



SEAC

NEWSLETTER

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ● VOL 23, NOS 1-2 ● Jan - Apr 1981

Subscription Information

The SEAC Newsletter is published quarterly in January, April, July, and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the SEAC. Dues for annual membership are \$10 for individuals, \$2.50 for family and \$10 for institutions. Membership includes one [1] bulletin and four [4] newsletters. Requests for memberships, subscriptions, dues, and changes of address should be addressed to the treasurer; orders for back issues and manuscripts for publication in the *Bulletin* to the *Bulletin* editor; and *Newsletter* items to the *Newsletter* Editor.

Officers

President: James B. Griffin, Museum of Anthropology, Museums Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Tel [313] 764-1485. 1980-1982.

President-elect: Bruce D. Smith, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560. Tel [202] 357-2363. 1980-1982.

Secretary: Rochelle Marrinan, Florida State Museum, Department of Social Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Tel [904] 392-1721. 1979-1982.

Treasurer: Kathleen Deagan, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306. Tel [904] 644-4281. 1980-1983.

Editor: Jerold T. Milanich, Florida State Museum, Department of Social Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32511. Tel [904] 392-1721. 1978-1981.

Editor-Elect: William H. Marquardt, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208. Tel [803] 777-6500. 1980-1981.

Newsletter Editor: David H. Dye, 102 W. Main St., Fulton, MS 38843. Tel [601] 862-9786.

Executive Officer I: Judith A. Bense, 102 W. Main St., Fulton, MS 38843. Tel [601] 862-9786. 1980-1982.

Executive Officer II: Christopher S. Peebles, 1024 8th Av., Tuscaloosa, AL 35401. Tel [205] 348-8978. 1979-1981.

ISSN 0194-2808

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

SEAC Business

Minutes of the 1980 Business Meeting 1

Articles

Phase and Provisional Phase:

A Methodological Note by

Vernon J. Knight, Jr. 4

Survey Methodology: A Different Perspective

From the Carolina Piedmont by

J. Ned Woodall 6

Current Research

Florida

Florida State Museum 9

Kentucky

University of Kentucky 10

South Carolina

Institute of Archeology and Anthropology 11

Recent Publications

16

SEAC Business

Minutes of the Business Meeting

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

New Orleans, Louisiana -November 14, 1980

The business meeting of the 37th annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference was called to order by President James B. Griffin. The meeting opened with the reading of the 1979 (Atlanta) SEAC minutes in abbreviated form. They were approved as read.

Griffin announced the death of Stuart K. Neitzel, Sergeant at arms of the SEAC. He announced that the 37th annual meeting would be dedicated to the memory of Stuart K. Neitzel and that the unofficial post of sergeant at arms was officially retired. Stephen Williams presented a retrospective of Neitzel's life with many of the special memories of his lengthy association with Neitzel. This retrospective shall be printed with the proceedings of this meeting.

The next SEAC meeting will be held in Asheville, North Carolina, November 11-14, 1981, at the Smokey Mountain Inn on the Plaza. Trawick Ward will be local arrangements chairman and Jefferson Chapman and Charles Faulkner will be program chairmen. The meeting is under the sponsorship of the University of North Carolina. In memory of Stu Neitzel, William Haag inquired about the wetness or dryness of Asheville and was assured that the former condition prevails.

The treasurer's report was given by James Price, outgoing treasurer. Price extended thanks to K. Boswell, Steve Williams, and Jerry Milanich for assistance and support during his tenure. The membership currently stands at 328. Price will be succeeded by Kathleen Deagan, Florida State University.

Treasurer Price reported the following:

November 1, 1980 balance \$2,069.41

I. Income

October 22, 1979 balance		\$2,253.53
1. Publication sales	1,212.80	
2. Misc. paid back dues	122.50	
3. 1979 dues	97.50	
4. 1980 dues	1,180.00	
5. 1981 dues	522.50	
6. Life/Senior dues invested at 10.4%	1,950.00	
7. Dividends accrued on investments as of 6/30/80	98.21	
8. Life dues not invested	100.00	
9. Dues from Atlanta meeting	1,518.90	
10. Registration fee left over from Atlanta meeting	<u>469.16</u>	

Total Income
BALANCE

7,271.57
9,525.10

11. Expenditures		
1. Publication of <u>Bulletin</u> 22	5,100.00	
2. Withdrawn Senior/Life memberships for investment	1,950.00	
3. Treasurer's expense		
Alfred Guthe	21.09	
Copies	10.00	
Postage	79.00	
Bond	50.00	
4. Editor's expense		
Typing	<u>38.20</u>	
Total Expenses		<u>7,248.29</u>
111. Refunds		
1. Out-of-print publications ordered	112.40	
2. Dues overpaid	<u>95.00</u>	
Total Refunds		<u>207.40</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		7,455.69

The report was received and approved by the membership. The auditor's report was presented by Lewis Larsen who noted that all financial matters appeared to be in order.

Jerry Milanich presented the editor's report, announcing the publication of three Bulletins during the past year. Bulletins which remain to be published are: 16 (Morgantown - 1972), 20 (Tuscaloosa - 1976), and 21 (Lafayette - 1977). Milanich is working on Bulletin 16 and Drexel Peterson is finishing Bulletins 20 and 21. Milanich thanked Jim Knight and the staff of the Florida State Museum, Department of Social Sciences, for their assistance during the past year. Milanich urged that individuals limit their papers for publication in the SEAC Bulletin to five pages because of the large number of papers given at this meeting and the tradition of "one member, one paper." Milanich stated that January 1, 1981, would be the deadline for paper submissions and that there would be no guarantees of publication after that date.

David Dye spoke briefly about the Newsletter and the difficulties he has had in trying to get issues out. The next Newsletter is scheduled for January 1981. Individuals with information for the Newsletter may write Dye at 102 W. Main St., Fulton, MS 38843.

Robert Stephenson presented the archives report and asked that any pictures, documents, or other information pertaining to the Conference be sent to him at the Institute in Columbia where the Conference archives are kept.

Stephen Williams discussed the student paper competition. There will be an October 15, 1981 deadline for submissions. The secretary will make a list of institutions anticipated to have interested students and will provide notification.

