

# SEAC

# newsletter

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## EDITOR'S NOTE

Well, the typing and xeroxing is completed on time, now if the Post Office will do a speedy job of delivery you should have this Newsletter before the annual meeting in Memphis in October. For all of you members who were so sure that I couldn't get the Newsletter out before the meeting that you didn't bother to send in any Current Research, try to get it to me in January (or before) and I will try to get out an issue in the Spring to cover the 1973 Current Research.

For all of you who have "cursed" me for not getting the Bulletins out, take a look at the activities that the Section of Archeology has been involved with during the past year and you will understand why. I will try to get caught up during the winter, but have given up promising anything.

I am sorry to say that I must resign as Editor/Treasurer of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference as soon as we can find someone who is willing to take over. The job has become too much on top of the responsibilities that I have with the State and I find that I am away from home more and more, which means that I cannot work on SEAC publications. This is a job that I must do at home on my own time, not at the office, and I have no one to do the typing except me (with my one-finger system). I never minded doing it as long as I had some spare time, but that seems to have vanished in recent years, and I have gotten the publications further and further behind. For this I apologize to the membership, and must stress the importance of finding someone else to take over this responsibility.

Bettye J. Broyles  
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CURRENT RESEARCH

## SOUTHEAST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:

During the 1973 fiscal year, the Southeast Archeological Center's archeological research program was considerably expanded, especially in regard to research concerned with National Park Service areas.

## Park Research

During the October 1972-October 1973 report period, the following archeological field investigations on parks within the Southeast were initiated under contract to the Service:

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park, Alabama. Archeological investigations for the purpose of locating the Red Stick barricade, the focal point of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, and of obtaining information concerning the cultural differences between the acculturated village of Nuyaka and the Red Stick village of Tohopeka were conducted by Dr. Roy S. Dickens, Jr., of Georgia State University.

Biscayne National Monument, Florida. An archeological survey of the land areas within the park was conducted under the direction of Dr. William H. Sears of Florida Atlantic University.

Everglades National Park, Florida. Dr. Roland G. Wood of the Department of Geography of Florida State University has acquired and is analyzing remote sensing data pertaining to Cape Sable. The purpose of the research is to locate the site of Fort Poinsett, a Seminole War fortification.

Fort Caroline National Memorial, Florida. Archeological investigation of Shipyard Island in order to determine if it was occupied during the early colonial period was conducted by Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks of the University of Florida.

Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi. An archeological survey of the land areas of the park is being conducted by Louis Tesar of Florida State University under the direction of Dr. Hale G. Smith.

Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia. Dr. Lewis H. Larson, Jr., of West Georgia College is conducting archeological investigations at the site of the Confederate prison of Andersonville. The primary aim of the research is to locate and determine the size and construction of the inner prison stockade; however, the project also includes locating the middle and outer stockades, historic buildings, and other Civil War features.

Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi. Samuel O. McGahey of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi is conducting an archeological survey of the presumed site of the early 19th Century Fort Dearborn to determine the extent of the site and to confirm the identification.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park, North Carolina. Archeological investigations being conducted by Trawick Ward under the direction of Dr. Joffre L. Coe of the University of North Carolina are nearing completion.

Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina. Stanley South of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina is conducting archeological investigations on the park in an attempt to locate remains of the first Fort Moultrie, a Revolutionary War period fortification.

Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina. Under the direction of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Richard Carrillo of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina is conducting an archeological survey of the park. The major purpose of the survey is the location and identification of historic roads and other Revolutionary War period features.

A number of park-related curatorial projects also were conducted under contract to the Service during the report period. These were:

Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida. Artifacts recovered from the 1971 underwater archeological investigations at the park are being cleaned, photographed, evaluated, cataloged, and given preservative treatment by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties of the Florida Department of State.

Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, Mississippi. Archeological materials in the park collection have been cataloged and analyzed by Florida State University.

Fort Frederica National Monument, Georgia. Under direction of Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, Kathleen Deagan, graduate student at the University of Florida, analyzed the artifacts recovered from the 1950's excavation of the Hawkins-Davison House.

Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia. Lamar Site-- An analysis of the artifacts recovered from selected units of the 1930's excavations was conducted by Dr. Hale G. Smith of Florida State University.

Middle Plateau, Macon Plateau Site-- Under the direction of Dr. Hale G. Smith of Florida State University, archeological data recovered from the 1930's excavations of the Middle Plateau are being studied. Particular emphasis is being given to the ca. 1690-1715 trading post.

Middle Plateau, Macon Plateau Site-- Wayne Prokopetz, graduate student at Florida State University, is making a study of the Middle Plateau settlement pattern under the direction of Dr. Hale G. Smith.

Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky. An osteological analysis of bone recovered from the cave is being conducted by Dr. Robert C. Dailey of Florida State University.

Natchez Trace Parkway, Mississippi. Skeletal material recovered from excavation of three mound sites on the parkway is being analyzed by Dr. Robert C. Dailey of Florida State University.

Virgin Islands National Park, Virgin Islands. Cinnamon Bay Site-- A radiographic analysis to determine the condition of coral and rust encrusted historic artifacts from the site was conducted by Thomas Potts under the direction of Dr. Hale G. Smith of Florida State University.

Cinnamon Bay Site-- Historic artifacts from the site are being cleaned, photographed, evaluated, cataloged, and given preservative treatment by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties of the Florida Department of State.

Cinnamon Bay Site-- An osteological analysis of skeletal material recovered from the site is being conducted by Dr. Robert C. Dailey of Florida State University.

Two other curatorial projects, which are not directly park related but which involve archeological collections for which the Center has responsibility, also are being conducted under contract to the Service. They are:

Chatham County, Georgia. A report on Chatham County sites excavated under WPA auspices is being prepared by Dr. Joseph R. Caldwell of the University of Georgia.

Glynn County, Georgia. Archeological materials recovered from WPA excavations in Glynn County are being analyzed by Marsha Chance, graduate student at Florida State University, under the direction of Dr. Hale G. Smith.

Members of the staff of the Southeast Archeological Center also conducted archeological field investigations on park areas.

Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida. George R. Fischer conducted an underwater archeological survey of the waters offshore from Perdido Key and the Fort Pickens area of Santa Rosa Island, locating some 17 historic shipwreck sites. As an adjunct to this survey, Earth Satellite Corporation, Washington, D.C., conducted an analysis of remote sensing data to assist in the location of shipwreck sites. Funds for the remote sensing were transferred to the Service by the U.S. Geological Survey. Fischer also conducted a land survey of selected areas of Fort Pickens using a proton magnetometer to locate buried ordinance and other features of the fort.

Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia. A brief archeological reconnaissance of the island was made by Dr. Donald L. Crusoe. Among the previously unreported archeological sites located was an entire Deptford period village, consisting of a probable burial mound and 23 or more circular house mounds. In at least two instances the house mounds were grouped in a circular fashion. The best preserved of these circles was about 250 feet in diameter and contained six house mounds.

Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina. John W. Walker made a preliminary archeological survey of the park, locating two small middle Archaic sites and evidence for one, and possibly more, Revolutionary War period roads.

### River Basin Salvage

In fulfilling the National Park Service's responsibilities under the River Basin Salvage Act of 1960, the Southeast Archeological Center made use of available River Basin Salvage funds to initiate contract agreements for archeological investigations related to the following reservoir areas:

Sprewell Bluff Reservoir, Georgia. Dr. Lewis H. Larson, Jr., of West Georgia College is conducting an archeological survey to locate and evaluate archeological sites which would be affected by construction of the reservoir (Corps of Engineers project).

Paintsville Reservoir, Kentucky. Archeological survey and testing of the project area, which is located in Johnson and Morgan Counties, Kentucky, is being conducted by the University of Kentucky under the direction of Dr. Lathel Duffield (Corps of Engineers project).

Red River Reservoir, Kentucky. A resurvey and testing of the reservoir area, which includes portions of Wolfe, Powell, and Menifee Counties, Kentucky, has been initiated by the University of Kentucky. Dr. Lathel Duffield is principal investigator for the project (Corps of Engineers project).

Kehoe Reservoir, Kentucky. Under the direction of Dr. Lathel Duffield, the University of Kentucky is conducting an archeological survey of the reservoir area (Corps of Engineers project).

Satartia Levee Project, Mississippi. Richard A. Marshall and Marc D. Rucker of Mississippi State University are conducting an archeological survey of the project area to locate and evaluate archeological sites which would be affected by construction (Corps of Engineers project).

Tallahalla Reservoir, Mississippi. An archeological survey of the reservoir area has been initiated by Mississippi State University under the direction of Richard A. Marshall and Marc D. Rucker (Corps of Engineers project).

Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Alabama, Mississippi. Under the direction of Richard A. Marshall and Marc D. Rucker, Mississippi State University is conducting an archeological survey of selected portions of the project area (Corps of Engineers project).

Falls of the Neuse Reservoir, North Carolina. Test excavations at nine archeological sites within the reservoir are being conducted by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill under the direction of Dr. Joffre L. Coe (Corps of Engineers project).

