



# SEAC

## NEWSLETTER

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE • VOL 21, No 4 • October 1979

### Subscription Information

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# Current Research

## Florida

### Florida State University

The Florida State University archaeological field school in St. Augustine, directed by Kathleen Deagan, spent six months excavating the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in support of stabilization work being carried out through the National Park Service (Denver Service Center). Excavations revealed the architectural evolution of the Castillo and its defense works from 1675 to 1900. The research also yielded information about foodways and domestic and military accouterments of the fort's inhabitants through time. The Castillo is located on the site of a Timucua Indian village (A.D. 1000 - 1570). Considerable information about this component is being analyzed and reported at Florida State University.

The field school also continued the 16th century project of the past two years, with the excavation of two 16th century sites in St. Augustine. The project, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, is investigating the settlement which was present in St. Augustine during the 16th century. Architectural, artifactual, and dietary patterns are being defined and questions of initial cultural adaptations, cultural crystallization, acculturation of the Spaniards by the Indians, and the nature of status variability are being investigated.

Kathleen Deagan  
Department of Anthropology  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, FL 32306

### Temple Mound Museum

The Temple Mound Museum initiated the first step in a comprehensive study of Southeastern aboriginal ceramic art forms and motifs. Using the Weeden Island and Fort Walton ceramics from the museum collection. Mallory McCane-O'Connor and Malinda Stafford (Florida State Museum) conducted an anthropological and art history analysis of the material from March 18 to 24. The report, sponsored by the Temple Mound Museum, was recommended by the American Association of Museums for grant support from the Charles Ulrich and Josephine Bay Foundation, Inc. It will be available after October 1. Yulee W. Lazarus has been in charge of the project.

Yulee W. Lazarus  
Temple Mound Museum  
P.O. Box 4009  
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

## **University of South Florida**

Lance W. Rom recently completed a survey of a 2471 ha tract north of Tampa, Florida. Four new sites were discovered. Test excavations were conducted on these as well as three sites which had been previously recorded. Laboratory analysis of these materials is presently underway.

The construction zone of the Upper Hillsborough Reservoir (southeastern Pasco County) was recently surveyed by Barry R. Wharton. Largely composed of cypress swamp, the survey area contained numerous unrecorded Hammock outcrops of chert. The results of the survey indicate that the intensity of use of these resources was low, suggesting that aboriginal chert utilization was focused elsewhere in the inland-riverine area northeast of Tampa Bay.

J. Raymond Williams  
Department of Anthropology  
University of South Florida  
Tampa, FL 33620

## **Georgia**

### **Georgia State University**

In the summer of 1979, Georgia State University and Western Carolina University undertook a cooperative field school at the Plum Grove site in Washington County, Tennessee. Roy S. Dickens, Jr. (Georgia State University) was principal investigator; field archaeologists were Charles M. Baker (Western Carolina University) and Anne F. Rogers (Georgia State University). The project was conducted in cooperation with the United States Forest Service.

Plum Grove is a large multicomponent site, located on Forest Service property on the banks of the Nolichucky River. Identified thus far are Middle Woodland (Connestee), Late Mississippian (Pigsah), and Early Historic (Qualla-Dallas) components.

During the summer, large-scale testing was conducted over all accessible parts of the site, and concentrated work was carried out in areas disturbed by a severe flood in the winter of 1977-78. Studies of the field data will be undertaken at Georgia State University and Western Carolina University during the 1979-80 academic year.

Georgia State University continues its archaeological studies along the routes of MARTA's rapid-rail construction in Atlanta. Work is underway on developing a computerized inventory system for the more than 100,000 artifacts recovered thus far on the project. Comparative analyses of materials from several of the urban historic sites are also in progress.

As part of its urban emphasis, Georgia State has recently completed an assessment of archaeological resources in a presumed "potter's field", located adjacent to Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta. This project was co-directed by Roy S. Dickens, Jr. and Robert L. Blakely.

A report is also being completed on archaeological assessments and excavations conducted at Pickett's Mill historic site, a Civil War battlefield in Paulding County, Georgia. The emphasis of work at this site was on a middle nineteenth-century farmstead that was occupied during the military activities.

