



# SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE NEWSLETTER

Volume 28, Number 1

April 1986

Edited by Gerald F. Schroedl, Department of Anthropology,  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37996-0720

## MINUTES OF SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE (SEAC) BUSINESS MEETING, NOVEMBER 7, 1985, HYATT-CIVIC CENTER, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The meeting was called to order by President Jefferson Chapman at 5:15 PM. Chapman called attention to, and thanked, the various contributors and sponsors for this meeting (their names are listed in the "Preface and Acknowledgements" section, on pp. iii-iv of SEAC Bulletin 28, the Abstracts of the 1985 meeting).

C. Roger Nance, Local Arrangements Chairman for this meeting, welcomed the members to Birmingham, and summed up information about local restaurants and other facilities. He stated that, as of that time, 316 people had registered.

SEAC Treasurer Ann Cordell presented the Treasurer's Report, which is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter. She called attention to the Life Fund, which (according to former Treasurer Jim Price, who set it up) now stands at \$11,670 and earned \$704 in interest during the last SEAC Fiscal Year (Nov. 1, 1984 to Oct. 31, 1985). She also stated that she would be available during this meeting to collect unpaid 1985 dues, and 1986 dues. Jerald Milanich moved that the Treasurer's Report be approved; the motion was seconded, and unanimously approved.

Editor Vincas Steponaitis presented the Editor's Report, which is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter. He noted that Southeastern Archaeology is now published by Allen Press, of Lawrence, Kansas, and that this company now also keeps and mails out the backlog of unsold SEAC publications. He stated that the Executive Committee had approved a

deadline of January 31 for payment of 1986 dues, and that there would be a \$2 surcharge for late payment of dues, to cover the costs of mailing the journal separately to individuals. He requested submission of manuscripts for Southeastern Archaeology from the SEAC "heartland," noting that recently-accepted articles had tended to come from peripheral areas.

Secretary Marvin Jeter reported the results of the recent SEAC elections. Both sets of amendments (to the Articles of Incorporation and the By-Laws) passed. Mark Mathis was elected Treasurer-elect. Roy Dickens was elected as an Executive Officer. Jeter noted that, with this meeting, his term of office as SEAC Secretary expired. He thanked Hester Davis and Berle Clay "for putting me up to this in the first place" and all of the SEAC officers and members with whom he had worked, and stated that he was pleased to be turning this office over to the capable hands of Secretary-elect Roger Nance.

Chapman stated that he had designated a new Nominating Committee, of David Brose (Chairman), James B. Griffin, and Elizabeth Reitz, to nominate candidates for President-elect, Editor-elect, and Executive Officer.

Chapman announced that the places and dates for the next two SEAC meetings have been approved by the Executive Committee. In 1986, the meeting will be at the Radisson Plaza in Nashville, Tennessee; Carl Kuttruff will be Local Arrangements Chairman and Robert Mainfort will be Program Chairman; the dates will be November 5-8. In 1987, the meeting will be at the Omni at Charleston, South Carolina; Al Goodyear will be Program Chairman; the dates will be November

11-14, with an expansion possible if the meeting is held jointly with the Eastern States Archaeological Federation.

Chapman said that a committee (Jerald Milanich and David Dye) has been designated by himself to develop plans for the 50th Anniversary SEAC meeting in 1988. He then asked for other business.

Bennie Keel announced that during the next few months, the proposed revisions to the Moss-Bennett Act and the Department of the Interior's corresponding regulations would be published for comments. He also said that in the next 30 to 45 days, proposed regulations on curation would be published in the Federal Register for public comment. He added that the Senate and House are far apart on their versions of the Department's budget, but that he expects that the President will recommend some funding for historic preservation in 1987, after five years of non-funding.

Jim Hester announced that he was now with the Corps of Engineers in Vicksburg, beginning a study of site preservation techniques. He invited information and inquiries at P.O. Box 631, Vicksburg, MS 39180.

Resolutions (published elsewhere in this Newsletter) were read by Jerald Milanich, Ian Brown, and Kathleen Deagan.

There was no further old or new business, and the meeting was adjourned by Chapman at approximately 5:53 PM.

