

SEAC

NEWSLETTER



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE • VOLUME 20 NUMBER 2 • OCTOBER 1978

SEAC NEWSLETTER • VOL. 20 NO. 2 • OCTOBER 1978

The SEAC *Newsletter* is published biannually in the spring and fall by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the SEAC. Dues for annual membership are \$5.00 for individuals, \$7.50 for family and \$7.50 for institutions. Membership includes one (1) bulletin and two (2) newsletters. Requests for memberships and general inquiries should be addressed to the secretary; subscriptions, dues, changes of address, and orders for back issues to the treasurer; manuscripts for publication in the bulletin to the editor of the bulletin; and newsletter items to the editor of the newsletter.

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Editor of the Newsletter: David H. Dye, Department of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130

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SEAC BUSINESS

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM - 35TH ANNUAL MEETING

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Registration 7:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Registration 7:30 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

Morning Session A 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Symposium: Evolution of Weeden Island and Mississippian Non-egalitarian societies in the Southeast: New data, new interpretations and some speculations from northern Florida and the Georgia Gulf Coast.
Organizers: J.T. Milanich and T.A. Kohler

Morning Session B 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Symposium: Cultural adaptations to Southern Highland environments: the Ozarks and southern Appalachians.
Organizers: M.L. Douthit and B.L. Purrington

Lunch

Afternoon Session A 1:30 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Contributed Papers: *Contributors:* W. Prokopetz, V.P. Steponaitis, C.R. Nance and E.H. Mentzer, J.W. Springer and S.R. Witkowski, R. Baby, W.R. Bowen, C.J. Clausen and M.M. Almy, M.L. Powell

Afternoon Session B 1:30 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Contributed Papers: *Contributors:* T.L. Tucker and C.M. Hoffman, J.K. Johnson, L. Kimball, B. Purdy, N.T. Borremans et al.

Current Research Reports: To be announced.

Business Meeting 5:15 P.M. - 6:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Morning Session A 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Symposium: Skeletal biology of aboriginal populations in the southeastern United States.

Organizers: F.H. Smith and P. Willey

Morning Session B 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Symposium: The Tennessee-Tombigbee project.

Organizers: N. Jenkins and J.W. O'Hear

Lunch

Afternoon Session A 1:30 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.

Current Research Reports: To be announced

Afternoon Session B 1:30 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.

Current Research Reports: To be announced

Special Session

Southeastern archaeology: the formative years.

Participants: J.L. Coe, G. Quimby, C. Fairbanks, J. Griffin, F. Hulse, A. Kelly, S. Neitzel, W. Haag

Reception and Cash Bar

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Morning Session A 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Symposium: Lower Mississippi Valley research strategies.

Organizer: S. Williams.

Morning

Morning Session B 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Contributed Papers: *Contributors:* T.K. Pertulla, E.S. Sheldon, J.D. Nance, K.A. Schneider, S.L. Fosberg, M. Trinkley, L.B. Lewis, A. Fradkin, L.M. Drucker, M. Pennington

Lunch

Afternoon Session A 1:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.

Symposium: The Wallace Reservoir project: some preliminary results.
Organizer: P. Fish

Afternoon Session B 1:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M.

Contributed Papers: Contributors: T. Gaddis, R.C. Mainfort,
S.M. Gagliano et al., R. Boisvert

Adjourn

MEETING INFORMATION

Ramada Inn \$15.50 Single
7621 Kingston Pike 19.00 Double
Knoxville, TN 37219

Howard Johnson 17.50 Single
7723 Kingston Pike 25.50 Double
Knoxville, TN 37219

Registration Fee: \$7.50 Regular
5.00 Student

Pre-registration Jefferson Chapman
Send fees to: Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Georgia Studies Symposium, a multi-disciplinary gathering interested in the people and culture of Georgia, will meet next at Georgia State University in Atlanta in February, 1980. The program committee invites proposals for sessions. In order to present a broad and diversified program, each session will be limited to seventy-five minutes and preferably include only two papers. Please send all proposals to the chairperson of the program committee, Harvey H. Jackson
Department of Social Sciences
Clayton Junior College
Morrow, GA 30260

Deadline for proposals is May 1, 1979.

