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INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Current Research

Florida

Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties	15
Dade County Historic Preservation Division	16
Florida State Museum	17
Florida State University	17
University of Florida	18
National Park Service	18
University of South Florida	19
University of West Florida	21

Georgia

University of Georgia	21
-----------------------	----

Kentucky

Western Kentucky University	21
-----------------------------	----

Louisiana

University of Southwestern Louisiana	22
--------------------------------------	----

Massachusetts

Harvard University	24
--------------------	----

Missouri

Midwest Archeological Center	24
------------------------------	----

Southeast Missouri State University	25
-------------------------------------	----

South Carolina

Carolina Archaeological Services	26
----------------------------------	----

From the Editor

29

Notes

39th Annual Meeting of the SEAC: October 28-30, 1982	33
--	----

Request for Information	33
-------------------------	----

Erratum — SEAC Bulletin 24	34
----------------------------	----

An Apology	35
------------	----

National Park Service	35
-----------------------	----

Recent Publications

36

CURRENT RESEARCH

Florida (submitted by Claudine Payne - Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee, FL)

Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties

In October 1981, Henry Baker conducted test excavations at two locations on Lignum Vitae Key in South Florida. The work was done to identify and date the ruins of two stone buildings on the island. Analysis of recovered material is incomplete, but both structures apparently were occupied in the mid-19th century. This research is part of an ongoing study of settlement patterning and resource utilization in the Florida Keys. A final report of the work on Lignum Vitae Key will be available in June 1982.

A one-mile segment of the Wacissa River (Jefferson County) was surveyed in April 1981 by Jill Palmer. Palmer set out to investigate the potential for inundated terrestrial sites in the present river channel and to test excavate in the channel adjacent to a land site (8Je172). One site (8Je564) was recorded and a good deal of faunal material and pottery was encountered.

For the past several years, the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties has conducted archaeological investigations along the Interstate 75 right-of-way. Most of these investigations have taken place in Hillsborough County on the west coast of Florida. The following projects were all a part of the continuing work on the highway salvage program.

Three Archaic sites have recently been excavated by Katherine Gagel. Reports have been completed on the Boat Launch site (8Hi393C) and the Deer Stand site (8Hi483B). Both sites are Middle and Late Archaic camps which were utilized for the purposes of acquiring a few resources, particularly food, and for the acquisition and preparation of flint tools. Analysis of 8Hi510A, an Early Archaic site, is expected to be completed in the spring of 1982.

In May 1982, a project which is unique in the context of these highway salvage projects was begun by the Underwater Archaeological Research Section of the Bureau, under the supervision of Jill Palmer. The project was the salvage excavation of the Fowler Bridge Mastodon site (8Hi393C0, underwater component). The site, located in the Hillsborough River, consists of an Archaic quarry and an assemblage of faunal material from several extinct species. A clear association between the stone tools and the extinct fauna is not evident within the data. The site will contribute new data on formation and stability of underwater archaeological deposits in active stream beds. The analysis of the material recovered is continuing.

Excavation of the Wetherington Ridge site (8Hi472), areas A, B, C, and G, was begun by Jay Haviser in March 1980. The site is a large base camp settlement with diagnostic artifacts of almost all cultural periods from Paleo-Indian through the prehistoric ceramic periods. One

aspect of the site analysis is the study of patination and its chronological relationships with the artifact assemblage. Other site analyses include the spatial and temporal identification of the Wetherington Ridge occupation. The anticipated completion date for the analysis is March 1982.

In the spring of 1981, Marsha Chance conducted excavations at the Diamond Dairy site (8Hi476A); earlier testing was conducted by Barry Wharton in 1979. As a result of Wharton's excavations it was hypothesized that 8Hi476A was a base camp dating from the Middle Archaic period. Analysis of the materials recovered during Chance's investigations will attempt to refine our understanding of Archaic settlement and site usage patterns through the observation and statistical analysis of lithic attributes. All tools and utilized flakes, as well as 10 percent of the debitage, are being submitted to rigorous analytical procedures. Completion of the analysis is expected by June 1982.

Marsha Chance also conducted salvage excavations at the Wetherington Island site (8Hi473) from October to December 1981. Site 8Hi473 is a lithic procurement site dating from the Middle Archaic period. It is hypothesized that product groups from the lithic reduction continuum can be traced northward over the site, from the beginning to the end of the continuum. Analysis will continue through November 1982 and a report will follow.

Extensive investigation of a Late Paleo-Indian site (8Hi507) was begun in August 1981 by Randy Daniel. The excavations, which are expected to continue until March 1982, have uncovered 700-800 tools to date, including approximately a dozen Suwannee points, a large collection of unifacial scrapers, and several large bifaces which include some made from metamorphic rock (the closest source of which is the Georgia Piedmont). There appears to be a good deal of variation in artifact types across the site. Excavation is being concentrated on large contiguous areas and Daniel has isolated a number of what may be activity areas. Analysis will continue through 1983.

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Dade County Historic Preservation Division

From April to November 1981, with the help of ten volunteers and students, Robert S. Carr (Dade County Historic Preservation Division) carried out salvage excavation at the Santa Maria site (8Da2132), a multi-component site that includes a prehistoric midden and cemetery and an early nineteenth century "conch" home site. Every effort is being made to recover as much representative data as possible before

the site is completely developed. Carr is also supervising salvage excavations of the Spanish Mission of Tequesta (8Dall, 8Dal065) in downtown Miami. Expected to run from October 1981 to summer 1982, the excavations will be done with the help of volunteers and students.

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Florida State Museum

Material from the River Styx site (8AL458), which was excavated in 1971-1972 by Ripley Bullen and E. T. Hemmings, is being analyzed by Elizabeth Fisher (Florida State Museum). A technological analysis of the ceramics from this site is being prepared by Ann Cordell. Fisher hopes to publish a report as soon as the work is completed.

Brenda Sigler-Lavelle, who directed the University of Florida archaeological field school at the Gauthier site (8Brl93) during Spring Quarter 1981, is now working on the analysis of those excavations.

Elizabeth Reitz, zooarchaeologist at the Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, analyzed the vertebrate fauna from the Kings Bay secondary testing phase. Identification was done at the Zooarchaeology Laboratory, Florida State Museum. This work formed the basis of a paper presented to the 1981 Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Asheville.

