a depth of about 2.5 meters, with Archaic material in the lower levels. The principal occupation, however, was late prehistoric, Neosho Focus. Large amounts of rock fall hindered and slowed excavation, and restricted the amount of area which could be excavated. Jim Cobb will use the information for his Master's thesis.

Preliminary work was done by Dan Morse and Sam Smith of the Arkansas Archeological Survey preparatory to writing a proposal for a major grant to study the Nodena Phase in northeast Arkansas. This work included examination of the large collection of material from the Nodena Site, now at the Hampson Museum in Wilson, Arkansas; identification of other Nodena Phase sites and study of those collections, and a program of aerial photography to aide in identification of sites and features of this late period of occupation.

A shoe-string testing program was carried out on a possible Quapaw site in east central Arkansas by Burney McClurkan and one to three helpers over a period of 10 weeks. The Moore Bayou Site produced willow-leaf points and Wallace Incised sherds in the surface collection; the testing

uncovered a series of superimposed house structures, all very near the surface. The uppermost had wall posts not in trenches, the two below that both had wall trench construction. A rectangular structure seems to be associated with an earlier Coles Creek occupation. The testing did not definitely establish a Quapaw occupation, but indicates a long successive use of this site (there is an historic plantation foundation there also), and further excavation may well aid in establishing a chronology in this area of the lower Arkansas River.

A month-long preliminary survey was made of a part of the area to be included in the proposed Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge in south-central Arkansas. A dam will be constructed on the Ouachita River, just a few miles above the Louisiana line, and a large portion of the Ouachita River bottoms will be effected by the pool and wildlife refuge. Sixty-two sites were recorded, ranging in time of occupation from Archaic through Mississippian-Caddoan. Further work will begin during the fall of 1972, under cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.

The major field work done by the Survey during 1972 was at the Ferguson Site (3HE63) in southwest Arkansas. The site, first recorded in the fall of 1971, consists of a large Caddoan temple mound (circa 6 meters high), and a smaller burial mound, with Fourche Maline village midden in between and beneath the mounds. In January 1972, the landowner began removal of dirt, for use as fill, from both mounds. Salvage excavations on four successive weekends (with up to 25 volunteers each weekend) indicated a complicated constructional history of the large mound (Mound A), and use of the burial mound (Mound B) both for burial and house construction. Mr. Ferguson agreed to cease his dirt removal until more work could be done during the summer. On May 22, a crew of six began what turned out to be a 14-week period of excavation. During this period, from June 21 through July 5, the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Survey held a 15-day training session for Society members, in which approximately 125 people participated.

The results of all this work cannot easily be summarized, so great is the data therefrom! There are Dalton and San Patrice projectile points in the sterile sand; there is a major Fourche Maline village (with no mounds), covering approximately 15 acres, and including burials and house structures, dating around 0 to 400 A.D.; there is a Caddoan Haley Phase occupation, which includes the construction of Mound A, the construction of a house on a small platform on what is Mound B, and subsequent (by the same people) burial in deep shaft graves there. Mound A constructional history includes structures on top of at least three mound stages--one structure partially uncovered during the excavations was burned ceremonially and covered with sand and clay while still burning. It was possible to recover almost 100 sections of burned logs, most at least a foot long, which had been part of the wall and roof support, and to identify the thatched roof, and woven cane matting used to cover the walls. No wattle and daub was recovered. It seems possible that at one time in its constructional history, the mound stood perhaps 3-4 meters high, as a white sand pyramidal structure, with a house on top; probably a reasonably imposing site in the bottoms of Carouse Creek.

In Mound B, a small (circa 20 cm. high) platform was built up of clay, upon which a rectangular structure was built. It too was burned and covered

with clay while still smoldering and hot. A good quantity of material was found on the floor of this structure, all Haley Focus. The same group of people, culturally, later sank shaft graves into the small mound (the mound is less than a meter high), one of which went through the middle of the structure. In one grave there is evidence for retainer burial; one grave had 14 vessels, a pottery-making kit, and a quartz crystal with the main interment; another had 24 vessels, several caches (possibly quivers) of arrow points, and a siltstone disc.

Mr. Ferguson, who had intended to remove the mounds and prepare the whole area for pasture, has been so impressed with the interest shown and with the nature of the information coming from the site, that he has agreed to do no more work at the site until the Survey has finished all the investigations it wishes to do. Work will continue, therefore, at the site next season where we will concentrate on peeling off the constructional stages of Mound A in the reverse order from which they were built, hopefully, completely exposing each stage, one at a time. The extensive Fourche Maline midden, only tested this season, will also be investigated more thoroughly. A Society-Survey training program will again be held at this site.

Various other "minor" activities manage to keep Survey Archeologists and staff busy, including salvage operations, reconnaissance for environmental impact statements, analysis and report writing on previous work, and almost daily contact with members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. The Certification Program for amateur archaeologists, inaugurated by the Survey and Society this summer, consumed a major portion of the time of the Survey Director (McGimsey) and the State Archeologist (Davis). To date, almost 70 people are registered to participate in this program--we had anticipated perhaps a dozen!

Hester Davis
Arkansas Archeological Survey

In June, 1971, the Arkansas Archeological Survey learned that plans were well underway to establish the Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge on the Ouachita and Saline rivers in south-central Arkansas. The refuge is a cooperative effort of the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, the U. S. Corps of Engineers, and the Wildlife Refuge Division of the U. S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service and is scheduled for completion in 1977. The plan is to maintain a permanent pool on the floodplain but to raise the pool for six winter months to cover 43,000 acres within the refuge and provide a protected area for waterfowl. Since south-central Arkansas is one of the least known portions of the state, archaeologically, the Arkansas Archeological Survey undertook an initial site survey of the area to locate and evaluate the archaeological resources. The fieldwork was done by Martha A. Rolingson in Ashley and Bradley counties and by Frank F. Schambach in Union County, both assisted by Jim Cobb, Survey graduate assistant. Fieldwork was conducted from mid-October to mid-December, 1971, and the analysis and report were completed in the winter and spring of 1972 by Martha Rolingson.

The prehistory of the Ouachita-Saline system is important because it is a major river system centrally located between the cultural

developments of the Caddoan of the middle Red River, the Plaquemine of the Tensas and mouth of the Red River region of the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the Mississippian of the northern half of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The nature of the interrelationships of these three climax areas cannot be fully understood until we know something of what occurred in the intervening region.

Sixty-three sites were recorded and mapped during the survey. Only a few sites are located on the floodplain, so that they must either be deeply buried by recent alluvial deposition or else simply do not exist. Most of the higher "islands" of land within the floodplain have small, thin artifact concentrations present, suggesting that the floodplain resources were used, perhaps seasonally, by small groups of people. In contrast, the edge of the Deweyville Terrace is practically lined by deep sites with heavy artifact concentrations. The ceramics from most of the sites indicate a Coles Creek, Plaquemine, and late Caddoan sequence although several sites have earlier components as well, presently identified as Archaic, Poverty Point, Tchula, and Marksville. Some of the sites are rather spectacular multiple mound complexes and a few are relatively untouched. Plans will be made to develop some of the sites as interpretative centers. Extensive excavations are planned for the next several years by the Arkansas Archeological Survey in cooperation with the National Park Service.

Analysis of the data collected on the Bayou Bartholomew project continues. Begun in 1968 as an intensive study of the archaeological resources in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain of southern Arkansas, 90 sites have now been surveyed in the Bayou Bartholomew-Big Bayou region at the western edge of the Alluvial Plain. Six sites have been either fully or partially excavated and it is possible to define the culture history of the region. Five phases, ranging from the late Archaic to late Mississippi periods have been established. The strongest cultural ties are to the south with Poverty Point, Marksville, Coles Creek, and Plaquemine cultures. Good settlement pattern information is also available for several of these phases. The earliest diagnostic artifacts as yet recognized in the Bartholomew region are Johnson points, considered to date ca. 5000 B.C.

Martha A. Rolingson
Arkansas Archeological Survey

A spring vacation Arkansas State University student dig was held at 3LW44. We wished to make a controlled surface collection at this 8-acre Middle Mississippi site located west of Jonesboro and to test the possibility that this was a site to which a hamlet (3LW106) salvaged the previous fall was a satellite. It rained during the surface survey, but success was relatively good. The two-meter test pit revealed parts of four superimposed houses and a large storage pit. The hamlet and the large village belong to the same phase.

There was no money available for extensive excavations. Some minor salvage projects and considerable highway survey were carried out. The proposed Bell Foley Reservoir area in the Ozark Highlands near Hardy was surveyed with a total of 34 sites being recorded. Included were several

19th century house and cabin sites and a 19th century stoneware pottery kiln site (3SH15) which had not been known, even locally. The old town of Davidsonville (1815-1829) is being mapped and interviews concerning it are being conducted. Benjamin Crowley's cabin site and his son's house have been recorded and an investigation initiated to see how archaeological techniques may add information to what is now known about these early settlers after whom Crowley's Ridge was named.

Considerable survey work has been done on the Nodena Phase in eastern Mississippi County and the "Magnus Phase" near Batesville in Independence County. Besides mapping villages and hamlets, Sam Smith has been making aerial photographs of sites as an attempt at identifying intra-village components.

Dan F. Morse
Arkansas State University

FLORIDA:

From June 15 to August 15 of this summer, the field school of the Department of Anthropology at Florida State University conducted archaeological excavations at the Ranger Site (8Li3) in Torreya State Park, Liberty County, Florida. This work was under the direction of George Percy and was a continuation of work started earlier in the year.

Torreya State Park is up in the northwestern corner of Liberty County, situated on top of the high bluffs that border the east side of the Apalachicola River at this point. The site is a multicomponent habitation site, including Norwood, Deptford, and Weeden Island occupations. The Weeden Island occupation is the most extensive, and investigations to date have been confined mostly to it.

A detailed contour map has been prepared, and the limits of the site have been determined by the use of a soil auger. The auger has also indicated that the site consists of at least eight or nine distinct refuse areas, all of which are roughly oval in shape and vary in size from approximately 60 to 160 feet in diameter. The areas are physically separate from one another and are spread out over an area approximately 600 feet long and 500 feet wide. They are roughly arranged in a north-south line and are situated on a low ridge which runs between two small creeks. The areas seem to be clustered about a series of springheads associated with one of these creeks.

Excavations were conducted in two of the areas, and the refuse deposits were found to consist of large amounts of fresh water mollusk shells (including both clams and snails), animal bone, and potsherds. Also, there were smaller amounts of lithic materials, charcoal and other charred plant remains, ash, and burned earth. The ceramics indicate a fairly late Weeden Island occupation. A number of features were also discovered, including several fire pits, several refuse pits, and several of what appeared to be large storage pits. In addition, in one of the

areas a portion of a circular house structure was discovered. Standard-sized column samples were collected from each square for quantitative analysis of midden constituents, and chemical samples were taken; these will be analyzed primarily for pH, total phosphorous, and calcium. No evidence of cultivated plant materials was found.

The site is in an upland location about three-quarters of a mile back from the edge of the bluffs bordering the Apalachicola. The particular location seems strategically chosen for exploiting a number of upland resources. Analysis of the materials is still incomplete, so it is not possible at the present time to draw any conclusions about the size of the population inhabiting the site, duration of occupation there, or time of year the site was in use. At the moment, we tend to think that occupation was seasonal, possibly extending from late fall into spring. This is still very much conjectural, however. The size and separation of the refuse areas suggests individual household units. The ceramics show certain changes on the horizontal from one refuse area to another, and this suggests that not all of the refuse areas were in use at any one time. We hypothesize that the site was used by a relatively limited number of small family or household groups.

This site seems to be continuous with another one on which FSU conducted excavations last year (summer of 1971). This is the Torreya Site (8Li8) which is a very late Weeden Island habitation site. It was probably used by the same group of people who used Ranger, although, judging from ceramics, the occupation at Torreya was slightly later than that at Ranger. The Torreya Site also consists of separate, individual refuse areas, similar to those described above, although the density of refuse is much lighter. It appears as if these two sites are in reality one site area; occupation began on the area designated as the Ranger Site and, through time, gradually shifted across to the area we have called the Torreya Site, which is just to the north of Ranger and on the same ridge. This is reflected in ceramic changes that are seen, moving from one refuse deposit to the next across the combined Ranger and Torreya area.

Also, moving from south to north across the site area, the amount of refuse in the individual refuse areas becomes progressively less, suggesting that by the time Torreya was in use the site area was being used less frequently or for shorter periods of time. This situation has interesting implications. It may reflect a change in settlement patterns occurring in late Weeden Island, such as a shift to intensive flood plain agriculture, which is supposed to be characteristic of the succeeding Fort Walton culture, and, therefore, a movement to more permanent settlements down on the flood plain of the Apalachicola. Or, it may indicate nothing more than an exhaustion of local upland resources in the area of Ranger and Torreya, and the people moving away to another upland locale. This matter will require a great deal more field work before any kind of conclusion can be drawn.

George Percy
Florida State University

A grant from the Tall Timbers Research Station has made possible research on entomological archaeology in the southeastern United States. This research came into focus during a former grant from the Tall Timbers Research Station having to do with ecological changes in Florida during the A.D. 1512-1821 period.

The initial stages, which are now underway, include entomological as well as botanical investigation. Techniques for the recovery of materials are being investigated.

This project is a pilot study to indicate the potential and probability as to the validity of future and more extensive research in this area.

Hale G. Smith
Florida State University

The University of Florida Field Training Session was held in cooperation with the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board in St. Augustine from late March to June 1, 1972. The site selected was a town lot in the colonial city occupied by Spanish and Mestizo families from the early 18th century up to the British Dominion. After about 1776 it seems to have been assigned to Minorcan settlers who had been at the ill-starred New Smyrna colony. Occupation from the 19th and 20th centuries was also present in the form of considerable building remains. Two colonial houses and a number of trash pits were uncovered which contained a great amount of Indian pottery of the San Marcos tradition. This ceramic tradition originated on the Georgia Coast among the Guale Indians who brought it to Florida at the end of the 17th century. This excavation, the first systematic investigation of lot areas in St. Augustine, gave us a great deal of information on diet, Indian-Spanish interaction, and space utilization.

Bruce Council served as field excavator at Historic Bethlehem, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, during the summer. John Clauser conducted a salvage excavation at Itchtucknee River State Park in Columbia County, Florida. This was to clear an area for an expanded parking lot at the head spring. Clauser is now analysing the remains, which were rather scanty. They include Deptford and Weeden Island strata, all somewhat mixed. He believes that he has a transitional occupation between the Deptford and Weeden Island phases.

Raymond Willis conducted an archaeological survey of the Ocala National Forest for the Forestry Service. At the end of the survey he conducted a short salvage excavation in an area to be developed for bathing facilities. Food remains of St. Johns I and II Phases were found and are being analyzed.

Charles H. Fairbanks
University of Florida

Beginning in April, 1972, under the guidance of Ray Williams, students at the University of South Florida have been working at a shallow shell midden south of the Tampa Bay. The purpose of the excavation is to obtain information on environmental utilization, that is, to obtain some knowledge of why various microenvironments were selected and used for food subsistence by coastal peoples.

Only nine five- by five-foot squares have been completely excavated and processing the materials has only begun. Identification, measurement, weighing of shell material, floral remains, fish and other animal bone has turned out to be a very time consuming process. Very few ceramics have been found--every piece being plain sand-tempered, and even fewer artifacts of other types have been found.

The midden is approximately two and one-half feet deep and measured about 100 feet by 300 feet in size. Its construction seems to have been a result of accumulations of clusters of various species of small fish. No precise habitation areas can be defined yet, but only a small portion of one edge of the midden has been tested.

Basically what we are getting is information on how deep Gulf of Mexico waters, more shallow Tampa Bay waters, brackish waters, fresh water areas, and land areas were utilized for food subsistence. However, until more excavations are made and more material is processed, little can be projected about the success of the project.

During the winter, 1971, a new survey of the Tampa Bay region was begun by Ray Williams under a faculty release time grant from the University of South Florida Research Council. So far, about 50 additional sites have been located.