CURRENT RESEARCH

FLORIDA

Dade County Archaeological Survey

CURRENT RESEARCH

The Dade County Historic Survey has been initiated to identify and evaluate historic and prehistoric cultural resources within Dade County. The survey is being sponsored by Dade County's Department of Parks and Recreation and is being funded by a Community Development Block grant and from a grant presented by Florida's Division of Archives, History, and Records Management. This inventory, once completed, will provide

the necessary information to properly assess the area's cultural resources and to develop a master plan for historic preservation in Dade County.

The archaeological inventory will take two years and will locate and evaluate an estimated two hundred to four hundred archaeological sites within the county. These sites will include a large variety of Native American activity areas such as prehistoric and Seminole villages, camps, fishing-hunting stations, and burial mounds. Historic sites will include nineteenth century homesites, coontie mills, forts, and shipwrecks.

Sites will be located through a variety of aids. One of the most important methods will be a systematic study of aerial photographs. At this time over 100 potential sites have been detected using this method. All of these potential sites will be field checked during the course of the survey. Other methods of locating sites will be from the research of documents, and survey maps. Site locations are also provided by informants and by field investigations.

When a site is located, it will be evaluated by a field inspection that will attempt to determine the site's physical dimensions, format, artifactual contents, quality of preservation, and significance. Whenever possible, sites will be tested by test pits and/or augering. In relation to prehistoric sites, these tests will be directed towards the recovery of sufficient data to reconstruct subsistence patterns, as well as a chronological placement of the sites.

All artifacts collected will be preserved and become part of the collection of the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. These will be made available for research to students.

The survey welcomes any information on archaeological sites in Dade County. If you have visited a site (even if it is now destroyed), made

a collection of artifacts, have old maps or any information, please contact us.

Robert S. Carr
Dade County Historic Survey
190 S.E. 12 Terrace
Miami, FL 33131
(305) 579-3579

GEORGIA

South Georgia College

CURRENT RESEARCH

The Division of Social and Behavioral Sciences continues to conduct or coordinate surveys in the south Georgia area. Several studies have been reported recently.

Chris Trowell's survey of the Okefenokee Swamp area continued during the summer. The effort was concentrated mainly on the area surrounding the Swamp, relying heavily on interviews with foresters, farmers, and local collectors. The Cowhouse Island site was tested in May to determine how deeply the village area had been disturbed by tree planting activities. Evidence of a Weeden Island structure was found undisturbed. A Weeden Island phase trash pit contained charcoal that was dated A.D. 995 \pm 105 by the Center for Applied Isotope Studies at the University of Georgia (UGa 2136). A report on this site and on an inventory of sites in the Okefenokee area should be completed in the fall. The date is believed to be somewhat late, based on the ceramics found at the site. However the Weeden Island Plain bowl with one or two incised lines beneath the lip might be late Weeden Island. This ceramic variety appears to be a useful index artifact for identifying the boundaries of the Weeden Island occupation of the Okefenokee.

Frankie Snow continued his salvage surveys of areas cleared by pulp and paper companies for tree farms. Using linear flint scatters in these clearings he was able to identify a section of an historically documented Indian trail (1809) between the Oconee and Little Ocmulgee Rivers, north of the Ocmulgee River. His report was published in the Profile 20, June 1978.

Snow and Trowell also tested a Swift Creek site, 9JD8, situated south of the Ocmulgee River near Hazelhurst. Charcoal from a trash pit yielded a C-14 determination of 1735 \pm 70 B.P. or A.D. 215 \pm 70 (UGa 2099).

Both dates were reported in the Profile 20.

C.T. Trowell
Social and Behavioral Sciences
South Georgia College
Douglas, GA 31533

ILLINOIS

Southern Illinois University - Carbondale

CURRENT RESEARCH

Field School in Archaeology - Southern Illinois University at Carbondale,
June 1, 1978 - August 4, 1978

Support - National Science Foundation, Undergraduate Research Participation
Program; Southern Illinois University, Department of Anthropology
and College of Liberal Arts

Staff - Jon Muller, director; George Holley, Douglas Davy, James
Merritt, David Snyder, field assistants

The 1978 season was spent in continuation of work at four small
Mississippian farmsteads, which are part of a larger cluster of
Mississippian sites some four to five km from the Kincaid Mounds in the
Black Bottom of the Ohio River. One of our major goals has been to
test the hypothesis that these settlements are contemporary members of
the same community. To this end we have collected archeomagnetic and
radiocarbon samples from various structures within the site cluster.
Establishment of contemporaneity is important in assessing the population
level and socio-political complexity of the Kincaid area.