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Dr. Glen H. Doran is currently involved in a project at Gulf Islands National Seashore (Naval Live Oaks). The project involves test excavations and analysis of materials from three sites in the Pensacola/Gulf Breeze area of Florida. The project is a continuation of a contract with the National Park Service initiated in 1980. Ceramic, lithic, and faunal materials are currently being analyzed from a site (8SR8) excavated in the fall of 1981. Further excavations of two sites during the summer of 1982 are planned. These excavations are in conjunction with the Florida State University Archaeology Field School. The project will focus on recovering ceramic and faunal material from two sites currently subject to human and natural destruction.

Standard analytical procedures will be employed and the development of a technique of electron probe analysis of ceramic, skeletal, and lithic material is currently being pursued in conjunction with Dr. William Miller of the Biology Department.

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University of Florida

My current major project is to continue investigations at Hontoon Island, Florida (8V0202) now funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. We are using this money primarily to analyze a volumetric sample taken in February 1982 from the wetland deposit adjacent to the island. This sample contains nearly 100 percent preservation of the cultural and biological material and provides a rare opportunity to assess the importance of the use of plants relative to the use of animals, including invertebrates. I am working closely with Elizabeth Wing at the Florida State Museum. Approximately eight experienced archaeology and zooarchaeology students have been hired to help with the analysis. The present grant will terminate in the spring of 1983, but additional funds are being sought to expand the investigations. To date, more than 40 species of animals and 25 species of plants have been identified. The advantages of the volumetric analysis are that it provides an accurate representation of each species and permits the detection of very small specimens, e.g., Centrarchid (small sunfishes), that might normally be overlooked.

New Facilities and/or Personnel

A thermoluminescent dating laboratory has been established at the University of Florida. This laboratory will be used initially to attempt to date thermally altered stone artifacts. While we expect to expand the program to include pottery, we do not anticipate that our laboratory will ever become a service facility. The laboratory is located in the Department of Anthropology (specimen preparation) and the Department of Geology (sample analysis), University of Florida.

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National Park Service

A cultural inventory and assessment of the Big Cypress National Preserve, under the direction of John Ehrenhard, was begun in March 1978. The project's completion is scheduled for September 1982. A complete inventory of the 224,000 ha area national preserve was undertaken to determine the time and space of cultural manifestations within its boundaries. The primary goal of the project will be to provide input to park management concerning the nature of cultural resources. A secondary but no less important aspect will be the preparation of a final document outlining the cultural history of prehistoric south-

western Florida, a topic currently poorly understood. The data are showing a relationship/interaction between the coastal zone and the interior. The majority of sites appear to represent a separate and interior adaptation to the environment. The results of the project will be published by the National Park Service.

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University of South Florida

Several archaeological projects are being carried out by graduate students under the direction of faculty members. Projects related to Florida research are described below.

During the summer of 1981, mitigation excavations at the Rock Hammock (8Hi556), Tampa Palms (8Hi557) and Priscilla (8Hi559) sites north of Tampa were conducted by the University of South Florida field school under the direction of J. Raymond Williams, Robert Austin, and Dana Ste. Claire. Excavations were funded by the Deltona Corporation which has plans for a large community development in the area.

Analysis is currently underway and is focusing on two primary research objectives: 1) the delineation of flake "types" through the use of multivariate analysis of debitage attributes (it is hypothesized that the resulting classes of debitage can be used to identify specified site activities and will be useful in determining site function when more conventional tool forms are absent.); 2) the analysis of specific stone working activities at Rock Hammock, a Late Archaic to Woodland period workshop (ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 800). Projectile points diagnostic of this temporal period on the Florida Gulf Coast were recovered in various stages of manufacture in addition to production debris representing all but the earliest stages of the reduction sequence (i.e. procurement of raw materials and initial core preparation).

James M. Welch is presently involved with two projects. Preparation of a report detailing the results of an archaeological and historical survey of a 13 km long transmission line for Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. is in progress. The proposed transmission line is located northwest of Palatka in Putnam County, Florida. One prehistoric site was located with its temporal and cultural affiliations undefined as of yet but with obvious St. Johns-like characteristics. The entire length of the survey tract was examined visually and with subsurface tests. This examination confirmed that predetermined high and low probability areas of site occurrence, based upon environmental factors, were valid for this region in light of the location of the site and other isolated artifacts.

Welch is also performing the analysis of artifacts recovered from 2 prehistoric sites (8Hi418 and 8Hi425) whose excavations he directed during the fall of 1981 under the supervision of J. Raymond Williams. A preliminary report was recently submitted to the landowners, AMAX Phosphate, Inc. The preliminary conclusions, based upon a randomly

selected 10 percent rough sort sample of all 138 1 m x 1 m excavation units and also an examination of diagnostic point types, have revealed that this inland portion of Hillsborough County, Florida was the scene of short term occupations over a long chronological period. Due to the absence of much cultural material at 8Hi425, a site that has been primarily destroyed, only the sample used for preliminary analysis at the South Prong I site (8Hi418) offered any interpretive data. Projectile point types illustrate a cultural continuum spanning the Archaic through Mississippian periods. The lithic analysis shows the site to have been used predominantly for secondary lithic reduction and activities. The sparse occurrence of prehistoric pottery is further indication of a lack of sedentism at this site. It is interesting to note that over 25 percent of the projectile points examined illustrated reworking and reuse by the inhabitants and all of these reworked points were from the Archaic period. Final analysis of these sites will be completed by September 1, 1982.

Wanda Deshpande is working on a three month CRM internship with the Withlacoochee Regional Planning Council (WRPC) in Ocala, Florida. She is under contract to assess and map known archaeological sites in Citrus and Sumter Counties, and computer generate site location predictive models for the unknown archaeological sites in those counties. This is the second phase of a proposed multiphase project for the five counties in the WRPC region. The first phase completed by Joe Jones and Andrea Lavasseur for Marion County, Florida is the prototype for this study. Hypotheses related to validity of predictive attributes, weighting of compound attributes, and validity of generated models will be tested by use of various scenarios.

The predictive models, a slide show aimed at CRM for planners and the general public, and a predictive attributes overlay map series are a few of the tools to be produced. These projects will be used by the planners (non-archaeologists) at WRPC in the archaeological resource assessment segment of the A-95 and Development of Regional Impact Review processes and for public education.