President Griffin appointed R. Berle Clay chairman of the nominations committee. David Halley and Dan Morse were appointed members of the

committee. Secretary-elect and executive officer II are the positions to be filled. Announcement of the election will be made by May 1, 1981 and the election will be recorded by September 30, 1981.

Christopher Peebles reported that the National Historic Preservation Act is under consideration and urged lobbying of appropriate congressional members.

President Griffin announced the appointment of Jefferson Chapman and Charles Faulkner as program chairmen for the 1981 meeting. This appointment was followed by discussion of programming in view of the crowded schedule at this meeting. Chapman urged that symposia concerning a single, although large, project should be reduced to a single paper subsuming all project information. The response to this proposition reflected the Conference's "one membership, one paper" tradition. It was pointed out that the Conference has increased in membership and that much work is currently being done. Judy Bense suggested that current research reports be cut from the standard paper length to 10 minutes. The result of the discussion was: 1) no more than three concurrent sessions (excepting the plenary session) may be scheduled, 2) current research reports will be curtailed to 10 minutes, and 3) the program chairmen are to have discretion in deciding session length.

Jefferson Chapman pointed out that an abstract is necessary to the program chairman and promised to post or print the abstracts in one form or another.

Chairman of the resolutions committee and retiring President Charles McNutt offered the following resolutions:

- 1) Resolution thanking the Corps of Engineers, Tommy Ryan, LSU Department of Geography and Anthropology, Sharon Goad.
- 2) Resolution to thank management of Fountain Bay Club Hotel.
- 3) Resolution to thank out-going Treasurer Jim Price and Editor Jerry Milanich (in his terminal year).
- 4) Resolution to thank Steve Williams for his continuing work for the SEAC in obtaining senior and life memberships as well as the student paper competition.

Following the acceptance of the resolutions, President Griffin entertained a motion for adjournment and closed the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Rochelle A. Marrinan
Secretary

Any corrections or additions should be sent to Rochelle A. Marrinan, Department of Social Sciences, Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Articles

Phase and Provisional Phase: A Methodological Note

Few Southeastern archaeologists today would discount the utility of the phase concept, if not the term itself, as an important unit of comparative study. As Willey and Phillips redefined it, the phase was intended to be of a scale similar to the "society" of ethnology, and was to play a similar role (Willey and Phillips 1958: 50-51). Ideally, phases were to be defined as "fully" as possible, going beyond similarities in a few material traits, toward considerations of the archaeological correlates of broader aspects of social structure. Beyond its utility as a comparative space-time unit, then, the phase aims at a definition hypothetically approximating parameters of extinct social systems, a correspondence which underlies a number of common archaeological analogies. I want to comment here on one aspect of the methodology of phase definition, a subject which has received scant attention to date.

The most widely accepted definition of the phase concept, modified from a formulation by A.V. Kidder, was intentionally left quite flexible, because of large variations in the quantity, quality, and nature of archaeological data from region to region.

(The phase is)... an archaeological unit possessing traits sufficiently characteristic to distinguish it from all other units similarly conceived,... spatially limited to the order of magnitude of a locality or region and chronologically limited to a relatively brief interval of time..... A phase may be anything from a thin level in a site reflecting no more than a brief encampment to a prolonged occupation of a large number of sites distributed over a region of very elastic proportions (Willey and Phillips 1958:22).

In practice, the primary difficulty which arises in conceiving such units is that of holding them to a comparable scale approaching that of the operationally discrete social systems which are the focus of ethnological research. This emphasis on comparable scales does not imply, of course, that rigid standards can or should be applied to either archaeological phases or to functioning social systems. The analytical concepts defining these vary widely in scale depending on level of social complexity and many other constraints. The intent of monitoring the scope of phases as they develop is rather to weigh them against these constraints, insofar as they are known, in order to guard against allowing the defined phase to "grow" out of proportion to a scope appropriate for hypothetical social systems for the archaeological period and environmental circumstances in question. The utility of that correspondence is thereby preserved.

The practical difficulty in preserving this correspondence is not due to any inconsistency of the guidelines proposed; their intent

is unambiguous. Rather, it is due to the exploratory nature of archaeological research, which dictates that locally defined comparative taxa will tend to "grow" in scale during their life histories.

The phenomenon of taxon accretion in archaeology is a familiar one. At the level of the phase, it usually begins with the identification of a type component, to which similar known components in the vicinity are related. Gradually, work peripheral to the type component identifies additional components apparently assignable to the original phase. Seen overall, however, these components may display considerable time-space variation. Eventually such variation will be recognized as significant, and a breakdown is proposed into sub-units which better approximate the intent of the phase concept. But the now well entrenched status of the original named phase becomes a source of tension, as its "inflated", yet reified nature becomes increasingly undesirable. As the newer phases enter the literature, what effectively happens is that the original taxon is elevated to the status of an archaeological "culture", as discussed by Willey and Phillips (1958:47-48).

One source of undesirable phase "inflation" can be pointed to, and this is the tendency for new phases to enter the literature fully dressed with a name and a type component, yet without much descriptive or distributional information, often at the level of one or another newly defined ceramic or lithic assemblage. This makes it far too easy to bring together components from a broad area which will eventually prove quite distinct on other criteria, quickly surpassing a local character in the process of "filling out." Exploratory data are seldom complete enough to allow meaningful definition of comparative units beyond certain recurrent assemblages. On the other hand, there is a definite need to call attention to such assemblage units as possible bases for the future identification and elaboration of phase/social-level phenomena.

One solution which I have found beneficial in exploratory research is a compromise between the early need for comparative unit definition and the undesirable effect of phase inflation which results from hasty phase naming. This solution involves the formation of formal units called provisional phases, which serve as working hypotheses toward the eventual recognition of fuller phases. The provisional phase may be defined as an archaeological unit tentatively hypothesized as being of relatively short duration and limited to a magnitude aligned with tentative notions concerning relatively discrete social systems, having criteria which distinguish it sufficiently from other such units, yet without adequate distributional or descriptive information to satisfy the minimal requirements of full phase status.

These prototypical phases may be named, in the manner of phases, for comparative purposes, yet they retain a transitory status pending future exploration of related site components. They may experience, upon definition, one of three fates. They may be elevated to phase status with more information, elevated to "culture" status by subdivision into phases or subphases, or dropped altogether in favor of different sets of discriminating criteria as the nature of the system represented becomes clearer.