Roy S. Dickens, Jr.  
Department of Anthropology  
Georgia State University  
Atlanta, GA 30303

## Illinois

### University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign is currently serving as the Prime Contractor for the Federal-Aid Interstate 270 Archaeological Mitigation Project sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation. The proposed highway is located on the floodplain of the Mississippi River known as the American Bottom in Monroe, St. Clair, and Madison Counties, Illinois, extending 34 km from the Jefferson Barracks Bridge at the Mississippi River northeast to the intersection with I-55/70 west of Collinsville. A two-phase excavation program consisting of testing and mitigation was initiated in mid-1977 to remove information from 59 sites located within the proposed alignment. Other institutions participating in the work include the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle and Western Illinois University. Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville was formerly associated with the project. Charles J. Bareis of the UIUC serves as Program Coordinator for the project and James W. Porter serves as Project Director for the UIUC.

The primary research objectives of the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign have been to recover information bearing on the shift from Late Archaic to Early Woodland in the American Bottom, variations in the settlement plans of Late Woodland communities which will allow comparisons with previously excavated bottomland and upland components in southwestern Illinois, the relationship of Mississippian-age components exposed in this artificial highway tract to the Cahokia site located at the St. Clair-Madison County line, and data bearing on possible climatic changes during the past several thousand years. The basic excavation strategy employed by the UIUC has been the extensive use of heavy machinery to document the entire plan of settlement at that portion or segment of each site traversed by the proposed right-of-way. By September 1 of this year approximately 70 percent of the field work has been completed with the remainder to be finished by mid-1980. Three laboratories, under the direction of Connie Bodner, have been maintained in the field to handle reporting obligations of the Prime Contractor as well as the initial processing and coding of the materials and various samples recovered from the excavations. In addition to technical field and laboratory personnel, ancillary specialists have been hired in archaeology and bioarchaeology (George Milner), archaeology and faunal analysis (Tom Emerson), geomorphology (Lawson Smith and William White), palynology (Jennifer Bardwell), ethnobotany (Deborah Pearsall

and Sissel Johannessen), radiocarbon dating (Kerry Riley), computer analysis (Bruce Travis), flotation (Denise Steele), photography (Jeff Abrams), and cartography (Guy Prentice). Robert DuBois of the University of Oklahoma has also provided assistance in the collection of archaeomagnetic samples.

At the present stage of field and laboratory work, a series of micro-floodplain environments, including point bar, ridge, alluvial fan, cut-bank, and channel fill environs, have been identified as the major locations for the prehistoric occupations traversed by FAI-270. For the most part, these topographic locations are associated with at least a dozen meander scars of extinct river channels in this section of the American Bottom. The sites assigned to the UIUC for mitigation can be grouped into three major classes based on this micro-environmental background. These include: the large, multi-component Range site situated on the point bar of the Prairie Lake Meander Scar near Dupou, Illinois; seven contiguous sites located on the Hill Lake Meander Scar directly north of Columbia, Illinois; and nine sites designated as Selected Sites which are not contiguous and situated on the same physiographic unit, but reveal adaptations to lacustrine settings.

Major results to date at those sites excavated are reflected in differing settlement and subsistence adjustments to the variable environmental locations. At the Range site, at least three distinct Late Bluff (Late Woodland) communities are being exposed in the excavations. These communities reveal some differences in the size of the associated structural features, and when combined with the pit features suggest differences in functional use, family size, and settlement size on the point bar. Enough evidence is also being amassed at the Range site to define an Early Period of the Fairmount phase originally defined at the Cahokia Ceramic Conference in 1971. Important information has also been obtained from four Hill Lake Meander Scar sites. At the Truck #7 site, excavations have revealed a circular post structure of Middle Woodland (Hopewell) age. This feature appears to be the first Middle Woodland structure reported for the floodplain of the Mississippi River in the Upper Valley. Current excavations at the Mund site will hopefully provide enough information to clarify the nature of Middle Woodland settlements in the American Bottom. Finally, two other Hill Lake Meander Scar sites, Missouri Pacific #2 and Go-Kart North, reveal temporal and/or functional differences during the Late Archaic period based on differences in the number of pit features and density of the manufactured tools and lithic debris recovered from the pits at these two sites.