Roger T. Grange, Jr. has completed and submitted a manuscript report entitled The I. C. Few Site (38 Pn 2). The research was sponsored by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Roger T. Grange, Jr.
University of South Florida

Archaeological Research Section: In October 1971, Archaeologist Calvin Jones of the Bureau completed four months of field excavations at the 17th century Spanish mission site of San Pedro de Patali (8Le152), located approximately 10 miles east of Tallahassee. During this research three of the four buildings noted for the Doctina and the mission cemetery were excavated. Twenty three percent of the 64 burials unearthed contained trade goods consisting primarily of glass beads and sheet rolled tubular brass beads. Ceramics for the site are more aberrant than for any other Apalachee mission site researched. Cultural relationships with the Safety Harbor series and Lake Jackson-Fort Walton series are suggested.

In late November, Jones and student volunteers conducted a three-day salvage excavation at a Fort Walton-Lake Jackson component site (8Le164)

at the east edge of Tallahassee. The results of this research, in a housing development, revealed several burial types and trash pits. Single and double burials in flexed and extended positions were noted. Two burials contained associated grave goods. One of these comprised a cache of "killed" Lake Jackson Incised vessels and a Safety Harbor type bottle. Research was unfortunately terminated early because of non-cooperation by the property owners.

In January and February, the Bureau participated in joint research with DePauw University. These efforts centered around the salvage excavations of an important early Weeden Island site located within the southwestern part of Tallahassee. This site (8Le165), discovered late in December by Jones, was determined to contain at least three habitation areas characterized by numerous trash pits. One of these areas was tested by Jones. Edward Dolan and Robert Fornaro of DePauw University and Robert Pace of Indiana State University directed DePauw student research in the remaining two areas.

Of note was one clay-lined hearth containing Swift Creek and Weeden Island sherds, bell shaped pits, and a large steatite elbow pipe. Ethnobotanical and faunal materials collected should also be helpful in determining subsistence patterns. Radiocarbon dates will be forthcoming.

Archaeologist Jones conducted salvage excavations at a second important Fort Walton-Lake Jackson age site in Leon County during April. This site (8Le170), located within an interstate highway borrow pit a mile northeast of Tallahassee, contained at least seven wattle and daub structures, although only the largest one was researched because of the time limitation. This centrally supported circular structure measured approximately 35 feet in diameter and contained eight flexed burials extending in oval pits to depths of five feet below the structural floor level. Notable with one burial were associated large archaic stemmed projectile points, two paleo-like triangular points, a small triangular Mississippian point, and a clay elbow pipe.

From April through June, Calvin Jones completed phase I research of the Florida Bicentennial Spanish Mission project. This phase comprised locating two 17th century Apalachee Spanish mission sites and test excavations of four mission sites. Four weeks of excavation were spent at each site in order to (1) verify site identity, (2) determine structural layout, and (3) determine the state of architectural preservation of associated structures. The sites tested include those identified for the Franciscan missions of San Lorenzo de Ivitachuco (8Je100), San Joseph de Ocuca (8Je72), San Miguel de Asile (8Je110), and San Pedro de Protohiriba (8Md30), located in Jefferson and Madison counties. One or more structural areas were tested at each of these sites, and cemeteries were located and tested at three of the sites. Complete excavation of one of these sites is planned for 1973.

From July through September, Jones and assistant Bill Browning conducted an eight-week highway salvage excavation at a prehistoric site (8Ho20) near Bonifay in Holmes County. Research revealed an occupancy by two cultural groups, represented by a fiber-tempered archaic component and a Weeden Island component. No ethnobotanical or faunal material were

recovered, however, which might have provided data concerning subsistence patterns for these cultures. A pole structure measuring approximately 20 feet in diameter was found in association with Weeden Island materials. No carbon samples were recovered.

The first phase of a 12-month Florida Bicentennial archaeological project on Indian Key in the Florida Keys was completed during July and August of this year for the Bureau. A crew of nine men, headed by the project's Senior Site Archaeologist Henry A. Baker, carried out this first phase. The completed objectives of this initial phase were (1) to prepare an accurate topographical map of the island including the major archaeological features and (2) to conduct a systematic archaeological survey of the island to locate and identify as many historically significant structures as possible.

The Indian Key Project is being undertaken to provide through combined archaeological and historical research, an interpretive picture of the life in the Keys during the 1820-1850 period. The product of this research will be used in selecting for stabilization and/or reconstruction remaining structures, etc., for a visual and interpretive presentation to the public of the historical events that occurred there. Such events include: the Jacob Housnan "wrecking empire" of salvaging stranded or sunk vessels along the reefs, the horticultural experimentation of Dr. Henry Perrine, and the role Indian Key played in the Second Seminole War.

So far, 19 archaeological features have been defined and preliminarily investigated. These include structures of houses, warehouses and other outbuildings, cisterns, and concentrations of building materials as yet unidentified. During the next phase of archaeological research, begun in September and continuing for 24 weeks, these and other possible features (especially "remains" of any wharves or docks) will be thoroughly investigated by Baker and crew.

Underwater Archaeological Research Section: The Bureau's Underwater Archaeological Research Section, headed by W. A. Cockrell, has two primary responsibilities. On the one hand, the Section supervises the Department of State's salvage and exploration program, under which companies that meet certain standards are allowed to search for and recover artifactual materials from shipwrecks in State-owned waters. The other major responsibility is to engage in archaeological research on historic and prehistoric underwater sites.

An effort is made to merge the two programs and to do legitimate archaeological research on the materials recovered under the salvage and exploration program. This is done by stipulating, in the contracts issued through the program, the recovery methods and techniques to be used and by placing a Section representative aboard each vessel engaged in salvage and exploration operations. The resultant information is being made available through the quarterly, non-technical "Archives and History Newsletter" and through technical reports which will be issued in the Division of Archives, History and Records Management's Bulletin series. Budget and personnel strictures have created a backlog of data which has not yet been published; it is hoped that these limitations will be eased as the program becomes better known.

Specifically, the salvage and exploration program has continued to coordinate recovery operations on the 1715 and 1733 Plate Fleet wrecks off the lower east coast and the Keys, respectively. Additionally, contractors are constantly discovering sites which they do not wish to salvage (or are not permitted to salvage due to their archaeological, as opposed to treasure, value); these sites are entered into the State's computerized site file for future reference. One such site, recently discovered off the Marquesas Islands by a salvor, appears to be a 17th or 18th century vessel of northern European origin, containing pewter bottles, spoons, and tankards, various types of armament, and other assorted artifacts. Further identification will follow treatment and study of the materials.

The underwater archaeological research program has been quite active. Underwater excavations at Little Salt Springs, Florida, under the direction of Carl J. Clausen (former State Marine Archaeologist) have been very successful. This project has demonstrated that it is possible to recognize and utilize stratification on submerged land sites, and has also verified the antiquity of man in south Florida, ca. 8000 B.C.. This activity has led the Section to devote increased attention to other Florida springs, in order to inventory possible additional sites.

The Section has been working in the Dry Tortugas with the National Park Service in preliminary survey and testing operations and plans to spend one to two months on the site this winter, in a joint effort to test equipment and procedures while doing limited search and excavation.

John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park has been the center of careful survey operations. The Section is mapping and attempting identification of all known wreck sites in this protected area, with the completion of this project anticipated in the spring of 1973.

It has long been known that many of Florida's rivers contain the remains of extinct megafauna in uncertain association with artifactual materials ranging from bottles to fluted projectile points. The professional archaeologist has, until recently, devoted little attention to these occurrences; fortunately, however, this situation is changing. The division has granted a permit to a geologist and an archaeologist to engage in underwater excavations in central Florida. At the same time, Section personnel are working with local amateurs attempting to inventory their finds in north Florida rivers, where associations are surprisingly frequent. Planned research includes: collecting specimens under rigidly controlled situations; bottom coring; and attempting to relate underwater refuse deposits with adjacent land sites.

One rather ambitious long range project which is presently being formulated is the search for submerged prehistoric sites on the continental shelf. Estimates vary as to the amount of sea level change in the past ten to twelve thousand years, but it is known that the relative effect of the change has been the covering of any coastal or estuarine sites. Increasing evidence indicates that, under certain conditions, wave action during submergence does not destroy a site. Given this situation and the probability that early hunters and gatherers were utilizing coastal resources, we could expect to find submerged sites which would present another aspect of the early man problem in Florida.

Historic Preservation Section: Three archaeological survey projects and one emergency salvage project were supervised by the Historic Preservation Section during the Summer of 1972. One of the survey projects, conducted by Jim Miller, concentrated on the northcentral and northeastern part of the state. This inventory resulted in the location of 56 previously unrecorded sites, as well as establishing some very good local contacts.

Raymond F. Willis initiated a survey in the Ocala National Forest sponsored by the U. S. Forest Service. The impetus for this survey was generated by Executive Order 11593, as well as the Forest Service's desire to establish an aboriginal interpretive exhibit within the forest. A total of 36 new sites were recorded, and the data on many previously recorded sites were upgraded. In addition, Willis conducted a two week salvage excavation at Alexander Springs. The U. S. Forest Service planned to build a new bathhouse, and the excavation was in advance of this project. Preliminary analysis of the recovered material indicates a St. Johns IA placement. The site produced a good ceramic sample, including a complete shallow bowl with attached food remains. Subsistence data were extensive, with six pits exhibiting both vegetal and faunal remains. Some post molds were noted, but complete structural data were lacking.

Joe Hutto and Karl Steinen conducted a survey on the central west coast, in the vicinity of Crystal River. The project was funded by the Florida Power Corporation, which is currently constructing a nuclear power plant in the area. This survey produced more than 40 previously unrecorded sites.

The overall supervision of these projects was handled by Daniel T. Penton, Bureau Historic Sites Specialist. He is currently involved in compiling and editing the project data and completing the required manuscripts.

Florida's Data Bank: During the past year an automated data storage and retrieval system has been implemented by the Division, under the direction of Frank B. Fryman, Jr., to handle the rapidly growing body of archaeological, historical, and architectural site and artifact data being collected through its various programs. Rather than create another system, one of the in-use systems, GRIPHOS, was selected as appearing best suited for our needs and because it had already been adapted for prehistoric archaeological data. Oversimplified, the system consists of a library of specially written computer programs for manipulating data that has been separated into mutually exclusive, number coded, categories for input and permuted index output.

At present the data being collected and stored by Florida consists of three general types: (1) prehistoric site and artifact/feature data from survey and excavation; (2) historically and architecturally significant site data from an on-going state-wide survey, in part as input to the national site survey (National Register of Historic Places); and (3) artifacts of Florida's past and present acquired for a museum interpretation of the history of the state. All three types of data were found to be completely amenable to the GRIPHOS system of data storage and retrieval, requiring only the creation of additional data categories for information not previously considered by other users.

Data entered in the computer is stored in two cross-reference files (separate disk packs): (1) an artifact/feature file, and (2) a site file.

So far, over 5,000 artifact records have been stored in the artifact/feature file and another 10,000 records have been prepared but not yet key-punched.

As yet no data has been stored in the site file since it was first necessary to systematically organize and collate all the known site records into a Florida Master Site File. The master file is now nearly up-to-date with records of over 4,000 prehistoric and historic sites (both on land and underwater). As soon as this data is transferred to the new coded site forms and entered in the computer site file then information from either or both of the files can be searched, sorted, and merged for printouts combining any of the various categories requested.

Once the backlog of data is processed and computer stored continuous updating of the files will be handled as a normal function of site recording and artifact accessioning/cataloguing since the computer coded forms have now replaced all previous forms.

L. Ross Morrell
Florida Division of Archives,
History, and Land Management
Bureau of Archaeology

Plans are underway to conduct underwater excavations of a site of mammoth remains in the Silver River near Silver Springs (which is near Gainesville) in north-central Florida. Work has already begun and should be completed by mid-January 1973. Two bone "pins" were found in the same level or stratum in which the bones lie. Cross-dating from a site across the river and upstream a few yards, the site is estimated to be 12-14,000 years old. The archaeology portion of the excavation will be conducted by Charles A. Hoffman and the geology by Dr. H. K. Brooks of the Department of Geology, University of Florida, who has had some experience with the stratigraphy of the area.

Charles A. Hoffman, Jr.
Northern Arizona University
Flagstaff, Arizona

GEORGIA:

The 1972 field season at Bell Field from June 15 to August 15 was extended through October by an emergency grant from the Georgia Historical Commission. Exploration of stratified house sites disclosed two basal earth lodge levels over a submound occupation still unidentified in September (except that earth lodges are not indicated). The two earth lodge levels beneath the upper early Dallas and later Dallas-Lamar truncated levels closely resemble early Plains models in size, house pattern, and chronological age. Transitional building types combining both earth lodge features and wattle-and-daub structures of the conventional Mississippian type, occur in the succeeding stages. The earliest earth lodge and the submound black sand occupation remain to be excavated. Five carbon dates

span the interval between the earth lodges, the transitional models, to wattle-and-daub belonging to typical Dallas, from 860 A.D. to 1400 A.D. Five truncated mounds with only preserved downslope remains give data on the developed Dallas and late Dallas or Dallas-Lamar levels for which no dates are available at Bell Field at present but which are indicated to extend to the 16th or 17th century at David Hally's Little Egypt village and mound site across Talking Rock Creek. Excepting the submound occupation which is as yet unexplored, a continuum of six to seven centuries of successive ceremonial building sequences is indicated. The significance of current September-October investigations of the early earth lodge and submound levels relates to the possibility of a pre-earth lodge occupation underlying the developmental series above.

A. R. Kelly
University of Georgia

Shorter is currently involved in a project at 9Fl-5 (Foster's Bend), which is a Dallas-Lamar village on the Coosa River near the Alabama line. This project is being funded internally by the college and is under the direction of P. H. Garrow. The fieldwork is a continuation of an excavation conducted last fall and winter and is planned to run from September 1972 to April 1973.

The Foster's Site is a large village with a small mound remnant, and thus far has yielded four house structures and eight burials. The site is made up of plow zone and subsoil pits and post molds, and an attempt is being made to excavate a large segment in order to determine spatial relationships of structures.

Patrick H. Garrow
Shorter College

The Archaeological Survey of Cobb County has continued its program of identification, preservation, or terminal excavation of sites in the counties around the metropolitan Atlanta area. In addition to its own work, the Survey supplied funds to support two other projects in the Georgia Piedmont: the continued Pleistocene-paleontological research at Ladds, Bartow County, under the direction of Dr. Lewis Lipps and the excavation at 9-Br-99, a Kellog Phase site, under the direction of Jerald Milanich.

In Fulton County, the Survey completed and presented to the Board of Commissioners a report on 1971-72 research in the county on 56 sites. The Commissioners made a tour of sites along the Chattahoochee River by raft and car to review recommendations for total preservation of several sites (both prehistoric and historic) to be included in a plan for the preservation of the river as a natural area conservation program. The Survey was granted outright funding for the remainder of 1972 and placed under the Fulton County Planning Department.

In Cobb County, the Survey was continued under the Engineering Department (funded by the Federal Emergency Unemployment Act) to maintain a program of terminal archaeology along the right-of-way of an extensive,

large diameter pipeline which is being located along every major stream in the area in an effort to control water pollution. One site in particular has been researched since June 1972. 9-Co-42 is an extensive Archaic lithic station and camp site directly in the flood plain of the Chattahoochee River. Whereas most Archaic sites are located on higher terraces and ridge-tops, two have been found directly beside the river on a levee system, much broken and eroded, known locally as Toccoa Sand by soil experts. Two sites (Co-42 and Co-32), which were excavated in January-March 1972, gave evidence of multiple, short-span, seasonal occupations with a spread of several thousand years. One of the sites (Co-42) has seven occupation zones, each separated by as much as 14 inches of sterile sand. The sand itself can be described as massive and structureless. Zones are identified by thick deposits of worked quartz cobbles, taken directly from the river, accompanied by points, tools, well defined hearths and a few storage (?) pits. Every stone on the site (now catalogued at 1,400 pounds) is fractured, some showing evidence of pre-heating before being worked. A large percentage of identified tools is made up of end scrapers, burin-like objects, and graters. No food-grinding equipment has been found. Charcoal has been recovered as minute particles and a few nut hulls. This has been sent to the Geochron Laboratory at the University of Georgia for identification and radiocarbon determination. Points from the lower levels are lanceolate with thinned indented or incurvate bases. In Zone IV, points are side-notched with beveled edges and a few Morrow Mountain I-like types with rounded bases have been recovered. Above these, points have the characteristics of the North Georgia "Old Quartz Industry" with incipient stems. The final occupation, with a C-14 date of 1000 B.C., is accompanied by broad-stemmed Savannah River-like points, steatite fragments, and one sherd of fiber-tempered pottery. Careful excavation has failed to produce any trace of architectural remains around the hearths, even though infra-red photography was used as an extra device.