The institutionalization of an early stage in the process of phase definition, as proposed here, does not impede that process, but guides it by providing for important initial generalizations which may or may not prove eventually advantageous as criteria defining phase-level comparative taxa. Whether the investigator chooses to identify assemblage criteria intuitively, or relies on some objective procedure for that purpose, the role of provisional phases is to so specify these criteria in ways which minimize the possibility of later exceeding the time-space magnitude appropriate to the phase concept as an operational, though inexact, representation of social reality. This will help to assure that phases will be eventually defined more fully, in ways which will enhance our use of ethnographic analogy in the analysis of extinct social systems.

References

Willey, Gordon R. and Philip Phillips
1958 Method and theory in American archaeology. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Vernon J. Knight, Jr.
Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Survey Methodology: A Different Perspective From the Carolina Piedmont

In a recent issue of the SEAC Bulletin, Michael Trinkley (1980) presented his views regarding current survey methods in the Carolina Piedmont. One of Trinkley's concerns is methods involving shovel testing in areas with ground cover, and he cites the technique used by the Wake Forest Museum of Man as "unsuited for the purpose of site discovery." As director of the Museum's Archeology Laboratories, I believe it worthwhile to respond to these remarks.

To illustrate the value of site survey data collected using traditional survey methods (i.e. non-systematic survey of only cleared ground, road cuts, etc.), Trinkley points out the (to him) ironic efforts of researchers to gain access to site files at the University of North Carolina, since these files were not compiled through systematic sampling. Yet, of course, any responsible archaeologist will use all data available in conducting background research prior to field survey. Known sites are plotted and re-surveyed in most cases to assess their condition and verify their location. In the same manner we question local collectors, although we carry no illusions that such information is unbiased. Such "archival research" typically is a part of the project's Scope-of-Work and contract. As an aside, I would point out Trinkley's unfortunate use of the possessive pronoun "his" when referring to the site files at UNC-Chapel Hill. In fact, a considerable portion of those files was created using Federal funds, and the data are Federal property. In regard to such

data, Federal regulations specify that they are "to be made available for future research" (36#CRF#1210.4). For all data, no matter how acquired, the time has passed when information can be hoarded. Information not provided to a researcher can mean sites lost to the bulldozers, and we can ill-afford any such avoidable loss.

The main thrust of Trinkley's article has to do with the low return, in terms of "significant sites," of shovel-testing wooded portions of a project area. The argument is: the great majority of sites are found in cleared areas; it is difficult and expensive to detect sites in wooded areas; ergo the survey of wooded areas is not wise use of public monies. The first two points are conceded, but the conclusion does not follow. Of course, it is difficult to locate sites and determine their boundaries, and of course we are missing many sites with our present methods. Wauchope, in his entertaining remarks on survey in northern Georgia, describes the problem of detecting a very rich site in second-growth timber, even when its precise location was known (Wauchope 1966:xviii). While I cannot attest to sites missed in shovel-testing operations, I can mention some that have been found. Included would be the only salt-extraction site identified in the Caddoan area (Woodall 1969), and the only site out of 15 found determined eligible for the National Register within a 22 km pipeline survey in the Carolina Piedmont (Woodall, Jann, and Riggs 1978). These two sites can serve to illustrate one of my main reasons for supporting shovel tests as a site-locating strategy. In the first instance, land around a salt pan seldom is cleared because of obvious problems in cultivating saline soils. In the second case, the site was situated on a narrow finger of land penetrated by outcropping bedrock and overlooking swampy lowlands. It had never been cultivated, presumably because of its inaccessibility even to mule-drawn plows, and its integrity was such that individual flakes found in one post-hole test could be fitted together to partially reconstruct a core. Lands currently in cultivation or otherwise cleared are not randomly distributed according to soil types, land form, exposure, or drainage patterns. In consequence, unless we assume that factors controlling the choice of modern lands for clearing are the same factors which controlled land use choices through 12,000 years of American prehistory, surveys of only cleared lands will routinely avoid sites created through motives and processes not affecting today's farmer or road engineer.

A counter-argument presented by Trinkley's comments involves the size of sites; sites found by shovel-testing usually are small, and "it is the larger site than (sic) can answer the greater variety of complex questions." Thus, the size of a site is viewed as an index to its importance: the bigger the site, the more questions it can answer. I have two problems accepting this viewpoint.

For most archaeological sites in the Carolina Piedmont, significance is assessed using criterion (a) for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. That is, has the site yielded, or is it likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36#CFR# #1202.6)? Answering that question about archaeological properties is the primary purpose of conducting the great bulk of all surveys. National Register eligibility is an "either/or" concept -- a site is eligible, or it is not. In regard to the applicability of Federal preservation statutes no site may be "more significant" than another. It does not matter for these purposes whether a site can answer one

question or one hundred questions, but only whether it satisfies the criteria as established. If, as Trinkley admits, sites with one arrowhead and four flakes may answer important questions, then such sites are eligible for the National Register. For compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, with Executive Order 11593, and with the National Environmental Policy Act, such sites within a project area are to be located. If the project area is wooded, compliance will be expensive; nevertheless, archaeologists are hired to provide the agency with a professional opinion for use in planning, and often that cannot be done without surveying wooded areas.

Apart from the "significance" issue as it relates to preservation law, I am reluctant to grant that larger sites hold answers to a great variety of complex questions. In fact, I am not convinced that individual sites can tell us a great deal about whole classes of inquiry regarding procurement systems, demographic patterns, seasonality, and resource utilization. For these questions we must take a broader perspective which posits relationships between sites, large and small, and relationships between those elements of the settlement system and the environment. We will learn something from small sites, something from large sites, but a great deal more by studying large and small sites as remains of an integrated energy-capturing and processing system.

Trinkley's article turns to consideration of techniques when discussing the Wake Forest method of excavating shovel tests at regular intervals in wooded areas. The surveyors move in straight lines (actually not so difficult when following a pre-set compass bearing) and make tests every 20-25 meters. We do not do this on steep slopes, disturbed land, or eroded ground, and I doubt that anyone else does. It is used under conditions where there is a reasonable possibility of finding an intact site. Frankly, I am not fond of this method -- it is slow, boring, and exhausting, but as far as I know it is the best way of providing a professional assessment of the total project area's cultural resources, and that is the responsibility of the contracting archaeologist.