Charles J. Bareis  
FAI-270 Program Coordinator  
James W. Porter  
UIUC Project Director

Department of Anthropology  
109 Davenport Hall  
University of Illinois at  
Urbana-Champaign  
Urbana, IL 61801

# Kentucky

## Office of State Archaeology

Field research activities of the office staff over the past few months were limited to the emergency salvage of two isolated refuse-filled pits and two burials revealed during the construction of a new ballpark in Shelbyville, Kentucky (Shelby County). Berle Clay, Charles Hockensmith, and several anthropology student volunteers from the University of Kentucky, excavated these features in late May; the analysis and write-up is being conducted by Bob Brooks.

Fill from the two shallow, basin-shaped pits contained New Town phase ceramics and abundant organic remains. Both pits appear to have been used as earth ovens. The burials were situated approximately 100-150 m from the pits and may represent a more recent occupation of this site. Both were extended and supine, one being an adult male, the other possibly an adult female. The only association noted with these burials was at least four un-drilled bear claws found near the neck of the male.

Recent publications of the office include Charles Hockensmith's survey report on the Raven Run Nature Sanctuary (approximately 1 km<sup>2</sup>) in Fayette County; this was published in a limited run as Office of State Archaeology Report 1. Nine prehistoric and five historic sites were found in Hockensmith's survey.

Barry Lewis joined the staff in July on a one-year appointment to replace Berle Clay who has taken a leave-of-absence to continue his ethnoarchaeological research in New Britain. Bob Brooks is another new staff member; he replaces Charles Hockensmith as assistant state archaeologist.

R. Barry Lewis  
Office of State Archaeology  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Kentucky  
Lexington, KY 40506

## University of Louisville

Archaeological testing of 15BU236 Rockshelter 7 is currently being conducted by Phillip J. DiBlasi for data pertinent to his M.A. thesis at the University of Louisville. The Graduate School and the Archaeological Survey are funding the project. Although work was conducted at the site in 1974 as part of a Kentucky Department of Transportation Impact Statement, the current investigators thought that the assessment of the site was not complete and began additional investigations in May 1979. The completion date will be contingent on the availability of student labor.

A trench is being excavated from the front of the shelter to the back wall in addition to a series of test units that will be placed away from the talus. Sterile soils have been encountered at 2.5 m below ground surface. Four gross soil horizons have been defined. Soil horizon A contains Late Woodland through Early Woodland

ceramics and lithics. Late Archaic through Middle Archaic materials are found in soil horizon B. Soil horizon C produced a projectile point sequence that exactly matches the lower levels at the St. Albans site. Soil horizon D is a sterile soil devoid of cultural evidence. It was excavated to a depth of 1.65 m.

The research objectives of the project involve constructing a viable projectile point sequence for Jefferson County and portions of the Salt River Valley in northcentral Kentucky, as well as reconstructing the paleo-environment through floral and faunal analysis. Analysis of human osteological material from burials located in the upper and middle levels of soil horizon B indicates the presence of a genetic predisposition that has been found in a site (15JF257) excavated in central Jefferson County. The burials from 15BU236 are apparently contemporaneous with those found at 15JF257. A proposal for future survey and testing of the lower end of Floyd's Fork is currently being written.

Phillip J. DiBlasi  
University of Louisville  
Archaeological Survey  
Reynolds Building  
Belknap Campus  
Louisville, KY 40208

## **Louisiana**

### **University of Southwestern Louisiana**

#### **Center for Archaeological Studies**

From September 1977 to May 1978, the Center conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of the Lower Sabine River Valley from Toledo Bend Dam to Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Louisiana and Texas. The work was done under contract from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, and was under the direction of Jon L. Gibson. This project was based on a 10 percent simple random transect survey of the linear mileage within the Lower Sabine Valley. A total of 111 prehistoric sites were reported. Differential site densities were segregated by environmental zones with the highest densities confined to upland valley, edges, moderate densities in the transition areas, and lowest densities in the wetlands proper. Sites were not distributed uniformly within these zones but showed definite tendencies to concentrate along the narrow seams separating these zones. A report has been published.