James and Catharine Pope are conducting their thesis research projects in the lower Alafia River drainage. These integrated studies involve an analysis of culture history, site typology, subsistence, ecology, and settlement pattern in the Alafia basin.

Laboratory processing of artifacts recovered from various Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties excavations on the I-275 route continues. Graduate students supervising the laboratory workers are George Ballo and Adrainne Shoffstall.

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Nancy White has recently completed investigations at the Curlee site (8Ja7) on the upper Apalachicola River and finished her doctoral dissertation (Case Western Reserve University) describing the excavations and discussing the development of Fort Walton culture out of the local Late Weeden Island base.

Previously, White was Chief Archaeologist for the Mobile District Corp of Engineers' survey of Lake Seminole and surrounding lands in Jackson and Gadsden Counties in Florida and Seminole and Decatur Counties in Georgia. Over 300 sites of all time periods were located, including a large number of late Weeden Island shell midden occupations, many historic Creek sites, and a fort built by Andrew Jackson.

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The personnel of the Zooarchaeology Laboratory (Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia) have worked on several Southwestern based projects. Work is completed on the identification and analysis of vertebrate fauna from Beaverdam Creek Mound and Village, Elbert County, Georgia, excavated under the direction of David Hally. A report has been submitted to Hally for inclusion in the final site report which is in preparation. Work is also completed on the vertebrate fauna from Charleston Convention Center, Charleston, South Carolina and a report submitted to Nicholas Honerkamp for inclusion in the final site report. Honerkamp and Reitz presented a paper on their findings at the Society for Historical Archaeology meetings in 1982. Work is in progress on analysis of materials excavated by Stanley South from Santa Elena, South Carolina. Kay Wood is currently analyzing material from Toombs House, excavated by Ray Crook, and Parks Mill, excavated by Albert Bartovich, for her thesis. For more information contact Elizabeth J. Reitz.

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In 1981 Jack M. Schock directed the supervision of five powerline surveys which totaled 103 miles. The surveys radiated outward from the

J.K. Smith power station which is about 25 miles southeast of Lexington, Kentucky. Approximately one site per mile was found during these surveys. Unfortunately, most of the prehistoric sites consisted of lithic scatters with no diagnostic artifacts.

Schock also directed a survey and testing program for a corn alcohol synthetic fuel plant at Franklin, Kentucky about 50 miles north of Nashville, TN. A significant Archaic Big Sandy component was present. However, the only decent feature found was an Early Woodland (?) flexed burial with a Turkeytail point. Non-corrected Carbon 14 dates of 495 B.C. \pm 90 (UGA - 3,689) and 535 B.C. \pm 70 (UGA - 3,690) were obtained from this feature.

Western Kentucky University conducted salvage work in Barren River Reservoir (in southern Kentucky) for the Louisville Corps of Engineers in 1981. The work was directed by Jack M. Schock and consisted of testing/or excavating early historic (ca. 1800-1840) European and prehistoric Mississippian feature which had been exposed by wave action. Carbon 14 samples have been submitted for the three Mississippian sites involved.

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University of Southwestern Louisiana

The Center for Archaeological Studies (University of Southwestern Louisiana) has recently completed a 2½ year (1979-1982) survey and testing program on the edges of the Atchafalaya Basin in south-central Louisiana. The work was enabled by a contract from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans district. Tommy Ryan served as COR, and Jon Gibson served as PI.

Thirty-three prehistoric and historic sites were investigated. Seventeen towns and communities were visited by the ethnographic team. Generally, the Atchafalaya Basin has been unique and somewhat apart culturally and temporally from conjoined regions during its entire duration as a riverine backswamp, the largest in North America. Its ecological specialness and changing water levels have helped to mold technology, subsistence, settlement, and practically every aspect of culture from the date of the Tchefuncte pragmatists to the Cajun crawfishermen and Redneck oil barons.

One historic site, Avoca Island Pumping Station Number 1, has been determined eligible for nomination to the National Register.

In March 1981, Archaeology Inc. conducted a cultural resources survey of a 30 km proposed levee along the eastern shore of Calcasieu Lake in southern Cameron Parish, Louisiana. The project was funded by purchase order from the Soil Conservation Service, Alexandria. Jon Gibson served as PI and Melvon Cousins as field director. Kent Milton served as COR.

Two archaeological sites were found, both representing destroyed and redeposited prehistoric sites. Aerial photos reveal that the Calcasieu Lake shoreline has expanded outward hundreds of meters in the last few decades due to subsidence and wave erosion hastened by heavy ship and barge traffic. Former shoreline-associated Indian sites no longer remain along most sections of the lake shore.

Between April and October 1981, Jon Gibson of Archaeology Inc. developed a statistical framework for assessing site locational probabilities for a section of central Louisiana (including Rapides Avoyelles, and St. Landry parishes). The study was a joint effort sponsored by SCS (Alexandria) and COE (New Orleans), with funding provided by COE, New Orleans. From correlations between site locations and soil types in 47 previously surveyed areas in the region, estimates of expected site densities were determined for 33 soil types. Statistical parameters, including upper and lower bounds of a 95 percent confidence interval for a Poisson distribution and maximum variances, were established. The result was a practical showing of the probability of any given section of stream bank having an archaeological site.

In July-August 1981, Archaeology, Inc., under a purchase order from COE, Vicksburg District, performed a cultural resources survey of a proposed overland levee corridor paralleling the Ouachita River (east bank) between Harrisonburg and Jonesville, east-central Louisiana. Kate Yarborough and Mary Ellen Fogarty served as COR's. Jon Gibson was PI, and James Morehead was field director.

Six archaeological sites were found in the bean fields and uncleared swamp edges. One was Archaic, four were Plaquemine, and one (Pool Lake Bayou) was a multi-component mound site. Except for the mound site, human tenure seems to have been limited functionally and seasonally in this overflow area. The mound and associated village sit atop the big Mississippi natural levee along the Tensas River, where immunity from flooding was assured. National Register forms have been prepared.

New Facilities and/or Personnel

A new department has been carved from an old administrative unit at the University of Southwestern Louisiana. The new department -- Sociology and Anthropology -- was created to formalize official approval by Louisiana boards of higher education of the new B.A. degree in anthropology.