Respectfully submitted,  
Marvin D. Jeter  
SEAC Secretary

RESOLUTIONS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY  
AT THE SEAC BUSINESS MEETING,  
NOVEMBER 7, 1985

Read by Jerald Milanich:

Whereas Ian W. Brown and Marvin D. Jeter have served the Southeastern Archaeological Conference as Executive Officer and Secretary, respectively; and whereas Ian, who is on the staff of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, has provided SEAC with the benefit of his guidance, ideas, experience, and an occasional joke; and whereas Marvin, who is the Director of the Kampsville Archaeological Center, Center for American

Archeology, has provided SEAC with the benefit of expert recordings of the minutes of business meetings, nearly always accurate accounts of Executive Committee meetings, and has handled other correspondence (as well as sacrificing his blood sugar level at several wine tastings); therefore, let all people know that SEAC recognizes and gratefully thanks Ian and Marvin for their contributions to the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and to Southeastern archaeology.

Read by Ian Brown:

Whereas C. Roger Nance, the Local Arrangements Chair, and Marvin D. Jeter, the Program Chair, gave so much of their time to make this meeting such a success; and whereas the University of Alabama at Birmingham, the City of Birmingham, and the Hyatt Hotel provided the means; be it resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference would like to express their appreciation and thanks to these people and institutions.

Read by Kathleen Deagan:

Be it resolved that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference notes with sorrow the passing of Dan Morse, M.D. His work in the paleopathology and physical anthropology of Southeastern prehistoric populations, and his work in forensic anthropology have made a signal contribution to Southeastern archaeology and anthropology, and SEAC wishes to acknowledge this loss, and to express its sympathy to his wife, Ann, his son, Dan F. Morse, and his family.

TREASURER'S REPORT  
1985 SEAC FISCAL YEAR  
11-1-84 to 10-31-85

CASH RECEIPTS

1. DUES COLLECTED

Regular

backdues	'81 (1982) -	1	\$	10.00
	'82 (1983) -	5		50.00
new	'83 (1984) -	20		295.00
	'84 (1985) -	30		445.00
renewals	'83 (1984) -	15		225.00
	'84 (1985) -	361		5408.00

	'85 (1986) -	5	75.00
Family			
new	'84 (1985) -	1	17.50
renewals	'84 (1985) -	18	317.00
Life			
individual	-	7	1755.00
donations			25.00
Institutional			
new	'83 (1984) -	1	25.00
	'84 (1985) -	3	75.00
renewals	'83 (1984) -	1	25.00
	'84 (1985) -	53	1325.00
	'85 (1986) -	7	175.00
Total dues cash receipts			<u>\$10247.50</u>
2. PROMOTIONAL MEMBERSHIP			
A. General			
Regular 1982-1984	-	2	\$ 60.00
'84 (1985)	-	1	15.00
B. Mid-Atlantic Conference			
Regular '84 (1985)	-	4	60.00
Family '84 (1985)	-	1	17.50
C. ESAF Distribution			
Regular 1982-1984	-	2	60.00
Family 1982-1984	-	1	30.00
'84 (1985)	-	1	17.50
Institutional			
1982-1984	-	1	30.00
'84 (1985)	-	1	25.00
Total promotional membership cash receipts			<u>\$ 315.00</u>
3. NET CASH RECEIPTS FROM PENSACOLA MEETING			\$ 2550.90
4. OTHER CASH RECEIPTS			
A. publication sales-1984 meeting			\$ 628.39
B. publication sales-general yearly			676.00
C. special pub. sale, May 1985			721.00
D. special pub. sale, Mid Atl. Conf.			105.50
E. advertisements			310.00
F. reprint sales			100.50

G. page charges	873.22
H. sale of SEAC mailing list on labels	40.00
I. contributions for publication of Bulletin 20/21: Wentworth Fnd.	500.00
Total other cash receipts	<u>\$ 3954.61</u>