From March 1977 to July 1978, the Center carried out a cultural resources survey along bayous Chene and Shaffer and the Lower Atchafalaya River in southcentral Louisiana. The work was sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, and was directed by Jon L. Gibson. The investigation represented a level II cultural resources survey. A total of 39 historic and prehistoric sites were investigated; 3 had Troyville components; 15, Coles Creek; 7, Plaquemine; 12, Historic; and 13, unidentified. Solid cores from 7 sites were analyzed revealing depositional environments ranging from lacustrine, through various swamp phases, to natural

levees. Faunal remains from 15 sites included rangia, oyster, deer, alligator, muskrat, gar, bowfin, catfish, blackdrum, porgy, turtles, mink, rabbit, and raccoon, probably utilized in that order. Analyses of relative site locations (prehistoric only) indicated an overall site density of 0.68 sites/km<sup>2</sup>, nonrandomly distributed as follows: natural levees, 36.1 sites/km<sup>2</sup>; swamps, 0.48 sites/km<sup>2</sup>; marsh, 0.12 sites/km<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, sites were significantly associated with the swamp-marsh ecotone and with stream junctions. A conceptual subsistence model was developed which offers an alternative to maize agriculture. A report has been published.

Another project was conducted by the Center, under Gibson's direction, along certain rivers in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida in the Spring of 1979. The project has been completed and a report submitted but since clearance to divulge the results of that work has not been given, no additional details can be provided.

Under a grant from the State Board of Education, administered by the Vermilion Parish School Board, James Morehead of the USL Center for Archaeological Studies conducted a summer (1979) field program for the Talented and Gifted Program of Vermilion Parish. Excavations were conducted at the Morgan site on Pecan Island, southwestern coastal Louisiana. The major component has been tentatively identified as a coastal Coles Creek variant. Materials have not yet been analyzed but unusual ceramic varieties and faunal resource information will be forthcoming.

## **Corps of Engineers**

Jon L. Gibson has recently completed (February 1979) an evaluation of archaeological data and assessment of the current status of archaeology in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The report entitled "Perceptions of Atchafalaya Drainage Basin Archaeology", was prepared under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, auspices and is being considered for publication by that agency. The report contains a lengthy consideration of archaeological investigations and further summarizes and evaluates various kinds of archaeological information, including absolute and relative chronological data, settlement and subsistence data, and cultural component reconstruction and explanations.

Jon L. Gibson  
Center for Archaeological Studies  
University of Southwestern  
Louisiana  
Lafayette, LA 70504



# Mississippi

## Department of Archives and History

A three month archaeological survey of Clay County, Mississippi, was completed on June 1, 1979, by John Connaway and Sam Brookes (Department of Archives and History). The purpose of the survey was to locate as many sites as possible in the county for evaluation and nomination for admission to the National Register. Over 250 sites were recorded and surface collected. This brought the total number of recorded sites for Clay County to 305. Approximately 20% of the surveyed sites yielded Early Archaic projectile points. Eight Chickasaw campsites were also located.

The analysis of these surface collections will begin after the work on previously collected materials from Monroe County is completed. This work is being conducted by Connaway. Brookes is presently analyzing materials excavated in 1978 from the Hester site (Monroe County). The preparation of reports on the surveys will be temporarily halted pending the completion of regional models for site location within the state of Mississippi. The request was issued by the National Register.

### New Facilities

Sam Brookes and John Connaway recently moved into a new field office in Clarksdale, Mississippi. The facility, located in the Coahoma County Agencies Building on Second St., includes an office, a room for maps, drawing and photography, and two lab rooms. A large warehouse belonging to the city of Clarksdale was retained for storage of collections and field equipment.

John Connaway  
Survey Archaeologist  
Mississippi Department of  
Archives and History  
P.O. Box 36  
Clarksdale, MS 38614

## University of Mississippi

Laboratory analysis of materials recovered during the survey and excavation of sites at the Yellow Creek Nuclear Power Plant site in northeastern Mississippi (Tishomingo County) is virtually completed. In addition to a mass analysis of the debitage, more traditional typological studies were also conducted. In all, some 4200 tools were analyzed in addition to approximately 2722 kg of debitage. The aboriginal sites within the 445 ha complex are almost exclusively related to the production of stone tools and have provided a unique opportunity to look at tool production stations and production trajectories in detail. A majority of the sites appear to have been occupied during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. The Woodland period is a minor representation in the assemblages. A multi-

volume final report should be submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority in the spring of 1980.