New Hope Reservoir, North Carolina. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is conducting excavations at four sites within the reservoir area. The work is being supervised by Dr. Joffre L. Coe (Corps of Engineers project).

Cooper River Rediversion Project, South Carolina. Under the direction of Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology of the University of South Carolina is conducting a survey of the project area for the purpose of locating and evaluating archeological and historical sites (Corps of Engineers project).

Normandy Reservoir, Tennessee. Dr. Charles H. Faulkner of the University of Tennessee is analyzing the archeological data recovered from excavations within the reservoir area (Tennessee Valley Authority project).

Tellico Reservoir, Tennessee. Under the supervision of Dr. Alfred K. Guthe, the University of Tennessee is conducting excavations at the site of Tomotly, and 18th century Cherokee village. Excavation and analysis of materials from two other sites--40Mr20 and 40Mr40--which are located within the reservoir are being conducted by the University under Dr. Guthe's direction (Tennessee Valley Authority project).

Richard D. Faust, Chief  
Southeast Archeological Center  
Tallahassee, Florida

**ALABAMA:**

Archaeological Survey. During the fall and winter months of 1972-1973, an archaeological survey of Hale and Greene counties, Alabama, was conducted by the University of Alabama Museums, under a federal matching funds grant with the Alabama Historical Commission. David L. DeJarnette, Curator of Mound State Monument and Associate Professor of Anthropology at the University of Alabama, served as project director. Mr. DeJarnette has continued throughout the past year to maintain the program of archeological research at Mound State Monument under whose auspices all of the following projects for Alabama have been performed. Jerry Nielsen, University Staff Archaeologist, was field supervisor.

During the survey, the total site records for the two counties was substantially increased with a total of sites for these two counties being 65. A final report of this work has been completed and submitted to the Alabama Historical Commission.

Gaineswood Excavations. In April and May, 1973, the University of Alabama Department of Anthropology, through Mound State Monument, performed limited excavations on the grounds of the ante-bellum home known as Gaineswood in Demopolis, Alabama. This work was financed under contract with the Alabama Historical Commission. Jerry Nielsen was field supervisor. The crew for this work was composed of five graduate students from the University--Bruce Bizzoco (Field Assistant), John O'Hear, Ned Jenkins, Mark Hill, and Joe Washington.

The purpose of this work was the location and interpretation of any buried foundations, cisterns, walks, and drainage systems. Several out-building foundations and previously existing room foundations were located, as were three cisterns, several walks, and an elaborate drainage system for the house and grounds.

Highway Salvage. During the months of June, July, and August 1973, the University of Alabama conducted salvage excavations on two sites located on the right-of-way of Interstate 10 on the east side of Mobile Bay in Baldwin County, Alabama. The project was sponsored by the Alabama Highway Department in conjunction with the University of Alabama Museums at Mound State Monument. Jerry Nielsen, Staff Archaeologist for the University, supervised the excavations and was assisted by Dr. John Walthall, presently Assistant Professor at the University of Alabama. Aiding in the work were three University graduate students--Ned Jenkins, Bruce Bizzoco, and John O'Hear. Jenkins was transferred mid-way through the summer to supervise another project near Birmingham, Alabama. Carlos Solis, a native of Oxkutzcab, Yucatan, joined the crew in July and was assigned to the Birmingham project, also. In addition, several local high school students aided in the work.

Of the two sites to be investigated, one was substantially larger than the other and much of the time was spent there. This site, known as the D'Olive Creek Site or 1Ba196, was approximately 150 meters long and 25 meters wide. It was bounded on the east by D'Olive Creek and on the west by Mobile Bay. An east-west profile through the site was exposed by the recent channelization of the creek and several occupational layers were revealed. Some four layers of clam (*Rangia*) shells and several roasting pits



were recorded in the profile. Excavations were concentrated on the northern portion of the site where two parallel ridges--one bordering the bay and the other running along the creek--were observed. Preliminary investigation of the eastern ridge along the creek has shown two cultural zones separated by about one meter of relatively clean sand. Several restorable vessels have been found in the upper zone which is felt to date to the Historic Indian Period, ca. 1700. The lower zone appears to be a single component Fort Walton with a probable living area composed of a clay-lined oven, shattered vessels, and small concentrations of midden refuse being found in one area of the excavations. The ridge along the bay contained only refuse deposits from which large samples of fish remains were recovered.

The second site was only slightly examined, with three 2-meter squares being excavated. Preliminary examination implies that this site (Little D'Olive Creek Site or 1Ba251) will date somewhat later than the major Fort Walton habitation at the first site. It is hoped that additional funding for more extensive work will be forthcoming from the Alabama Highway Department.

West Jefferson Steam Plant Excavations. In July of 1973, the University of Alabama Anthropology Department entered into contract agreement with the Alabama Power Company to perform salvage excavations at the site of the proposed West Jefferson Steam Plant north of Birmingham, Alabama. Three archaeological sites are to be excavated and work at the first of the three was completed as of September, 1973. Jerry Nielsen is acting as assistant to the director, Ned Jenkins is in charge of excavations, and Carlos Solis is field assistant.

Excavations at the first site (1Je33) have shown that the site is primarily a single component Late Woodland-Early Mississippian village. Ceramics are plain and decorated, clay-grit tempered with nodes and loop handles. Vessel forms are predominantly globular pots with some examples of constricted mouthed bowls. Only a very few cord-marked sherds of this paste type have been found and only one shell-tempered Moundville Incised sherd with a strap handle has been found. It is anticipated that the Late Woodland ceramic series McKelvey, defined for the Tennessee Valley and recognized throughout most of the State, will have to be divided into two phases. The material from Site 1Je33, coupled with the similar component found at the Bessemer Mounds Site, represent the final phase. The numerous sites in the State with cord-marked ware and simple vessel forms of the clay-grit paste will be assigned to the early phase.

Excavations initially consisted of hand labor operations, but, as the site was slated for construction, a bulldozer was used to remove the plowzone. Immediately beneath the plowzone, a sandy clay subsoil was encountered, allowing accurate recognition of features. Some 48 archaeological features were found in this manner, many of them being large bell-shaped pits. All of these can be assigned to the transitional period. Large quantities of botanical remains were recovered, composed largely of nut fragments and a single corncob. Complete analysis of this material is pending until personnel can be found willing to perform the work. The presence of the bell-shaped pits, which are interpreted as storage pits, infers that the site was seasonal, probably used during the fall months.

Four Carbon-14 samples have been submitted from the site to the University of Georgia Geochronology Laboratory for analysis.

At least three more months of excavations are planned for the remaining two sites, and it is felt that the data from those excavations will supplement the aforementioned information.

David L. DeJarnette  
University of Alabama

#### FLORIDA:

Excavations sponsored by the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management were conducted for a period of 10 weeks at the Maximo Park Beach Site in Pinellas County, Florida. The work was done by field school students from the University of South Florida under the direction of Ray Williams with some assistance from members of the Suncoast Archaeological Society, an amateur group. The site consists of several long shell middens which may be partially destroyed by proposed I-75 through that area.

Thirty-six 2-meter squares were excavated in three different middens. The middens were approximately the same height and the excavations averaged about one and one-half meters deep. The excavations aimed at not only using the site to say something about the culture history of Gulf Coast Florida, but also to determine how various ecosystems near the site were utilized at that particular time.

Over 60 species of shellfish were found. Other faunal and floral remains have not yet been identified, but preliminary analysis points to an extensive use of nearby marine ecosystems for food resources, while practically no distant marine or land areas were so utilized. No features were found. Seven radiocarbon dates (UM 144-150) range from 1872 B.C. to 2200 B.C.

J. Raymond Williams  
University of South Florida

#### FLORIDA-GEORGIA:

Charles H. Fairbanks and Jerald T. Milanich (University of Florida), funded by grants from the National Science Foundation and Sea Island Properties, Inc., are conducting a three-year project on St. Simons Island, Georgia. The purpose of the research is to investigate the changing relationships between man and environment over the period ca. 2000 B.C. to A.D. 1860. Explanations for the evolution of the coastal aboriginal cultures from the shell-ring dwellers into the historic Guale will be sought. One focus of the study is an interpretive description of the Sea Island plantation system, its development out of the 18th century English planters, and its demise in the mid-19th century. Special attention is being given to a study of Black slave culture as an anthropologically-defined community. Both archaeological field research and archival research into slave culture and its relationships to

the overall plantation system are being conducted.

During the spring of 1973, excavation of an early 16th century aboriginal ceremonial mound was completed. Spanish wrought-iron spikes and other Spanish artifacts were recovered from the mound. An eastside pottery cache included San Marcos Stamped, Irene Plain, and McIntosh Incised-like vessels. Sherds from the fill of the mound were both Irene and San Marcos Stamped and check stamped. The square mound seems to have been constructed as a combination temple-burial structure, with both initiating burials and burials added later to the east side. East side burials were nearly all children, adolescents, and young adult females. All were flexed. Pathology was evident on nearly all the east side burials. Mound construction features included a series of steps leading up the south or village side of the mound to the flat top; a distinct, square (7 meters on a side) shell core; a sand apron around and supporting the shell core; and a moat-like borrow pit around the east, west, and north sides of the mound.