#### CASH DISBURSEMENTS

1. EDITOR'S CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
Journal editor Steponaitis reimbursement for shipping costs (journal MS., corrected galleys, etc.)		35.50
2. TREASURER'S CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
Supplies: envelopes, mailing labels, receipt book, strapping tape		87.18
3. BULK MAIL, FEDERAL EXPRESS, POSTAGE CASE DISBURSEMENTS		
A. shipment of Vol. 3 no. 2 galleys to typesetters		7.15
B. Federal Express Vol. 3 no. 2 SA to printers		18.50
C. Bulk mail Vol. 3 no. 2 SA to members		95.30
D. 1st class postage for correspondence relating to distribution of Bulletin 20/21		29.40
E. shipment of membership mailing labels to editor for Newsletter 27 no. 1		2.40
F. Federal Express membership mailing labels to editor for Newsletter 27 no. 2		25.00
G. Federal Express membership mailing labels to Allen Press for Vol. 4 no. 21 SA		25.00
H. bulk mail dues reminders (Feb. 1985)		28.02
I. 1st class postage dues reminders (Aug. 1985)		46.20
J. annual fee for bulk mailing permit		40.00
L. UPS shipment of publications to editor		22.98
Total mailing/shipment cash disbursements		<u>\$ 339.95</u>
4. LIFE DUES DISBURSEMENT		\$ 1825.00

5. MISCELLANEOUS CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
A. refunds for overpayment of dues	\$	45.00
B. returned check		15.00
C. refunds for out-of-print publications		96.50
D. miscellaneous-Pensacola meeting		5.00
E. Barnett Bank service charges		5.27
F. register of copyrights - Vol. 3 no. 2 SA		10.00
G. 1985 meeting preparation funds to Jeter		400.00
H. CPA review of 1983-1984 SEAC books		160.00
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Total miscellaneous cash disbursements \$ 736.77

6. NEWSLETTER CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
A. typesetting Newsletter 26 no. 2	\$	85.00
B. print & mail Newsletter 27 no. 1		180.08
C. collate, fold, staple Newsletter 27 no. 2		85.00
		<hr/>

Total Newsletter cash disbursements \$ 350.08

7. JOURNAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
A. print & bind Bulletin 20/21	\$	3829.80
B. typesetting Vol. 3 no. 2 SA		1728.80
C. printing Vol. 3 no.2 SA		2001.19
D. publication of Vol. 4 no. 1 SA (Allen Press)		4200.25
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Total journal cash disbursements \$11760.04

SUMMARY OF 1985 FISCAL DATA

1. CASH RECEIPTS		
A. dues	\$10562.50	
B. publication sales	2130.89	
C. 1984 meeting registration-net receipts	2550.90	
D. other	1823.72	
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Total cash receipts \$17068.01

2. CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
A. publications	\$12110.12	

B. editor's cash disbursements	35.50
C. treasurer's cash disbursements	87.18
D. life dues	1825.00
E. other	1076.72
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Total cash disbursements \$15134.52

3. EXCESS OF CASH RECEIPTS OVER CASH DISBURSEMENTS \$ 1933.49

4. CASH BALANCE - NOVEMBER 1, 1984 \$ 1933.49

5. CASH BALANCE - OCTOBER 31, 1985 \$ 3605.93

PROJECTED BUDGET FOR 1986

1. CASH RECEIPTS		
A. dues (396 regular)	\$	5940.00
B. dues (24 family)		420.00
C. dues (60 institutional)		1500.00
D. interest from LIFE fund		1000.00
E. publication sales		1500.00
F. page charges--Smithsonian		1017.50
G. other page charges		500.00
H. advertisements		400.00
I. meeting registration		2000.00
		<hr/>

Total projected receipts \$14277.50

2. CASH DISBURSEMENTS		
A. publication expenses (1985)		
Newsletter 27 no. 2	\$	200.00
SA Volume 4 no. 2		4000.00
B. publication expenses (1986)		
Newsletter		400.00
Journal		8200.00
C. editor's expenses		100.00
D. treasurer's expenses		100.00
E. CPA annual review of books		160.00
F. estimated cost of shipment of back issues to Allen Press		350.00
G. miscellaneous expenses		400.00
		<hr/>

Total projected cash disbursements \$13910.00

3. PROJECTED EXCESS OF CASH RECEIPTS OVER CASH DISBURSEMENTS \$ 367.50

4. PROJECTED CASH BALANCE,  
OCTOBER 31, 1986 \$ 3973.43

Respectfully submitted,  
Ann S. Cordell  
Treasurer, Southeastern Archaeological  
Conference  
10-31-85

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDITOR

Let me begin by summarizing some of the changes that have occurred in SEAC's publications program over the past year.