Mary Kaye Sandford, ABD from University of Colorado, joined the faculty at U.S.L. as an instructor of physical anthropology.

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Massachusetts

Harvard University

The Lower Mississippi Survey (Peabody Museum) had a very active field program in 1981. In July Stephen Williams and John Belmont conducted a survey in the Boeuf Basin of northeastern Louisiana. This archaeologically rich region experienced very little professional work in the past. As revealed in a paper by Belmont, presented at the last SEAC, the culture historical framework for the Boeuf has now been established.

Ian W. Brown conducted research in the Natchez Bluffs region for six weeks in the fall. Seven protohistoric/historic sites were tested, the excavations having laid the foundations for work in the summer of 1982. This project, funded by the National Geographic and the National Endowment for the Humanities, is concerned with the interaction between Europeans and indigenous populations.

Work continued at the Trudeau site in the fall, again under the direction of Jeffrey P. Brain. This site, located in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, was the home of the Tunica Indians in the mid-eighteenth century. Research focused primarily on testing subsurface radar equipment, but, at the same time, numerous artifacts and features of Tunica and pre-Tunica populations came to light. Funding was provided by the Louisiana Office of State Parks.

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Missouri

Midwest Archeological Center

The Midwest Archeological Center (National Park Service) has initiated a long-term research program at the Ozark National Scenic Riverways in southeastern Missouri. The project is directed by Mark Lynott. The study area includes the Upper Current and Jacks Fork River valleys in the eastern Ozark region. Limited survey has resulted in the recording of over 85 sites covering a time range from Paleo-Indian through the 20th century lumbering era. Thus far, limited testing has been conducted at seven sites.

Testing at the Gooseneck site has provided evidence of a Developmental Mississippian occupation which has been dated through radiocarbon and thermoluminescence techniques at A.D. 650 to A.D. 850. The site appears to be a small village or hamlet, deep in the Ozarks. Subsistence data collected from the site is indicative of local resource exploitation, with very minimal evidence of food production.

Testing at the Round Spring site has yielded abundant evidence of Woodland period occupation, along with a small Mississippian cemetery and a 19th century pioneer farmstead. The site is located adjacent to a

large sinkhole spring, and on-going analysis is expected to yield data about technology, subsistence and chronology of the relative occupations.

The Akers Ferry site is a stratified multicomponent occupation. Testing has revealed evidence of Early Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian occupations. The Woodland period occupation appears to be the most extensive, and is probably related to a series of rock cairns found on ridgetops overlooking the site. On-going analysis of data from this site will yield important information about the nature of Meramec Springs/Woodland villages in the Upper Current River drainage.

Research at the Ozark National Scenic Riverways is oriented toward a combination of research and management objectives. These studies are continuing in cooperation with the Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University. Reports and papers relating to these investigations are prepared or distributed by the Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Southeast Missouri State University

In the 1981 field season, the field school returned to Hunze Village (23CG8) to establish the orientation of house rows and extend test trenches further east and south from the identified structure No. 1. "House" structures are in planned rows as verified by structures No. 2 and 3. Structure No. 1 contained storage pits with 10 row corn (identified by L. Blake), pits with large storage jars (hooded and strapped handled varieties), a Sikeston Negative effigy, cache of mica, and human infant burials to name the more apparent artifacts. House No. 2 has a clay lined central fire hearth with large quantities of ceramics, faunal remains, and caches of deer antler. Infant burials are commonly found either in pits under the house floor or in the wall trenches of the house construction. Houses appear to be separated by "alleys" about 10 m wide and extend in a west to east direction. One of the houses appears to have been reconstructed at least 3 times but the upper occupation is destroyed. Radiocarbon dates (8) range in the A.D. 1300 to very late A.D. 1400s, with a cemetery dating to the early A.D. 1300s at its lowest level. The cemetery is away from the structures to the southeastern edge of the site and might have two periods of interment.

In the fall of 1982, we (Duncan Wilkie and students) salvaged a Late Archaic to Early Baytown cemetery in the bootheel of southeastern Missouri. A 12 m x 12 m square area had over 30 flexed burials; however, we only saved a few intact burials, but located 26 burials before the site was destroyed. One upper layer burial was extended and associated with Early Baytown pottery, while lower burials were all flexed and in groups or individual graves. Stemmed and corner-notched points, shell, a gorget, a fragment of atlatl weight, faunal

remains, hafted scrapers, and flaked tools were in direct association. Radiocarbon dating of some burials is planned in the future. The mortuary practice is somewhat similar to Indian Knoll and the Eva sites.

In the summer of 1982, a shoreline survey was conducted by Wilkie at Clear Water Lake in Reynolds Co.; mostly small lithic sites were located except for a few ceramic sites which had Late Woodland cord-marked pottery and Scallorn-like points. Frequent change in the lake level has had a drastic effect on shoreline preservation of some sites. The unusually high frequency of these "Scallorn" points at one site has not been adequately explained. The lack of many large sites along this portion of the Black River is in marked contrast to the St. Francis River to the east. This shoreline survey was conducted for the Little Rock District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Hunze Village excavation and salvage operations were directed by Duncan Wilkie, archaeologist at Southeast Missouri State University in Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

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South Carolina

Carolina Archaeological Services

Harris Neck NWR - In November 1981, archaeologists with Carolina Archaeological Services (Columbia, SC) conducted intensive test excavations at Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuge (McIntosh County, Georgia) for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The focus of these investigations was a proposed access road realignment along the far eastern edge of 9McI41, a National Register-eligible aboriginal site reflecting Woodland and protohistoric Contact period occupations. Only a very small portion of the 88+ ha site will be affected by the proposed earth-modification activity.

After a review of pertinent comparative and site-specific literature, testing and data recovery at the project area followed a phased analysis design. A controlled, systematic surface collection consisting of interval-spaced shovel slots placed along a site grid system was used to preliminarily indicate if and where localized artifact or shell clustering occurred within and immediately adjacent to the impact zone. Grid-determined test units (1x1 meter and extension trenches) were subsequently placed within and immediately adjacent to the impact zone. Features identified through these means were excavated and recorded. Supplemental "discovery" and evaluative testing ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ meter units) extended from the core project area west and north along grid lines to a maximum of 91 m (400 feet).