Excavations at the Lightline Lake site (22LF504), located northeast of Greenwood, Mississippi (Leflore County), were completed during the fall of 1978. The site was occupied several times, beginning during the Late Archaic period. Major use of the site occurred during Late Woodland times. The analysis of the excavated materials has been completed and the final report should be submitted to the Corps of Engineers before the end of the year. David Morgan and Carol Raspet recently completed theses at the University of Mississippi on materials recovered during the Lightline Lake excavations.

Several localized surveys have been completed in the Mississippi Alluvial Valley during the past year. A number of new site locations were recorded. Several of the sites have been nominated for admission to the National Register. The information being assembled as a result of these projects indicates that we need to carefully reassess our current interpretations of Mississippi Alluvial Valley settlement and land-use patterning. In addition, a careful analysis of materials from small sized sites now being identified suggests that they are land/resource specific.

A second segment of the Yazoo River, north of Yazoo City, Mississippi, has been surveyed for both terrestrial and sub-aquatic sites and a history of the Yazoo River has been prepared for the Vicksburg District of the Corps of Engineers. A number of prehistoric sites were defined, helping to expand basic settlement data. Historic sites, principally sunken vessels and landings, are numerous along the river and, as might be expected, are difficult to locate and define. Core testing of three vessels located with a proton magnetometer was carried out; no remains were retrieved, leading to the conclusion that there must be a better way.

Robert M. Thorne  
Center for Archaeological  
Research  
University of Mississippi  
University, MS 38677

## **University of Southern Mississippi**

In August 1978, Thomas Padgett joined the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the University of Southern Mississippi as a Research Archaeologist. In September 1978, he directed an archaeological study for the historic preservation of the William Johnson House in Natchez. Built in 1840 by a free black businessman (the famous "Barber of Natchez"), it is being restored by the Preservation Society of Ellicott Hill. The excavations revealed the original kitchen foundations and numerous domestic artifacts. These will be useful for comparisons with material collected from antebellum sites of different social classes.

David Heisler (USM) has completed the analysis of the artifacts from Fort Wade, Grand Gulf Military Park. The artifact preservation was conducted by Richard Marshall (Cobb Institute, Mississippi State University).

Heisler and Padgett have been working with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in developing techniques for predictive model archaeological surveys. A pilot study was conducted by Padgett in the Middle Leaf River Basin. The report is in draft form and should be completed soon.

Two sites on the Central Tombigbee River were excavated this past summer by the University of Southern Mississippi under contract with the Corps of Engineers (Mobile District). Robert Gilbert and Mark DeLeon excavated a Miller III period village site (22IT537) in Itawamba County, Mississippi. DeLeon is directing the analysis of the recovered materials. The Shell Bluff site (Loundes County, Mississippi) was excavated by Heisler. Test excavations at the site were conducted last May by Padgett.

During July 1979, Padgett spent three weeks at the Old Spanish Fort in Pascagoula, Mississippi. A preliminary report has been compiled on this early historic site; a final report will be issued in December.

Robert Gilbert is currently conducting a skeletal analysis of the burials recently excavated from the Kellogg site. The site contains Miller III and Mississippian period components. The research is being conducted under subcontract with Mississippi State University.

Thomas J. Padgett  
Department of Sociology and  
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Box 74  
University of Southern  
Mississippi  
Hattiesburg, MS 39401

## **Biographical Sketches of Some SEAC Officers**

### **Charles H. McNutt—President**

Born in Denver, Colorado, I grew up as an "Army Brat" with family headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee. I attended Sewanee

Military Academy and the University of the South (Sewanee), graduating from the latter in 1950 with a major in mathematics. A true quirk of fate - a virtually unsolicited scholarship awarded by the Rockefeller Foundation - led me to a graduate school in anthropology at the University of New Mexico. I was attracted, quite frankly, by the rather friendly nature of New Mexico's responses to queries about their program and also the romance of archaeology. At New Mexico I was forced to take many courses in anthropological non-archaeology and a minor in mathematics by W.W. "Nibs" Hill. I received my M.A. in 1954 under the tutelage of Florence Hawley Ellis.