The production of our journal, Southeastern Archaeology, is now in the hands of Allen Press, Inc. of Lawrence, Kansas--one of the largest and most reputable publishers of scientific journals in this country. Hiring this firm has brought a number of significant advantages. First, it has brought all the mechanical aspects of production--from typesetting to mailing--under a single roof, which greatly simplifies the editor's job. Second, it has given us access to state-of-the-art technology, which allows us to produce galley proofs directly from electronic diskettes, thereby saving us money. Third, it gives us stability in our production arrangements, in that we will not be forced to look for a new printer each time the SEAC editorship changes hands. And fourth, it has resulted in excellent service at reasonable cost (as I hope you will agree after having seen Volume 4, Number 1--their first issue).

Another major change has to do with our inventory of back publications. In the past, this inventory was kept in the editor's office, and was moved to a new location each time the editorship changed hands. By the time I took over, however, this inventory had grown so large that it was very difficult to store, and even more difficult to move. Clearly, a more permanent arrangement was called for, so we shipped all our old Bulletins, Special Publications, and issues of Southeastern Archaeology to Allen Press. There, the inventory will be stored at no cost, but SEAC must pay for postage and handling each time a back issue is mailed. This surcharge is responsible for the modest increase in back-issue prices that took

effect last June.

As for the old Newsletters, these were not shipped to Allen Press because the freight costs were far greater than what we could expect to earn from future sales. Our solution to the storage problem has been to try to sell these Newsletters as quickly as possible. Prices have been drastically slashed, and the entire inventory has been brought to these meetings for a "last chance" sale. If members don't buy them, we may be forced to burn them. So I urge you all to take advantage of the sale and to stock up on these old Newsletters while they're still available.

Our regular publication program continues to run smoothly and on time. Thanks to the efforts of Gerald Schroedl, the spring and fall Newsletters were mailed in April and September, respectively. Southeastern Archaeology 4(1) was mailed in early October, nearly six weeks ahead of schedule. All the papers for Southeastern Archaeology 4(2) are now in hand; the issue will go to press in December, and should be mailed in March. The quality of submissions to the journal remains high: of the 17 papers received since last November, 6 have been accepted for publication, 9 have been rejected, and 2 are still under review. Thus, our acceptance rate is about 40%. There is still virtually no backlog; papers are generally published within a few months after they are accepted.

On behalf of SEAC, I would like to express gratitude to the Dean's Offices and Departments of Anthropology at SUNY-Binghamton and UT-Knoxville, which have absorbed much of the postage, telephone, and clerical costs of our publications program. Thanks are also due to the many reviewers who took time to evaluate carefully the papers that I sent them.

Finally, I urge members to continue sending items to Southeastern Archaeology and the Newsletter for publication. Although we certainly have enough material to keep us going, the rate of submissions is not nearly as high as it should be, given the amount of good research that takes place in the Southeast. I am struck by the unusually high proportion of articles and reviews in Southeastern Archaeology that deal with areas outside

of the Southeast proper--e.g., the Caribbean, the Middle Atlantic province, and the Midwest. Not that this is bad, but it does sometimes seem as though people who work elsewhere appreciate our journal more than southerners do. As a regional journal, ours is second to none and deserves your support. If you have a good manuscript for publication, I encourage you to send it to us first.

Respectfully submitted,  
Vincas P. Steponaitis  
Editor, Southeastern Archaeology  
11-7-85

#### CALL FOR PAPERS

The past year has seen a sharp decline in the number of papers submitted to Southeastern Archaeology. In speaking to various people about this trend, I did discover one possible cause: Some people believe that the journal publishes only synthetic articles, and that it frowns on "descriptive" papers. Let me assure you that such beliefs are unwarranted.

The policy of our journal is, and always has been, to publish good research pertaining to the Southeast and adjacent regions. It doesn't matter if your paper is theoretical or descriptive. It doesn't matter if it deals with a single site or an entire region. If it presents useful information and meaningful conclusions, we'll publish it.