In September the Atlanta City School System placed 10 students with the Survey as part of an open curriculum course. The students work on the Survey on a 40-hour a week basis for three months and receive 25 credit units. They will carry out all phases of work in field and laboratory. Various experts in geology, botany, pedology, geomorphology, and environmental ecology have been drawn from local government agencies, Federal agencies and local universities (Emory and Georgia State) for in-field work sessions, utilizing the sites as living laboratories. Fulton and Cobb counties are providing draftsmen, photographers, and an engineer to teach the use of transit, mapping, and recordation. The program will follow the normal routine of the Survey, which is responsible for a 900-square-mile area, centering on the Chattahoochee River valley. Dr. A. R. Kelly continues as director of the Survey and, with two graduates in anthropology, will provide the students with studies in cultural and physical anthropology. The Survey expects to have a total of 90 students from the Atlanta schools, mostly juniors and seniors, go through the course by August of 1973. Plans have been formulated to follow the students' progress through college to evaluate the programs' value in secondary education.

Lawrence W. Meier, Field Supervisor
Archaeological Survey of Cobb
County, Georgia

A new cultural period has been defined for the lower Georgia coast. Recent work in Glynn County, Georgia, has revealed that an extensive occupation occurred in the area during the late Deptford period. The ceramics associated with this period consist of plain ware, complicated stamped ware, and a rare incised and/or punctated ware. Since this material lies stratigraphically above the older Deptford check stamped and simple stamped wares and does not include any of the latter two, it was recognized as a new period and named Kelvin.

Five major sites have been located in Glynn County and test excavations at one revealed three house structures. Construction of a residential complex at another Kelvin period site disturbed a large burial area. The main burial type was found to be fully extended, face down. Burial of large masses of disarticulated bones also occurred.

Fred C. Cook
Brunswick, Georgia

ILLINOIS:

The site survey of western Union County, Illinois, was continued during the 1972 field season under the direction of Ronald H. Spielbauer. During the latter part of the summer, Larry Baker and Michael Pratt, students at Miami University, concentrated their efforts in the uplands area of Union County, this supplementing earlier work done in the bottomlands.

During the past year analyses have been directed towards the understanding of the several chert resources of Union County and their utilization through time. This summer's work has supplemented these analyses as well as suggested new lines of research. Further work is planned for this year and the summer of 1973.

Ronald H. Spielbauer
Miami University

The City of Carbondale, Illinois, is constructing a 1,750-acre reservoir to serve as a local water supply. The reservoir is located in the Shawnee Hills six miles south of the city on Cedar Creek. Funds for the project were obtained by a grant and loan from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and a revenue bond issue.

Since the south half of the reservoir is on property controlled by the U. S. Forest Service--Shawnee National Forest--a grant was made available to the S.I.U. Museum by the National Park Service to conduct an archaeological survey of the area. Between January 1, 1972, and May 1, 1972, 100 prehistoric sites were located within the project boundaries. The sites recorded indicated occupations ranging from Archaic through the Mississippian time periods.

Subsequently, the Museum received a grant from the City of Carbondale to carry out salvage excavations in the project area. From June 12 through August 11, 1972, seven sites were excavated. Four of the sites ex-

cavated were rock shelters and three were open sites. The rock shelters produced predominately Middle and Late Woodland remains, one open site produced Middle Archaic remains and two open sites produced Middle Woodland manifestations. Field operations were directed by Michael J. McNerney, Staff Archaeologist for the S.I.U. Museum, with a crew of 15.

Michael J. McNerney
Southern Illinois University

The region chosen for the 1972 field season of the Historic Sites Survey in southeastern Illinois was moved north of the previous summers survey. The 1972 area as originally planned was the Eagle Creek basin, Gallatin County. Eagle Creek flows into the Saline River about nine and one-half miles above where the Saline meets the Ohio River, and is composed of 32 square miles of bottom lands between two high hill sections which border it on the north and south. The area was expanded in the field to include both Saline and Gallatin counties, 384 and 328 square miles respectively for a total of 712 square miles. While the survey area is situated geographically in the Shawnee Hills section of the Interior Low Plateau Province, its primary land form characteristic is river flood plain which results from the confluence of the Saline, Wabash, and Ohio rivers. Roughly the area north of Illinois Route 13 is glaciated, and that south of Route 13 unglaciated. This environmental setting suggests the need for more research along the general lines of Fitting's (1966) Edge Area Archaeology in Michigan and from which comparative data could be used.

The University Museum at S.I.U., Carbondale, supported preliminary preparations and continuing analysis of the survey data. Part of this was absorbing the cost of printing a handout of "Information for persons interested in the archaeology of Southern Illinois." This handout was designed to acquaint the layman with the goals and needs of the archaeologists and provide information on publications pertinent to the archaeology of southern Illinois. These brochures also were deposited in various ranger stations to give out to visitors to the Shawnee National Forest.

Unlike the 1971 season, the great majority of the land in this region is in active cultivation and therefore more easily accessible to on-the-ground survey. In addition, other site location methods used were: (1) talking with amateur archaeologists and collectors; (2) talking with land owners and/or tenant farmers; (3) county recreation maps often located local "well known" Indian sites; and (4) chance meetings with people while on routine business. All interviewing was done at the interviewee's convenience, usually in the evening, with on-the-ground confirmation during the day.

Sites were walked with the collector and/or landowner when requested, and sometimes certain artifacts found during this survey were left with the person as a matter of policy after notes were made on the specimen. This was another way of insuring that we were not trying to "compete" with them for the "goodies". We found that our interest in all site locations, whether large or small, was no threat to the local collectors, and total

cooperation was obtained.

Sites of all periods were recorded. This was done for several reasons: (1) previous survey work in the area of southeastern Illinois has been sparse at best; and (2) following from this it is imperative that we obtain as complete a picture as possible of the settlement pattern for all cultural periods before planning future work in the area. Leaving out Archaic sites would present a very biased picture, even given the assumption that one can determine in the field if a non-ceramic site is Archaic or a special-use site of a later period.

Survey Results

In the two month period, 133 identified and confirmed, as well as 70 unconfirmed sites, were recorded. This can be compared to the 17 sites previously recorded for this two-county region. The sites can be broken down as follows:

- 1 Paleo-Indian site
- 87 non-ceramic sites
- 40 Woodland Period sites
- 15 Mississippian Period sites
- 7 mounds
- 2 stone box grave sites
- 1 rock shelter site

These categories are not mutually exclusive.

Yankeetown pottery was found in abundance on multiple component sites along the Wabash River, but only one possible sherd of Duffy decorated was identified. All of the Middle Woodland sites produced Jackson Ware sherds (Deuel 1956). Decorated Middle Woodland sherds were very rare. A very large--80 acres--Archaic site was located near Eldorado which needs further investigation. As could be predicted, at least three single component River-ton temporary camps were also recorded. See Figure 1 for drawings of some projectile point types found in the survey.

Of particular importance are two sites located south of Carrier Mills, Saline County (Sa-87 and Sa-88). These are large Middle and/or Early Woodland sites with at least 2 feet of dark midden, good bone preservation, and associated burial area. They are scheduled to be destroyed soon by strip mine activity. If excavated before destruction they can provide vital subsistence and cultural data for this area of southern Illinois.

Excavation Results

A part of the 1972 Historic Sites Survey budget went toward testing of a "stone fort" site known as Hog Bluff (IAS Js-91) in Johnson County. This site was pointed out by an interested collector during last year's survey. There are 13 of these so-called "stone forts" in southern Illinois. They are located on inaccessible bluff tops above 500 feet in elevation with a stone wall built across the only access route to the top. Up until this summer, these "forts" were locally known as "Archaic" in age.

Hog Bluff is small in comparison to the other "stone forts", being about 1½ acres. Surface indications showed this to have been occupied during

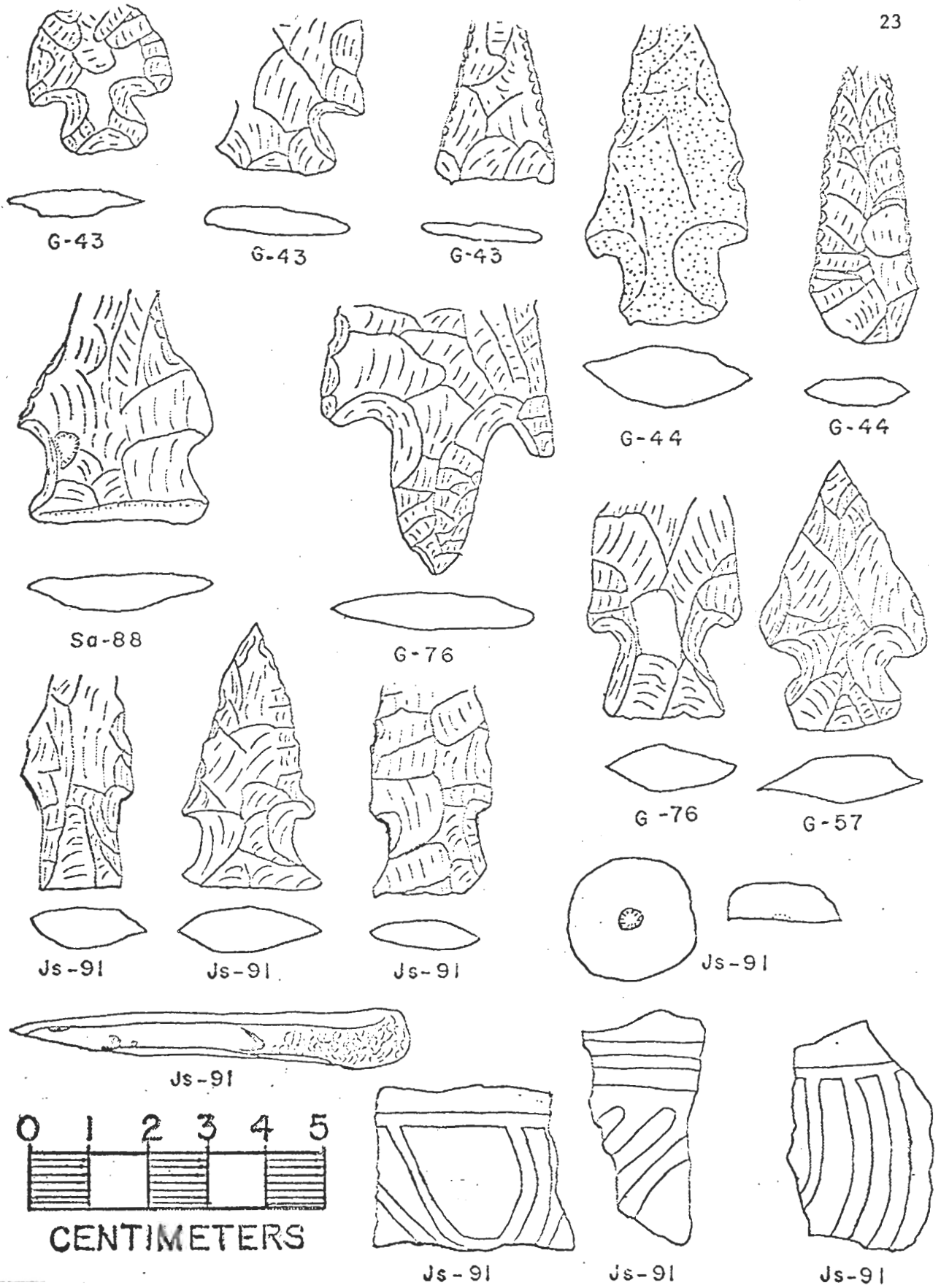


Figure 1-- Projectile points and pottery from sites in Illinois.

the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 600-900). The pottery and stone tools are of the Lewis Focus (Cole 1951).

Two sections of the wall were excavated. Lewis pottery was found in "deadly" context with the remaining foundations of the wall. A total of 47 5- by 5-foot squares were excavated to a depth of 9 inches in a random pattern over the site. One possible structure or special use area and a small midden area were excavated.

Ground stone tool fragments, chipped stone tools, bone awls, and pottery were recovered. Pictured on Figure 1 are a few typical Lewis projectile points. The three incised sherds are thin, black, and tempered with small grit. The decorated sherds make up only a very small minority of the total sherd count, the remainder being cord-marked. One curious object of baked clay (Figure 1) was also found, but its purpose is unknown at this time. It is round and flattened on one side with a small depression in the center.

How or where these "fort" sites fit into a Late Woodland subsistence-settlement pattern is far from clear. Are they defensive fortifications? Are they related to similar sites in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Missouri, or fortified sites on the plains which seem to appear about the same time?

In answering one question on the age of these fort sites, we have generated a whole new series of questions. That Hog Bluff was lived on is a fact, but for how long, in what season(s), and for what purpose must wait for future investigations. A much more detailed report is in preparation.

Recommendations

Much more complete coverage of the Saline River is needed as shown by the concentration of sites found along its banks. A thorough survey of the Loser part of the Wabash River would link up well with Howard Winters' data. Investigations into the Edge Area hypothesis for southern Illinois also seems in order. An area that needs to be surveyed is that of central southern Illinois--Williamson, Johnson, and Saline counties. An effort should be made to investigate Late Woodland subsistence-settlement patterns to link up with the "stone fort" type sites. These are but a few of the major recommendations that follow from the past two summers Historic Sites Survey work in extreme southeastern Illinois.

Frank Rackerby & Walter L. Brieschke
Southern Illinois University

INDIANA:

During May through July, 1972, a coordinated project involving the Indiana Historical Society, Indiana University, Notre Dame University, and the Indiana Division of Highways carried out highway salvage excavations at the Haag Site in extreme southeastern Indiana. Various aspects of the investigations were directed by Van Reidhead, James Bellis, Cheryl Munson, and Patrick Munson. The site, which is located on the first terrace at the confluence of the Ohio and Great Miami rivers, is naturally stratified: Early Archaic (Kirk Corner Notched points), ca. 2.5-3.0 feet below the surface; Late Archaic-Early Woodland, ca. 1.5 feet below the surface; Late Woodland from 1,2 feet below the surface to the base of the plow zone; and early (?) Fort Ancient in the plow zone and on the surface.

Patrick J. Munson
Indiana University

KENTUCKY:

The University of Washington continued two projects involving Kentucky materials with the cooperation of the University of Kentucky. R. C. Dunnell continued the analysis of 15-Jo-14, a multi-component site on Levisa Fork in eastern Kentucky. The principal component is a Woodside Phase town-site, and this is underlain by at least two and probably three small hamlets representing the local variant (Levisa Cordmarked-Johnson Plain-Adena Plain-Adena Stemmed points) of Adena. Program SYMAP has proved most useful in the segregation of components on the basis of horizontal distributions. This program has also been of aid in delineating the structure of variability within the Woodside settlement. An activity pattern, virtually identical with that described for the Slone Site, is evident, consisting of a series of concentric rings roughly coincident with or parallel to the circular arrangement of the 7+ rectangular houses (Figure 2). The settlement, unlike those further upstream, is not stockaded, and consequently the spatial patterning is not nearly so clear without the aid of the mapping programs. Continuity in ceramic styles at Jo-14 from the local Adena through Woodside, something completely lacking further upstream, suggests that Jo-14 lies within the area in which the Woodside Phase developed. In the upper Levisa drainage, this phase appears through the agency of migration. Ceramic seriation places the site early within the phase as a whole. Additional analysis will be supported by the University of Washington.