RESEARCH BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

With support from the Undergraduate Research Participation Program of
the National Science Foundation, undergraduates who have participated
in our summer field school in archaeology are working on various
research problems ranging from assessment of phosphate testing in detection
of features to replication experiments of effects of fire on sandstone.

NEW FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL

On July 1, 1978, the new Center for Archaeological Investigations was
formed, which has the responsibility of co-ordinating all archaeological
research at SIUC. The director of the Center is George Gummerman; the
assistant director is Brian Butler. David Braun has also joined the
staff of the Center and the Department of Anthropology.

Jon Muller
Department of Anthropology
Center for Archaeological
Investigations
Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale

MISSISSIPPI

Department of Archives and History

PUBLICATIONS

Connaway, John

1977 The Denton Site. \$4.72. (a Middle Archaic site in N. Yazoo Basin, Mississippi)

Connaway, John, Sam McGahey and Clarence Webb

1977 The Teoc Creek Site. \$2.98. (a Poverty Point site in Mississippi)

Penman, John

1977 Archaeological Survey in Mississippi. \$5.80. (Soil Conservation Service surveys in Mississippi, 1974-75)

John Connaway
Mississippi Department of
Archives and History
P.O. Box 571
Jackson, MS 39205

SOUTH CAROLINA

Department of Highways and Public Transportation

CURRENT RESEARCH

The South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation has increased its ability to protect the cultural resources of the State by hiring a staff archaeologist, Michael Trinkley (A.B.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), to conduct surveys, excavations and administer the co-operative program of archaeological survey with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology.

Thus far the Department has conducted over 50 archaeological surveys, over 75 miles of new location projects. As a result of this work, a report is in preparation by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology detailing a 20-mile survey of Piedmont South Carolina in Union and Spartanburg Counties, in which over 30 sites were recorded. The authors note a strong correlation between site location and soil productivity.

The Department has issued a report on limited test excavations conducted at a Middle Woodland shell midden in Beaufort County. This site, dating from the CapeFear-Wilmington phases, offers data on site function and subsistence, and is useful for comparisons with earlier Thom's Creek phase sites.

The Department is preparing a report (to be issued July, 1978) on the survey of the Mark Clark East Expressway in Charleston County, with over 50 sites recorded. The proposed project, traversing the Cooper and Wando Rivers, crosses previously undisturbed portions of Thomas and Daniel Islands and the mainland east of Charleston. There are several large plantation sites recorded, as well as many small historic homesteads. While the bulk of the sites date from the late-1700s to the mid-1800s, there are several aboriginal sites with potential to provide information on Middle and Late Woodland coastal manifestations.

The excavation of four sites to be impacted by the Southeastern Beltway in Lexington County, is being planned for the summer of 1978 by Gilbert Commonwealth (directed by James Fitting) of Michigan, under contract with the Department. The report of this investigation will be available by February, 1979 and should provide significant data on Fall Line Woodland sites.

A late-1700 historic site northwest of Charleston, within the right-of-way of the Mark Clark West Expressway, will also be contracted for excavation by July, 1978. This site, a portion of Magwood Plantation, will not only provide information on early Charleston plantations, but may also shed light on Colono-Indian pottery, abundant on sites of this time period.

Michael Trinkley
SCDHPT - Environmental Section
Box 191
Columbia, SC 29202

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Anthropological Association

PUBLICATIONS

The Tennessee Anthropological Association has been publishing a bi-annual journal, the Tennessee Anthropologist, a bimonthly Newsletter, and a Miscellaneous Papers series since 1976. Six journals have been published covering a wide range of anthropological topics in the Southeast including prehistoric and historic archaeology, Native American studies, Afro-American studies and Southern Appalachian folk culture. Selected articles of archaeological interest include "The Archaic Period in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley: the radiocarbon dates" by Jefferson Chapman; "The Citico Site (40HA65): a synthesis" by James W. Hatch; "The skeletal remains of the earliest Americans: a survey" by Fred H. Smith; "The Yearwood Site: a specialized Middle Woodland occupation on the Elk River" by Brian M. Butler; "A model for Late Archaic subsistence systems in the Western Middle Tennessee Valley during the Bluff Creek phase" by David H. Dye; "Prehistoric settlement systems in the Middle Duck River Drainage, Columbia, Tennessee" by Jay K. Johnson; "Plantation archaeology at the Hermitage: some suggested patterns" by Samuel Smith; "Plant food utilization patterns during the Middle Woodland Owl Hollow phase in Tennessee: a preliminary report" by Gary Crites; and "Cherokee and Dallas dog burials from the Little Tennessee

River Valley" by Paul Parmalee and Arthur Bogan. Authors wishing to submit manuscripts for publication in the journal should send them to Charles H. Faulkner, editor at the address below.