To encourage submissions of data-oriented papers, I have decided to set aside a new section in Southeastern Archaeology called "Reports." This section will accommodate brief papers that focus on recent research results and useful data; preliminary excavation reports, significant new radiocarbon dates (with appropriate interpretations), and laboratory studies are examples of the kinds of papers that I hope to see published under this rubric--the kind of stuff that used to appear regularly in the old SEAC Bulletin. Individual reports may or may not be subjected to peer review, at the discretion of the Editor. Longer papers, or ones of broader scope, will continue to appear as "Articles," and discussions of previously published papers will still appear as "Comments."

So now you have no excuse to avoid submitting a paper. Where are all the contract reports that are written every year? Where are all the theses and dissertations? Where, for that matter, are all the papers presented at the SEAC meetings in Birmingham? Send your research to Southeastern Archaeology and do yourselves and your colleagues a favor.

Vin Steponaitis  
Editor, Southeastern Archaeology

#### EUGENE FUTATO APPOINTED ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Eugene Futato, current editor of the Journal of Alabama Archaeology, has agreed to serve as SEAC's Associate Editor for Sales. In this capacity, he is responsible for all matters pertaining to the sale and promotion of back issues. Back-issue orders and queries should be sent to him at the following address:

Mr. Eugene Futato  
SEAC Associate Editor for Sales  
Office of Archaeological Research  
1 Mound State Monument  
Moundville, AL 35474

#### CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Nominations and Elections Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of President-elect, Editor-elect, and Executive Officer. Members must suggest names of candidates to the committee before July 1, 1986. Members should send suggested nominations to David S. Brose, the committee chairperson. The committee members are:

David S. Brose (chairperson)  
Cleveland Museum of Natural History  
Wade Oval, University Circle  
Cleveland, OH 44106  
Telephone: (216) 231-4600

James B. Griffin  
Department of Anthropology  
National Museum of Natural History  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, DC 20560

Elizabeth J. Reitz  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602

#### 1986 SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The 1986 Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 5-8, 1986 in Nashville, Tennessee at the Radisson Plaza Hotel. The conference is being sponsored by the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Department of Conservation. For information contact Carl Kuttruff, Tennessee Division of Archaeology, 5103 Edmondson Pike, Nashville, Tennessee 37211, (Phone 615-741-1588). Planned sessions will include contributed papers (20 min.), research reports (10 min.), and symposia (composed of 20 min. papers). Both prehistoric and historic topics are welcome. The SEAC film festival will be continued this year and will include older archaeological documentary footage as well as recent archaeological films and video presentations. Proposals and abstracts for symposia are due July 1, 1986; abstracts for contributed papers are due August 15, 1986. All proposals and abstracts for symposia, and abstracts for contributed papers and research reports should be sent to Robert C. Mainfort, Pinson Mounds Archaeological Area, Route 1, Box 316, Pinson, Tennessee 38366 (Phone 901-988-5533). Film and video abstracts are due August 15, 1986, and should be sent to C. Wesley Cowan, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, 1720 Gilbert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 (Phone 513-621-3889). Any special request for logistical, space or equipment needs for presentations should be submitted in writing with the abstracts. Those planning poster sessions or other displays and book sales are requested to notify and submit space needs or other requirements to Carl Kuttruff by July 1, 1986.

#### GRAND OLE OPRY INFORMATION

Individuals attending the Southeastern Archaeological Conference and wishing to go the Grand Ole Opry are encouraged to order their tickets as soon as possible to insure obtaining a ticket.

Grand Ole Opry shows during the meeting dates will be on Friday, November 7 at 7:30 PM and Saturday, November 8 at 6:30 and 9:30 PM. Tickets are \$10.00 plus 7.75% tax for the main floor and first balcony, and \$9.00 plus 7.75% tax for the upper balcony. Information on the Grand Ole Opry can be obtained by phoning the Opry Ticket Office (615-889-6600) or by writing the Grand Ole Opry Ticket Office, 2808 Opryland Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37214. All requests for tickets must be in writing and accompanied by a check or money order. Phone reservations are not accepted.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WET SITE ARCHAEOLOGY