The spring excavations also saw the investigation of two historic plantation structures. The first was constructed of tabby and evidently was originally used as a late 18th century slave house. Nineteenth century construction changes and artifact types indicate a change in use to a workshop at that time. Additional changes made about 1900 and oral histories gathered from long-time residents of the area show that the structure was refurbished and used as a house dwelling. Because of 20th century plowing of the structure, distinct living floors could not be distinguished.

The second historic structure investigated was a wooden slave cabin built about 1800 and destroyed after the Civil War. One of four "duplex" slave cabins (two families within one structure who shared an H-shaped central fire place) that were associated with the Couper plantation, the structure had wooden floors and was built up on brick supports. Artifacts from garbage dumps associated with the cabins included a large amount of food bone refuse, hardware, and ceramic sherds. A small pit in back of the house produced a mocha ware chamberpot and several bottles thought to date from about 1810. John S. Otto, a University of Florida graduate student, is preparing a dissertation on the Couper plantation slave community and its relationships to the overall plantation system as practiced on the Sea Islands.

The 1973 spring and summer excavations were carried out on St. Simons at a Savannah period village site. Portions of what seem to be two large pavillion-like living structures were uncovered along with a large number of flexed burials. The burials appear to have been placed in separate oval or circular pits, some of which were possibly lined with cedar bark and wood. Some cremations were evident. The burial pits were arranged in arcs on the south side of the structures. Pottery from the site was cord-marked and check-stamped. Ronald L. Wallace, graduate student at the University of Florida, is writing on the site as a portion of his doctoral dissertation. Several weeks more research at the site will be undertaken in the spring of 1974 to complete the work.

The summer excavations on St. Simons also included the beginning of extensive investigation of a shell-ring located in the salt marsh. All pottery from the ring is fiber-tempered with decorations of both St.

Simons and Orange types. Human leg bones were recovered from the shell-ring along with bone pins, sherds, and a large faunal sample. Tests in the marsh some 10 meters from the ring revealed a buried land surface under one meter of marsh humus. Cultural debris, including fiber-tempered pottery, was recovered from the land surface. This indicates that the ring was originally deposited on dry land. Several other rings have been located nearby in the live oak hammocks. Investigation of these rings and the ceramic Archaic period on the Georgia coast will be continued through the summer of 1974. Rochelle Marrinan, another University of Florida graduate student, is supervising the research as a part of her dissertation project.

Kathleen A Deagan, University of Florida, is preparing her dissertation on "Spanish Indian Acculturation and Mestizaje in Colonial St. Augustine." Dissertation research included excavations of mestizo dwellings in St. Augustine during the spring of 1973. Several wells were investigated and a large quantity of living debris, including food remains, was recovered. The project was funded by a National Science Foundation doctoral dissertation grant awarded Ms. Deagan. The project was carried out in conjunction with the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.

During the spring of 1973, Deagan also conducted test excavations at the Ximenez-Fatio house lot in St. Augustine. The lot was the site of several structures dating back to the late 18th century. The extant building on the lot is owned by the Florida Chapter of the National Society of Colonial Dames who supported the research. The site is slated for future archaeological investigations.

Charles H. Fairbanks received a contract from the National Park Service to conduct test excavations on Shipyard Island at Ft. Caroline National Monument. Purpose of the research was to determine if the island pre-dated the 16th century French occupation and to look for evidence of Indian and European occupation. The ongoing excavations have thus far indicated that the island was not formed after the 16th century. A small quantity of St. Johns sherds and flint tools have been found; to date, there is no evidence of pre-20th century European use of the island.

During the winter of 1973, Milanich excavated a 9th century A.D. inland Weeden Island house site located on the upper Appalachicola River in Gadsden County, under the auspices of the Florida Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. Research was conducted under the Division's highway salvage program. Radiocarbon dates from the house living floor, hearth, and pits associated with the house all are clustered around A.D. 860. Food bone from the house, thought to be an oval, wigwam hot-house type structure, is almost 90 percent deer. The house is on the fringe of the village site associated with the Aspalaga mound complex excavated by C.B. Moore. A report on the house excavations, including descriptions of oxidized plant remains recovered from a possible aboriginal well inside of the house, has been prepared and will be published by the Division.

Jerald T. Milanich  
University of Florida

## GEORGIA:

1973 marked the first major field season at the King Site (9F15) in Floyd County, northwest Georgia. With assistance from Shorter College and the University of Georgia, Patrick H. Garrow and Marvin T. Smith conducted excavations with a crew composed of Shorter College students and high school volunteers. During the 1973 season, 13,400 square feet were excavated, bringing the total excavated area to 17,800 square feet. Aerial photographs indicate that the site is approximately 450 by 450 feet.

The King Site is a contact period Dallamar Culture village surrounded by a ditch and palisade. Approximately 200 feet of ditch and palisade have been excavated. The apparently short term occupation of the village will make it possible to accurately define the community plan. To date, a total of nine structures and a plaza area have been located. Forty-one burials have been excavated, and an interesting distribution of grave goods is now coming into focus. Three of the burials contained iron artifacts, the only trade material on the site. The lack of copper, brass, or glass artifacts suggests very early--possibly Spanish--trade. A large percentage of mutilated burials and complete burning of the village indicate a possible violent end to the occupation.

Excavations will continue into the fall season, working toward the primary goals of defining the community pattern and the nature of the European contact.

Marvin T. Smith  
University of Kentucky

The Archaeological Survey of Cobb-Fulton Counties, Georgia, is continuing with a series of research and survey projects in the Georgia piedmont. The survey area is comprised of a five-county unit in the metro Atlanta region. To date, 355 sites have been catalogued with six sites having terminal excavation and analysis prior to their destruction by various forms of development or construction. The program of innovative education, using archaeology as a teaching base for all studies during one quarter, is now a permanent cooperative project between the Survey and the Atlanta School System under the title "Exploration Quarter"; a total of 25 students have worked in the program. Students are usually in their junior or senior year. Winter quarter is not included so as to allow the Survey staff enough time for non-field work and reporting.

A second cooperative project has been effected with the Department of Geology, Emory University, in a concerted research of paleoclimatology, geology, and geomorphology as evidenced in certain archaeological sites. During the summer and fall of 1972, a deep, stratified lithic site produced 1,400 pounds of worked material, including 416 weapons and/or tools showing form and style. A total of 22 features were recorded and their entire contents removed for analysis by the University of Georgia Geochronology Laboratory. A date of 7040 B.C. was recorded for the middle depths of the site, with dates from the lower four zones yet to be determined. Dr. Willard Grant, paleoclimatologist at Emory, reported the discovery of a new mineral, as yet unnamed, which may help to define the Altithermal

in the Southeast. The 1972 site (9 Co 42) has been destroyed by pipeline construction. During the summer of 1973, the Survey located a similar site (9 Co 143) which will be excavated in the near future since it is due to be destroyed by sewer construction that cannot be relocated. The new research will be directed by Dr. Grant and Dr. Kent Schneider, the latter operating the on-site analytical Mobile Laboratory of Archaeological and Environmental Sciences. The Mobile Lab carries a radiocarbon dating unit, a micro-extraction unit for ethnobotanical research, X-ray fluorescence unit, and equipment for thermoluminescence dating. The project is being funded jointly by Cobb and Fulton counties.

Lawrence W. Meier  
Archeological Survey of Cobb-Fulton  
Counties

#### ILLINOIS:

The Southern Illinois University Field School in Archaeology held its fourth session during June, July, and August. As in previous years, the Field School pursued a program of settlement archaeology with concentration on the Mississippian occupation of the area of the Kincaid Site. During the initial part of the season, this year's late planting made survey conditions very favorable and the Black Bottom area has been almost completely surveyed. Over the last five years, well over 300 previously unrecorded sites have been located. The remainder of the season was used for test excavations at a small Mississippian site, for further work at a site excavated two years ago, and for the controlled surface collection of an unusual Mississippian and Late (?) Woodland site on the terrace above the Bottom.

Jon Muller  
Southern Illinois University at  
Carbondale

The Southern Illinois University Museum, operating under a grant from the City of Carbondale and the National Park Service, has completed its second field season of work in the Cedar Creek Reservoir, Jackson County, Illinois. The research area includes 6,400 acres in the Shawnee Hills physiographic zone. Project Director is Mr. Frank Rackerby and Field Operations are directed by Michael J. McNerney.

Seven sites were tested or excavated during the 1972 field season and six sites were tested or excavated during the 1973 field season. The sites included rock shelters and open sites located on the first elevation above the flood plain. The most intensive use of the area was by Crab Orchard Tradition people during the Middle Woodland Period.

When completed, the research will provide a series of carbon 14 dates for the Crab Orchard Tradition, environmental reconstruction, and information on Crab Orchard subsistence activities.