Janet Rafferty, Ph.D. candidate at the University of Washington, under the direction of Dunnell, has continued her analysis of the McCabe-Cleek Site (15-Be-8, Be-22, and Be-23) with the aid of a Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowship and grants-in-aid from the University of Washington. Two occupations have been tentatively identified through plotting of pottery type densities. The earlier includes the excavated burial mound (Be-8) and part of the nearby midden (Be-22). These ceramics are about 50 percent shell-tempered and 50 percent limestone-tempered with 85 percent of the sherds having plain surfaces. The later occupation is characterized by 90 percent shell tempering with cordmarked surfaces dominating. This occupation is represented only by domestic refuse.

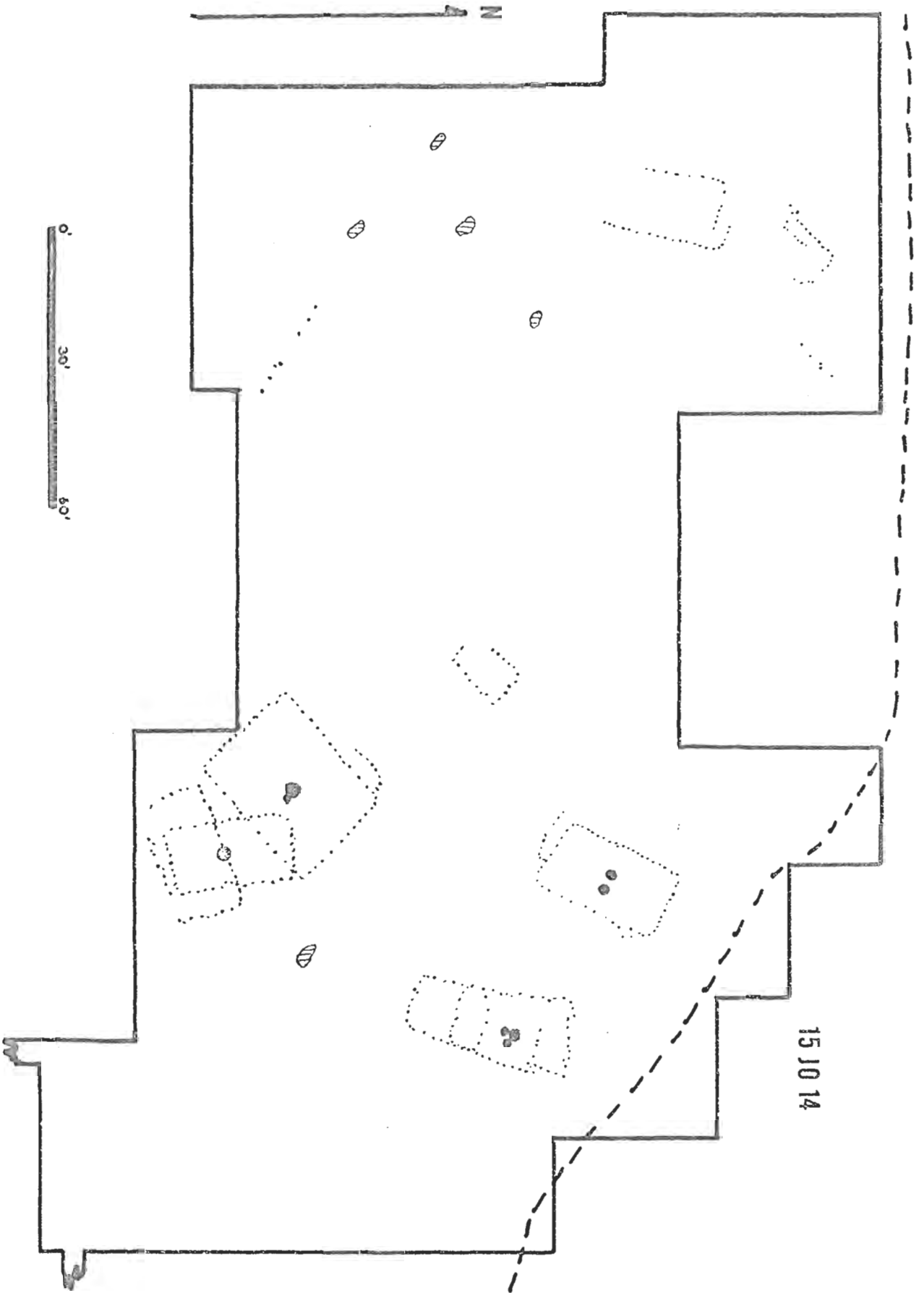


Figure 2-- Western portion of the Jo-14 excavation showing the principal Woodside structures, fire basins (solid areas), and graves (striped areas). The dashed line marks the northern extent of erosion.

If the division of the site into two distinct occupations can be demonstrated, the one characterized by high frequencies of limestone tempering including the burial mound appears to be the earlier of the two, both from stratigraphic analysis and ceramic seriation. Both may be identified as Fort Ancient through the presence of such distinctive ceramic modes as strap handles and curvilinear guilloches. It would appear to be related to Adena, at least in some ceramic elements such as tempering, decoration, and surface treatment. The presence of a circular post mold pattern along with two rectangular ones under the mound also suggests a similar relationship. In the absence of charcoal in the collection, dating has proved difficult; however, radiocarbon dates run on bone collagen are forthcoming and will greatly aid in establishing the relevance of this site to the understanding of Adena-Fort Ancient relationships.

Robert C. Dunnell
University of Washington

LOUISIANA:

Field work at LSUNO over the past 12 months included excavations on three sites in the greater New Orleans area. Over the Christmas break, Shenkel and a group of student volunteers put down a test trench on the grounds of the Old U.S. Branch Mint, currently controlled by the Louisiana State Museum. This test was conducted to ascertain the value of archaeological research on that site when the restoration is undertaken. Indications of a subsurface structure were noted in a position which corresponds to the location of one of the walls of Ft. St. Charles, the last standing of the five primary forts which protected the French Quarter during the 18th Century. The artifact content was not significant, but the structural remains make further excavations advisable.

In the spring of 1972, Shenkel, with the Archaeological Field Methods Class spent three weekends excavating five 10- by 10-foot units on the southern arm of the Claiborne Site in Hancock County, Mississippi. The greater part of the Claiborne midden has been bulldozed to flat oblivion, but Monty Waldon, a knowledgeable collector from Slidell alerted us to a lens of midden material located 2 feet under the sterile sand over which the original midden had been deposited. Penetration of this lens of up to 1.0 foot in thickness revealed a heavy concentration of broken Poverty Point objects. Several thousand were recovered from the five units. Most were of a fine paste and perforated.

The major part of our work was carried out during the summer season where the First Annual Summer Field School of LSUNO under Shenkel worked with Jon Gibson of USL and Sherwood Gagliano of LSUBR in conducting excavations on Big Oak Island, a large Tchefuncte shell midden of *Rangia cuniata* in the drained marshland of eastern New Orleans. Support for Gibson and some equipment was provided by a grant from a private donor through Gagliano. LSUNO supported Shenkel and provided the bulk of material used. Labor was provided by students, both enrolled in the field school and volunteers.

In the 7 weeks of the summer session, a total of 24 2 meter by 2 meter units were excavated. Nineteen of these were selected by use of a numbered grid and a random numbers table giving us a 0.01 percent sample.

Analysis of the material is only just beginning but a few tentative conclusions can be forwarded. The majority of the site seems to have been the location of intensive shell collecting and processing activity with little or no other life maintenance activities being carried on. The midden grew by the deposition of large quantities of shell over short periods of time with little to no admixture of other debris expectable in a more gradual growth. A small quantity of fresh fishbone, and a very small quantity of deer bone were encountered. The total number of artifacts was relatively small considering the number of units excavated. These artifacts were predominantly a plain, poorly made, very crude version of Tchefuncte which Shenkel and Gibson are calling Expedient ware. A few decorated specimens of Tchefuncte Incised, Tchefuncte Stamped, Crooks Stamped, and Lake Borgne Incised, as well as a few notched rims were obtained. Other artifacts include Pontchartrain points showing evidence of multiple use, bone points, two pipes, two plummets, shell gouges, and a perforated canine tooth. Very little evidence of manufacturing debetage was found.

Over 10 very disturbed burials were located in the surface levels of the northern knoll of the site. They were without grave goods and seem to have been rather cavalierly inhumed. Their surface location and restricted areal distribution would argue for their deposition at a time somewhat after the site's use as a collecting station.

In the basal levels of two units on the inland slope of the site, a large quantity of well made, relatively hard Tchefuncte Incised and Tchefuncte Stamped ceramics were excavated from a stratum of rich, black, wet, clayey muck in which there were few shells. Gibson and Shenkel have interpreted this level to represent a small, short-term base camp where a broader range of activities were being carried on. These base camp activities were terminated, and the site became a collecting station with limited, specialized activities.

J. Richard Shenkel
Louisiana State University in
New Orleans

During the fall of 1971 and the first half of 1970, Mr. Alan Toth, graduate student in the Department of Geography and Anthropology at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, conducted tests and excavations at two sites in southern Louisiana.

Between October 1971 and March 1972, Mr. Toth, assisted by other departmental graduate students and interested amateurs, trenched, test-pitted, and cored a midden area and low mound remnant at site 16WBR3, a Marksville Period occupation in West Baton Rouge Parish. Artifacts were not plentiful--about 1,000 were recovered; however, Toth was able to define the original basal dimensions of the mound and the extent of the village area.

During May and June of 1972, Mr. Toth (assisted by local labor, volunteers, graduate students, and amateurs) conducted extensive excavations at site 16AV26, a multi-component occupation in Avoyelles Parish. These endeavors were made possible by a grant of funds and supplementary aid to the Department of Geography and Anthropology from the Marc Dupuy family of Marksville, Louisiana. The investigations, conducted into a large, flat-topped

pyramidal mound and surrounding village area, revealed that the mound was a six-stage structure. The earliest stage, with human interments associated with funerary accompaniments, is attributable to the Marksville Culture. The intermediate stages are assignable to the Troyville-Coles Creek Period and the latest occupation yielded Plaquemine Culture interments with artifactual associations. Less extensive tests in the village areas revealed a stratigraphic sequence of comparable cultural deposits. Upon completion of the investigations the excavated areas were restored to their original positions. Also during these investigations, Mr. Marc Dupuy conducted Toth and Department faculty members to a number of previously unlocated sites in the region. Assistance with these investigations was also kindly provided by the Avoyelles Parish Soil Conservation Service.

During the summer of 1972, the Corps of Engineers engaged Kathleen M. Byrd, a graduate student of this Department, to assist in compiling data for environmental impact statements. Miss Byrd cooperated in laboratory research and field surveys relative to Terrebonne, Assumption, West Baton Rouge, Saint Landry, Rapides, and Avoyelles parishes. She was able to locate nine new archaeological sites in areas of proposed construction projects.

Mr. John H. House, temporarily reassigned from the Arkansas Archaeological Survey, was employed by the Central Louisiana Electric Company to direct a site survey in the soon-to-be-created Castor Lake Reservoir, Rapides Parish. During June and July of 1972, Mr. House coordinated his efforts with the Department and located 15 new archaeological sites in the reservoir area. Occupations are attributable to the Archaic and Coles Creek periods.

Assisted by a grant from the National Park Service, Robert W. Neuman, Curator of Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, conducted a field survey to assess the present condition of certain sites along coastal Louisiana between the Sabine and the Pearl rivers. During June and July he and several students, aided by amateurs and State and Federal Wildlife and Fishery agencies, visited, collected from, and photographed more than 50 sites. Most of the sites were shell middens exhibiting various stages of erosion; a smaller number were shell and earth mounds.

Robert W. Neuman
Louisiana State University at
Baton Rouge

For several weeks in July, William G. Haag, Alumni Professor of Anthropology at LSU Baton Rouge, conducted some preliminary investigations in an early historic area of the city. A Civic Center complex is planned for the downtown and eight city blocks of commercial buildings and dwellings are being razed. This is a portion of the city that was first settled shortly after the beginning of the 19th Century. The exploratory tests suggest that a great deal of material will be recovered as more digging can be done. The city complex will house a series of exhibits depicting the early history of Baton Rouge, including the Indian occupation. Although the more affluent homes are yet to be acquired by the city, there is already much to

serve as a foundation for exhibits representing the 19th Century. It can be said that early Baton Rougeans drank much whiskey and used great quantities of patent medicines.

In August, Haag returned to the Poverty Point Site (16 WC 5) in West Carroll Parish, and cut a trench across part of the earthworks. This effort was directed toward gathering more information about the manner of construction of the earth ridges in order to aid in interpretation of the site for public exhibits which will become a part of the planned State Park Museum there. During the field work, Dr. Clarence H. Webb and Mr. Carl Alexander aided in the excavations and planning of possible future research at this important site. One definite conclusion from the long profile developed is that the earthworks builders took advantage of already existing earth ridges or "pimple" mounds. Graduate students Philip Rivet, Dorothy Gibbens, and George Castille participated in this excavation program.

William G. Haag
Louisiana State University at
Baton Rouge

LOUISIANA-MISSISSIPPI:

The Lower Mississippi Survey, Peabody Museum, continued its researches in the Mississippi-Louisiana region during the summer field season. Emphasis this year was on excavation, although supplementary survey was also carried out. Because the objectives of the expedition were primarily concerned with historic contact problems, most of the work was concentrated in the Natchez and Tunica areas: Adams County, Mississippi, and West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, respectively.

In the vicinity of Natchez, two major mound sites--Emerald and Foster--were excavated and four smaller sites were tested. Unfortunately, no historic components were discovered, although much information was gathered on the pre-historic-protohistoric occupation of the area. Together with the data from the concurrent Fatherland excavations, a comprehensive picture of the development and situation of the Natchez Indians is beginning to emerge.

The Tunica operation was more productive for the historic period. An early 18th Century village site was explored, and was determined to be the provenience of the "Tunica Treasure." Other historic villages were plotted, and a pattern of migration and settlement is being studied.

Jeffrey P. Brain
Harvard University

MISSISSIPPI:

During May and June of 1972, limited test excavations were undertaken in northeastern Mississippi, sponsored by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Richard A. Marshall (Mississippi State University) served as overall project director with Sheila D. Lewis acting as Field Supervisor, assisted by Don C. Traub (University of Missouri).

Two sites were partially excavated. Both are situated within an area of Tishomingo County which will be affected by the new Yellow Creek Port Facility, currently under construction by the TVA. These sites had been previously located and recommended for testing by Marshall on the basis of a site survey conducted in the affected area in 1971.

The excavations which were conducted were designed to ascertain if the sites in question had sufficient depth and extent to justify the temporary halting of construction while more extensive investigations could be made. It was hoped that undisturbed portions of these sites would be found which could add further to the meager existing knowledge of the Woodland Period in this portion of the State.

Excavations at the Sharp Bridge Site (22Ts-539) showed that much, if not most of the site has been destroyed by agricultural activities. Only one feature--a hearth--was recorded. On the basis of the recently completed analysis of material recovered from this site, it is felt that the Sharp Bridge Site represents a sporadically occupied Miller I Phase hunting/food processing camp.

At the Happy Hollow Site (22Ts-537), located approximately 6 miles to the southeast of the Sharp Bridge Site, test excavations revealed a multi-component Baytown-Mississippian Period occupation which has been largely destroyed. Like the Sharp Bridge Site, Happy Hollow also appears to represent a seasonally occupied, hunting/food processing camp.

The laboratory analysis of the material recovered by these investigations has recently been completed by R. Barry Lewis and Sheila Lewis and the final report is in preparation.

Sheila D. Lewis & R. Barry Lewis
Augusta, Georgia

The Fatherland Site was re-visited and excavated during the spring and summer of 1972, 10 years subsequent to the initial major mound excavation. The site has been placed on the National Register and is to be developed into a State historical park. The archaeological phase was funded by the National Park Service under the auspices of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Elbert Hilliard, Director of the Division of Historic Sites and Archaeology. The City of Natchez and the Adams County Board of Supervisors are contributing matching facilities to the project and developmental funds will be furnished by the State.