In the final paragraph Trinkley warns against pricing archaeology so high -- because of survey procedures -- that a backlash effect will be generated within agencies and the public. It does seem the case that archaeology is a little-understood concern, and has its share of detractors in and out of government. It is costly, esoteric, and seemingly benefits only archaeologists, and in these distempered times it must seem to many that dollars could be spent more wisely. Trinkley implies that those survey methods which are not as efficient as we might wish should be curtailed, presumably resulting in the survey of cleared areas only. For reasons stated above this would be an irresponsible reaction. Rather, the critical need at present is for archaeologists to explain their work in terms that can be understood by the public they serve. If we cannot present a lucid justification for our profession, including seemingly less productive aspects such as survey of wooded areas, we must reassess our right to demand any survey at all.

References

Trinkley, Michael

1980 Survey methodology: a perspective from the Carolina Piedmont. Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Bulletin 22:139-141.

Wauchope, Robert

1966 Archaeological survey of northern Georgia. Society for American Archaeology, Memoir 21.

Woodall, J. Ned

1969 Archeological excavations in Toledo Bend Reservoir, 1966. Southern Methodist University, Contributions to Anthropology 3.

Woodall, J. Ned, Rebecca C. Jann, and Brett H. Riggs

1978 A survey of archeological sites and Clemmys Muhlenbergi habitats in the Winston-Salem/Kernersville 201 Area. Report on file, State Preservation Office and Museum of Man, Wake Forest University.

J. Ned Woodall
Museum of Man
106 Reynolda Village
Winston-Salem, NC 27106

Current Research

Florida

Florida State Museum

A research project with coastal Georgia clays and barrier island pottery has recently been completed and reported as a Master's thesis by Marian Saffer (University of Florida). The laboratory work was carried out at the Florida State Museum. The project was supervised by Prudence M. Rice. The research focused primarily on detailing physical attributes of late prehistoric pottery and local clays, and identifying possible clay sources for the pottery. The diversity of physical properties in the pottery has been documented, and highly similar patterns of attributes were found to exist in a particular subsample of the coastal clays. One of the main conclusions of the project is that a significant amount of coastal pottery may not be "tempered" at all. Aplastics occurring in the pottery may be the result of natural inclusions in the raw clays used for manufacture. Currently-held ideas about cultural processes of migration, diffusion, and technological behavior may have to be re-evaluated in light of these findings.

Marian Saffer
Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Kentucky

University of Kentucky

The University of Kentucky has now completed a one-year pilot program to provide cultural resources assessments on a regular basis to various federal, state, and private agencies. We have organized and implemented a small administrative staff to efficiently execute contracts and grants. Staff positions include an administrative archaeologist, business manager, laboratory manager, and editor. Part-time positions reserved primarily for students include field, laboratory, drafting, and editorial assistant positions. The program has been successful in providing enhanced opportunities to faculty and students to engage in cultural resource assessment programs as well as associated research.

In addition to successful completion of over 20 small to moderate-sized projects, the University has contracted for several large projects. The mitigation of four Archaic sites at the Southwest Jefferson County Flood Protection Project near Louisville, Kentucky was completed in 1978. This project, sponsored by the Louisville District Corps of Engineers and administered through Interagency Archaeological Services, revealed the presence of deeply buried Early Archaic strata at the Longworth-Gick site (15JF243), and significant Late Archaic to Early Woodland deposits at the remaining three sites. In addition, over 300 human skeletons were removed from one of the Late Archaic sites (15JF18). In spite of critical time constraints, careful planning and coordination on the part of the Louisville District Corps of Engineers led to a very successful field season and the avoidance and protection of the two most important sites. A report of the findings is now in final manuscript form and should be forthcoming in late 1979.

In the fall of 1978, the University contracted with the Louisville District Corps of Engineers to test 29 sites in the proposed Taylorsville Lake area some 50 km southeast of Louisville. We are presently engaged in the second field season of this work and expect to complete all Phase II work by April, 1980. Archaeological research sponsored by the Louisville Corps of Engineers over the past several years has revealed the presence of numerous prehistoric archaeological sites and has added much to our knowledge of upland areas in the Falls of the Ohio region.

Also, in the fall of 1978, the University began an 11593 assessment for Fort Knox. A 25% systematic random sample survey of the 43,740 ha within the boundaries of the fort is now almost complete and several hundred sites have been added to the inventory. This project will add an important dimension to the regional archaeology because it has provided us the first opportunity to execute a systematic survey of a large area adjacent to and extending several kilometers away from the Ohio River near the Falls of the Ohio. Completion of the final report is anticipated in early 1980.

In addition to University funding commitments for key staff positions, we have also received a small amount of money to begin an occasional publications series. Initial plans include in-house publication of several papers on Kentucky archaeology. We hope to have the first volume in this series available by the first of the year.

Boyce Driskell
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506

South Carolina

University of South Carolina

Institute of Archeology and Anthropology

Richard B. Russell Survey

Archaeological research in the flood area of the proposed Richard B. Russell Reservoir on the Upper Savannah River in Georgia and South Carolina began in 1969. A brief survey that year was done by the University of Georgia. Three similarly brief surveys were done in 1970-1974 by the Institute. The major, comprehensive survey of the entire flood pool area was begun by the Institute in 1977 and completed in 1979. This latter survey included a system of transects supplemented by probabilistic sampling as well as extensive testing. In all, there were 490 archaeological sites recorded, representing 818 distinct components almost evenly divided between the Georgia and South Carolina sides of the river. Approximately 24% were Archaic, 3% Woodland, 4% Mississippian, 26% historic, and the rest non-diagnostic prehistoric sites. The majority were lithic scatters with potential for further development, but there were also large Woodland and Mississippian villages, large plantations, and industrial mills. The 1977-1979 survey was followed by a season of test excavations at 84 of these sites by the Institute during the latter half of 1979. The final report on this work is in preparation. The research has been made possible by contracts with Interagency Archeological Services - Atlanta, funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District.