Three Miscellaneous Papers have also been published. "A bibliography of Tennessee anthropology, including Cherokee, Chickasaw and Melungeon studies" is a virtually complete bibliography (through 1976) of Tennessee archaeology and physical anthropology, containing over 500 entries pertaining to these subjects alone, plus an extensive listing of Native American and Melungeon publications in the Middle South (price \$2.50). The 1977 Miscellaneous Paper is entitled "A history and selected bibliography of zooarchaeology in eastern North America" and includes a chapter on the history and development of zooarchaeology in the United States and Canada and over 1000 bibliographic entries arranged by topic. An author index is also included (price \$3.00). In fall, 1978, the Association will publish "Glimpses of Southern Appalachian folk culture: papers in memory of Norbert F. Riedl", a compendium of ten student papers on Southern Appalachian culture from birth to death.

Subscription to the above publications is by membership in the Association. Annual dues for the TAA are \$6 for associate membership which entitles members to six Newsletters and two journals plus all Miscellaneous Papers at a 20% discount from list price, and \$10 for full and institutional membership which includes receipt of all publications including Miscellaneous Papers. Life membership is \$150.

To join the Association or to order the above publications, write to:

Secretary-Treasurer
Tennessee Anthropological Association
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916

Tennessee Archaeological Society

CURRENT RESEARCH

The discovery of a late Mississippian village and cemetery site in early April, 1978, has provided a unique research opportunity for members of the Duck River chapter of the Tennessee Archaeological Society. TAS members are currently excavating the Brown Site near Columbia, Tennessee, on the farm of Dr. and Mrs. John Brown. This prehistoric village and cemetery was unearthed by a bulldozer operator working at a new home construction site. A total of 34 burials have been excavated to date by the Duck River chapter. The Brown Site excavation is a salvage project supervised by Kenneth W. Steverson and Maurice Woodard of the Duck River chapter. Joe Benthall, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, is providing advisory assistance. Students from nearby Columbia State Community College have used the excavation as a practical field laboratory and earned academic credit for their participation in the project. Benthall, Steverson and Woodard report that features, burials and artifacts from the Brown Site should provide new data which will contribute to our knowledge of the late prehistoric inhabitants of Middle Tennessee.

Temporally, the Brown Site seems to fall within the late Mississippian period, as suggested by the ceramics and other cultural traits. Occupation should be within the period A.D. 1250-1500. Carbon dates from the site are not currently available. Complete analysis of the materials recovered from the Brown Site will provide comparative data to use in conjunction with available information from other stone box cemeteries and villages in the Middle Tennessee area. Of prime importance will be the comparisons with such sites as the Arnold Site (40WM5), Noel Site (40DV3), Averbusch Site (40DV60), West Site (40DV12) and Goodlettsville Site (40SU20).

University of Tennessee

CURRENT RESEARCH

Kenneth W. Steverson
Rt. # 3 Ridgeview Est.
Columbia, TN 38401

The University of Tennessee, Department of Anthropology, under contract to the Tennessee Valley Authority, conducted limited excavations on the Overhill Cherokee component at the Citico site (40MR7). These efforts were a part of the continuing mitigation efforts in the proposed Tellico Reservoir. Robert Newman was field supervisor during the ten week summer field season.

To determine what areas of the 150+ acre site would be tested, selective strips were deep plowed and features, postholes, and diagnostic artifacts were flagged and mapped. Based on this data, six areas totalling 42,000 ft² were stripped of plow zone by backhoe and skim-shoveled. Ten structures were recorded and 194 features were excavated with the fill waterscreened through 1/16 inch mesh. All structural types previously identified with other Cherokee sites in the reservoir were apparently present at Citico. Structural areas sampled appear to span the Cherokee occupation, including a Cherokee cabin site datable to the end of the 18th century. Excavations also revealed an extensive buried early Middle Archaic component with associated Stanley and Kirk Stemmed type projectile points.