Laboratory analysis of excavated materials included typological, temporal, functional, and ecological considerations. Dietary data from feature contexts was obtained, supporting more extensive and intensive investigations at aboriginal sites along the Florida, Georgia, and

South Carolina coasts. Radiocarbon analysis of an intact oyster shell feature containing San Marcos (early Contact period) ceramics yielded an occupation date of 1720± 50 A.D. (Beta-3858), suggesting that the terminal period of sporadic Indian occupation of the Guale coast was well into the 18th century, rather than effectively ended by 1700 as previously thought.

The 9McI41 investigations collected only limited evidence of pre-Contact aboriginal occupation, although ceramics indicative of Early Woodland (Stallings, Deptford ware types), Middle Woodland (Wilmington ware group), and Late Woodland/Mississippian (Savannah, Irene/Pine Harbor ware types) presence have been found at the site. These occupations appear to represent peripheral, seasonal encampments for the exploitation of local saltmarsh, tidal creek, and upland flatwoods environments. The major component within the eastern portion of the site is comprised of San Marcos/Altamaha ceramics, which co-occur in feature contexts with Irene/Pine Harbor materials. These ceramic types appear to reflect an unbroken tradition bridging the protohistoric-early historic periods along the central Georgia coast, and constitute the largest and most ubiquitous assemblage recorded within the project area. Spanish olive jar and majolica sherds have also been recorded from the site, but have not been observed in association with definable Spanish features; the influence of the Spanish mission at Harris Neck, however, is apparent.

Late 18th and early 19th century ceramics and bottle glass recovered from surface contexts at Gould Landing, where 9McI41 is located, support prior documentation of English and American establishment of cotton plantations at Harris Neck. Cattle ranching, lumbering and long-staple cotton farming activities characterized this area from the 18th through the early 20th centuries, with the postbellum period seeing the establishment of a free black community at Gould Landing.

The intensive testing project at Harris Neck was under the direction of Lesley M. Drucker, with Ronald W. Anthony serving as Field Archaeologist, Stanlee Miller as Faunal Analyst, and Laura McGuire, Carl Steen and Susan Krantz as Research Assistants. Project management on behalf of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service was provided by Interagency Archeological Services-Atlanta, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service.

Union Camp - An intensive cultural resources investigation was carried out by CAS from September - December 1981 for Union Camp Corp. at the site of its proposed industrial facility (Richland County, SC). This study focused on approximately 400 ha comprising the Corps permit area. Thirty-two archaeological sites were identified within the impact zone, and four sites were located outside the impact zone. None were considered to meet eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the recorded components which characterize the cultural resource spectrum of the permit area were associated with antebellum and postbellum occupation of Kensington and Fork Plantations, and represent changing patterns of tenant settlement and productive land use during the Singleton, Hamer, and Lanham family periods of ownership. The limited data available concerning prehistoric occupation of the project tract suggested that the majority of the permit area reflected a peripheral procurement area for aboriginal groups, while the more varied micro-environments east of the tract could constitute more heavily exploited zones. The Union Camp study was under the direction and field supervision of Lesley

Drucker; project historian was Rebecca G. Fulmer. A project report is available (CAS Resource Studies Series 44) for \$10.00.

Carolina Forest Industries - Archaeologists with CAS conducted an inventory survey followed by intensive site testing at three located sites during December 1981 and March 1982 for Stora Kopparberg Co. of Sweden at the proposed industrial site for Carolina Forest Industries (Marlboro County, SC). A total of 14 non-structural archaeological sites were located, containing prehistoric and historic components. One site, 38ML31, located within the 100 ha permit area was recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local and state levels, and is temporally and socioculturally associated with the founding and settlement of Old Marlborough Courthouse, one of the earliest settlements in Marlboro County. One prehistoric site, 38ML35, which was also located within the designated permit area, was also recommended as archaeologically sensitive, although it did not appear to meet eligibility criteria for the National Register. This site exhibited important characteristics of the Archaic and Early Woodland periods of prehistoric occupation of the Pee Dee River drainage area, and constitutes educational and occupational site type values at the local level. One other site, 38ML24, located within the proposed industrial tract but outside the permit area, was considered potentially eligible for the National Register as the site of Old Marlborough Courthouse, and was recommended for further investigation should facility expansion cause development of this portion of the proposed industrial tract. The Carolina Forest Industries cultural resources investigations were directed by Lesley Drucker, with Ronald W. Anthony serving as field archaeologist/crew supervisor. A project report has been submitted to the client and release of the report is expected by August 1982 (CAS Resource Studies Series 54, \$6.00).

Datha Island - Field operations on the first phase of a cultural resources inventory and testing program at Datha Island (Beaufort County, SC) were begun by Carolina Archaeological Services in June 1982. The project is under the direction of Lesley Drucker, with Ronald W. Anthony providing field crew supervision and Rebecca K. Starr of Carolina Preservation and Research Associates serving as project historian/architectural historian. The site of planned residential and recreational development, Datha Island was the focus of numerous prehistoric and protohistoric Indian occupations, as well as the sea-island cotton plantation of the William Sams family from 1785- 1863. Located adjacent to the Cusabo Indian reservation established on Polawana Island prior to 1715 by the colonial government, Datha was the site of Westbrook's Trading Post during the early colonial period. The later plantation period saw the construction of a large tabby complex by the Sams family, significant remnants of which still remain standing. A subsidiary residential complex on the north shore of the island was swept away by the hurricane of 1893, and remnants of tabby structures are now located in the high marsh at this point. The inventory survey, currently in progress, has already located over 100 prehistoric and historic sites on the island, including one of the two island slave settlements, and both slave/freedmen cemeteries. The next phase of work will entail systematic testing of several of the sites located during the inventory survey, as well as informant interviews with local black descendants of the Datha plantation slaves.

Lesley M. Drucker
Carolina Archaeological Services
537 Harden Street
Columbia, SC 29205

FROM THE EDITOR

Bulletin 24 Mailed

Bulletin 24, edited by Vernon J. Knight and Jerald T. Milanich, was mailed in March, 1982 to all 1981 members and to all senior and life members. Those who were not members in 1981 (November 1980 to November 1981) may purchase a copy for \$10.00. If you were a paid member in 1981 and did not receive Bulletin 24, please inform the editor immediately so that a replacement copy can be mailed.