Savannah River Plant

The Savannah River Plant Archeological Research Program, directed by Glen T. Hanson, has continued both prehistoric and historic research under the sponsorship of the Department of Energy throughout 1979. The central purpose of the research has been the thorough investigation of settlement distributions within the area, which lies in the Upper Coastal Plain physiographic province adjacent to the Savannah River. During 1979 the major focus was on the survey and test excavation of sites within the Four Mile Creek Watershed using an environmentally stratified sampling design. An ongoing project has involved the testing of a Late Archaic - Early Woodland adaptive change model which will attempt to explain a major shift in settlement location in terms of population and environmental variables. As part of this research, the complete descriptive analysis of Tinker Creek (38AK224), a Stalling's Island Archaic/Thom's Creek/Deptford site, has been completed and a preliminary report will be finished in July 1980. Historic research on the Savannah River Plant has been focused on the preparation of a well documented historical overview of the Lower Savannah River area. This research is being conducted by Richard D. Brooks. Results of all research will be published through the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Cooper River Rediversion Canal Project

Intensive testing and excavation was conducted by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at four Middle-Late Woodland/Mississippian sites located in the interior Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina along the Santee River.

Field work was conducted intermittently from March through October 1979. The project was sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District, and coordinated by Interagency Archeological Services - Atlanta. Dr. Paul E. Brockington, Jr. was principal investigator and Mark J. Brooks served as field director.

Two of the sites are particularly noteworthy because of the presence and/or evidence of structures, various other features, and preserved animal and human bone. Specific activity areas were also delineated. Analysis will be conducted during 1980 under the direction of Veletta K. Canouts. Regional and site level subsistence, settlement, and intra-site patterning will be emphasized.

Holocene Sea Level Variability

During the past two years, research has been conducted by Mark J. Brooks, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, and Donald J. Colquhoun, University of South Carolina Department of Geology, regarding the effects of Holocene sea level variability on prehistoric human adaptations in the lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. In order to establish a framework for this research, construction of a detailed sea level curve using archaeological and geological data is necessary. Some preliminary results of this research have been presented by Brooks and Scurry (1978) and Brooks et al. (1979).

Brooks, Mark J., D.J. Colquhoun, Richard R. Pardi, Walter Newman and W.H. Abbott
1979 Preliminary archeological and geological evidence for Holocene sea level fluctuations in the Lower Cooper River Valley, S.C.
Florida Anthropologist 32:85-103.

Brooks, Mark J. and James D. Scurry
1978 An intensive archeological survey of Amoco Realty Property in Berkeley County, South Carolina, with a test of two subsistence-settlement hypotheses for the prehistoric period. University of South Carolina, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Research Manuscript Series 147.

Survey of Port Royal Sound

An archaeological survey of Port Royal Sound was conducted by James L. Michie in the fall of 1979, assisted by a grant from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. This survey was oriented towards the recognition of settlement and subsistence patterns and the effect that fluctuating sea levels have had on these systems. The survey yielded sites and cultural materials that date from Paleo-Indian through the historic period. This report will be completed in June of 1980.

Survey of Congaree Swamp

An extensive reconnaissance survey was conducted by James L. Michie within a virgin forest composed of some 6075 ha. The wet bottomlands failed to yield many prehistoric sites, and those that were found are small. The cultural remains were represented by thinning flakes and occasional biface fragments. These sites apparently represent limited activity and probably the extraction of flora and fauna. The historic occupation is represented by two forms of large earthen structures: cattle mounts and dikes. These structures are associated with the raising of livestock and the probable cultivation of corn during the 19th century. This research was sponsored

by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The report will be completed in March, 1980.

The Manning Site

Albert C. Goodyear has recently completed an excavation of a multi-component prehistoric-historic site near Columbia, S.C. This was done as a project with the Archeological Society of South Carolina, a joint amateur-professional society. Society members contributed labor and equipment resulting in the excavation of an area over 225 m². In 1977-1978 efforts at the Manning site (38LX50) concentrated on a prehistoric area of the site revealing in situ Early and Middle Archaic lithic materials under a deep plowzone. The 1979 season completed excavation of a mid-19th century settler homestead. A post-in-pit daub structure was exposed with suggestions of activity and refuse patterns nearby. Analysis is now underway to produce reports treating both the 18th century and prehistoric occupations of the site. These will be published as monographs by the Archeological Society of South Carolina.

Lithic Research

Goodyear is also working on projects related to Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic lithic technologies. A general model potentially cross-cultural in nature has been formulated that explains cryptocrystalline raw material selection for Early Man tool kits. A version of this paper is available as Research Manuscript Series No. 156 from the Institute. Also, a technofunctional and geographic distributional study of a special early Archaic tool known as the Edgefield Scraper will be undertaken in the spring of 1980 by Goodyear, James L. Michie, and Dr. Barbara Purdy (University of Florida). Several hundred will be measured and photographed from specimens available in museums, universities, and private collections from Tampa, Florida to the Santee River in South Carolina, the area of greatest known concentration. This study will be an effort to reconstruct patterns of tool use, manufacture, maintenance, and any recycling using quantified lithic attributes. An attempt will be made to discern regularities and anomalies in the tool form over a 800+ km region on the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains. Travel for this study is sponsored by The American Philosophical Society and Sigma Xi.

Fort San Marcos, Fort San Felipe II, and Santa Elena

A sixteenth century research program has been implemented at the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology in conjunction with the National Geographic Society. Robert L. Stephenson is project director and Stanley South is the principal investigator.

Two phases of the project were undertaken during the summer and fall of 1979, resulting in the discovery of Ft. San Marcos and Ft. San Felipe II as well as twelve structures in the city of Santa Elena, once the capital of Spanish Florida. The site, occupied from 1566 to 1587, is on Parris Island, South Carolina, and is being excavated through the full cooperation of the United States Marine Corps. Further phases of a long-range research program are planned for the years to come, with another project in the field anticipated for the fall of 1980.

Middleton Place Plantation

In November 1978, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology carried out

exploratory archaeological investigations at Middleton Place Plantation in Dorchester County. These excavations were conducted under the direction of Kenneth E. Lewis and Donald L. Hardesty. Because little documentary information exists concerning the actual layout of this 18th-19th century rice plantation and the different types of activities carried out there, the project was designed to provide basic evidence relating to the plantation's form and content. The excavations at Middleton Place were carried out by a stratified, systematic, unaligned sample of 58 5x5 ft (1.5m) squares laid out south and west of the main house.