Jefferson Chapman
Principal Investigator
Tellico Archaeological Project
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916

CURRENT RESEARCH

The Owl Hollow Project, funded by National Science Foundation grant BNS76-11266, has been brought to a successful conclusion after two years of field and laboratory research. Charles H. Faulkner was principal investigator of the project and James E. Cobb served as field and laboratory supervisor. The Owl Hollow Project was conceived to test hypotheses about subsistence and settlement patterns of the Middle Woodland Owl Hollow culture in the Eastern Highland Rim physiographic section of Tennessee. First defined in the Normandy Reservoir in the upper Duck Valley, hypotheses were generated about community patterning, permanency of settlements and role of food production in this culture which could not be adequately tested by archaeological excava-

tion in this reservoir because major Owl Hollow sites were located outside the upper Duck Valley and were not eligible for federal salvage funds. A grant was received from NSF to test these hypotheses during 16 months of field excavation.

Phase 1 of the field research focused on testing three sites on a tributary of the Duck River to determine their age and relationship to the settlement pattern in the Normandy Reservoir area. Phase 2 was the extensive excavation of the Owl Hollow type site in the uplands of the adjacent Elk River Valley. Phase 3 was initiated to test sites on the floodplain of the Elk and its tributaries to compare these community and settlement patterns with those revealed in the Duck River Valley.

The Owl Hollow project has provided considerable insight into the community, settlement and subsistence patterns of the Owl Hollow culture, now confidently dated by C-14 and archaeomagnetic dates between A.D. 200-700. It is now possible to distinguish three periods of Owl Hollow cultural development. Early Owl Hollow period sites (A.D. 200-400) are found in both the floodplains and upland areas. This period is represented primarily at the Owl Hollow type site which is characterized by a circular midden ring covering about eight acres. The village was possibly concentrically structured with large earth oven winter lodges situated around the periphery on the midden ring and summer lodges located in the interior around an open area that may have served as a plaza. Subsistence patterns during the early Owl Hollow period were based primarily on hunting, fishing and shellfish collecting with marked emphasis on the collection of arboreal seed crops and herbaceous seeds such as goosefoot, maygrass and knotweed. Squash and sunflower were cultivated but maize appears to have been insignificant in the diet.

The most striking change witnessed during the middle Owl Hollow period (A.D. 400-600) was a settlement shift to floodplain sites, particularly in the upper Duck River Valley where an optimum location of sites was in the broad bottomlands of the Eastern Highland Rim-Central Basin transition zone. This change in settlement pattern appears to be due to more intensive utilization of floodplain annuals such as goosefoot and maygrass and an increased emphasis on maize horticulture. The community patterning was very similar to that found in the earlier period with paired winter-summer lodges and deep, rich middens characterizing most sites.

The most significant characteristic of the late Owl Hollow period (after A.D. 600) is the apparent movement of these people back to marginal and upland loci for habitation. It is not known if this is due to internal population pressures, external threat from Late Woodland groups, decreased emphasis on maize horticulture or a combination of these and other unknown cultural and environmental factors. Structural data is not known for this period, although the continued presence of deep organic-rich middens suggests the presence of earth oven lodges.

The community patterning found in the Owl Hollow culture marks the beginning of a pattern of seasonal shift from warm season to cold season dwellings on permanent villages that continued until the historic period in various areas of the Southeast. While this dwelling pattern seems to disappear during the Late Woodland period in the Middle South, it is strongly represented again during the Mississippian period and is documented in the 18th century Cherokee culture.

The preparation of research data for publication in the Normandy Archaeological Project reports continues under the direction of Charles H. Faulkner and Major C.R. McCollough of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Research in 1978 funded by TVA and National Park Service contracts includes the preparation of Volume 5 of the Normandy Archaeological Project entitled Fifth Report of the Normandy Archaeological Project: The Banks V Site (40CF111), edited by Faulkner and McCollough which will be published in September. This 750 page volume includes introductory chapters by the editors, a chapter on the Middle Woodland components by James Cobb, a chapter on the early Mississippian component by Carroll Kleinhans, and chapters on the faunal and floral remains by Neil Robison and Andrea Brewer Shea, respectively. Shea's contribution also includes an exhaustive study of the phytogeography of the area.