Michael J. McNerney  
Southern Illinois University Museum

## KENTUCKY:

The analysis of the Mayo Site (Jo 14) in Johnson County, Kentucky, continued aided by a grant from the University of Washington Graduate School Research Fund. Several parallel computer-assisted analyses were undertaken with good results. Two radiocarbon dates also were obtained (RL-311,  $800 \pm 100$  years B.P.; RL-322,  $1060 \pm 90$  years B.P.) confirming the early placement of this site in the Woodside Phase by relative dating techniques.

Janet Rafferty has nearly completed the analysis of the Cleek-McCabe Site (Be 8/22) in Boone County, Kentucky. A series of radiocarbon dates were obtained from several areas of the site; however, the presence of alvar in at least some of the bone samples has prevented a clear resolution of the absolute age of this early Fort Ancient site. Her work has been supported by a grant from the Department of Anthropology, University of Washington.

Robert C. Dunnell  
University of Washington

## LOUISIANA:

Bill Baker and Jon Gibson continued their survey and testing of water-logged Louisiana Delta Plantation through the fall and into the winter of 1972-73 and again in the summer of 1973. If one can imagine any advantage of the greatest flood in Lower Valley history, it has to have been the rather vivid perspective it has permitted on the locational and founding principles of aboriginal settlements with regard to hydrological conditions. Over 90 sites have now been located in the former vast swamp lying between Catahoula and Larto Lakes in east-central Louisiana,, documenting an occupational succession from Late Paleo-Indian to Natchezan.

Thirty-five archaeology students from the University of Southwestern Louisiana, under the direction of Jon Gibson, excavated eight 5-foot, randomly selected sondages at the Paul Blanchet Site, St. Martin Parish, south-central Louisiana. Two and possibly three occupational strata are compressed in a 2-foot-high midden, but the principal constituent is a Beau Rivage (Poverty Point Culture) component. The site straddles a Deweyville terrace-Recent floodplain escarpment, an environmental condition that correlates on a virtual one-to-one basis with a major settlement facies of Poverty Point components wherever they occur in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Jon L. Gibson  
University of Southwestern Louisiana

The second annual summer Field School, LSUNO, and J. Richard Shenkel continued excavations on Big Oak Island, a Tchefuncte shell midden in eastern Orleans Parish, Louisiana. The work was supported in part by a \$2,000 grant from the Friends of the Cabildo. The results of this season indicated conclusively that the site underwent several developmental stages during its

occupation; initially, a generalized settlement with no shellfish exploitation; then a special function shellfish collection station; then a more generalized collection station; and, finally, a burial site, all changes occurring within the Tchefuncte Period.

Shenkel also is engaged in an environmental impact survey for a new regional airport for southeast Louisiana.

Lynette Tramontana is in the final stages of her study of the Gallier House Building A in New Orleans. The primary problem here was to uncover the history of Building "A" between its construction in 1832 and the beginning of mineral water bottling operations in 1842. Analysis thus far indicates the presence of an early 19th century blacksmith shop with stables nearby.

J. Richard Shenkel  
Louisiana State University in New  
Orleans

#### MISSISSIPPI:

John Connaway, Survey Archaeologist with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, began excavating the Clover Hill Site in Coahoma County in March, 1973. This is a small Mississippi Period village site that is in the process of being destroyed by plowing and land-leveling. Several house patterns turned up by the plow are being investigated and work will continue this fall.

Sam Brookes and Byron Immen carried out a survey of Claiborne County, Mississippi, during the months of June, July, and August, 1972. The project was financed through a grant to the Department of Archives and History from the Mississippi Power and Light Company. A report was published in March, 1973.

One important site was excavated as a result of this survey. The Grand Gulf Mound, a burial mound partially destroyed by a bulldozer, was excavated by Brookes and Immen, the project being funded by the Mississippi Power and Light Company. Pottery found indicated an early Marksville occupation. Little skeletal material was found. Other artifacts in private collections are typical of this culture, including a copper gorget, copper beads, a cache of 42 blades, and a finely made stone platform pipe. A report is being prepared for publication.

Sam McGahey and John Connaway, Survey Archaeologists, began an archaeological search for Fort Maurepas in Ocean Springs, Mississippi, during July, 1973. The fort was built in 1699 by De Iberville and was the first European settlement in Mississippi. Mr. McGahey will continue the project during the fall, since no remains have been uncovered. Mr. Connaway will return to the Clover Hill excavation.

John Connaway, assisted by Lynette Tramontana, student at L.S.U. at New Orleans, completed an archaeological survey of the Upper Yazoo and Tallahatchie Rivers in December, 1972. The survey was part of an environmental



assessment of the areas surrounding proposed Corps of Engineers drainage and channelization projects. Thirty-nine previously unrecorded sites were located in a five-county area during the four-week survey. A report of this survey will be published in the Corps' environmental impact statement for this area. The survey was carried out under a contract with the Gulf South Research Institute of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

John Connaway  
Mississippi Department of Archives  
and History

The University of Mississippi summer field session was held from June 12 through July 14 at the Slaughter Site (22La513), 10 miles south-east of Oxford, Mississippi. Twelve undergraduate and four graduate students, under the direction of Miss Janet Ford, worked in exposing a 25- by 25-foot-area of the central habitation mound. For analysis, the material will be added to that obtained from the excavations at the site during the last two years. Further excavation is planned at Slaughter next summer.

Janet Ford  
University of Mississippi

#### MISSOURI:

During the summer of 1973, a University of Missouri-Columbia field crew continued excavations at the Lilbourn fortified site in south-east Missouri. The investigations were supported by funds provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities in a direct grant to Carl H. Chapman and David R. Evans. The field work was under the supervision of John W. Cottier and Michael J. Reagan. This continuation of an excavation and testing program was conducted in the south-central portion of the site. The field work had two major objectives: (1) Testing the hypothesis that an area south and east of the largest mound was utilized as a plaza or courtyard during the Mississippian occupation; and (2) Defining the south edge of the site by identification of a southern stockade wall or ditch. Preliminary analysis indicates that a plaza or plazas existed to the south and east of the largest mound. The tested areas contained little evidence of Mississippian activities. The largest quantity of recovered specimens from these excavations are considered Baytown, which appears to represent an earlier occupation at the site that was not destroyed by the subsequent Mississippian occupation. Evidence of a fortification ditch and possible associated stockade was successfully identified at four locations along the southern area of the site.

At least five structures also were tested during the excavations. Four were rectangular wall-trench or single post placement patterns similar to previously excavated structures at the site. The other structure was a circular wall-trench pattern about 12 feet in diameter. All structures appear related to the Mississippian occupation.

At nearby Towosahgy State Archaeological Site, the University of Missouri and the Missouri State Park Board were not able to place a crew

in the field for the first summer since 1967. High water due to extensive spring floods and a lack of sufficient funds were major factors. The site archaeologist, Michael D. Southard, was able to construct a transit map of the property owned by the State of Missouri. This map will assist in future planning, not only of excavations, but also in overall site development by the Missouri State Park Board.

John W. Cottier  
University of Missouri-Columbia

#### NORTH CAROLINA:

During August, 1973, the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, carried out excavations at two historic sites on the Yadkin River near Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The work was funded by a grant from the North Carolina Committee for Continuing Education in the Humanities, and directed by J. Ned Woodall and Alan N. Snavelly. Two 18th century courthouses were partially excavated, covering the period of 1771 through 1781. A small collection of Revolutionary Period artifacts were recovered, and the architectural data obtained may allow the restoration or stabilization of the structures.

J. Ned Woodall  
Wake Forest University

#### OKLAHOMA:

Between February and May the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey salvaged 10 sites, under the direction of Ron Corbyn, along the Arkla Gas Company pipeline which stretches from one end of the State to the other. Included were four camp sites, four village sites, and two quarry/workshop sites. Only two of these sites hold any immediate promise of significance for archaeology in the State, whereas the rest--mostly skimpy, shallow, and/or mixed--are important primarily from a local standpoint.

The first of the two sites is a burnt-rock midden near Wilburton in southeastern Oklahoma. Although the concentration occurs only over a 50-by 60-foot-area and averages 3 feet in thickness, it nevertheless represents the largest excavated burnt-rock midden in the State. Analysis is about to begin, however indications are that the limited nature of the debris (mostly uniform broken rock, rejected projectile points, and flint flakes) and its distribution may give this part of the country some additional clues as to the "explanation behind all that rock". Hopefully, the site also will contribute something to the little-known Archaic sequence in the State.

The second of the two sites is a quarry/workshop site in western Oklahoma near Cheyenne. The material used is fortunately made up of variably-colored quartzitic cobbles from the Ogallala formation on the site; therefore, with the controlled surface collection, it may be possible to reconstruct some of the cobbles. Judging from the quantity of cores and flakes it should be possible to at least say something about workshop technique.

In May, Don Wyckoff excavated a beautifully-plastered, semi-subterranean house near Hammon in western Oklahoma. In many ways it was identical to early-phase Panhandle Aspect houses to the west. The house was approximately 20 by 20 feet with post-mold lined walls, a central trough, an "altar bench", a central fire place, and an easterly ventilator shaft or entrance. Typical roofing material in the form of daub and charred beams was found just above the floor. The only differences observed were the presence of a wattle-and-daub partition alongside the altar bench and visible presence of two central support post-molds instead of the usual four in Panhandle Aspect houses.