The presence of a substantial quantity of "Colono-Indian" pottery at Middleton Place is also of interest. This unglazed earthenware has been found on many plantations of the colonial period and there is some evidence to suggest it was manufactured by Black potters following West African ceramic traditions. Its widespread occurrence at Middleton Place and elsewhere may indicate that it played an integral role in food preparation during the 18th century. The research at Middleton Place was supported by the Middleton Place Foundation and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Hampton Plantation

In April and May 1979 the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology carried out exploratory excavations at Hampton Plantation in Charleston County. These excavations were directed by Kenneth E. Lewis. Hampton, an 18th century rice plantation on the Santee River delta, is currently being developed as a state park by the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. The archaeology was undertaken to assist in their interpretation of this historic site. Because standing ruins apart from the main house were absent and documentary information was limited, the primary goal of the archaeological work was to ascertain the form and extent of the plantation settlement. This information was obtained through the use of a stratified, systematic, unaligned sample of 1% of the site contents. In addition to revealing the colonial and antebellum settlement pattern at Hampton, analysis of the archaeological data has provided clues to activity variation there as well as to status and ethnic differences among its inhabitants. The widespread use of Colono ceramics at Hampton mirrors the occurrence of this ware at other plantation sites in the South Carolina low country, adding further support to the assumption that Colono pottery played an integral role in food preparation on 18th century plantations.

Wando River Terminal

During February and March of 1979, the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology conducted an intensive archaeological survey of the proposed Wando River terminal facilities near Charleston, South Carolina. The survey was initiated by the South Carolina State Ports Authority in response to current environmental legislation and was oriented toward long-term management of the cultural resources located within the project area. Thirty-eight prehistoric and three historic period sites were recorded for the area. The prehistoric sites were primarily Middle to Late Woodland, while five were Wilmington shell midden sites. Several shell columns were removed and analysis is being conducted on the shell remains, including radiometric dating, at one of the sites. Documentary evidence indicates that one of the historic period sites represents the remains of a Colonial period shipyard, but no identifiable diagnostic shipyard associated artifacts were recovered. Analysis and documentary research is currently in progress and the results should be available in April, 1980.

In addition to the land survey, the underwater division at the Institute under the direction of Alan B. Albright, conducted an underwater survey of the areas of the Wando River which will be impacted by the construction. This survey consisted of examination of the river bottom using remote sensing - magnetometer and side-scan sonar - and visual techniques. Although minimal, artifacts ranging from 18th through 20th century were recovered.

Wadboo Creek

The Division of Underwater Archeology of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology conducted eight weeks of field work (Oct. 12-Dec. 7, 1979) in Wadboo Creek, Berkeley County, South Carolina. The Wadboo Creek Bridge area (38BK285) was the site of several Revolutionary War skirmishes. The project was funded by special appropriations from the State Legislature, with particular thanks to Senator Rembert C. Dennis of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, who was instrumental in acquiring the funds.

Alan B. Albright, head of the Underwater Division, was the principal investigator, with a crew consisting of Ralph L. Wilbanks, Assistant Underwater Archeologist, James A. Williams, Underwater Archeological Assistant, two contract divers, Steve Howard and Kevin Rooney, and a three-person support crew of Anthony Brinson, Ellen Gingell and Mary W. Edwards.

A 21 m x 36 m grid was established underwater and broken into 5x5 ft (1.5m) squares. An unusually large number of historic and prehistoric artifacts was recovered. Of particular interest were more than 200 buttons, numerous coins from the 18th century, and the largest number of projectile points yet recovered from an underwater site in South Carolina (over 30). The analysis and final report will be completed late in 1980 and will be published in the Research Manuscript Series of the Institute.

Conservation of Artifacts

Katherine R. Singley, Conservator, reports that current work in conservation involves stabilizing a range of historical materials from both land and underwater sites, including Santa Elena, Hampton Plantation and the Wadboo Creek. Artifacts being processed include ceramics, iron, glass, pewter, and brass.

A new facility for the conservation of large-scale waterlogged timber is in the planning stage. The facility has been made possible by the Historic Preservation Fund, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the University of South Carolina.

New Personnel 1979

The Institute is pleased to welcome the following seven persons to the permanent staff:

VELETTA K. CANOUTS, Archeologist II, began work in November 1979, replacing Paul E. Brockington, who resigned to take a position at the University of Kansas. Canouts will serve as principal investigator of the Cooper River Project and manage the Environmental Impact Archeology Division of the Institute.

TOMMY CHARLES, Archeological Assistant, was hired in October 1979 to undertake a survey of artifact collections in South Carolina.

KEITH M. DERTING, Archeological Assistant, began work February 1, 1980 on the Cooper River Project. Derting will assume major responsibility for the analysis of lithic artifacts.

MICHAEL O. HARTLEY, Archeologist I, has been employed since August 1979, working primarily with Stanley South on the Santa Elena project excavations and analysis.

HELEN W. HASKELL, Archeological Assistant, joined the staff February 1, 1980. She will be responsible for a major portion of the ceramic analysis on the Cooper River Project.

WILLIAM H. MARQUARDT, Associate Director, joined the Institute in July 1979. In addition to sharing administrative duties with Robert L. Stephenson, Marquardt has continued to pursue his research interests in Southeastern archaeology, primarily in western Kentucky.

JOLEE A. PEARSON, Associate Curator, began work on January 1, 1980. In addition to managing the Institute collections and the statewide site records, Pearson's duties include special analysis of ceramics from the Cooper River Project.

New Graduate Program

The Department of Anthropology and the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology will jointly administer a program offering an M.A. in Public Service (Conservation) Archaeology. The program has been made possible by a grant from the Department of Transportation. For further information, write to Leland G. Ferguson, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208.

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

Recent Publications

Academic Press

Earle, Timothy K. and Andrew L. Christenson
1980 Modeling change in prehistoric economies. Academic Press,
New York. \$24.50.

Milanich, Jerald T. and Charles H. Fairbanks
1980 Florida archaeology. Academic Press, New York. \$19.50.

Academic Press
111 Fifth AV
New York, NY 10003

AMS Press

Taylor, Lydia Averrill

- 1940 Plants used as curatives by certain Southeastern tribes.
Harvard University, Botanical Museum, Cambridge. \$14.50.

AMS Press
56 E. 13th St.
New York, NY 10003

Archaeological Society of South Carolina

Anderson, David, Sammy T. Lee, and A. Robert Parler, Jr.