I left New Mexico to attend the University of Michigan, where I hoped to specialize in archaeology under James B. Griffin and Albert Spaulding. Although I did enjoy exposure to both of these scholars, on the green couch of the former and the lab stool of the latter, I was again forced to enroll in many non-archaeological courses. The direct result of this was completion of the doctoral program and ultimate award of the Ph.D. in 1960.

I went to Lincoln, Nebraska to work with Bob Stephenson at the Missouri Basin Project (River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution). The position in Lincoln was most rewarding and Stephenson proved to be an unusually excellent person to work for and also a most encouraging senior colleague.

With characteristic shrewdness, I left Lincoln in 1959 for a position at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. I was at Knoxville during the final year of Professors T.M.N. Lewis and Madeline Kneberg Lewis and the initial year of A.K. (Ted) Guthe, then resigned in 1961 to accept a position at Arizona State College (now Northern Arizona University). In 1964 I moved to Memphis State University, to join Charles Nash in developing the then nascent anthropology program. Ironically, the basic tenet of this program was not to let students interested in archaeology take too much archaeology. I am still at Memphis State University, although I will spend 1979-80 in Santa Barbara on a "Faculty Development Leave" granted by MSU.

I have done fieldwork in the Southwest (New Mexico, Arizona), the Northern Plains (South Dakota, Wyoming), the Southeast (Tennessee, with forays into Arkansas and Missouri), and the Canadian Arctic (Southampton Island). My regional interests include the Southeast, Southwest, and Plains; topical interests, above and beyond local archaeological sequences, are in the areas of method and theory. My publications reflect, but unfortunately do not completely satisfy, these interests.

I am a fellow of the American Anthropological Association and Current Anthropology, chairman of the Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council, and a member of the American Anthropological Association, Society for American Archaeology, and several state and regional societies for the promulgation of anthropology and archaeology.

Charles H. McNutt  
Department of Anthropology  
Memphis State University  
Memphis, TN 38152

September, 1979

Dear SEAC or Ex-SEAC Member:

Due to the fact that I have been overwhelmed by correspondence requesting information on which SEAC Proceedings have been printed and which have not, I want to take this opportunity to clarify the current status of SEAC publications. Many individuals feel that they have not received publications due them. In most cases this results from the fact that Proceedings have been issued for only 3 of the past 8 years. The list of meetings and publication status is as follows:

<u>Meeting, place/date</u>	<u>Proceedings ref.</u>	<u>Publication date</u>
28th, Macon, 1971	Bull. 15	1978
29th, Morgantown, 1972	Bull. 16	(in process)
30th, Memphis, 1973	Bull. 17	(in process)
31st, Atlanta, 1974	Bull. 18	1975
32nd, Gainesville, 1975	Bull. 19	1976
33rd, Tuscaloosa, 1976	Bull. 20	(in process)
34th, Lafayette, 1977	Bull. 21	(in process)
35th, Knoxville, 1978	Bull. 22	(in process)
36th, Atlanta, 1979		

What, if any, unpublished volumes of the Proceedings have you paid for but failed to receive? Keep in mind that nobody, of course, has received Bulletins 16, 17, 20, 21, or 22.

Your Executive Committee is working hard to bring our disaffected colleagues back into the SEAC. Remember, you must be a member in order to present a paper at the meetings. Please help us to increase our membership by encouraging your colleagues to join.

Also, please excuse the delays in receiving publications which you order. I receive the orders for publications in Missouri and in turn must direct Jerry Milanich in Florida to mail them to you. With the slow speed of the U.S. mail I know considerable time elapses before you receive your order.

Sincerely,  
James E. Price, Treasurer  
SEAC

## 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 four times each year, January, April, July, 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. 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. Family membership must accompany an Active Membership.