In August the Survey again conducted a salvage excavation under the direction of Ron Corbyn. This time it was a single elongate feature (nondescript), from the Okains portion of Oklahoma, and directly associated were a sizable number of beads, perishables, hunting tools, etc., including vermilion. Know a textile expert who is free to do an interesting study?

Ronald C. Corbyn, Acting State  
Archeologist  
Oklahoma Archeological Survey

#### SOUTH CAROLINA:

During the 1973 summer session the University of South Carolina conducted a field school in archaeology on Edisto Island, South Carolina. The work was from June 3rd to July 7th and 10 students from USC participated. The project was jointly sponsored by the Department of Anthropology and Sociology and the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. Dr. Donald Sutherland was the professor in charge of the dig.

The work was exploratory archaeology of a Late Archaic-Early Woodland shell mound known as Spanish Mount (38CH62) on Scott Creek on Edisto Island. Scott Creek has been eroding away a large part of the mound, which is about 30 meters along the creek (east-west) and about 5 meters high in the center. The mound face along Scott Creek was cleared to get a good idea of the stratigraphy. Several one meter blocks were taken out at the base of the mound to study the early diet. In the process of removing the blocks, a charcoal-filled pit was uncovered and material was collected for radiocarbon dating.

Further work was done on the landward side of the mound where a test trench (Trench 1, Square A) was put in to locate the toe of the mound. Another 2-meter by 2-meter square (Test 1, Square D) was carried to a depth of 30 cm on the top of the mound locating a hearth. Two large pits also were found in Square A.

Work on an adjacent site (the Old Still Site, 38CH115) also was conducted at the same time. Four one meter by one meter test pits were opened to uncover a small shell midden deposit approximately 30 meters from Spanish Mount.

All material was catalogued in the field and the analysis of the material is completed. The report is in the process of being written and

should be completed and ready for publication in late October, 1973.

Because so little work has been done on the shell middens in South Carolina, this should be a worthwhile report. Much work has been done on a pottery typology for the site, including mainly tempering and type of decoration.

Michael Trickle  
University of South Carolina

#### TENNESSEE:

In May and June, 1973, Joseph Benthall conducted a 21-day salvage excavation in metropolitan Nashville on a remnant of the old Noel Cemetery (40Dv3). The Noel Cemetery is a large stone box grave cemetery that Thurston and Jones excavated in the 1880's. Over 3,000 graves were supposedly removed at that time. The present excavation exposed a number of stone box graves, most of them previously opened, and some village material, including a portion of a large rectangular structure and accompanying enclosure. The work was funded by a salvage grant from the Tennessee Department of Transportation in cooperation with the University of Tennessee.

In July and August, Benthall excavated at the Netherland Inn Site near Kingsport, Tennessee, under a contract with the Tennessee Historical Commission. The Netherland Inn is an early 19th century historical site. The excavation uncovered the original chimney base and some of the foundations of various outbuildings.

Also in July and August, Brian Butler directed a field school excavation in cooperation with Lee College of Cleveland, Tennessee. The work was at the Red Clay Council Grounds near Cleveland, the site of a future State park. Red Clay was the last tribal council site of the Cherokee Nation prior to removal (1832-1838). This season's work failed to locate the site of the council house, but did recover some artifactual material from the Cherokee occupation, as well as some prehistoric material. Further excavation is planned for next year.

In early September, John Broster conducted a week of test excavations on a Mississippian village on the Cumberland River in the Land Between the Lakes area. The work was done by students from the University of Tennessee at Martin.

In October and November, Cark Kuttruff will be excavating in and around the Sycamore Shoals area on the Watauga River near Elizabethton, Tennessee. The area is of considerable historical interest, relating to the earliest Anglo-American settlement in Tennessee in the late 18th century. The work is in conjunction with the development of a State park at Sycamore Shoals.

Brian M. Butler  
Tennessee Division of Archaeology

Excavations in the Tellico Reservoir area were continued by the University of Tennessee during 1973. Four crews were in the field.

A second season (12 weeks) was put in at the Thirty Acre Island Site (40Mr40) with direct field supervision by Dr. Gerald F. Schriedl. Two additional 18- by 30-foot blocks were opened. Several interesting layers of fire-cracked rock and associated features were encountered. Each layer may represent an occupation surface. Woodland material dominated the recovered sample.

A full-scale excavation of the Tellico Block House (40 Mr50) was undertaken to determine the limits of this 1794-1807 trading and military post. Rock foundations, the parade ground, and a palisade were located. Richard R. Polhemus served as field supervisor.

After a disappointing two weeks on a possible Woodland site (40Mr46), a third field crew moved to Rose Island (40Mr44), another Woodland site. In addition to a Woodland sample, a buried occupation level containing LeCroy and Palmer projectile points was located. Charcoal from this level has been submitted for dating. Jefferson Chapman was field supervisor.

The fourth crew continued the investigation of 18th century Cherokee villages. A few weeks were spent finishing up an area on the site of Chota. The crew, consisting of several Cherokee, then moved to the probable site of Tomotley where structures, burials, and features have been recorded. J. Worth Greene was field supervisor.

Funds permitting these excavations were obtained from the National Park Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Dr. Alfred K. Guthe is principal investigator. The first three crews worked for 12 weeks each and consisted of students who were paid as laborers.

Alfred K. Guthe  
University of Tennessee

#### TEXAS:

Analysis continues on various aspects of Dr. Dee Ann Story's 3-year investigations at the George C. Davis Site in Cherokee County (NSF Grant GS 3200, 1972). Dr. Story is concentrating on artifact analysis, Carolyn Spock is working on feature and artifact distribution for her MS thesis, and Jack Keller is studying subsistence ecology for his PhD dissertation. Harry Shafer's PhD dissertation on lithic analysis and J. Barto Arnold's MA thesis on ceramics were both accepted by UT Graduate School.

Don L. Hamilton is doing research on the Hatchel, Mitchell, and Moores Sites in Bowie County, Texas, as the basis for his PhD dissertation. These are Late Caddoan Texarkana Phase mound, village, and cemetery sites. Nancy Cole is comparing burial practices of Late Prehistoric to Historic Caddoan peoples in the Upper Neches area for her MA thesis.

The Texas Archeological Survey (formerly the Texas Archeological Salvage Project), University of Texas at Austin, continued work at the Wallisville Reservoir, Chambers County, Texas, as part of a National Park Service contract. Four shell middens, all preceramic localities, were excavated. A general environmental assessment of the reservoir basin was continued, and growth ring studies for purposes of establishing the season of occupation of these ancient shell middens were included in the study.

In addition to the summer season at Wallisville, the following contracts for assessments of impact of construction on archaeological and historical resources were completed or are in progress:

Bayou Loco, Nacogdoches County. Proposed Municipal reservoir for the City of Nacogdoches.

Louisiana Loop, Liberty and Chambers Counties, Texas, and Cameron Parish, Louisiana. Proposed pipeline loop for Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, Chicago, Illinois.

Allen's Creek Nuclear Power Facility, Austin County. Houston Lighting and Power Company.

Baker Reservoir, Ft. Bend and Harris Counties. Houston Lighting and Power Company.

South Texas Project Nuclear Power Plant, Matagorda County. Houston Lighting and Power Company.

Matagorda Bay-Estuarine Resource Management Study. State of Texas General Land Office.

Brazos Island Harbor; Sabine-Neches Waterway; Chiltipin Creek; White Oak Bayou; Mouth of Colorado River; Clear Creek Project; Burnett, Crystal, and Scott Bays and Vicinity, Baytown.

Offshore Loading Facility, Brazoria County. Seadock Inc.

Gregory-Portland Facility, Nueces County. El Paso Natural Gas Co.

Dorris L. Olds  
University of Texas at Austin

#### VIRGINIA:

The Virginia State Library, working with and through the members of the Archeological Society of Virginia, has continued its program of testing and salvaging prehistoric sites. During 1973 the following projects were carried out:

Fout Site, Frederick County, Virginia. Highway salvage project of the Fout Site, where a repeatedly-used camp and quarry-workshop was completely excavated. Artifacts spanning at least 9,000 years were found in the shallow, never-plowed site.

DeShazo Site, King George County. Salvage excavations were conducted at the DeShazo Site where a large gravel-digging operation threatened a small village site. Materials from the Archaic Period, as well as Contact Period, were found.

Crab Orchard Site, Tazwell County. At the Crab Orchard Site, land-leveling adjacent to the highway construction threatened parts of a big village site, possibly the largest in Virginia. Salvage digging yielded much data on community layout, burial customs, subsistence, and ceramic technology. The village dates from A.D. 1570.

Mayo River, Henry County. Flooding of the Mayo River uncovered scores of pit features in a circular pattern. These were mapped and then studied by Mr. R. P. Gravely, Jr., of Martinsville, Virginia. Materials date from the Late Woodland Period, with ceramics typical of the Dan River wares defined by Joffre L. Coe.