- 1979 Cal Smoak: archaeological investigations along the Edisto River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Occasional Paper 1. \$12.00.

Neighbors, Wayne ed.

- 1981 The first ten years of South Carolina antiquities.
Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia. \$20.00.

Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc.
P.O. Box 2009
Florence, SC 29503

Charles Scribner's Sons

Weitzman, David

- 1980 Traces of the past: a field guide to industrial archaeology.
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$17.95.

Charles Scribner's Sons.
Vreeland AV
Totowa, NJ 17512

Facts on File, Inc

Champion, Sara

- 1980 Dictionary of terms and techniques in archaeology. Facts
on File, Inc., New York. \$15.95.

Facts on File, Inc.
119 W. 57th St.
New York, NY 10019

Georgia Geological Survey

Howard, James D., Chester DePratter, and Robert W. Frey

- 1980 Excursions in Southeastern geology: the archaeology-geology of the Georgia Coast. The Geological Society of America,

Guidebook 20. \$20.00 (ringbound).

Georgia Geological Survey
Room 400
19 Martin Luther King Dr., SW
Atlanta, GA 30334

Harvard University

Brain, Jeffrey P.

1980 Tunica treasure. Harvard University, Peabody Museum Papers
71. \$35.00.

Brain, Jeffrey P. and Philip Phillips

1979 Archaeological and historical bibliography of the Lower
Mississippi Valley. Harvard University, Peabody Museum,
Bulletin 4. \$15.00 Individual/ \$20.00 institutional.
(please include \$3.00 for postage and handling).

Brown, Ian W.

1980 Salt and the eastern North America Indian: an archaeological
study. Harvard University, Peabody Museum, Bulletin 6.
\$3.00.

Williams, Stephen

1979 Research resources on Lower Mississippi Valley archaeology.
Harvard University, Peabody Museum, Bulletin 5. \$1.00.

Publications Department
Peabody Museum
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138

Indiana University Press

Fogelson, Raymond D.

1978 The Cherokees. Newberry Library Center for the History
of the American Indian, Bibliographical Series. Indiana
University Press, Bloomington. \$4.95.

Green, Michael D.

1979 The Creeks. Newberry Library Center for the History of
the American Indian, Bibliographical Series. Indiana
University Press, Bloomington. \$4.95.

Kidwell, Clara Sue and Charles Roberts

1980 The Choctaws. Newberry Library Center for the History of
the American Indian, Bibliographical Series. Indiana
University Press, Bloomington. \$3.95.

Indiana University Press
10th and Morton Sts.
Bloomington, IN 47405

MIT Press

Morgan, William N.
1980 Prehistoric architecture in the eastern United States.
MIT Press, Cambridge. \$25.00.

MIT Press
28 Carleton St.
Cambridge, MA 02142

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Fehon, Jacqueline R. ed.
1979 Proceedings of the compliance workshop. North Carolina Archeological Council, Publication 9. \$3.00.

Foss, Robert W., Patrick H. Garrow, and Silas D. Hurry
1979 Archaeological investigations of the Edenton snuff and tobacco manufacture. North Carolina Archeological Council, Publication 12.

Hargrove, Thomas H.
1980 A guide to research papers in the archaeology of North Carolina on file with the Archaeology Branch of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. North Carolina Archeological Council, Publication 13.

Mathis, Mark A. (assembler)
1979 The North Carolina statewide archeological survey: an introduction and application to three highway projects in Hertford, Wilkes, and Ashe counties. North Carolina Archeological Council, Publication 11. \$8.50.

Phelps, David Sutton, John B. Green, III, and Kenneth C. Hartsell
1979 An archaeological-historical study of the Bryan Cemetery and site 31CV25, Simmons-Nott Airport, New Bern, North Carolina. North Carolina Archeological Council, Publication 10. \$3.00.

Historic Preservation Society of North Carolina
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, NC 27611

Mississippi River Commission

Bragg, Marion
1977 Historic names and places on the Lower Mississippi River.
Mississippi River Commission, Vicksburg. \$6.00 (paper).
Make checks payable to Treasurer of the United States.

GPO Bookstore
9220 B. Parkway East
Birmingham, AL 35206

Oklahoma Historical Society

Van Tuyl, Charles D.

- 1979 The Natchez: annotated translations from Antoine Simon le Page du Pratz's Histoire de la Louisiane and a short English-Natchez dictionary. Oklahoma Historical Society, Series in Anthropology 4. \$6.00.

Sales Gallery
Oklahoma Historical Society
Historical Building
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Partridge Pond Press

Hollingsworth, Dixon

- 1976 Indians on the Savannah River. The Partridge Pond Press, Sylvania. \$4.50. Please add 75¢ for postage and handling.

Teleprint, Inc.
P.O. Box 10
Sylvania, GA 30467

Pelican Publishing Co

Kniffen, Fred

- 1976 The Indians of Louisiana. Pelican Publishing Co., Gretna. \$8.95.

Pelican Publishing Co.
Gretna, LA 70053

Smithsonian Institution Press

Mooney, James

- 1975 Historical sketch of the Cherokee. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$4.95.

Royce, Charles

- 1975 The Cherokee Nation of Indians. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$4.95.

Swanton, John R.

- 1974 The Indian tribes of North America. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$27.50.

- 1979 Indians of the Southeastern United States. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. \$17.50.

Smithsonian Institution Press
P.O. Box 1579
Washington, D.C. 20013

Stovall Museum

Bell, Robert E.

1980 Oklahoma Indian artifacts. Stovall Museum, Contributions
4. \$4.25.

Publications
Stovall Museum
University of Oklahoma
1335 Asp
Norman, OK 73019

Tennessee Anthropological Association

Willey, P. and Fred H. Smith

1980 The skeletal biology of aboriginal populations in the
Southeastern United States. Tennessee Anthropological
Association, Miscellaneous Paper 5. \$3.50. Please add
\$1.00 for postage and handling.

Tennessee Anthropological Association
Department of Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37916

Texas Memorial Museum

Wedel, Mildred Mott

1978 La Harpe's 1719 Post on Red River and nearby Caddo settle-
ments. Texas Memorial Museum, Bulletin 30. \$2.00.

Texas Memorial Museum
2400 Trinity
Austin, TX 78705

University of Alabama Press

Walthall, John A.