In addition to the preparation of Normandy Volume 5, several staff and graduate students are engaged in research projects with Normandy data that will result in theses and dissertations to be published in future volumes. McCollough and Faulkner have completed the study of the Jernigan II site (40CF37) which produced concentrations of Late and Terminal Archaic storage pits, some containing the earliest squash and gourd remains (ca. 1200 B.C.) discovered in the Normandy Reservoir. This site also contains numerous features and burials of the Early Woodland Long Branch phase and a structure and shaft-and-chamber burials associated with the Late Woodland Mason phase. The description and interpretation of this site will appear in Normandy Volume 7 to be published sometime in 1979. Also scheduled for publication in Volume 7 are a Master's thesis by Glyn Duvall on the Ewell III site (40CF118), an almost completely excavated early Middle Woodland McFarland phase village (ca. A.D. 80) containing several structures and activity and cemetery areas, and a report by Tracy Brown on the Parks site (40CF5) which will be developed into a Master's thesis. Brown's thesis will test the hypothesis that the Parks site was a special activity mortuary site in the upper Duck Valley and will also examine the changing burial patterns in the Normandy Reservoir from the Late Archaic through the early Mississippian periods.

Several other students are writing theses or dissertations on Normandy data. Douglas Prescott has just completed his thesis "Analyses of surface survey data from the Normandy Reservoir" which reanalyzed all survey data from the reservoir and documented apparent shifts in settlement patterns through time. Robert Pace is currently engaged in research on Woodland pottery in the Normandy Reservoir for his M.A. thesis. Gary Crites is completing his thesis on the paleoethnobotany of the Normandy Reservoir area from the Late Archaic through the early Mississippian periods with special emphasis on the role of cultigens and herbaceous seeds in the prehistoric subsistence patterns. A thesis by Mark Wagner will concentrate on the early McFarland phase occupation of the Aaron Shelton site (40CF69) to explore the apparent shifting settlement patterns from early to late McFarland times. The early Mississippian Banks phase component on the Boff I site (40CF32) is the focus of a thesis being prepared by Lloyd Chapman. Solidly dated ca. A.D. 1100 by C-14 and a recently obtained archaeomagnetic date, this component exhibits significant changes from those cultural patterns witnessed in the earlier (A.D. 900-1000) Banks phase component at the Banks V site (40CF111). James Cobb is studying the Middle Woodland Owl Hollow component at the Boff I site for inclusion in his Ph.D. dissertation on the Owl Hollow culture of south-central Tennessee. This component is represented by a large double-oven winter lodge with ancillary summer structures and is dated in the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. by C-14 and archaeomagnetic dates. The Mason

phase component of 40CF32 is one of several Late Woodland components being studied by Betty Duggan for her thesis which will test the hypothesis that the sparsity of large Mason habitation sites in the Normandy Reservoir is due to a seasonal occupation of the upper Duck Valley by these Late Woodland people.

Charles H. Faulkner
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916

Vanderbilt University

CURRENT RESEARCH

Salvage excavations at the Mansker Creek Site (40DV53) were conducted during six weeks of the summer of 1977 under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Department of Transportation. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology conducted the excavations with labor from a hired crew, Vanderbilt undergraduates, and local volunteers. William Autry, graduate student at Vanderbilt, supervised the excavations and was assisted by Luan Van Nguyen. About 5000 m², or approximately ½ of the site, was collected in controlled surface collections. Approximately 1200 m² were excavated, revealing 36 features and at least two partial structures. Preservation was very good, probably because the site was very shallow (no greater than 0.5 m in the deepest portion), and the limestone bedrock permitted rapid draining. Twenty of the features contained human burials, ten of which contained grave goods. Skeletal and faunal materials from the site are being analyzed by Emanuel Breitburg of the Division of Archaeology, while Richard Yarnell (UNC-CH) has completed the floral analysis. Analyses of materials are continuing and final reports should be available by early next year, on this Late Woodland site.