Bulletins 20 and 21: An Update

With substantial help from Janet Levy of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Bulletins 20 and 21 (Tuscaloosa 1976 and Lafayette 1977) have been edited and are now ready for typing. I anticipate publishing these two Bulletins as a combined issue sometime in 1982, funds permitting. The combined issue will be distributed free to all 1976 and 1977 members.

First Issue of Southeastern Archaeology complete

Volume 1, Number 1 of our new refereed journal is complete and I am now considering papers for Volume 1, Number 2. As of June 30, I had received 22 papers for consideration. Of these, 5 have been accepted for publication after having been revised, 6 have been accepted pending necessary revisions, 8 have been rejected, and 1 was withdrawn by the author. Two papers are still in the review process. I expect to do the paste-up of the first issue late this summer and go to press in September. If all goes as expected, the first issue will be ready to mail to the membership in October of 1982 before the Memphis meeting.

Membership Drive

Essential to a high-quality publication program is a high-quantity membership. We presently have about 550 members, distributed in 37 states and 2 Canadian provinces. The \$10 (\$15 for institutions) membership fee is almost entirely budgeted for our publication program -- two Newsletters and two issues of Southeastern Archaeology each year. We have set a modest goal of 600 members by the end of 1982, 700 by the end of 1983, and 800 by the end of 1984. I shall do everything I can to earn confidence in our publications on the part of the membership. With continued assistance from colleagues, who act as reviewers and consultants, and with the continued support of the membership, I am certain that these objectives can be reached.

Please help the SEAC membership drive. Explain SEAC to your students, and urge them to join. Post SEAC membership flyers in your place of work, and pass them out at local or state archaeological society meetings (flyers are available in quantity from the editor). Take a few minutes to write a letter to your institution's serials librarian and ask him/her to subscribe to SEAC and to purchase all available back issues. Reward deserving graduate or undergraduate students or conscientious amateur archaeologists with a year's gift membership. Subscribe to SEAC on behalf of your company or department's reference library. Every new SEAC membership will help keep our publications program healthy and our membership dues affordable! Please spread the word.

The members may be interested in knowing where they all reside. Florida has the most members, but Tennessee has the greatest proportion of members adjusted for population in each state. [My thanks to Jim Scurry of the USC Department of Geography for producing the two maps. They were printed on a Gould electrostatic plotter. The distribution map was composed by GIMMS (Geographic Information Mapping and Management System).]

Write On!

Any suggestions for publications program are cheerfully received. I will also consider for publication any commentary or debate on articles published in Southeastern Archaeology. Such contributions should be brief and to the point, and should follow the same style guidelines that apply to papers submitted for publication. I look forward to hearing from the membership.

Editor Heads South

In August your editor will move to Gainesville to take a position with the Florida State Museum, University of Florida. A month of field work in Kentucky in July may cause brief delays in shipping back issues and the processing of new manuscripts; your patience is appreciated. After August 1, 1982, send all manuscripts, back issue orders, and other correspondence to:

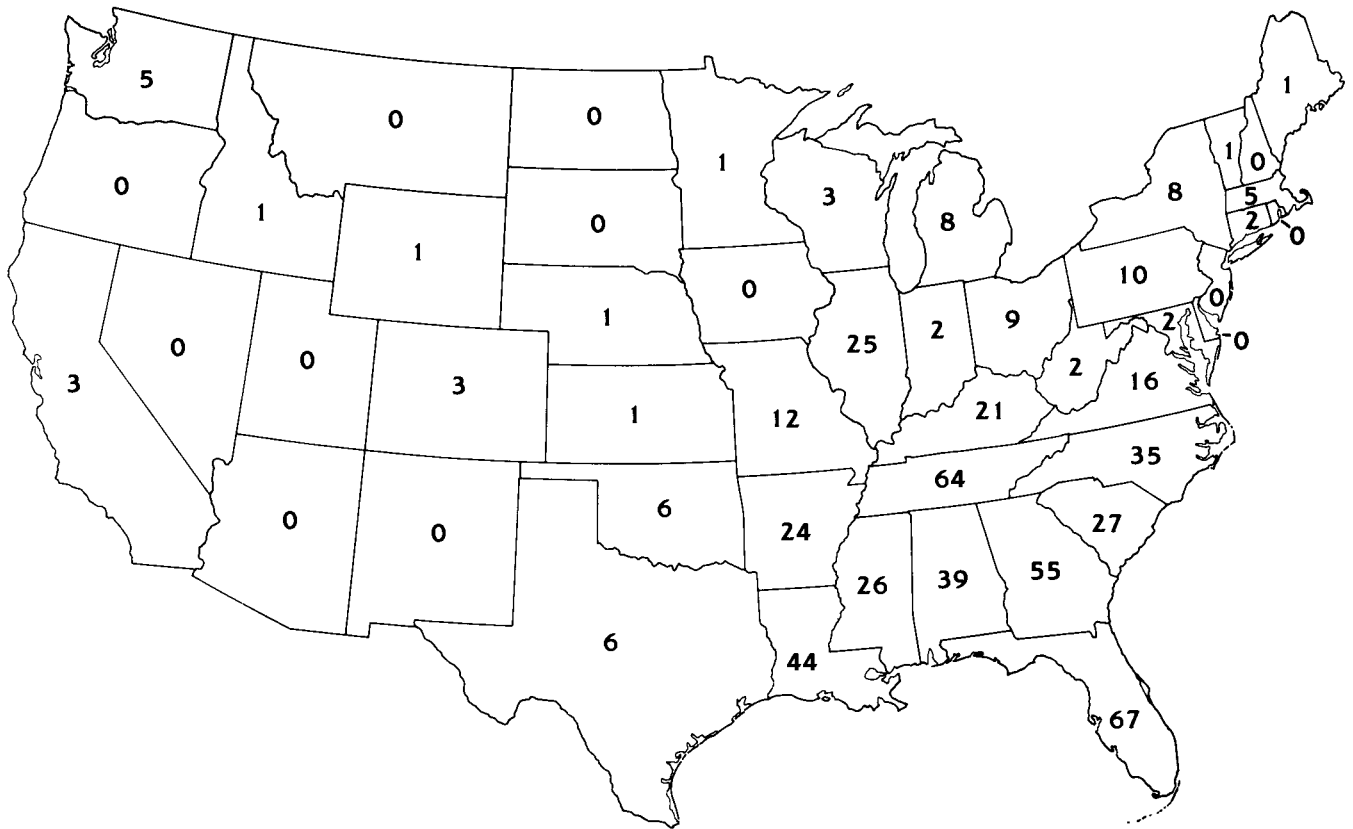
William H. Marquardt, SEAC Editor
The Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611

Table 1. Membership of the Southeastern
Archaeological Conference, by state, 1981.