Approximately 40,000 cubic yards of sediments were removed from the surface of the site by three 15-yard pans, four D-7 tractor-dozers, a grader,

and assorted front end loaders. The double plaza of approximately eight acres was then explored with conventional archaeological procedure.

Landscaping and restoration of some of the 1729 surface features will be carried out in the next phase. At least three plaza house sites, and what appears to be a fourth burial mound, were discovered. Over 25,000 sherds and large quantities of animal bone and stone scrap were recovered from the trenches. The French Period surface consisted of humus and midden ranging in thickness from three inches to one foot. Some 500 categories of historic trade items were intermingled with the native material. Eleven disintegrated burials were deposited in a rubbish accumulation near a large house pattern. The carcass of either a bison or bos was embedded in the top of the burial mound. Identification is not certain as yet.

What is believed to be part of the 1730 fortifications constructed by the French for their attack on the Natchez Indian forts Valeur and Farine were discovered in cross-section in the plaza between Mounds B and C. It seems to consist of an elevated causeway flanked by lateral ditches. The approach trench was dug in support of an artillery position on one of the mounds (Mound B?). The French commander used the abandoned temple as headquarters during the siege, a punitive measure in retribution for the 1729 massacre.

It is now believed that the immense amount of colluvium over the site was not the result of overflow from St. Catherine Creek, but re-deposition of sheet eroded sands and silts drifting from the surrounding loess terraces. The process was noted, though minimally, to be in progress during the current field season after the bottomland area was denuded of its dense growth of trees, vines, and shrubs.

Dottie Gibbens, a Louisiana State University graduate student, was crew chief for most of the field season, ably assisted by Mike Reckard and George Castille, also enrolled at LSU. Local labor was recruited to maintain an average crew of 12.

The latter part of the season's work was performed in conjunction with the Harvard University Lower Mississippi Survey directed by Jeffrey Brain. Laboratory and living quarters were shared in a large Victorian house in Natchez. A preliminary report is being prepared for the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and a final complete report will be published in the future.

Robert S. Neitzel
Archaeological Consultant
Mississippi Department of Archives
and History and Harvard
Lower Mississippi Survey

Richard A. Marshall, Mississippi State University, at the request of the State Department of Archives and History, surveyed a proposed sewage disposal aeration basin site locality in Moss Point, Jackson County, Mississippi, in February 1972. These small sites were located showing occupations by either Late Archaic or Poverty Point Period complexes and by several ceramic

complexes. Recommendations were made for test excavations to be conducted.

This opportunity came later this spring and Marshall took half of the students from the first term, Sixth Summer Field School in Mississippi Archaeology, to the coast to make these tests. Funds were provided by the International Paper Company on whose property the sites were located, through the Jackson County Port Authority, and State Department of Archives and History. This was the first multi-disciplinary approach program for the Jackson County area. The archaeological work preceded other construction activities. John Glover acted as Student Assistant for the Marshall crew. Test excavations were rather extensive on the Goode Lake Site (22 Ja 543). Here, two definite zones of occupational activities were noted. The earlier zone was apparently entirely Archaic (Late Middle to Late ?) with large shallow basin-shaped hearths or fire pits up to six feet in diameter and which were lined with large amorphous clay lumps. Some of these lumps were almost the size of a human head and commonly much larger than the doubled fist. No artifacts were found nor was any bone found due to a high soil acidity. The later zone was all ceramic but of a mixed ceramic occupation. Here, however, there were some projectile points which assisted in the interpretation. The ceramics were representative of all ceramic periods of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Two types of pits were noted: one was a moderately shallow basin-shaped pit up to four feet in diameter, and the other a very deep "U" or "V"-shaped pit less than 18 inches in diameter but up to four feet deep. Charred nut hulls were present in all pits. The most disturbing fact about the Goode Lake Site was that of the more than 300 pounds of fired clay lumps; not a single shaped clay object was found other than the ceramics. The site is interpreted as a collecting camp

Tests were made at the Dune Site (22 Ja 544) and at the Pickwick Site (22 Ja 545) with little result. The Dune Site appeared to be primarily Archaic, while the Pickwick Site was both Archaic and Baytown Period.

The second term, Sixth Summer Field School in Mississippi Archaeology, continued further testing in the Cletus Metzger Site (22 Cl 500) north of Starkville, Mississippi.

Richard A. Marshall
Acting Director of the
Cobb Institute of Archaeology
Mississippi State University

John Connaway and Sam McGahey of the Mississippi Archaeological Survey conducted a brief excavation at Longstreet (22 Ou 523), an Archaic site in the Yazoo Basin. The work on this site, which may soon be leveled, was done during January and February 1972. Three separate middens were revealed, each containing numerous amorphous lumps of fired clay. Other artifacts present included crudely flaked, broad-stemmed points which are corner-notched or straight-stemmed. Food remains recovered include persimmon seed, hickory nut and black walnut shells, and fish bones. Other bone fragments, apparently mammalian, were found but have not as yet been identified. Carbon 14 dates for the lower two middens are 2925 B.C. \pm 145 years (UGA-336) and 3050 B.C. \pm 120 years (UGA-137). A complete excavation of this small site will hopefully occur before it is leveled.

Sam McGahey
Mississippi Department of Archives
and History

MISSOURI:

Excavations were continued at the Lilbourne fortified townsite (23NM38) in southeastern Missouri during the summer months of 1972 (Figure 3). This program was a continuation of investigations funded under a matching grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. This project was under the direction of Carl H. Chapman, John W. Cottier, and David R. Evans, all of the Division of American Archaeology, University of Missouri-Columbia.

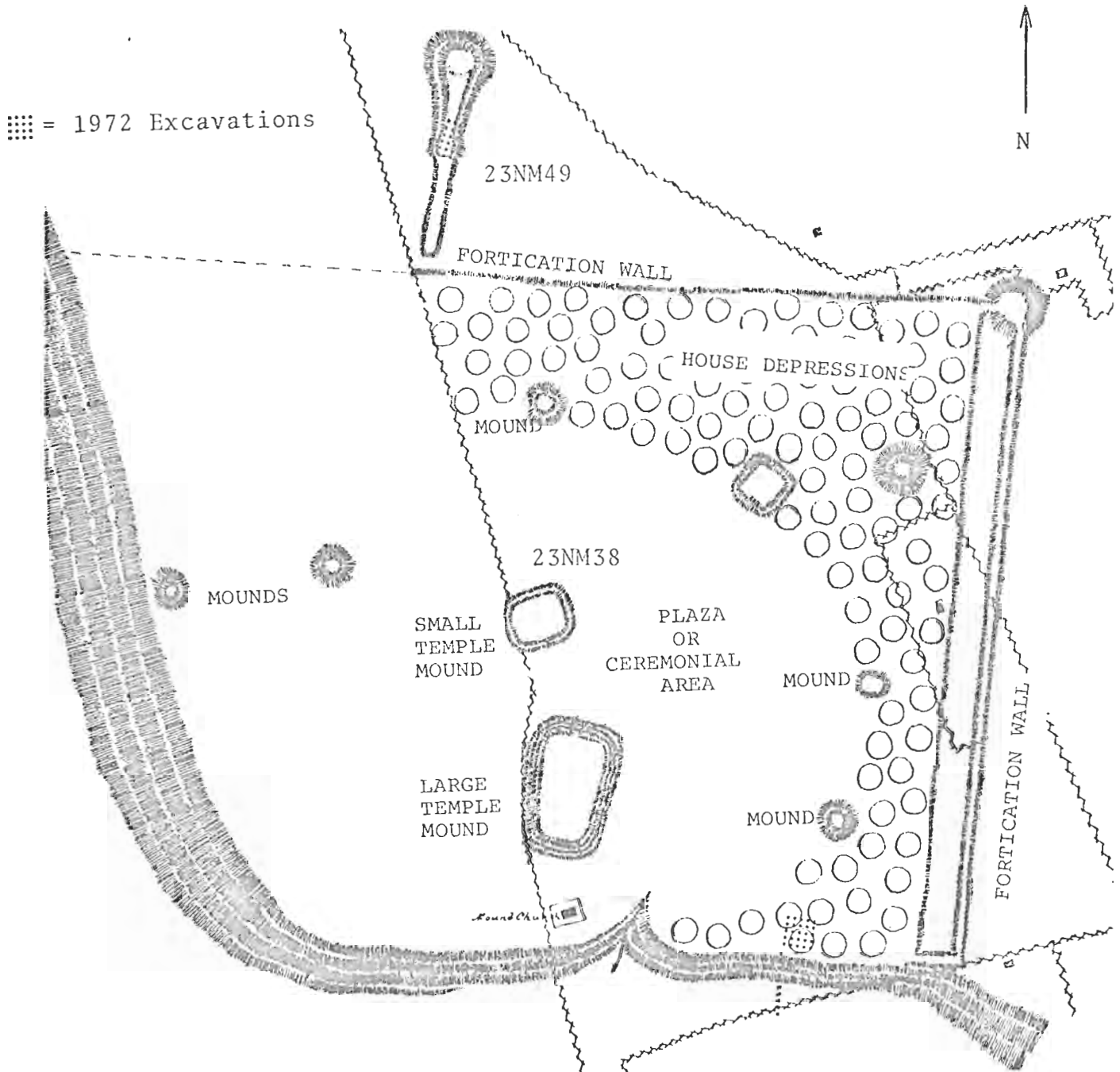


FIGURE 3-- Map of the Lilbourn site drawn by C. Henrich in 1878 and printed by W. B. Potter in 1880. Scale is approximately one inch=200 feet. (After Potter, 1880)

The excavations were in a 50-foot-square area along the southern edge of the site. In addition, a 150-foot test trench was excavated south from the investigated square. Original problem areas of interest for the investigations centered on an intensive study of house site locations within the 50-foot square. Excavation recovery techniques were designed to yield maximum floral and faunal material, especially in conjunction with house site locations. By means of the test trench, an attempt was made toward the delineation of the southern boundary of the site.

Tentative conclusions are yet to be drawn, but the field excavations sampled at least 10 house patterns. Three of the house sites revealed at least partial burning, and two of these had extensive artifact remains on their floor levels. Statements of internal house area utilization from these two houses can be expected. A possible fortification ditch, with no associated stockade evidence, was discovered on the tested southern slope. House patterns with wall trench construction cut across this ditch which might indicate a southern expansion of the original village.

Two basic occupational units are presently defined for the Lilbourn Site. The earliest is a thin scattering of a Baytown occupation represented mainly by what is considered Mulberry Creek Cord Marked for the area. The major occupation, and that which dates with all house patterns investigated during the summer, is Mississippian.

In March 1972, during the spring holidays, a small crew from the University of Missouri under the direction of Carl H. Chapman, investigated a large Mississippian structure at site 23NM49 (see Figure 3). This site is just north of the Lilbourn Site and is perhaps contemporaneous. Attention was directed to the site from its threatened destruction by the construction of a sewage lagoon. Since the excavation, the site has been completely destroyed by this lagoon.

Excavations uncovered a large wall trench structure, measuring 33 by 44 feet, which had been constructed on a natural sand ridge. Excellent preservation of structural details was present within about 50 percent of the structure, as a result of the burning of the structure. From its size and general lack of cultural debris either in or around the structure, it has been assumed that the structure was of ceremonial or community nature as opposed to that of a house site.

David R. Evans
University of Missouri-Columbia

NORTH CAROLINA:

Appalachian State University is conducting a long-term study of the prehistoric cultural ecology and inter-societal relationships in Watauga County, North Carolina. Four major river systems--the Watauga, New, Catawba, and Yadkin-- have headwaters in Watauga County, and a comparison of the patterns of prehistoric adaptation and intergroup relations within and between these drainage systems is a major goal of the project.

Archaeological investigation is presently being conducted in the Watauga River drainage under the direction of Harvard Ayers and Burt Purrington of Appalachian State University. In the spring and summer of 1972 controlled surface collections and test excavations were carried out at the Ward Site (31Wal03), a large bottomland site with horizontally and vertically distinct occupations ranging from Late Archaic (Morrow Mountain and Savannah River) through Woodland to late prehistoric or early historic. Intensive excavations were also carried out at two small rock shelters (31Wal05 and 31Wal10) with the former site yielding a thin--3 to 4 feet-- but moderately well-stratified Late Archaic through Woodland sequence.

Burton L. Purrington
Appalachian State University

During May 1972, Stuart C. Schwartz, North Carolina State Historic Site Archaeologist, taught a field school in historic site archaeology at North Carolina Wesleyan College in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Fifteen students were taught the basic principles of archaeology during two days of classroom preparation, the remainder of the course being spent by putting into practice what they had learned. The students traveled 30 miles each day to the site of the Grove, an 18th Century mansion house complex built by Willie Jones, a prominent North Carolinian. During the course, students tried their hands at all phases of archaeology from surveying to mapping to troweling to backfilling. The excavation of approximately one-third of the house was completed, plus several trenches were dug in search of outbuildings. Significant finds were limited to the unique foundation structures located. This tri-partite pedimented structure's wings were constructed at different times, contrary to what was known. It seems that Jones also had running water in his cellar. A spring entered the house in the cellar and was used for cooling wine and dairy products. The run-off was directed out via a dry lain brick drain. The porch and side steps were also located as were several other features including a pebble walkway. Pumps were used to drain the cellar as spring water filled the excavation squares. Work will continue in 1973 after the entire drain has been located to allow its reopening and return to its original use.

In June the planned excavation of an early public building in Edenton, North Carolina, known as the Council Chamber, was cancelled due to Hurricane Agnes. In order not to disappoint the high school students who had volunteered as diggers, the cellar of the Iredell House which is extant was explored. A kitchen trash pile of the late 19th Century was removed and the 18th Century rear stairs to the cellar were located. The work continued for a week while Agnes stormed her way up the coast.

The cellar dig was undertaken because one volunteer had scheduled his vacation from his job just to dig with us. We could not let him down, nor could we let the weather wash away the zeal of the students. The excavation, under the auspices of the Office of Archives and History, yielded a good collection of 19th Century bottles and house trash, as well as locating and defining the outside entrance into the cellar of this State-owned historic property. The brick steps had wooden nosings which were replaceable through the use of a removable brick on one side of the steps. Once a nosing had worn or splintered, the pieces were removed and the brick also removed. A new nosing

was positioned in the regular opening on one side of the steps and then slid into place, the removable brick was then placed into the long hole and used as a wedge to secure the wooden nosing. It was apparent, after the dig, that before the steps were closed up and covered with trash, that the nosings had been replaced for sometime.

Stuart C. Schwartz
North Carolina Office of
Archives and History

The Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, is continuing excavation of the Parker Site, a late Formative village midden on the Yadkin River of Davidson County, North Carolina. Concurrent with the field work, laboratory analysis of materials by graduate students is aiding in the direction of the field work to answer specific questions and test hypotheses regarding subsistence patterns and demographic changes of the area. Some maize has been recovered, along with an unusually abundant stone tool assemblage, particularly arrow points and hide processing equipment. There is then a suggestion that hunting played a much more significant role in the economy of Indians of the Piedmont than expected. Field and laboratory work is under the direction of J. Ned Woodall.

J. Ned Woodall
Museum of Man
Wake Forest University

With the aid of students from Western Carolina University, work has continued in our archaeological survey of counties of western North Carolina. Several sites have been added to the files. Collections from each site are awaiting cleaning and cataloguing in the laboratory. Also, White has conducted independent research in northeast Georgia concerning historic Cherokee sites. This work will be reported on at a future meeting of the SEAC after more information is gathered.

Max E. White
Western Carolina University

Western Carolina University at Cullowhee, North Carolina, conducted a five-week field school, June 12 through July 14, 1972. Two sites were excavated. The first was located on Caney Fork of the Tuckasegee River some eight miles south and east of the University. Cullowhee is seven miles south of Sylva, which is 16 miles southeast of Cherokee and 48 miles west of Asheville. The second site was a salvage operation necessitated by the construction of a new football stadium on the campus.