Tate-Newberry Site, Bland County, Virginia. Mr. E. E. Jones, Jr., of Bluefield, West Virginia, has been systematically uncovering a palisaded village of the Late Woodland Period on Big Walker Creek. This is the Tate-Newberry Site, and the ceramic and other finds seem identical to those found at the Shannon Site in nearby Montgomery County, Virginia.

Howard A. MacCord  
Virginia State Library

#### WEST VIRGINIA:

John W. Fuller conducted a surface survey in Ohio and Brooke counties and the immediately adjacent areas of southwestern Pennsylvania as part of his testing of hypotheses to account for the appearance of nucleated settlements in upland environments of the area. The field work, beginning in May and just concluded, was funded through a grant from the Department of Anthropology, University of Washington. The analysis of the material will be funded by a grant from the University of Washington Graduate School Research Fund.

R.C. Dunnell submitted a charcoal sample from 46-Oh-9, the Hughes Farm Site, for dating. The sample originates in Feature 13 (Dunnell 1962), an earth oven associated with what now appears to be a late Watson-earliest Monongahela hamlet complex at the base of the deposit. The small associated ceramic assemblage is comprised of both Watson (88 percent) and Monongahela (12 percent) types. The date of  $1290 \pm 90$  years B.P. (RL-310) seems a bit early, and since additional carbon is available, further dates will be sought.

Robert C. Dunnell  
University of Washington

A total of eight projects (most including a number of sites) was undertaken by the West Virginia Geological Survey's Section of Archeology during the summer of 1973. Bettye J. Broyles, Head of the Section, was principal investigator for all of the work, with various field supervisors in charge of the excavations. Two of the projects included historic sites, while the prehistoric sites ranged in age from Early Archaic to Late Prehistoric Fort Ancient. All of the projects are in West Virginia.

R.D. Bailey Reservoir, Wyoming County. This reservoir was surveyed for possible sites during the summer of 1971 by Daniel Fowler, who located a rock shelter and possible camp or village site that appeared important enough to warrant further investigation. The 1973 excavations were conducted at those two sites under a contract with the National Park Service, and were supervised by Michael Beckes, graduate student at the University of Montana. The rock shelter produced several Archaic point types, including Kanawha, Guilford, and Savannah River, as well as a few later Woodland types. The deposit was shallow and stratigraphy was not apparent through changes in soil color or composition, although the Kanawha point was found near the bottom of the zone and the Savannah River point near the top. A charcoal sample from a hearth near the bottom of the deposit will be submitted for dating, as well as samples from several of the features throughout the deposit.

Much of the camp or village site was destroyed by the relocation of a rail line before excavations could be conducted, but the 1973 work produced a few Late Prehistoric triangular points. A report on this reservoir will be completed by January, 1974.

Burnsville Reservoir, Braxton County. The site survey of this reservoir on the Little Kanawha River also was conducted in 1971, resulting in the location of about 25 sites that were recommended for testing and/or excavation. The excavations during the summer of 1973, also funded by the National Park Service, were supervised by Emil Liddell, a professor at Fairmont State College in Fairmont, West Virginia. All but six of the sites were tested, and these will be completed in the fall after the crops have been removed. The sites were all shallow and have been disturbed by plowing. Artifacts recovered were mainly Archaic in age, and the sites apparently represent short-term camping areas for small bands. A report on this work will be completed by May, 1974.

Hannibal Locks and Dam, Marshall County. Although a number of sites may be affected by this dam, only one was excavated during the summer of 1973. The project was funded by the National Park Service and supervised by Emil Liddell. The excavated site, known in the literature as the Round Bottom Site, consisted (or at least was reported to consist) of an extensive shell midden along the bank of the Ohio River that was in danger of being destroyed by clearing operations and possible subsequent undercutting of the bank when the level of the water changes. A long trench was cut into the bank by Liddell and several tests placed in the side of a large empty storage pit near the edge of the bank, but no concentrated shell deposit was encountered. Scattered shells in the side of the pit and along the ground surface at the top of the bank are apparently all that is left of the deposit. Much of the soil in this area had been moved by Allied Chemical Company, owners of the property, and much erosion has occurred on the bank



in recent years. A few hearts consisting of large concentrations of fire-cracked rock and burnt earth were visible in the river bank downstream from the excavation, and these were photographed and excavated, but no artifacts were found to indicate their cultural association. A report on this excavation will be available early in 1974.

Willow Island Locks and Dam, Pleasants County. A surface survey was conducted along the banks of the Ohio River and a number of larger tributaries, as well as several islands in the Ohio River by Daniel Fowler, Assistant Archeologist with the Section of Archeology, under a contract with the National Park Service. A few artifacts were found at the base of the river bank, but no evidence of sites that would be destroyed by the change in water level. A number of sites are situated at the top of the bank, but are far enough from the edge not to be inundated. The water is not expected to rise above the top of the bank. A few sites on the islands in the Ohio River may be affected and will be tested this fall.

Yaeger Workshop Site, Kanawha County. The first of what is hoped will be a continuing series of projects was funded by the State Department of Highways and supervised by Michael Beckes. A blanket contract has now been signed with that department for all future highway salvage work. The Yaeger Site was reported by amateurs when an existing bridge across the Kanawha River was constructed several years ago, and it was hoped that a portion of the site might remain. Since another bridge is to be built parallel with the existing one, the areas to be covered with footers was excavated. Apparently the massive amount of earth moved during the original building and subsequent use of the area by a trucking company have completely destroyed the site.

Blennerhassett Island, Wood County. Probably the most rewarding and exciting excavations conducted in the State during 1973 took place on an island in the Ohio River near Parkersburg, West Virginia. Two crews, each consisting of four students, were placed on the island (a jungle of weeds, trees, and very healthy poison ivy vines, as well as copperheads and various other forms of wildlife) for a period of two and one-half months with an almost impossible goal--find the foundation stones to a historic mansion and the location of the prehistoric sites known to range in age from Paleo-Indian to Late Prehistoric Fort Ancient. The foundation to the mansion was found almost immediately, but weeks of testing provided evidence for only the Late Prehistoric occupation. The Paleo-Indian site, if it ever existed, has probably been destroyed by river bank erosion, and concentrations of Woodland (Adena) material were not located. Another effort will be made in 1974.

Excavations at the mansion site were supervised by Darrell Fulmer, graduate student at the University of Iowa. The mansion was built in 1789 by Harmon Blennerhassett and was visited by such prominent people as Aaron Burr. The U-shaped house had a rectangular center section and square buildings at the end of curved porticos. Several later structures in the area have destroyed a portion of one of the porticos and end building, but the remaining portico and room can be duplicated for possible restoration. The interior of the main house and the room (or rooms) at the end of the porticos will be excavated in 1974. Plans for the island have been developed by the State and a local Parkersburg organization (Blenner-

hassett Drama Association) and include restoration of the mansion and the building of an outdoor theater. The project was funded by matching State and Federal funds.

The second phase of the Blennerhassett Island project--the location and excavation of the Prehistoric sites on the Island--was supervised by Kenneth Reid, graduate student at the University of Kansas. Several areas on the Island were tested, resulting in the location of a Fort Ancient village that also is slated for possible reconstruction. No complete structures were uncovered in the village site, but a series of postmolds were found that were probably a house wall. Excavations will continue on this site in 1974. A cemetery area on the opposite side of the Island from the latter village also was tested and three burials removed. It is possible that a second Fort Ancient village existed on this side of the Island nearer the cemetery, and tests will be made in that area in 1974. One of the burials contained 16 triangular points in the chest area--between the ribs, under the chin, and on the arm--in positions indicating a violent death. Another burial contained a cache of 29 triangular points, a drill, blades or knives, a bone tube, four antler gaming pieces, and a vasiform pipe, all near the legs. The third burial was only fragmentary, most of it having been destroyed by bank erosion. The remaining portions of the cemetery also will be excavated in 1974 (providing some amateur doesn't get there first).

Nottingham Site, Pocahontas County. A small portion of an 18th century cabin built by the Nottingham family was excavated by students attending the National Youth Science camp under the direction of Bettye J. Broyles. This cabin is about one mile from the cabin on the Hevener Site excavated in 1970 and 1971, and apparently is contemporary judging by the artifacts found on both. Several types (or designs) of ceramics were found, but most of it is pearlware with Blue or Green shell-edge design. Other material found includes gun parts, nails, eating utensils, and miscellaneous fragments of metal. The excavation of this cabin will be continued over the next several years during the three-week-period of the Science Camp.

Grave Creek Mound, Marshall County. An 80-foot-long trench was placed in the lot adjacent to the Grave Creek Mound to determine whether or not the area was composed of fill or was the original ground surface. The houses in the lot have been removed and the several basements have to be filled. The profile in the trench showed that the area was a natural sand ridge--possibly 25 to 30 feet higher than the surrounding terrain--and that the top had already been removed. Since the area was not of aboriginal construction and the entire sand ridge could never be restored to its original nature (the blocks surrounding the lot in question have already been leveled) it was decided that the area should be leveled after a profile extending the entire width of the area could be recorded. This project is being supervised by Broyles in cooperation with the State Department of Natural Resources. This agency is developing the Grave Creek Mound as a State Park, and future plans call for the excavation of the half of the mound that was not disturbed by excavations in the late 1800's. This mound is the largest Adena Mound in existence and reaches a height of over 60 feet.