1980 Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: archaeology of
Alabama and the Middle South. University of Alabama Press,
University. \$22.50 (cloth).

University of Alabama Press
P.O. Box 2877
University, AL 35486

University Presses of Florida

Larson, Lewis H., Jr.

1980 Aboriginal subsistence technology on the Southeastern

Coastal Plain during the late prehistoric period. Florida State Museum, Ripley P. Bullen Monograph in Anthropology and History 2. \$20.00.

University Presses of Florida
15 Northwest 15th St.
Gainesville, FL 32602

University of Tennessee Press

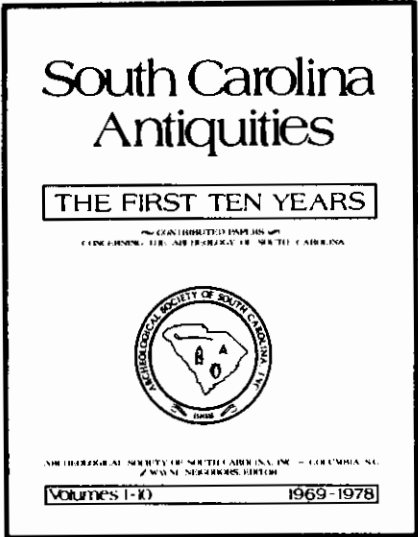

Perdue, Theda

1979 Slavery and the evolution of Cherokee society, 1540-1866.
University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. \$12.50.

Satz, Ronald N.

1979 Tennessee's Indian peoples: from White contact to removal, 1540-1840. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
\$3.50 (paper), \$8.50 (cloth).

University of Tennessee Press
293 Communications Building
Knoxville, TN 37916

 <p>South Carolina Antiquities THE FIRST TEN YEARS CONTRIBUTED PAPERS PRESENTING THE ARCHAEOLGY OF SOUTH CAROLINA</p>  <p>THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, INC. - COLUMBIA, SC. / WYATT NEIGHBORS, EDITOR</p> <p>VOLUMES I-XI 1969-1978</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES 1969 - 1978</p> <p>THE FIRST TEN YEARS is a complete volume of the journal of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. from 1969 through 1978. It also includes a few additional, unpublished articles on South Carolina archeology and selected articles of lasting value from the newsletter of the Society, <i>Features & Profiles</i>. Seven appendices have been included for added references to work done in South Carolina. All together, it is a major reference volume on South Carolina archeology.</p> <p>SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES, the scholarly journal of the Society, includes original articles dealing with prehistoric and historic archeology. It also includes articles reporting work done in physical anthropology, ethnology, theory, methodology and related work in history and geology. The proceedings, programs and abstracts of the Annual Conferences on South Carolina Archeology are included.</p> <p>THE SOCIETY is sponsored by the South Carolina State Archeologist and it is closely affiliated with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina. The complete titles in the Institute's <i>Research Manuscript Series</i> and descriptions of the Institute's <i>Anthropological Studies</i> publications are given - both invaluable original source materials for South Carolina archeology and anthropology. The Society is an association of both professional and avocational archeologists as well as concerned citizens, all dedicated to the preservation of our cultural heritage. Contributions to the journal during its first ten years reflect the varied interests of these differing but united groups - all dedicated to scholarly research.</p> <p>THIS CUMMULATIVE VOLUME is being offered on a subscription basis. Please use the form below to order your copy now. Your immediate attention is requested to reserve your copy. Now in press.</p>
<p>A MAJOR REFERENCE VOLUME ON SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHEOLOGY</p> <p>Introduction by S.C. State Archeologist, Contents, Extensive Bibliographies 67 Articles, 10 Abstracts, 5 Book Reviews, 7 Appendices, 540 Pages + xxii, 159 Figs. With Proceedings/Programs from the Annual Conferences on South Carolina Archeology Index to titles in the <i>Research Manuscript Series</i> and <i>Anthropological Studies</i> publications of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, USC, Columbia, SC Biographical Sketches of the Contributors / Lists of Officers and Directors South Carolina Underwater Salvage Law and Regulations for Divers in SC THE COMPLETE FIRST TEN YEARS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES!</p>	
<p>MAIL ORDERS TO: Wayne Neighbors, Editor Archaeological Society of S.C., Inc. Institute of Archeology and Anthropology University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 29208 U.S.A.</p> <p>All orders will be acknowledged by return mail by the Editor. Copies of THE FIRST TEN YEARS will be mailed to you upon publication. Advise the Editor if you change your address after placing this order.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ORDER FORM</p> <p>I wish to reserve _____ copies of THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF SOUTH CAROLINA ANTIQUITIES: 1969-1978. Orders must include check or money order payable to "ASSC - TEN YEARS" (price per copy is \$19.00 / add \$1.00 for postage and handling per copy). Total enclosed is \$ _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE</p> <p>Name/Title _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____</p>

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

Apr 1-4 SOUTHERN ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY 16th Annual Meeting [jointly with Association for the Study of Plan], Hyatt Regency Hotel, Fort Worth, TX. Key symposium: Bilingualism - Social Issues and Policy Implications. Prog Chair: Andrew W Miracle, Jr, Dept of Soc, Texas Christian U, Fort Worth, TX 76129

Apr 11 TENNESSEE ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 6th Annual Meeting, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, TN. Contact: Charles H. Faulkner, Dept of Ant, U of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37916

Apr 11 CONFERENCE ON SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHEOLOGY 7th Annual Meeting, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, Columbia, SC. Prog Chair: Tommy Charles, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of SC, Columbia, SC 29208

Apr 29 - May 2 SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY 46th Annual Meeting, San Diego Convention Center. Prog Chair: Reynold Ruppe, Dept of Anth, Arizona State U, Tempe, AZ 85281

Apr 30 - May 1 SOCIETY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCES 3rd Annual Meeting [in conjunction with Society for American Archaeology], San Diego Convention Ctr. Contact: R. E. Taylor, Dept of Anth, U California, Riverside, CA 92521

May 9 - 10 ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Spring Meeting, Petit Jean State Park. Contact: Patsy White, Arkansas Archeological Survey, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

Jan - Apr 1981

VOL 23, NOS 1-2

SEAC Newsletter
102 West Main St.
Fulton, MS 38843

Third Class