The Caney Fork Site produced Pisgah and Qualla ceramics in the plough zone and Conistee ceramics below it. No evidence of structures was found, however, several fired areas were located.

The second site was a Cherokee ceremonial house, oval in outline. Post molds were 6 to 10 inches in diameter and 1 to 3 feet deep. A puddled

clay fireplace was set off-center. Several hundred trade beads, two gun flints, and late Qualla ceramics support a last half of the 18th Century temporal placement. The structure had been burned and may have fallen to either the Rutherford expedition of 1776 or a John Sevier expedition in 1781. Analysis is just getting underway, but the total lack of vegetable remains, scarcity of bone (all of it in good condition), abundance of decorated pottery, numerous beads, and the presence of a large prismatic quartz crystal in a post mold suggest a ceremonial lodge possibly associated with the First New Moon of Spring and/or Great New Moon ceremonies.

John T. Dorwin
Western Carolina University

OKLAHOMA:

The Oklahoma Archaeological Survey has been involved in limited field research during the past year. Short periods of test excavations were undertaken in March and May at the Barkhimer (Sm-29) and Rogers-Raulston (Sm-20) sites in Seminole County of central Oklahoma. Work at the latter was done with the assistance of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society as a training session. Both sites appear to have Archaic or preceramic components, and that at Roger-Raulston lay stratigraphically below a ceramic zone which appears to have Woodland-like cordmarked pottery. Rock concentrations relating to hearths and potential roasting pits were associated with all components at the two sites. All field work was directed by Don Wyckoff.

Between June 1 and August 25, 1972, Jack Hofman and Roger Saunders conducted an archaeological survey along some 390 miles of a proposed pipeline route. This work was contracted by the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey with the involved gas company. The route extends from eastern Oklahoma to the Texas panhandle plus a 90-mile cutoff into southwest Oklahoma. A total of 184 sites were found along the route. A report on evaluation and recommendations is now being prepared.

Don G. Wyckoff
Oklahoma Archaeological Survey
University of Oklahoma

TENNESSEE:

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee has been engaged in several survey and excavation projects since February of 1972. In February and March, Charles H. Faulkner conducted surveys of the dam axis and proposed construction areas in the Normandy Reservoir on the Duck River; along Coal Creek in Anderson County slated for stream channelization; and in the Poor Valley Creek Reservoir in Hawkins County where the development of a state park will raise the reservoir water level. These surveys were funded by the Tennessee Valley Authority. In both the Normandy Reservoir and Poor Valley Creek areas, several sites were discovered which would be affected by construction. From March 11 through 18, Major McCullough tested four areas on the Normandy dam axis (Barton site) where concentrations of habitation materi-

als were discovered during the survey. Extensive trenching revealed that the Barton Site was shallow with no undisturbed midden or features below the plow zone. A considerable amount of lithic debris indicated that the site was a temporary hunting station during the Woodland and Archaic periods.

On March 20, 1972, a highway salvage project was started at site 40Ld45, one of two sites to be destroyed by the I-75 bridge over the Tennessee River in Loudon County. Charles H. Faulkner was principal investigator and McCullough was in charge of field operations. Site 40Ld45 was stratified and will provide the first substantive data on the Late Archaic occupation of the upper Tennessee Valley. The deepest horizon at three feet was an Archaic living floor which unfortunately produced few artifacts but provided evidence of activity areas. Above this stratum and separated from it by a sterile alluvium deposit, was a terminal Archaic horizon containing a midden and features associated with a semi-circular windbreak or shelter. The uppermost stratum was an Early Woodland midden, attributable to the Watts Bar tradition and containing pits and a circular house pattern, the first complete structure ever found on a Watts Bar site. Excavation was terminated at this site on August 15, 1972.

While McCullough and a crew of eight student laborers were excavating 40Ld45, Faulkner and 18 students in his Archaeological Method and Theory class spent two days a week during the spring quarter excavating 40Ld46, a Late Woodland shell midden site. A trench was excavated across the edge of the midden to reveal the natural stratigraphy and discover any features that may have existed on the periphery of the midden. The excavation of this site was completed by McCullough and his crew in July and August. Although no structures were found around the midden, it was found to contain both grit and shell-tempered pottery in direct association. This suggests a close interaction between the Late Woodland and Mississippian cultures or the indigenous development of the latter out of the former in the eastern Tennessee Valley.

Salvage excavations were initiated on June 19, 1972, in the proposed 3,230-acre Normandy Reservoir in the upper Duck Valley under a grant from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Faulkner is principal investigator of this project and also directed the field operations during the 10-week summer season. Two crews were in the field; 10 student workers who concentrated their efforts on the large (50 acres) Banks Site which will be destroyed by earth removal for the dam fill, and a roving crew of six workers who began to systematically test by the "Stratified Random Sampling Scheme" some of the 60 sites that exist in or on the edge of the reservoir. Six sites were tested under the field supervision of student assistant James Ross. These sites included a Late Woodland site with numerous features intruding into the subsoil beneath the plow zone, a large Middle Archaic site in the floodplain, and two large Archaic sites on the first terrace. The last two sites were found to have extensive middens, one reaching a depth of over six feet. Artifacts suggest a Late Archaic occupation.

The extensive excavation at the Banks Site revealed at least two components. The major effort was in a 2 to 3-acre area which had an undisturbed terminal Archaic occupation stratum reaching a depth of over one foot. No bone was preserved in this area, but a substantial amount of

debitage was collected by water screening. The abundant lithic artifacts suggest a seasonal hunting and gathering station. Features in this area include fire basins, roasting pits, and a semi-circular windbreak. A large pit, eight feet in diameter and close to the above structure, may represent another shelter type.

The south end of the Banks Site was partially cleared by power equipment. Eight 10-foot-wide strips removed by a road scraper revealed a small but intensively occupied Woodland component. This habitation area, possibly surrounded in part by a ditch and containing numerous pits and post molds, appears to be a habitation site of the Owl Hollow Phase, a late Middle Woodland manifestation until now only known in the upper Duck and Elk drainages from surface material. Since the habitation area is small, it will be completely excavated. McCollough will complete the excavation of this area and continue to test other areas on the large Banks Site from September 5 to November 30, 1972.

The Tennessee Department of Conservation contracted with the department to test the site of a new museum at the Old Stone Fort State Park. Principal investigator was Major McCollough and the field operations from August 14 to 19, 1972, were directed by Lloyd N. Chapman. No evidence of aboriginal activity was found in this area outside the walls. McCollough also directed a survey for the Tennessee Valley Authority at two proposed steam plant sites on the Cumberland River from August 23-27. Several large sites were discovered ranging from Early Archaic to Mississippian in time.

On August 1, 1972, Bruce Dickson began testing park development areas around Rock Castle, the home of General Daniel Smith built in the late 18th Century. This project was funded by the Tennessee Historical Commission. Dickson also conducted test excavations at Cragfont, the home of General James Winchester built in 1800 in Sumner County.

In September, 1972, Dickson began the survey of the proposed 12,600-acre Columbia Reservoir on the Duck River. Faulkner is principal investigator of this project, with Dickson supervising the field operations. A six-month survey will be followed by extensive testing of sites in the reservoir. The project was funded by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Charles H. Faulkner
University of Tennessee

Survey work under Dr. Gerald Smith was concentrated primarily on the North Fork of the Forked Deer River and on the upper portion of Nonconnah Creek. Secondary work was done primarily in Shelby, Tipton, Carroll, Henry, Chester, and Perry counties. The work on the Forked Deer River indicates that the Stokes Phase of the Poverty Point Period includes the entire North Fork drainage and provided further clarification of the assemblage in contrast to adjacent phases to the south. Scattered Archaic and Woodland components were recorded as well, but no indication of Mississippian occupation was found. This work was done as part of the continuing archaeological survey work being carried out by Memphis State University. The survey work on Nonconnah Creek was carried out as a portion of the Chickasaw Basin environmental impact study funded by the Army Corps of Engineers. The primary result of this survey was

confirmation of earlier impressions that the bulk of the archaeological resources of the drainage were in the lower portion and had already been destroyed by the expansion of Memphis urban development.

Excavation of the latest surviving western structures on the main platform mound at Chucalissa was completed in March. The building was approximately 50 feet square with a rectangular arrangement of interior roof supports and individual-post wall construction. At least two large storage pits in the south end of the structure are associated with it, as well as a 6-foot-diameter hearth centered in the south half of the structure. Cultural remains from the floor layers and an outdoor trash dump against the west wall are typical of Walls Phase occupational debris. Water screening of all floor material yielded an excellent sample of charred corn, nut hulls, beans, per-simmon seeds, and fish bones and scales; most of this material had a halo distribution around the hearths. The floor in this area showed evidence of severe wear and repeated patching with puddled clay. General conclusions are that the structure served as a residence for one of the highest-ranking town officials rather than a ceremonial structure.

The 1972 summer field school at Chucalissa was concentrated around a 20-foot-square house in the occupational ridge on the east side of the plaza. The house itself had been excavated in 1968 and the 1972 work was concerned with testing the possibility that the house had been on a low house mound. Preliminary indications are that the structure was on a mound about 1.3 feet high and roughly 30 feet square. Unlike the structures visible in the profile cut through the southeastern portion of the ridge, this house appears to have had its floor level set about 0.5 foot below the outside surface of the mound. Trash dumps on the eastern face of the mound have yielded late Walls Phase ceramics as well as animal bone, some charred seeds, and an abnormally high ration of chipping debris.

Dr. Drexel Peterson tested the Spring Creek Site (40Py207) near Perryville, Tennessee, in May of 1972 with a student crew and support from Memphis State University. He was assisted by Mrs. Lou Adair and Mr. David Dye. Occupations uncovered ranged from Woodland with limestone-tempered pottery at the top, to Archaic characterized by Benton points at the base of the two meter test. At two meters the water table was encountered, stopping work. Material exposed along the bank of the Tennessee River collected when the river was lower suggest at least one meter more of cultural deposit. A radiocarbon determination of 4595 ± 210 B.P. or 2645 B.C. (GX-2746) was received from a sample associated with the lowest excavated or Benton component.

Currently, Dr. Peterson is carrying our survey work for the TVA along the Tennessee. Coupled with earlier surveys, by the summer of 1973 all of the Tennessee Valley from Pickwick Dam down to the mouth of the Duck River will have been intensively surveyed.

Gerald P. Smith and
Drexel A. Peterson
Memphis State University

The main work of the Division of Archaeology centers around the archaeological conservation of prehistoric, historic, and paleontological sites. The Division has funds allocated for the coming year with which it hopes to purchase 10 sites to be set aside as archaeological parks. It is the purpose of the Division to help coordinate a state-wide program of archaeology uniting the professionals and the amateurs and thereby to preserve as much of Tennessee's archaeological heritage as possible.

From June to August of 1972, the Division surveyed and tested TVA property that will be impounded in November, 1972, by Cordell Hull Dam. A summer field crew was provided for 10 weeks by Federal PSE funds. A part of the season was spent surveying out a "stone box" burial site that had been partially dug by William Edward Myer in 1916.

Patricia E. Coats
Tennessee Division of
Archaeology

TEXAS:

The Archaeology Research Program at Southern Methodist University conducted six field projects during the spring and summer of 1972. In addition to these, the program's director S. Alan Skinner was the archaeologist in charge of the field school of the Texas Archaeological Society.

Central Texas-- The 11th Texas Archaeological Society Field School was held for the second summer in the picturesque hill country of Kerr County, Texas. The purpose was to evaluate the archaeology of the Turtle Creek watershed as well as to provide the 300 participating members of the TAS with training in areas such as research design, site survey, and excavation techniques. Systematic coverage of the area brought the number of recorded sites to 200 for both schools. Of this number, five sites were selected for controlled surface collection. Three additional sites, one deeply stratified rock shelter and two "burned rock middens" were excavated. These sites contained both Archaic and Neo-American living floors.

The raising of Lake Whitney, near Whitney, Texas, occasioned the January 1972 excavation of one Archaic camp site dating to 1000 B.C. The original survey work of the reservoir was done by R. L. Stephenson in 1947 and 1950. The January 1972 work was handled by S. Alan Skinner. Fort Graham (1849-53), a historic military post, is also to be flooded, and was investigated by Dr. J. Ned Woodall of Wake Forest University in North Carolina and a group of students participating in an inter-term field school. Mr. Skinner returned in July and August to excavate a deeply stratified Archaic site.

Mr. Skinner also directed the Aquilla Project, an interdisciplinary study designed to aid in the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Corps of Engineers' Aquilla Reservoir. During the archaeological survey, 125 prehistoric sites were recorded ranging in age from Paleo-Indian (Planview) to Late Neo-American times.

The Squaw Creek Project is being conducted by J. Humphreys near Glen Rose, Texas, as part of an environmental assessment for Texas Utilities

Services Inc. of Dallas. The company is considering the construction of a nuclear power plant on Squaw Creek. To date, 19 prehistoric and 6 historic sites have been located.

East Texas-- A survey conducted by R. D. Hyatt on Big Pine Creek, a tributary of the Red River, located 116 sites ranging in age from Middle Archaic to Caddoan times. Hyatt then turned his attention to the proposed Corps of Engineers' reservoir near Cooper, Texas, and excavated three of the 111 sites which had been located during the 1970 survey by Skinner and Hyatt. The majority of material from the Cooper Lake area is Archaic in age. Further testing and excavations are planned for the summer of 1973.

A two-year archaeological and botanical study of a proposed reservoir and surface mining area has recently been completed by Olin F. McCormick for a consortium of power companies acting through Texas Utilities Services Inc. of Dallas. The site survey located and recorded 79 prehistoric sites and of this number six were selected for test excavations. Two of the tested sites were excavated during the 1972 summer season. Recovered materials range in age from Late Archaic to Proto-Historic Caddoan times. In addition to this work, a large Caddoan mound site (Hale Site, X41TT12) has been preserved and plans are under consideration for a long term excavation and reconstruction program similar to that at the Town Creek Site in North Carolina. Volunteers from as far away as New York participated in the summer's excavations and will play a significant part in future plans for the Hale Site.

Olin F. McCormick III
Southern Methodist University

VIRGINIA:

The Virginia State Library, working with members of the Archeological Society of Virginia, conducted work at seven sites in 1972. Two of these are in the Gathright Dam area of Bath County, where the Corps of Engineers is damming the Jackson River. Both sites were small, but each yielded Late Woodland remains indicating a small settlement. The work on these sites was done by L. Dean Johnson, working for the Library with funding provided through the Emergency Employment Act of 1971.

Following damage done by Hurricane Agnes in June of 1972, rescue work was done at two sites. One was the Hercules Site at Covington, Virginia, also on the Jackson River, and in this work 12 graves were found and recorded. Materials found with the burials were mainly domestic refuse items referable to the Late Woodland Period. The other rescue work was done in Montgomery County, Virginia, seven miles south of Radford, where a Late Woodland site was severely damaged by flood erosion. Here, four burials and three circular house patterns were found and recorded.

Deliberate work was done on two sites lying in the path of highway construction, and help from the Virginia Department of Highways was obtained in the form of power equipment. The two sites were the Crab Orchard Site at Tazewell, Virginia, where a large circular, palisaded village was largely uncovered and mapped. The village was 330 feet across, with at least three

concentric palisades, 120 human burials, and at least 10 circular houses identified. Two of the houses had been built by setting posts in a wall trench. The other site was the Sullins Site just south of Abingdon, Virginia. This was also a circular, palisaded village, 195 feet across, with a rectangular gate house outside the gate. The houses inside the village were circular, except for one which was rectangular. Twenty-one human burials were found, plus a large amount of village debris. A multi-component site lying on the Chickahominy River just east of Richmond, Virginia, was tested and found to yield non-perishable debris dating throughout the Archaic and Woodland Periods, with a hint of Paleo-Indian remains. Additional work at this site is planned before it is destroyed by home-building.

Surveys for additional sites continued, and limited testing was done at two sites to assess the content and dating of the sites.

Howard A. MacCord, Sr.
Virginia State Library

WEST VIRGINIA:

The Section of Archeology, West Virginia Geological Survey, conducted excavations during the summer of 1972 at two sites and completed surveys of three proposed soil conservation reservoirs.