Bettye J. Broyles  
Section of Archeology  
West Virginia Geological Survey

LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

## OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

The Oklahoma Archeological Survey and the State Highway Archeologist are engaged in a cooperative program to build a sample file from various lithic source deposits in the State. They are now beginning to file petrographic thin-sections with the samples as well as data from instrumental analyses. Through the "finger-printing" of these deposits, it will be possible, hopefully, to accomplish more accurate frequency-distribution studies of various flint material on a site, as well as say something about the trade level or mobility suggested for a given cultural unit.

Don Wyckoff has been doing a reanalysis of early material from the Packard Site, as well as a technological study of flakes from a cache at the Lowrance Site. Most of the work done at the Survey is oriented toward salvage work; therefore, of course, there is little opportunity for special studies.

## SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY:

Southern Illinois University has received a series of new dates for small Mississippian sites ("farmsteads") in the area surrounding the Kincaid Site in Massac and Pope Counties, Illinois. These dates cluster in the first half of the 13th century. The ceramic and other artifacts associated would generally fit into "Late Kincaid" and "Middle Kincaid" according to the Chicago report. These latter were, of course, tree-ring dated to the 15th and 16th centuries. Other recent evidence tends to support the accuracy of the tree-ring dates, however (Most notably a dissertation in the SIU Department of Botany by Eugene Estes). Our present conclusion is that the criteria for distinguishing sub-phases in the Kincaid locality are not adequate and that there may well be some two or three hundred years of Mississippian occupation in the Black Bottom of the Ohio River.

## UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA:

Compilation of a final report on the results of an archaeological survey of Hale and Greene Counties, Alabama, was completed and submitted during the winter of 1973. This work was done under contract to the Alabama Historical Commission by the University of Alabama Museums at Mound State Monument.

Work continues on the final report for the second season of archaeological salvage excavations in the proposed Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir on the Tombigbee River. This report and the report on the first season (which has been previously turned in to the National Park Service who funded the program) will allow initial insights into the prehistory of this previously unknown area. Completion date for the second report is December 1973.

The final report for limited archaeological excavations under contract to the Alabama Historical Commission by the University of Alabama

Anthropology Department is nearing completion. This work, performed by the archaeological staff at Mound State Monument, consisted of exploratory excavations on the grounds of the ante-bellum plantation home of Gaineswood in Demopolis, Alabama.

Writing of the final report has begun on salvage excavations under contract to the Alabama Highway Department by the University of Alabama Museums, Mound State Monument. Two shell middens on Mobile Bay were in danger of destruction by the construction of Interstate Highway 10. Further excavations at these sites is expected next summer.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON:

Robert C. Dunnell, "Analysis of Jo-14, Woodside Component", University of Washington Graduate School Research Fund, January-March 1973. Computer analysis of the spatial distribution of artifacts for community pattern analysis and absolute dating.

#### WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SECTION OF ARCHEOLOGY:

Daniel B. Fowler has almost completed an analysis of the pottery recovered from the Mount Carbon Site in Fayette County, West Virginia, by the late Edward V. McMichael, and a report on the site is expected to be ready for publication early in 1974.

Bettye J. Broyles completed the analysis of artifacts and a report on the Late Archaic zone at the Buffalo Site in Putnam County, West Virginia, also excavated by McMichael. Two new projectile point types (Buffalo Expanding Stem and Buffalo Straight Stem) were named from the site which have been radiocarbon dated at 1920 B.C. The report should be ready for distribution late in 1973.

Broyles and Fowler continued the research on early pottery (historic) manufacturing in West Virginia, adding a few new locations and visiting one reported site. The factory was found, but the dump could not be located due to dense foliage.

Two other reports are being prepared by Broyles. One covers the known Fort Ancient sites in the State from which burials have been removed. It is a study of the burial practices and includes information from the Buffalo Site, Mount Carbon Site, Lee Farm Site, Orchard Site, and Clover Site. A proposal is being prepared for a future study of these Fort Ancient sites that have not been excavated scientifically in hopes that some data can be recovered before the sites are destroyed by plowing, amateurs, and construction. A second report in the process of completion is a Handbook of West Virginia Archeology: Projectile Point Type Descriptions. This should be available for distribution about July of 1974. A companion book on pottery type descriptions is being prepared by Fowler.

Other reports on the work done by McMichael at the Buffalo Site that have been completed and await publication include one on the artifacts and excavation by Lee Hanson, and another on the physical anthropology by James Metress.

## WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, MUSEUM OF MAN:

A grant from the North Carolina Committee for Continuing Education in the Humanities was used by the Museum of Man, Wake Forest University, to set up a series of public forums and lectures on land use policies and archaeological preservation. The first forum, held August 13, resulted in an agreement from the City of Winston-Salem to hold up building contracts to allow for archaeological investigations in affected areas. The second forum was designed to allow public discussion of State land use policies. Speakers include Dr. Charles R. McGimsey, Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, Dr. H. G. Jones, and Mr. Ron Scott. It is expected that this forum will sensitize those responsible for State land use policies in regard to the destruction of archaeological resources.

NEW FACILITIES

## LOUISIANA:

The University of Southwestern Louisiana has created a new archaeological research facility, designed to facilitate archaeological research in central and south Louisiana. Spacious housing, processing facilities, and extensive collections from Louisiana's "Cajun" Country are featured.

The Louisiana State University at New Orleans archaeology program has finally been allocated sufficient space to set up a laboratory and offices. These facilities were occupied during the 1972 summer field school.

## OKLAHOMA:

Dr. Robert Bell, University of Oklahoma, is in the process of gathering together more equipment for a suitable obsidian hydration facility. Dr. Robert DuBois has an archeomagnetic dating facility at North Base on the University campus (and could take on more samples).

NEW PERSONNEL

## ALABAMA:

Jerry Nielsen has been appointed Staff Archaeologist for the University of Alabama out of Mound State Monument. Ned Jenkins, graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, has been appointed full-time field supervisor for archaeological projects at Mound State Monument. John O'Hear and Bruce Bizzoco, both graduate students at the University, are now part-time research assistants at Mound State Monument while they complete their graduate course work. David L. DeJarnette continues his active role as Director for all archaeological research projects at Mound State Monument through the University of Alabama Department of Anthropology and the University of Alabama Museums.

## FLORIDA:

Dr. Jerald T. Milanich has been appointed as assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida. Milanich will maintain office space at the Florida State Museum where he also will serve as Assistant Curator of Anthropology.

## MISSISSIPPI:

Ann L. Schlosser has been appointed Assistant Professor at the University of Mississippi and Janet Ford as Instructor.

Miss Carolyn Caldwell, a graduate of the University of Mississippi, joined the staff of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in July, 1973. She will be working as a research and laboratory assistant in archaeology in the Archaeological Survey offices in Jackson and Clarksdale. Her first assignment will be the washing, sorting, and cataloguing of the Survey's large collection of artifacts, including excavated materials and surface collections.

## NORTH CAROLINA:

Mr. Pierre Morenon was added to the faculty of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wake Forest University. He will be an instructor in archaeology and general anthropology.

## OKLAHOMA:

Don G. Wyckoff has taken a well-deserved leave-of-absence from the Oklahoma Archeological Survey to do doctoral study at Washington State. Ron Corbyn assumed the duties of State Archeologist on August 1st. Roger Saunders and Jack Hoffman, both exceptional undergraduate archaeologists, have new part-time research appointments for 1973-74. Terry Prewitt, graduate student, is just back from the Army and has

been appointed as a part-time researcher for the Survey. Charles Wallis, Jr., will be working for the Survey in 1973-74 as a consulting survey archaeologist providing Dick Pailes doesn't lure him away for fall excavations at Copan Reservoir. And M.A. Holmes, the Survey's multi-talented secretary-turned-archaeologist, has finally got a secretary to handle her typing duties.

#### TENNESSEE:

Joseph L. Benthall has been employed as a Historical Archaeologist to be shared by the Division of Archaeology and the Tennessee Historical Commission. Three Field Archaeologists were also hired: Brian M. Butler, Carl L. Kuttruff, and John B. Boster.

#### VIRGINIA:

Mr. Larry Dean Johnson (BA, Washington and Lee University, 1971) has been engaged in a two-year field project, testing and salvaging sites to be inundated by construction of the Gathright Dam on Jackson River in Allegheny and Bath Counties, Virginia. Mr. Johnson works under the direction of Howard A. MacCord, Sr., archaeologist on the staff of the Virginia State Library.