STATE	Number of Members	Number of Members Per 250,000 population
Florida	67	2.50
Tennessee	64	4.10
Georgia	55	3.00
Louisiana	44	2.75
Alabama	39	2.80
N. Carolina	35	1.70
S. Carolina	27	2.60
Mississippi	26	2.88
Illinois	25	1.84
Arkansas	24	3.00
Kentucky	21	1.61
Virginia*	16	0.83
Missouri	12	0.64
Pennsylvania	10	0.21
Ohio	9	0.21
Michigan	8	0.22
New York	8	0.11
Oklahoma	6	0.56
Texas	6	0.13
Massachusetts	5	0.22
Washington	5	0.36
California	3	0.04
Colorado	3	0.33
Wisconsin	3	0.17
Connecticut	2	0.16
Indiana	2	0.10
Maryland	2	0.13
W. Virginia	2	0.28
Idaho	1	0.34
Kansas	1	0.11
Maine	1	0.25
Minnesota	1	0.07
Nebraska	1	0.17
Vermont	1	0.50
Wyoming	1	0.71
CANADA	2	----
TOTAL	558	

* includes Washington, D.C.

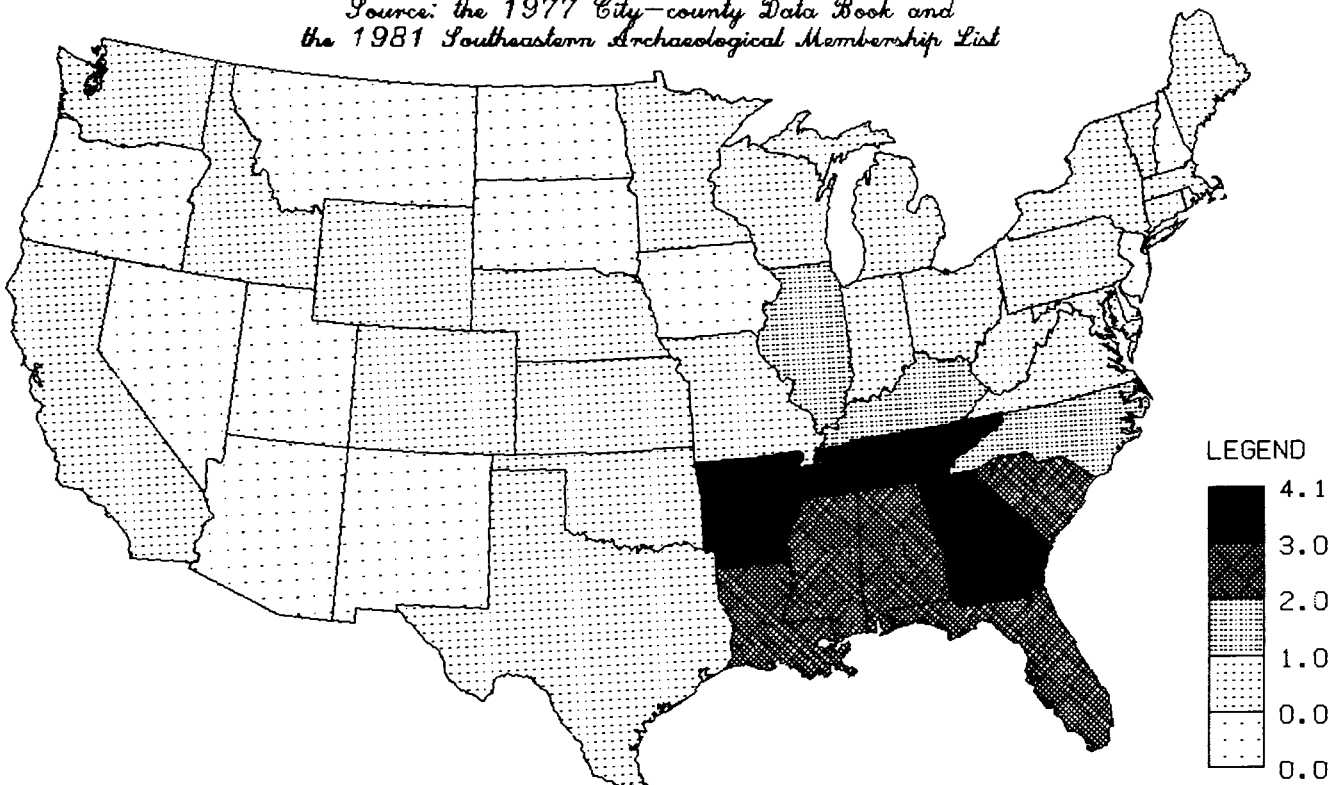
DISTRIBUTION OF SEAC MEMBERSHIP



Source: 1981 Southeastern Archaeological Conference Membership List

Southeastern Archaeological Conference Membership per 250,000 Population

Source: the 1977 City-county Data Book and the 1981 Southeastern Archaeological Membership List



NOTES

39th Annual Meeting of the SEAC: October 28-30, 1982

The 39th annual meeting will be held in Memphis, Tennessee. Convention headquarters will be the Ramada Inn Convention Center, 160 Union Avenue, Memphis, TN 38103; phone (901) 525-5491. The convention center is across the street from the Peabody Hotel, 149 Union Avenue (more expensive) and within a block or two of Hotel Tennessee, 88 Third Street (which certainly should be less expensive). Local arrangements are being coordinated by Charles H. McNutt, Program Chairman is David H. Dye; both are affiliated with the Department of Anthropology, Memphis State University.