\_\_\_\_\_ New Membership

\_\_\_\_\_ Payment of Annual Dues (Year \_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ Change of Address \_\_\_\_\_ Effective Date

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

_____ Active	\$7.50	Name of Family Member
_____ Family	2.50	_____
_____ Institutional	7.50	

ADDRESS: Southeastern Archaeological Conference  
James E. Price  
Southwest Missouri State University  
Center for Archaeological Research  
Southeast Field Station, Box 6  
Naylor, MO 63953

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Please vote yes or no on amendments. These are described in the Newsletter. Send ballots to:

Craig Sheldon  
Department of Sociology  
Auburn University  
435 Bell  
Montgomery, AL 36117

yes            no

- \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      Amendment I, Article VI, Sec. 1
- \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      Amendment II, Article V, Sec. 3
- \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      Amendment III, Article I, Sec. 2
- \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      Amendment IV, Article I, Sec. 5
- \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_      Amendment V, Article II, Sec. 3

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The Nominating Committee of SEAC, consisting of Martha Rolingson, Robert Lafferty and Robert Stephenson have secured the agreement of the following people to be candidates and to serve if elected. Please vote for one each. Send ballots to:

Robert Stephenson  
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, SC 29208

Executive Officer II

- Janet Rafferty \_\_\_\_\_  
Department of Anthropology  
Mississippi State University
- Albert Goodyear \_\_\_\_\_  
Institute of Archeology and  
Anthropology  
University of South Carolina
- Christopher Peebles \_\_\_\_\_  
Museum of Anthropology  
University of Michigan
- Jay Johnson \_\_\_\_\_  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Mississippi
- Lathel Duffield \_\_\_\_\_  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Kentucky

Treasurer-elect

- William Marquardt \_\_\_\_\_  
Institute of Archeology  
and Anthropology  
University of South Carolina
- Kathleen Deagan \_\_\_\_\_  
Department of Anthropology  
Florida State University
- Barbara Purdy \_\_\_\_\_  
Florida State Museum  
University of Florida

## CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST

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. Make your report a concise summary which will include the following information if possible or pertinent: nature of the project, lab activities, objectives, dates of work, sponsoring institution, person in charge, amount of work accomplished, and noteworthy results. Your report will be published in Volume 22, No. 1 (January 1980) of the Newsletter and should be returned no later than December 1, 1979 to David H. Dye. See "Information for Contributors" in the Newsletter for details on style. Use additional sheets if necessary.



CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST

NEW FACILITIES AND/OR PERSONNEL

PUBLICATIONS (that have been published and are currently available,  
where they may be ordered, and price of each)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Notes

## SEAC Annual Meeting

The 36th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel (formerly the Sheraton Biltmore) November 8-10, 1979. The Atlanta Biltmore, one of Atlanta's older and "classier" hotels is located only a few blocks from the downtown area and close to many of the city's best restaurants. The rates may appear to be a little high, but they are actually very reasonable for Atlanta.

Please remember that you must be a member of the SEAC to present a paper (except for non-archaeologists).

## Amendments to the Constitution

Please vote on these amendments on the enclosed ballot. In general, these amendments are offered in order to correct certain inconsistencies within and between the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws, to include the editor of the Newsletter as a non-voting member of the Executive Committee, and to establish a Life Membership category. Additions, deletions, and changes are underlined.

Amendment I. Articles of Incorporation, Article VI, Sec. 1.

The officers of the Conference shall be a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Editor, two Executive Officers, and, in such years as the offices are filled, a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, and an Editor-elect. These officers will constitute the Executive Committee. The Newsletter Editor will sit, as a non-voting member, on the Executive Committee.

comment: to make this section consistent with By-Laws, Art. III, Sec. 1, and to promote continuity on the Executive Committee.

Amendment II. Articles of Incorporation, Article V.

Section 3. A Newsletter Editor will be appointed by the Executive Committee.

comment: New section. After considerable discussion by the present Executive Committee and Newsletter Editor, it was decided that the latter office would operate better on an appointive, rather than elective basis.

Amendment III. By-Laws, Article I, Sec. 2.

Membership in the Conference shall include the following categories: Member, Family Member, and Life Member.

## Information For Contributors

The SEAC *Newsletter* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October) 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.

# Meeting Calendar

**Nov 8-10 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 36th Annual Meeting, Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Abstracts and symposia deadline: Sept 1, 1979. Program: Anne Rogers and Robert Blakely, Dept of Anth, Georgia State U, Atlanta, GA 30303.**

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