Additional testing was done in the vicinity of the late 18th Century cabin on the Hevener Site in an effort to locate any out-buildings that might have been present. The tests were unsuccessful. Continuous rain during the early part of the summer prevented the planned excavation of another cabin about a mile away from Hevener Site cabin.

Two weeks were spent at the Hansford Site in Kanawha County. This site is being destroyed through the removal of the top six or seven feet to be used as yard fill in the nearby town of Hansford. Members of the Kanawha Chapter of the West Virginia Archeological Society reported the site to the Section of Archeology and several members (in particular Sigfus Olafson and David Turner) assisted with the limited excavation. Material from the 10 by 10-foot square indicated occupation during Late Archaic and probably Middle Woodland times. A few triangular points were also found near the surface.

A project was begun in June to locate all of the historic potteries in the State. The earliest pottery located west of the mountains was established in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1785, but most of the potteries date from about 1850 to 1900 or a little after. Thus far, 27 potteries have been identified, but surface collections have been made on only five.

The first Highway Salvage Contract was signed to excavate a small workshop site in Kanawha County just south of Charleston, but the work will not be undertaken until summer of 1973.

Bettye J. Broyles
Section of Archeology
West Virginia Geological Survey

KENTUCKY:

During the period March 25 to April 5, 1972, archaeological investigations were carried out at the Carlson Annis Mound (15Bt5), Butler County, Kentucky. Excavated with W.P.A. labor, the site is one of the well-known Green River shell mounds (W.S. Webb, The Carlson Annis Mound, University of Kentucky, Reports in Anthropology, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1950). These sites have been important in interpretations of the eastern Archaic, yet little is known in detail about the subsistence activities of their prehistoric inhabitants.

Objectives of our brief expedition were to find undisturbed areas of the site and to collect, from careful stratigraphic excavations, (1) soil for flotation, (2) shell for identification by a naiaid specialist, (3) animal bone and plant remains, (4) soil samples for pollen determinations, and (5) material for radiocarbon dating. The above were accomplished with two test pits, each one meter square. Sterile sub-soil was reached at a depth of 1.60 meters (5.25 feet) below surface. Encountered in the excavation were typical artifacts expected in Archaic shell mounds in this area--chipped stone projectile points, ovate knives, scrapers, utilized flakes, bone implements, and a variety of shell and crinoid stem beads. Two burials, both in good condition, were also found. One was an 18-year-old female, and the other a 14-year-old male.

No substantive findings or conclusions can as yet be offered, because none of the special analyses--some of which are very time-consuming--are yet complete. Professor David H. Stansbery of the Ohio State University Museum has begun identification of the shells collected in the excavations. Dr. Lathel F. Duffield, University of Kentucky, has agreed to analyze the faunal remains, while Dr. Richard A. Yarnell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, will examine the plant remains reclaimed by flotation. Dr. James Schoenwetter, Arizona State University, will handle the pollen analysis. Radiocarbon dates--as many as funds permit--will be determined for the charcoal samples, and for some of the human and animal bone (the bone will be dated in Professor Rainer Berger's laboratory at U.C.L.A. using the collagen technique). A complete report of this project will be presented when these analyses have been completed.

The project was supported by a grant from Washington University, and the author was sponsored by Dr. Patty Jo Watson. A preliminary report of the project was given in May, 1972, at the Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology (a copy of this paper may be obtained by writing to the author).

William H. Marquardt
Washington University (St. Louis)

(EDITOR'S GOOF: This report was mistakenly placed with the report from Missouri and not with Kentucky as it should have been. When the error was noted, it was too late to add it into the Newsletter in the proper place.)

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY and UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS MUSEUM:

In August and September 1972, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the University of Arkansas Museum have each received grants for developing archeological computer data banks. The Survey's grant, from the National Science Foundation, is for a two-year period (\$70,000) to develop and get the programs underway to put all site and artifact information into a data bank. The University Museum's grant, from the National Museum Act, is to aid in the development of computer programs and data banks for all types of museum material. Both of these grants are to be directed by Robert G. Chenhall. For the National Museums Act grant he will act as Executive Director of a Coordinating Committee, made up of museum professionals from across the country, who will work to develop the compatible programs.

The Survey has also been sponsoring a graduate student who is working on the method of dating pottery through alpha-track study. Support has been requested from National Geographic.

The Survey has also received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, for J. Cynthia Weber to spend nine months studying, photographing, and recording for entry into the data bank, the material from southwest Arkansas now housed in the Museum of the American Indian in New York City. This is the collection made by M. R. Harrington 50 years ago.

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY:

Continuation of the investigation of the feasibility of using Taxodium for establishing a dendrochronology by Lynne J. Bowers.

Continuation of an analysis of the Zebree Site lithics and ceramics (National Park Service Grant No. 14-10-7:911-21). As a part of the lithic analysis, a study is being made of blade and core technology in the Southeast and Midwest.

Analysis of the Hazel Site artifacts obtained during an 11-day salvage project in 1969.

Analysis of the artifacts collected during a two-week salvage project at the Wampler sites in 1971.

MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY:

Analysis of material from the McNairy County survey and excavation, and excavated material from site 40Py207 was undertaken by Drexel A. Peterson.

Mrs. Lou Adair has completed her thesis on the "Sims Site: Analysis of the Tool Assemblage and Cultural Inferences" and is now revising this paper for publication by Memphis State University.

Gerald Smith has concentrated on analysis of Mississippian culture in the Mississippi Valley between the Arkansas and Ohio Rivers and in the lower Tennessee River Valley. This work is aimed at developing a more detailed spatial and chronological framework for use in further work in the area. So far, two regional traditions have been defined in the area as well as several new phases based on contrasting ceramic complexes.

MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY:

During the fall of 1971, G. Gerald Berry, Jr., continued analysis of the materials from the Claiborne Site (22HC35) in Hancock County, Mississippi. This is a Poverty Point site near the mouth of the Pearl River. Five radiocarbon dates were obtained from the excavations carried out in July and August of 1969 and 1970 by the Mississippi State University Archaeology Field School directed by Richard A. Marshall and supervised by G. Gerald Berry, Jr. The radiocarbon dates were made possible by funds from the Cobb Institute of Archaeology. The University of Georgia Laboratory dates are as follows:

- (1) UGs-358: 570 ± 60 B.P. (1380 A.D.) This date came from a disturbed area thought to be a trash pit. Apparently it was disturbed later than we had thought.
- (2) UGa-359: 3175 ± 140 B.P. (1225 B.C.) This date fits into the time period for the early Poverty Point occupation of the site. It is our only date that fits the site.
- (3) UGa-360: 1455 ± 85 B.P. (495 A.D.) Seems to be intrusive from a later occupation. It was from a large piece of wood charcoal in a fireplace associated with a cache of biconical Poverty Point Objects and one piece of clay-tempered pottery.
- (4) UGa-361: greater than 40,000 years B.P. This dates nothing. It is from a piece of cannel coal.
- (5) UGa-362: 540 ± 60 B.P. (1410 A.D.) This is from the same area as UGa-358 and dates nothing.

A report on this site should be completed within the year.

MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY and LOWER MISSISSIPPI SURVEY:

The classification of artifacts and typing of pottery recovered from the Fatherland Site for the Grand Village Archeological Project is underway. A preliminary report, as well as the final report, is in preparation.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY:

Laboratory procedures have been limited to processing of artifacts from the excavations of 1971--chiefly Dudley's Tavern site, an 18th Century

site--and to pottery restoration. A study of bottles from a late 19th Century kitchen trash pile was also undertaken.

OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

David Lopez has completed laboratory analysis of the Wybark Site (Ms-76). This is a late prehistoric village located on the Verdigris River in Muskogee County and was excavated in 1969 during salvage operations in conjunction with highway construction. The site relates to the Fulton Period of the Caddoan Tradition as manifest in the Arkansas Basin of eastern Oklahoma.

Don Wyckoff is completing analysis of refuse and artifacts recovered from the Lowrance Site excavations of 1969. This site is in Murray County in the Cross Timbers region of south-central Oklahoma and appears to have been a camp or temporary village utilized in late prehistoric or early historic times. Some materials may relate to Caddoan and Apachean cultural assemblages and also possibly to Wichita. A detailed study of some 16,000 pieces of lithic debris has provided some insight as to specific activity areas involved with processing local flint into finished tools.

SHORTER COLLEGE:

The Chieftains analysis is currently underway in the laboratory at Shorter College. The Junior Service League is funding this project with funds from their organization and a promised grant from Historic Trust.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA:

The final report on four years archaeological salvage investigations in the Bear Creek Watershed, Franklin County, Alabama, has been turned in to the National Park Service, the financing agency for the work. This project consisted of salvage excavations in three reservoirs located in northwestern Alabama. David L. DeJarnette served as director throughout the course of the field work and during the preparation of the report. Jerry Nielsen was author with contributions by Noel Read Stowe and Ralph Bunn, Jr.

The final report of archaeological salvage work at the site of the French Ft. Conde has been turned in to the State of Alabama Highway Department. This project was the first archaeological highway salvage program in the State and was financed by contract with the Department. Five years of work were conducted at this site which was destroyed by the construction of the Interstate Highway 10 tunnel under the Mobile River in downtown Mobile, Alabama. Donald H. Harris, presently employed by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development of Canada, and Jerry Nielsen were authors of the report under the direction of David L. DeJarnette.

Work has been completed on the final report of the first season of archaeological salvage excavations in the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Tombigbee River. This reservoir will be the first of a series of locks and dams to be built by the Corps of Engineers to link the Tombigbee River and Tennessee River, creating the Tennessee-Tombigbee Water-

way. This report has been submitted to the National Park Service, the financing agency with whom the work was contracted. Jerry Nielsen and Charles Moorehead were the authors under the direction of David L. DeJarnette.

Cailup Bowers Curren, Jr. is conducting an Ethnozoological analysis of a shell mound on the Tennessee River in northern Alabama, excavated by William S. Webb and David L. DeJarnette in the 1930's. Preliminary results indicate a reevaluation of some aspects of settlement patterns during Middle Archaic in northern Alabama.

Eugene M. Futato is working on material from several Late Archaic to Late Woodland sites along the Alabama River in Montgomery County, Alabama. Emphasis is on relationships of local cultures with those of Georgia and the Gulf Coast.

Both Curren and Futato will do master's theses based on their work.

Stewart Posey is beginning analysis of material from a 19th Century well, located and excavated on the University campus during the summer of 1972.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA:

In connection with Smithsonian Institution (Richard E. Ahlborne and Jacqueline Olin) we have submitted a sample of early types of Spanish majolica for neutron activation analysis. The work will be done by Mrs. Olin at Brookhaven National Laboratories. We hope to be able to demonstrate by detailed analysis whether the early types of majolica (Columbia Plain, Isabela Polychrome, Yayal Blue-on-white, etc.) have similar paste compositions. Multiple sherds were submitted from a series of Caribbean Spanish Colonial sites.

The analysis has continued on lithic remains from the A-356 Archaic site in north-central Florida. The site was excavated by the University of Florida Field School in 1962, and by C. A. Hoffman, W. Gardner, and S. Gluckman during other than field school times from 1961 to 1962. Later, in 1971, a second excavation was conducted on the site by the U. of F. Field School. Site materials were discussed by A. C. Clausen in his thesis; and Hoffman and Clausen are preparing a final report which will contribute considerably to our knowledge of "middle" Archaic of the area. Hopefully, the laboratory work will be completed during the summer of 1973.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA:

The Geochronology Laboratory, University of Georgia, continues its program of trace element determination by neutron activation analysis on copper artifacts. More than 50 specimens from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, and the Great Lakes region, have been analyzed. More copper samples are needed to make major strides into such problems as identifying trade routes of artifacts on the basis of artifact-site distributions. At present, the elements silver, lanthanum, and scandium are most promising indicators for tracing and pin-

ning down geographical occurrences of copper artifacts. A call is hereby made for amateurs and professionals to send us copper samples of artifacts and/or ores. Preferably, the whole artifact should be sent; however, pieces weighing approximately 1 gram will suffice.

The University of Georgia Mobile Archeological and Geochemical Laboratory Program brings together students, teachers, researchers, and the public in the vast and fascinating study of the methods used to investigate man in past environments.

The Laboratory is a 33-foot self-propelled unit, air conditioned, and fully contained electrically. With the addition of another \$100,000 worth of equipment, the Mobile Lab's analytical capabilities will include C-14 dating, X-ray fluorescence, microsample extraction, thermoluminescence dating, site survey coring gear, photo lab, and other conventional tools.

Staffed by the Geochronology Laboratory, the objectives of the Mobile Laboratory Program are two-fold: first, to make generally available a training-demonstration facility in which the major technical means of elucidating the past are demonstrated and applied; and, second, to provide needed nuclear and conventional tools for rigorous archaeological survey and excavation.

The Mobile Laboratory will visit participating colleges, universities, and public groups and present a stimulating and rewarding program on the applications of science to the study of prehistory. The program is tailored to the needs of participating groups and is presented in a down-to-earth fashion. Step by step, participants are introduced to such elusive problems as dating the past, recovering the full range of archaeological organic and inorganic materials, and tracing the distributions of artifacts. The subject matter is made easily understandable by demonstrations of the latest analytical tools used to resolve the problems posed.

The Mobile Laboratory will be applied as a field analytical laboratory. Its highly trained personnel, working with state-of-the-art instrumentation, combine with its mobility to make it a singularly important tool for rapid survey, excavation, and increased precision of analysis of the past. From time to time, students and professionals may be attached to the Lab, where they will work with its personnel and associated archaeological project members.

Persons who are interested in utilizing Mobile Laboratory capabilities for lecture-demonstration or fieldwork purposes are requested to contact Dr. Kent A. Schneider, Geochronology Laboratory, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30601.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON:

Laboratory activities focusing on Southeastern materials have included the analysis of 15-Jo-14, 15-Be-8, 22, 23, and the results of a surface survey in northern West Virginia.

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY:

Laboratory analysis and report preparation has been completed for the Fort Graham project, the excavation of a 19th Century military post on the Brazos River, Hill County, Texas. The final report will be issued by the Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University.

WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SECTION OF ARCHEOLOGY:

The analysis of the artifacts from the Buffalo Site in Putnam County, West Virginia (a site excavated by E. V. McMichael) was completed by Lee H. Hanson and a report covering this analysis and the excavation has been prepared. James Metress of Toledo, Ohio, has also completed the examination of the skeletal material from the Buffalo Site and is now working on a report to cover the pathology.

Other laboratory activities included the washing and cataloguing of artifacts from the Hevener Site and Camp Allegheny, a Civil War site in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. The latter material was donated to the Section by Father Clifford Lewis of Wheeling College. Reports are in preparation on both of these sites.

A large collection of historic pottery was secured from the New Geneva and Greensboro potteries in Pennsylvania. This material has been washed and is now being restored. At least 65 restorable jugs were recovered from the Greensboro dump bearing the inscription "Doyle and Thomkins, Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers, Sistersville, West Virginia". Samples from several of the potteries in West Virginia were collected, including the one at Morgantown. Hopefully, graphic analysis can be run on each of the samples to determine if there is sufficient differences in the clay used to identify some of the unmarked specimens found in sites and Antique shops.

NEW RESEARCH BY GRADUATE OR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

ARKANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY:

Mike Pecotte, undergraduate in Archaeology: Attribute Cluster
Analysis of Early Man End Scrapers for Northeast Arkansas.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AT NEW ORLEANS:

The following projects have been undertaken by undergraduates at LSUNO

John C. Watkins--- analysis of growth of *Rangia cuniata* in the Pont-
chartrain Basin

Mary Louise Bensabat-- nutritional analysis of *Rangia cuniata*

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY:

North Carolina Wesleyan College Junior, Jar Wade Van Hoose, will spend the next school year learning archaeological laboratory procedures under the supervision of Stu Schwartz, North Carolina State Historic Sites Archaeologist. Mr. Van Hoose participated in a field school conducted by Schwartz in May 1972, during the one-month semester given at Wesleyan College. His interest in archaeology and the planned studies he will undertake will earn him 30 credit hours toward an archaeology major--a first at his school.