#### WEST VIRGINIA:

Miss Joan Kennedy (BS, University of Kansas) has been added to the staff of the Section of Archeology, West Virginia Geological Survey. She will be responsible for all of the laboratory work (washing, cataloguing, etc.), and is presently working on the material from sites excavated during the summer of 1973. Miss Kennedy also will conduct field work when possible. She was a crew member on Blennerhassett Island this past summer, and has worked in several states since graduating from the University of Kansas.



NEW RESEARCH

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF COBB-FULTON COUNTIES:

Ed Dittmar (Jr., Emory University) is currently involved in a project on coring as an aid to archaeological exploration and soil analysis in the alluvial soils of the Chattahoochee River Valley.

Ray Lovelace (M.A. candidate, University of Denver) is conducting thesis research on the stratified Archaic Site, 9-CO-42, including lithic micro-analysis of quartz tools, the use of thermo-luminescence dating on heat-treated or fired stone, as well as a method for determining whether material was heat-treated to facilitate manufacture, and variance analysis of tool types to determine trends in what has previously been lumped together as the Old Quartz Culture.

Mr. Lovelace also is doing research on establishing provenience and trade routes on the basis of X-ray fluorescence analysis of pottery.

OKLAHOMA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Graduate Students-- Tim Baugh has been analyzing material for a report on the Edwards Site (Bk 2), a fortified Kiowa or Apache-like site in western Oklahoma. Ken Lewis has been analyzing and researching the material from the north parade ground at the Fort Washita historic site.

Undergraduate Students-- Jack Hoffman and Roger Saunders have finished the analysis of flakes and artifacts from 191 sites along the Arkla pipeline. Research on these materials is now beginning in hopes of finding definite environmental/cultural changes along the pipeline route. Jack Hoffman also is studying the material from an Archaic site in western Oklahoma (Cd 177) to get information on the knapping techniques used at the site as well as the reasons behind the use of a particular flint type. In addition, he is actively collecting data on the distribution of Paleo-Indian projectile points in Oklahoma. Roger Saunders also is engaged in the analysis of materials obtained in a survey of Black Mesa State Park, as part of a problems course for Dr. Robert Bell.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA:

John O'Hear is beginning research for his Master's thesis on data gathered during the current field project for the Alabama Power Company north of Birmingham, Alabama. John is a graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa and he is currently working as a research assistant at Mound State Monument. His thesis will deal with spatial analysis of a large number of archaeological features uncovered at a Late Woodland-Early Mississippian transitional site. John's background training in computer studies will be employed in this research.

Another graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Bruce Bizzoco, is initiating work on his Master's

thesis. This work will be on material gathered this past summer near Mobile, Alabama, from a coastal site of the Fort Walton Period. Bruce is expecting to perform a concise study of the artifacts, fauna, and flora remains and associated data from the site, which will then be compared to information from similar excavations in Florida. Bruce also is employed as a research assistant at Mound State Monument.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA:

Archaeology undergraduates Christine Duplechin, Janet Jeansonne, Karen Lantier, Laurel Lequeux, Paul Matte, Glenn Soileau, Jeanne South, and Gloria Wilturner, along with Francia Sanders, William Vincent, and Steven Tarveg, were busy during the summer with replicative experimentation in earth oven-baked clay ball cookery. Preliminary indications are that the various shaped Poverty Point objects may have quite distinctive heat retaining and conducting potentials. Also, objects that were repeatedly used proved to be better heating elements than fresh ones. Fish, waterfowl, and certain vegetables are excellently prepared by this method of cooking, but red meat, unless cut in small, thin pieces, does not do as well. The project is continuing.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE:

Mrs. Moira Wright, a second year graduate student in Anthropology, will begin a multivariant analysis of human skeletal material recovered during the Tellico Project. She will seek to define specific characteristics of Dallas and Cherokee populations.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN:

James Barto Arnold, III. "George C. Davis Site Ceramic Analysis-- Excavations of 1968-1970. MA thesis, 1973, the University of Texas at Austin.

Nancy Cole. Master's thesis in preparation on burial practices on the Upper Neches River, protohistoric to historic (tentative title).

#### UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON:

James Hewitt. Senior thesis: "A Functional Analysis of Three Monongahela Town Assemblages from Northern West Virginia." Done with data assembled by J.W. Fuller in 1971 and R.C. Dunnell in 1970.

#### WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY:

Ms. Jacqueline Fehon. Excavation and analysis of the old potter's house in Historic Bethabara, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Journal of Alabama Archaeology has recently published Part I of the Weiss Basin report on the results of archaeological salvage operations conducted in the Weiss Basin on the Coosa River in Alabama during 1959. This work was performed under contract between the University of Alabama and the Alabama Power Company. Authors are David L. DeJarnette, Edward Kurjact, and Bennie C. Keel. Part I was published in the June 1973 issue of the Journal and Part II will be published in the December 1973 issue which is expected to be available in October.

Francisco Pareja's 1613 Confessionario: A Documentary Source for Timucuan Ethnography is available from the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Florida Department of State, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32304. The book is authored and edited by Jerald T. Milanich and William C. Sturtevant. Cost is \$4.30 (plus tax for Florida residents).

Archeology as an Innovative Teaching Technique in Secondary Education, Lawrence W. Meier, general editor. Price: \$1.00. Order from Archeological Survey of Cobb-Fulton Counties, Room 305, 165 Central Ave., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Three Late Savannah Mounds in Glynn County, by Fred C. Cook and Charles Pearson. 50 pages, bound xerox copies; price, \$6.00.

A Preliminary Investigation of the Archeological Resources of Forsyth County, North Carolina, and Adjacent Areas, by Alan N. Snavely and Diana C. Gorin. Available from the Museum of Man, Department of Anthropology, Wake Forest University. Cost, \$2.00.

The following publications from Missouri can be ordered from the Missouri Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 958, Columbia, Missouri 65201:

Special Publication, edited by David R. Evans. Mammalian Osteo-Archaeology: North America, 1973, by B. Miles Gilbert. Price, \$6.00.

The Missouri Archaeologist, edited by Robert T. Bray.  
Volume 34, Nos. 1-3. "Clay Pipes from Pamplin," by Henry W. Hamilton and Jean Tyree Hamilton; "The Utlaut Site (23SA162W): An Oneota-Historic Missouri Burial Site," by Patricia J. O'Brien and Kevin Hart; "A Report of Salvage Investigations at St. Charles, Missouri," by J.M. Shippee. Price, \$2.00.  
Volume 34, Nos. 3-4. "Index to Missouri Archaeological Society Publications through 1971," prepared by Loretta M. Welch. Price, \$1.00.

Memoir of the Missouri Archaeological Society, edited by Carl H. Chapman, No. 10. "Surface Delineation of Functional Areas at a Mississippian Ceremonial Center," by Dan M. Healan. Price \$1.50.

Missouri Archaeological Society Research Series, edited by W. Raymond Wood. No. 10 (Published jointly with the Missouri State Park Board). "A Selected Bibliography of Missouri Archaeology," by Randy L. Cottier, Susan B. Traub, and Don C. Traub. Price, \$1.00.

Brookes, Samuel O., and Byron Inmon

- 1973 Archaeological Survey of Claiborne County, Mississippi. Mississippi Archaeological Survey Report No. 3. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi. Price, \$1.00.

Gibson, Jon L.

- 1973 Aboriginal Warfare in the Protohistoric Southeast: An Alternative Perspective. American Antiquity (October 1973).
- 1973 Social Systems at Poverty Point: An Analysis of Intersite and Intrasite Variability. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Southern Methodist University (order from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor).
- 1974 Chiefdoms, Circumscription, and Conflict in the Poverty Point Period. Archaeology (Jan. 1974 issue, price \$1.50).

Gibson, Jon L., and Layton J. Miller

- 1973 The Trappery Mastodon, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana. University of Southwestern Louisiana Research Series, No. 27. (order from Institutional Research, USL, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501. \$2.00)

Shafer, Harry J.

- 1973 Lithic Technology at the George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas. PhD dissertation, University of Texas at Austin. Will be published by University Microfilms.

Wyckoff, Don G.

- 1972 The Lowrance Site, A Late Prehistoric Camp in South-Central Oklahoma. Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Vol. XXI. Price, \$5.00.
- 1973 No Stones Unturned, Differing Views of Oklahoma's Runestones. Popular Archaeology, August 1973.

Wyckoff, Don G., and Towana Spivey

- 1973 Preliminary Summary of Archaeological Investigations in the South Barracks, Fort Washita, Bryan County, Oklahoma. Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol. 49, Number 4.

Lewis, Kenneth E.

- 1973 1971 Archeological Investigations at Fort Towson, Choctaw County, Oklahoma. Studies in Oklahoma's Past, No. 2. \$3.00

Saunders, Roger, and Jack Hoffman

- 1973 Archeological Survey of Anadarko Pipeline Project. Newsletter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Vol. 20, No. 7. Oklahoma City.

Holmes, M.A.

- 1973 (in press) The Packard Site. Prehistoric Peoples of Oklahoma, No. 1. 50¢

Corbyn, Ronald C.

- 1973 A Technique for Removing Features in Sand. Newsletter of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society, Vol. 21, No. 5. Oklahoma City.