For your convenience and prompt attention, self-addressed hotel reservation cards have been sent to the membership. It is imperative for the financial well-being of SEAC that these cards be returned to the Convention Center by September 23. (We get a deal on convention halls.) Furthermore, reservations received after this date will not be guaranteed.

The deadline for abstracts and title submission is September 1. These should be sent to the Program Chairman (Dr. Dye) at Memphis State University. Also, please indicate any peculiar needs which you may have -- slide projectors and the like. It should be recalled that the Proceedings now consist of the compiled abstracts and their timely submission is particularly important.

We have a variety of eating, drinking, musical, and cultural attractions in the city, including the newly opened Mud Island facility, complete with a scale model of the Mississippi River. You will be directed to these upon arrival.

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

Request For Information

Wire Bracelets: Neal Trubowitz and Phyllis Morse (Arkansas Archeological Survey) are seeking information on the distribution, origin, and use of wire bracelets in the fur trade period in North America (A.D. 1600-1850). Specimens have been identified in collections in

Arkansas, Michigan, and New York. (See Figure 18 in The Lasanen Site: an historic burial locality in Mackinac County, Michigan, edited by C.E. Cleland. 1971. Michigan State University, Publications of the Museum, Anthropological Series 1:1-147. Sites and dates, information on manufacturing (Native or European?), and/or references would be appreciated. Responses should be sent to:

Neal Trubowitz,
Arkansas Archeological Survey
P. O. Box 1249
Fayetteville, AR 72702.

Southeastern Archaeological Conference

1982 DUES MAY BE PAID BY MAIL
OR IN PERSON AT THE ANNUAL
MEETING IN ASHEVILLE.

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I enclose \$ _____ for the following:

_____ Individual membership 1982 (\$10.00)

_____ Life membership (\$100.00)

_____ Senior membership (\$50.00) [open to those who have been members for
25 years]

_____ Institutional membership 1982 (\$12.50)

_____ Family membership 1982 (\$12.50)

_____ Other: _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE AND MAIL TO:

Dr. Kathleen Deagan, Treasurer
131 Washington Street
St. Augustine, FLORIDA 32084

Erratum — SEAC Bulletin 24

Table 3 on page 68 should be replaced by the following:

Estimated Total Number of Pollen Grains
In Unit I,18 and Surface Deposits at
Cloudsplitter Rockshelter

<u>Cultural Period</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Total Number Pollen Grains per 1 ml Sample</u>
Modern	Surface Sample C-1	279,683
Early Woodland	Mottled Gray & Brown Sand Above Lens C 30 cm	200,044
Early Woodland	Lens C-A 28-29 cm	62
Early Woodland	Pink Lens C-B 35 cm	289
Early Woodland	Gray Lens C-B 36-40 cm	25
Late Archaic	Brown Sand with Nuts 47-50 cm	92,226
Late Archaic	Lens E-Medium Brown Sand Above First Leaf Lens 61-63 cm	25,122
Early Archaic	Lower Member Lens E on Top of Sterile 75-78 cm	7,405
Sterile	Decayed Vegetation & Hemlock 75 cm	459,108
Sterile	Pink Sterile 60 cm	1,913

An Apology

An Apology to the National Park Service
from the Program for Cultural Resource Assessment
University of Kentucky

At the recent SEAC meetings in Knoxville, Tennessee, students of the University of Kentucky were scheduled to present a paper on the mitigation of the Hurricane Branch site in Jackson County, Tennessee. The paper was cancelled at the last minute and the reason given for its absence was that the National Park Service (formerly Interagency Archaeological Services) had denied permission. This was a grossly inaccurate statement and we would like to explain the situation and apologize for the misunderstanding.

The misunderstanding was the result of the fact that the students giving the paper failed to seek necessary permission from the National Park Service. When this omission was discovered a few days before the meetings, the Principal Investigators cancelled the paper's presentation. Unfortunately, the authors of the paper misconstrued the cancellation to mean that the National Park Service had denied permission and this impression was related to the symposium by another colleague who attempted to defend the University's position in light of criticism over the cancellation.

We would like to take this opportunity to set the record straight. The National Park Service should not be held culpable for the cancellation of the paper or the reason given at the meeting. We sincerely regret the embarrassment and inconvenience caused by this regrettable incident.

Nancy O'Malley
Program of Cultural Resource Assessment
Lafferty Hall
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40506-0024

National Park Service Call for Papers/New River Symposium

The New River Gorge National River of the National Park Service is sponsoring the second annual New River Symposium, scheduled for April 14, 15, 16, 1983. The three-day Symposium will be held at the Donaldson Brown Center for Continuing Education at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia.

The multi-disciplinary Symposium is open to all those with a professional or avocational interest in the New River, from its North Carolina headwaters down to its mouth in West Virginia. Papers for the Symposium are being sought in natural history, folklore, geology, history, archaeology, geography, and other sciences, social sciences, and humanities. All papers should share the common theme of treating some aspect of the New River Valley, past or present, including its natural, physical, and/or human environments, or the interrelation of these. Proposals for sessions and panel discussions are also sought.

Proposals are due by December 1, 1982. They should be addressed to Gene Cox, National Park Service, New River Gorge National River, P.O. Drawer V, Oak Hill, WV 25901; telephone (304) 465-0508.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Archaeology, Inc.

Gibson, Jon L.

- 1981 Archaeological survey along the eastern shore of Calcasieu Lake, western coastal Louisiana. Archaeology Inc., Research Report 2.

Kent Milton
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71301

Gibson, Jon L.

- 1981 Locational probabilities for archeological sites in the eastern Rapides - south central Avoyelles region, central Louisiana. Archaeology Inc., Research Report 3.

Gibson, Jon L.

- 1982 Archaeology and ethnology on the edges of the Atchafalaya Basin, south central Louisiana. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans. (PD-RC-82-04)

Cultural Resources Section
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
Box 60267
New Orleans, LA 70106

Gibson, Jon L.

- 1981 Archeological survey of an overland corridor along the Lower Ouachita River, Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. Archaeology Inc., Research Report 4.

Planning Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Vicksburg District
Box 60
Vicksburg, MS 39180

Information For Contributors

The SEAC *Newsletter* is published biannually (April 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: April issue — February 1;
October issue — August 1.

Current Research — Write in narrative from 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.

October 1982

VOL 24, NO 2

**William H. Marquardt, Editor, SEAC
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