OKLAHOMA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Lucretia Ottaway has begun the descriptive analysis of the Currie Site material, a prehistoric farming site in Gavin County, south-central Oklahoma. The site had one burned house location which had been intentionally covered over with soil. Radiocarbon dates indicate a period of around A.D. 1100. Ceramics and stone tools suggest a continuity between a Plains Woodland-like tradition and the intensive Late Prehistoric farming village tradition represented by the Washita River Focus.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA:

John A. Walthall, PhD candidate from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and a former undergraduate student at the University of Alabama, has completed a re-examination of artifacts recovered in the late 1930's from Copena sites in the Tennessee Valley of north Alabama. This material is permanently stored at Mound State Monument. The work was Mr. Walthall's initial gathering of data for his dissertation which will center on identification and definition of the Copena culture. He presented an initial report on the work at the 37th Annual SAA meeting in 1972. Presently, Mr. Walthall is an instructor at the University of Alabama in Anthropology, and he is organizing this data and further researching his problem.

Cailup B. Curren, a graduate student at the University of Alabama in Anthropology, has completed an intensive study of animal remains from Site 1Ct⁰⁸ in the Tennessee Valley of north Alabama as a basis for his Master's Thesis. This site, better known as the Little Bear Creek Site, was reported on by Wm. S. Webb and David L. DeJarnette in 1948 (Museum Paper 26, Alabama Museum of Natural History). Mr. Curren has approached this study of animal remains with such problems as dietary practices, butchering techniques, and species selection in mind.

Bill Clark, a graduate student in chemical engineering, is performing X-ray diffraction and atomic absorption tests on Hopehull ceramics from Montgomery County, Alabama, as well as on Hopehull trade sherds found in north Jefferson County, Alabama. Sherds of Calloway and Autauga series wares from the same Montgomery County sites are also being tested. These tests may yield information on the exact relationship of these ceramics.

Eugene M. Futato and Tom Gunther have devised a computerized site survey information storage and retrieval system. The system handles geographic, topographic, and cultural data generally pertinent to site surveys. The University Research Association plans to implement the system as soon as possible, probably late in 1972.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS:

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Arkansas has 20 graduate students for the 1972-73 academic year, of which half are specializing in archaeology. Michael P. Hoffman has been named chairman of the Department. Two graduate students have assistantships with the Arkansas Archeological Survey. One of these is beginning his Master's thesis work on material excavated during the summer in a bluff shelter in extreme northwest Arkansas-southwest Missouri.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA:

R. Bruce Council is analysing the Spanish Colonial material excavated by the late John M. Goggin at the Convento de San Francisco, Dominican Republic.

Carl McMurray is analysing the materials excavated in Lots 16-23 of Spanish Colonial St. Augustine.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON:

James Hewitt, senior thesis-- Comparison of Upland and Lowland Monongahela Settlements in Northern West Virginia

Patricia Warren, senior thesis-- Distribution of Dalton Phase in the Southeast

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY:

L. Dean Johnson-- Excavation of Sites in the Gathright Dam Area,
Bath County, Virginia.

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY:

Mr. Alan Snavely has completed an archaeological survey of Forsyth, Stokes, and Davidson counties of North Carolina. This research was jointly sponsored by the city of Winston-Salem and the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University. Over 600 sites were recorded, and a report is currently in preparation.

NEW FACILITIES AND/OR PERSONNEL

ALABAMA:

Carey B. Oakley has been appointed by the University of Alabama to the new position of Research Associate in Archaeology, a full time position within the Department of Anthropology. As of yet, facilities are somewhat limited, but development of a full time Research Agency on campus is planned.

Remodeling work at Mound State Monument (Moundville) is nearing completion with an expected completion date of October 10, 1972. The archaeological museum is being renovated with new interior fixtures and exhibits being installed. A recreated Indian village with five huts has been built, and only the log palisade and outside exhibits remain to be added. The huts have life-size figures surrounded with household paraphenalia depicting scenes such as cooking, burial of an individual, and weaving among others.

Almost completed at Moundville is a camp ground at the southwestern end of the park. The camp ground will be able to accomodate both trailer and tent campers with complete electrical and water hookups. There will be 31 camp sites with a central bath house and waste station in the camping area.

ARKANSAS:

The Arkansas Archeological Survey is adding two new archaeologists to its staff: Ann Early, completing her dissertation at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, will be the Survey Archeologist at Henterson State College, and Joseph Lischka, whose Ph.D is just completed at the University of Arizona, will be the Survey Archeologist at the University of Arkansas at Monticello. Martha Rolingson has moved to Fayetteville, to be the Survey Archeologist for northwest Arkansas, replacing Robert Chenhall who will be working full time on the computer grants.

Charles Michael Baker is the new Survey Graduate Assistant, coming from Western Carolina University at Cullowhee.

Sam Smith, MA University of Florida, is now a Research Associate, serving as an assistant to Dan Morse in northeast Arkansas, for the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Smith brings an expertise in historical archaeology to this part of the State.

FLORIDA:

The Southeastern Archeological Center of the National Park Service has now moved to Florida State University in Tallahassee. It is in the process of settling into the new quarters and transferring the materials from Macon to Tallahassee.

In July of 1972, Wilburn A. Cockrell became the Bureau's Underwater Archaeologist, replacing Carl J. Clausen who moved to Austin, Texas,

to assume a similar position with the Texas State Historical Survey Committee. Mr. Cockrell, formerly with the Florida Division of Archives and History and Records Management's Bureau of Archaeology as a Field Archaeologist, has just completed all requirements except the dissertation toward his doctorate in Anthropology at Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona. As Florida's Underwater Archaeologist, Mr. Cockrell plans, in addition to fulfilling his duties of monitoring and protecting the State's interest with regard to the numerous salvage projects of the many historic shipwreck sites in Florida's waters, to undertake in the near future archaeological excavational research at selected shipwreck sites and other underwater sites in the State.

In October of 1971, Frank B. Fryman, Jr., then a Field Archaeologist with the Bureau, became the Coordinator of the Bureau's Archaeological and Historical Master Site File Consolidation and Automation Project. This project, which is still going on, involves the development of an automated data storage and retrieval system to handle the archaeological and historical site and artifact data being collected.

During 1971 and continuing in 1972, John T. Penman, an Anthropology graduate student at Florida State University, has been awarded a Bureau graduate assistantship to develop a comparative zoological collection for use in zooarchaeological analysis.

GEORGIA:

Shorter College opened a new laboratory in May of 1972, which contains 1,400 square feet of work space and is equipped with a hooded vent for electrolysis.

LOUISIANA:

The archaeology program of Louisiana State University at New Orleans has been allocated an increase in space for laboratory work and material storage. This new facility will greatly increase our capacity to get laboratory work done.

MISSISSIPPI:

Sam Brooker is now a member of the staff of the Mississippi Archaeological Survey, Department of Archives and History. He will work with John Connaway in archaeological survey and salvage excavation in the northern Yagoo Basin. Both men will be located at Clarksdale, Mississippi.

NORTH CAROLINA:

Richard McWilliams has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wake Forest University.

Gordon P. Watts joined the staff of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History as underwater archaeologist and assistant historic site

archaeologist. He will be based at Wilmington, North Carolina, and will conduct both underwater and land excavations as conditions allow. Mr. Watts is a graduate of East Carolina University and has previously worked with the Underwater Research Section of the Division of Archives, History, and Records Management in Florida.

OKLAHOMA:

As of July 1, 1972, the Oklahoma Highway Department has a full time archaeologist on its staff. Mr. David Lopez holds the position of Highway Archaeologist and is responsible for surveying proposed highway projects and determining potential affects on archaeological resources. Through agreement with the University of Oklahoma, the Highway Archaeologist is stationed at the facilities of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey in Norman where he has access to the state files on archaeological resources as well as to comparative collections housed by Stovall Museum. The Highway Archaeologist will be involved with surveying, making recommendations as to routes least affecting archaeological resources, and doing salvage when necessary.

TENNESSEE:

In accordance with the 1970 Tennessee Archaeology Act passed by the General Assembly, the Division of Archaeology was established in the Tennessee Department of Conservation in September, 1971. Mack S. Prichard, formerly State Naturalist, was appointed Director. Other staff members include E. P. Williamson, III, field archaeologist; Dewey B. Coffman, photographer; and Patricia E. Coats, secretary. The Division hopes to hire an Assistant State Archaeologist within the next year. Anyone wishing to correspond with the new department should write to the Division of Archaeology, 2611 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee 37216.

The Department of Anthropology was created as an independent unit at Memphis State University effective July 1, 1972, with Dr. Augustus Sordinas as acting chairman. The department is located in Clement Building in Room 122. New staff members include Dr. Thomas Collins, urban anthropologist, and Lou Adair, instructor.

The Department of Anthropology at the University of Tennessee has more than doubled the size of its teaching and research staff since June 1971, when William M. Bass became department head. Besides Professor Bass (Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1961) who teaches the osteology courses, other full-time teaching staff added in September 1971, include Assistant Professor Richard L. Jantz (Ph.D., University of Kansas, 1970), who also teaches physical anthropology courses specializing in human variation, and Associate Professor Harry M. Lindquist (Ph.D., University of Kansas, 1967), a cultural anthropologist specializing in education and anthropology and East Asian cultures. New research staff includes Carol S. Smith (B.S., University of Kansas, 1971), research assistant in charge of the osteology laboratory who joined the staff in June 1971; Research Assistant Professor Major C.R. McCollough (Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1971), who joined the staff in March 1972, to direct highway salvage archaeology; and Research Assistant Professor D. Bruce Dickson (Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1972),

who joined the staff in August 1972, to direct field operations in the Columbia Reservoir project.

The Department is now housed in South Stadium Hall where 18 rooms have been assigned to anthropology. These include staff offices, a seminar classroom, osteology laboratory, human variation laboratory, archaeology laboratory, library, and storage rooms.

A Master of Arts program is now offered by the department. Fifteen graduate students are enrolled in the program which began in September 1972. The department offers three teaching assistantships and two research assistantships in archaeology. A proposal for a Ph.D. program will be submitted in the fall of 1972.

WEST VIRGINIA:

Daniel B. Fowler was added to the staff of the Section of Archeology, West Virginia Geological Survey, on July 1, 1972, as Assistant Archeologist. Fowler will be concerned mainly with the surveys of proposed highway construction and reservoirs throughout the State, but will also help with the excavation of sites when possible. His degrees are in Biology and Zoology, although he hopes to complete a Ph.D. in Anthropology in the near future.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Lou C. Adair and E.J. Sims

- 1972 Rockport Variety, Harpeth River Point. Tennessee Archaeologist, Vol. XXVI, No. 2. Order from W. Bass, University of Tennessee.

Morse, Dan F.

- 1971 An Historic Indian Grave near Blytheville, Arkansas. The Arkansas Archeologist, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 56-60; \$1.00 (whole bulletin) from Arkansas Archeological Society, University Museum, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Ford, Janet, Martha A. Rolingson, and Larry Medford

- 1972 Site Destruction due to Agricultural Practices. In Southeast Arkansas, by Ford and Rolingson; in Northeast Arkansas, by Larry Medford. Arkansas Archeological Survey, Research Series, No. 3. Available from the Survey, University of Arkansas Museum, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, for \$1.00.

J. Ned Woodall

- 1972 An Introduction to Modern Archeology. Published by Schenkman Press/General Learning Press (250 James Street, Cambridge, Mass.). Cost is \$2.50.

Lewis, Kenneth

- 1972 1971 Archeological Investigations at Fort Towson (1824-1865), Choctaw County, Oklahoma. Studies in Oklahoma's Past (Oklahoma Archeological Survey) No. 2. It can be ordered for \$3.00 (plus 25¢ for postage and handling) a copy from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, 1335 South Asp, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

Dunnell, Robert C.

- 1972 The Prehistory of Fishtrap, Kentucky. Yale University Publications in Anthropology, No. 75. Obtain from the Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06250. Price unknown.

Cook, F. C.

- 1972 The 1971 Excavation at the Seven Mile Bend Site. 50 pages. Available from the author at \$10.00 per copy.

Smith, Hale G., and Ripley P. Bullen

- 1971 Fort San Carlos. Notes in Anthropology, Vol. 14. Florida State University.

"The Spanish Gulf Coast Cultural Assemblage 1500-1763." Spain and Her Rivals, Historical Pensacola Preservation Board, 1971.

Archaeological Excavations in the Toledo Bend Reservoir, 1966. J. Ned Woodall. Contributions in Anthropology No. 3. (\$3.00)

Archaeological Investigations in Fish Creek Reservoir. Dessamae Lorrain. Contributions in Anthropology No. 4. (\$3.00)

Archaeological Investigations at the Sam Kaufman Site, Red River County, Texas. S. Alan Skinner, R.K. Harris, K.M. Anderson, editors. Contributions in Anthropology No. 5. (\$3.50)

Archaeological Survey at Caddo Lake, Louisiana and Texas. Jon L. Gibson. Contributions in Anthropology No. 6. (\$3.00).

The last four publications can be ordered from Southern Methodist University.

The following publications can be ordered from the Missouri Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 958, Columbia, Missouri.

THE MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGIST

Volume 32 (Whole Volume), 180 pp, 34 fig. (1970). Contains: "Development and Interrelationships of Oneota Culture in the Lower Missouri River Valley", by Dale R. Henning. Price \$3.00

Volume 33 (Whole Volume), 140 pp, 18 fig. (1971). Contains: "The Potts Village Site (39C019) Oahe Reservoir, North Central South Dakota", by Robert L. Stephenson. Price \$3.00

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

Chapman and Chapman: "Indians and Archaeology of Missouri". Price \$1.00

Wm. M. Bass: "Human Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual of the Human Skeleton" (1971). Price \$6.00

RESEARCH SERIES

Number 8, 191 pp, 66 fig./plates (November, 1971). Contains: "Projectile Point Form and Function at Rogers Shelter, Missouri", by Stanley A. Ahler. Price \$3.50

Number 9, 59 pp. (1971). Contains: "Archaeological Research in the Kansas City Area: The Mississippian Occupation", by J. Mett Shippee. Price \$1.50

MEMOIR OF THE MISSOURI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Number 8, 63 pp, 21 fig. (1970). Contains: "The Reverse Hinge Fracture Problem in Fluted Point Manufacture", by George W. Nichols; "The Walter Site--A Fluted Point Manifestation in North Central Missouri", by Robert W. Biggs, James Stoutamire, and Rain Vehik. Price \$1.50

Number 9 66 pp, 27 fig. (1971). Contains: "Graham Cave Revisited, A Reevaluation of its Cultural Position During the Archaic Period", by Walter E. Klippel. Price \$1.50

The following MUSEUM BRIEFS can be ordered from the Museum of Anthropology, 100 Swallow Hall, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, Missouri, 65201. Please make check payable to the University of Missouri. Postage is free on orders over \$5.00. If order is under \$5.00 please add 30¢ to cover postage and handling.

- # 9 A QUANTITATIVE METHOD FOR DERIVING CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY, by James A. Ford. A reprint of Pan American Union's Technical Manual # 1, 1962; methods in establishing chronological sequences of archaeological materials. 1972, 60 pp. Price \$1.00. No discount.

- #10 INDIANS OF THE MIDWEST, by Linda Anderson. A coloring book intended for pre-school and grade school children. Available bound or unbound. Excellent for classroom use. Discount for orders over 20 copies. 32 pages. Price \$.50. (50% discount if applicable)

- #11 CONTEMPORARY INDIAN CRAFTS, by Mary Jane Schneider. Exhibit catalogue, illustrated. A general introduction to modern Indian crafts. 51 pages, 25 photographs. Price \$2.50. (50% discount if order is for 10 or more copies).

- #13 DALTON PROJECT NOTES, VOLUME ONE, by Alden Redfield. Background information, not of general interest. This concerns the whole project, not just the Dalton points. LC# 73-169271. Price \$4.00. (50% professional discount per copy for anthropologists only).