Salvage excavations at 40SU20, a small Mississippian stone-box cemetery, were conducted over eight weeks in the summer, 1978, under the sponsorship of the city of Goodlettsville, Tennessee, through co-operation with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology. Excavations were directed by Jane Hinshaw, assisted by Linda Ries. Ninety-eight stone box graves were excavated, but many had been previously disturbed by relic hunters and agricultural practices. Skeletal analysis has been undertaken by Emanuel Breitburg. Final reports should be available next year. Reports from both sites will be available from either the Vanderbilt Publications in Anthropology Series or from the Tennessee Division of Archaeology.

NEW PERSONNEL

Dr. Mary Eubanks has joined the staff as a research associate. Her speciality is ethnobotany.

William O. Autry, Jr.
Department of Sociology and
Anthropology
Box 3189 B
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, TN 37235

THE Southeastern Archaeological Conference

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference publishes the **Bulletin** (once a year) which includes the papers from the Southeastern Archaeological Conferences held each October or November. The **Newsletter** is published twice each year, April and October, and is devoted to the dissemination of current information about regional archaeology and archaeological research. **Special Publications** are irregularly published.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is divided into several classes to satisfy the needs of various members. All classes of membership receive all publications of the Conference.

Membership applications, payment of annual dues, or change of address can be reported on this page. Please be sure that your name and address are CLEARLY entered and that the checkmarks are in the applicable blanks. Make checks payable to Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

_____ New Membership

_____ Payment of Annual Dues (Year _____)

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MAILING ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

_____ Annual \$5.00

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BACK ISSUES

NEWSLETTERS

- Vol. 2, No. 4 (1941) \$.70
- Vol. 10, No. 2 (1961) 1.00
- Vol. 15, No. 1 (1971) 1.00
- Vol. 16, No. 2 (1972) 1.00
- Vol. 17 (1973) .75
- Vol. 19, No. 1 (1977) 1.25
- Vol. 19, No. 2 (1977) 1.25
- Vol. 20, No. 1 (1978) 1.25

BULLETINS

- No. 3 Proceedings of the 21st Conference (1965) 2.00
- No. 6 Proceedings of the 23rd Conference (1967) 1.00

- No. 11 Proceedings of the 26th Conference (1969) 2.00
- No. 12 Poverty Point 1.80
- No. 14 Stone Site, Kentucky (1971) 3.00
- No. 19 Proceedings of the 32nd Conference (1976) 5.00

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS:

- No. 1 Includes pottery type descriptions from Newsletter Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Vol. 2, No. 2.
These issues will NOT be reprinted separately. (\$1.00)
- Conference on Southern Prehistory (1932) (\$2.50)

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO: Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916.

Information For Contributors

The SEAC *Newsletter* is published biannually (October and April) by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Original short articles, book reviews, announcements, notes, current research and comments on the archaeology of the southeastern United States should be submitted to the Editor.

All manuscript material must be typed double-spaced on one side of an 8½ by 11 inch white bond sheet leaving at least a 1 inch margin on all sides. Contributors are referred to *American Antiquity* and the *Chicago Manual of Style* for matters of style and reference. Footnotes are not permitted. Text citations are set in parentheses, e.g., (author 1975: 100). References are listed alphabetically by author and chronologically by year. Style must follow format of this *Newsletter*. Tables should be typed on separate sheets with proper titles and numbered consecutively. A note should be made in the

manuscript margin indicating where tables should appear. All illustrations must be submitted as black on white drawings or glossy prints and must not exceed 9 x 12 inches in size. All illustrations are numbered consecutively in a series and are labeled "Figure"; whereas all tabular material is numbered in a separate series labeled "Table." Each article must be accompanied by a short abstract.

DEADLINE: 1st OF MONTH PRECEDING MONTH OF PUBLICATION.

Current Research – Write in narrative form a summary of your field work or any other project or research which you might normally report upon at a Current Research session. Photographs and line drawings will be accepted. Make your report a concise summary, following the format below (if at all possible). Please include the nature of the project (field school, grant sponsored research,

etc.), dates of work, sponsoring institution, person in charge, current status of work, results.

Type of Research
(Federal, State Agency, University, Private, Other)
Agency (if federal) or
State – Agency, or
State – University, or
State – Private Agency, or
individual, or other

Fieldwork

Laboratory

Publications:

New Personnel

Other categories (i.e., other research)
Categories not applicable may be omitted from body of text. These headings are only for purpose of organization.

Items published reflect the views of the authors; their publication does not signify endorsement by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference *Newsletter* or the Southeastern Archaeological Conference.

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