The National Endowment for the Humanities has allocated funds to convene an international conference on wet site archaeology. The conference will be held December 12-14, 1986 at the J. Wayne Reitz Union, University of Florida Campus, Gainesville. The purpose of the conference is to examine issues pertaining to archaeological sites located in wetland areas. Topics include: Survey and testing, excavation and sampling, processing and recording, preservation responsibilities, and cultural and environmental significance. Commitments have been received from individuals to present papers about work conducted in Denmark, England, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, Newfoundland, Chile, Canada, Washington, Florida, and Tahiti. At least one field trip is planned to visit an archaeological wet site in Florida. For further details, please contact, Barbara A. Purdy, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

#### SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY CONVENTION

The 51st annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology is scheduled for April 23-27, 1986 in New Orleans, Louisiana. The conference headquarters is the Clarion Hotel. For further information contact the chairperson for the meeting, Robert W. Neuman, Museum of Geoscience, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803-4111.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MID-SOUTH  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The seventh annual Mid-South Archaeological Conference will take place in Natchez, Mississippi from May 31 to June 1, 1986. The theme of the conference is "The Paleo Indian Period -- Fluted Points to Dalton." You are invited to present a paper relating to Paleo Indian in the Mid-South. At the sixth annual meeting at Starkville some concern was expressed as to what constitutes the Mid-South. Gerald Smith and David Dye have suggested the area of distribution of the Commercial Appeal. The Great Plains are not in the Mid-South, and neither was the Bering Strait Land Bridge, but don't be hesitant about submitting papers. Paper titles and abstracts must be submitted to the chair by March 30. Please state needs for projectors, etc. Bring publications to sell as the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Grand Village of the Natchez Indians, will supply personnel to handle sales.

Information about accommodations will be forthcoming. Natchez has a variety of restaurants, bars, and more historic homes than you can possibly look at. Tours of the Grand Village will be given and the Emerald Mound and several other famous sites are within a few minutes drive. For further information contact the conference chairman:

Sam Brookes  
Environmental Section  
Vicksburg District Corps of Engineers  
P.O. Box 60  
Vicksburg, MS 39180  
Phone: Home - (601) 634-0675  
Office - (601) 634-5442

INDIAN TEMPLE MOUND MUSEUM

Word has been received of the retirement of Mrs. Yulee Way Lazarus who served as Curator/Administrator of Indian Temple Mound Museum, Fort Walton Beach, Florida from 1965 until 1985. Cynthia Moses NeSmith has been appointed as the new Curator. Assisting her is Mrs. Anna M. Peele, Curator of Education. Mrs. Lazarus will continue to participate in special museum projects.

"THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST" IN  
PERSPECTIVES ON GULF COAST PREHISTORY:  
AUTHOR'S COMMENTARY

by Dale Greenwell

The chapter "The Mississippi Gulf Coast" written by me and included in Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory, edited by Dave Davis, and published by the University of Florida Presses (1984) has several areas requiring correction or clarification.

The chapter was a last-minute addition to the text and in the final galley proofing the corrections were transmitted verbally to the press. Several corrections, considered sensitive, were not made in the final proofing. At this time I would like to bring these to the attention of any critic or researcher who may be interested in the contents of the article.

Frequently a reference is made to a hyphenated cultural period, which may cause some confusion, "Marksville-Santa Rosa," or "Issaquena-Santa Rosa." This is not an attempt to set up a new cultural element, but is intended to reflect the mixing of elements that are common to the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Florida panhandle area. It is a shortcut to explaining, essentially, the admixture of ceramic assemblages, which in this case are contemporary.

The description of the Poverty Point period huts should read "two amorphous clay balls in each pit inside the doorway," rather than "one." The drill bits mentioned as part of the Claiborne site assemblage have wear at both ends. The explanation should have been clearer, to show they were "used and hafted at both ends alternately."

My agreement with Jon Gibson's interpretation of a possible warrior class at Poverty Point, based on the occurrence of Motley Points there, should be clarified. Gibson makes this interpretation because the Motley is so plentiful at Poverty Point, while scarce at other related sites. I agree only that the Motley is scarce on the coast, suggesting that, if Gibson's interpretation is correct, no warrior class occurred in the coastal area.





## SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE



### BACK PUBLICATIONS

#### SEAC Newsletters

- Vol. 19, No. 2 (Oct 1977). "Science with a Small S" by M. Trinkley, current research, etc. 16 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 20, No. 1 (Apr 1978). "The Owl Hollow Project Laboratory Flotation Device" by J. E. Cobb and C. H. Faulkner, "Augering Archaeological Sites" by Julie Stein, "Some Comments on Science with a Small S" by D. G. Anderson, "Reply to Trinkley" by C.M. Baker, current research, proposed articles of incorporation and bylaws, etc. 63 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 20, No. 2 (Oct 1978). Current research, etc. 13 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 21, Nos. 1-2 (Jan-Apr 1979). Review of "Archaeological Bibliography for Eastern North America," current research, biographical sketches of some SEAC officers, recent publications, etc. 28 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 21, No. 3 (Jul 1979). Current research, biographical sketches of some SEAC officers, recent publications, etc. 30 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 21, No. 4 (Oct 1979). Current research, biographical sketches of some SEAC officers, amendments to the SEAC constitution, etc. 14 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 22, whole volume (1980). "The Survey of Indian Artifact Collections in South Carolina" by T. Charles, current research, biographical sketches of some SEAC officers, recent publications, etc. 23 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 23, Nos. 1-2 (Jan-Apr 1981). "Phase and Provisional Phase: A Methodological Note" by V. J. Knight, "Survey Methodology: A Different Perspective from the Carolina Piedmont" by J. N. Woodall, current research, recent publications, etc. 22 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 23, Nos. 3-4 (Jul-Oct 1981). Current research, recent publications, etc. 10 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 24, No. 2 (Oct 1982). Current research, erratum in SEAC Bulletin 24, recent publications, etc. 22 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 25, No. 2 (Oct 1983). Current research, recent publications, etc. 18 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 26, No. 1 (Apr 1984). Current research, "In Memoriam--Alfred K. Guthe" by J. Chapman, etc. 14 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 26, No. 2 (Oct 1984). "The Potential of Materials Science Approaches in the Study of Virginia Ceramics" by G. Bronitsky, "In Memoriam--Charles Herron Fairbanks," current research, recent publications, etc. 14 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 27, No. 1 (Apr 1985). Current research, recent publications, etc. 14 pp. Price \$1.00.
- Vol. 27, No. 2 (Oct 1985). "Archaeological Parks and Their Importance in Public Education" by M. Kwas, proposed amendments to SEAC constitution, current research, recent publications, etc. 18 pp. Price \$1.00.

#### SEAC Bulletins

15. Proceedings of the 28th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, edited by Bettye J. Broyles (1972). A collection of 20 papers on the prehistoric and historic archaeology of the southeast. x + 138 pp., illus., biblio. Price \$7.00.
- 17/23. Proceedings of the 30th Southeastern Archaeological Conference; Proceedings of the 36th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, edited by Jerald T. Milanich (1980). Two issues of the SEAC Bulletin bound together,

containing a total of 19 papers. Bulletin 17: ii + 29 pp., illus. biblio.; Bulletin 23: ii + 50 pp., illus., biblio. Price \$8.00.

20/21. Proceedings of the 33rd Southeastern Archaeological Conference; Proceedings of the 34th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, edited by William H. Marquardt (1983). Two issues bound together, containing a total of 32 papers. Bulletin 20: xi + 212 pp., illus., biblio.; Bulletin 21: xi + 81 pp., illus., biblio. Price \$12.00.

22. Proceedings of the 35th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, edited by Jerald T. Milanich (1980). Contains 30 papers on various aspects of southeastern archaeology. iv + 152 pp., illus., biblio. Price \$12.00.

24. Proceedings of the 37th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, edited by Vernon J. Knight and Jerald T. Milanich (1981). Contains 39 papers on various topics in southeastern archaeology. iv + 123 pp., illus., biblio. Price \$12.00.

25. Abstracts of the 39th Southeastern Archaeological Conference, edited by David H. Dye (1982). Contains abstracts of all the symposia and papers presented at the 1982 conference in Memphis. iii + 46 pp. Price \$4.00.

28. Abstracts of the 42nd Southeastern Archaeological Conference, edited by Marvin D. Jeter (1985). Contains abstracts of all the symposia and papers presented at the 1985 conference in Birmingham. vi + 46 pp. Price \$4.00.

#### **SEAC Special Publications**

4. James Alfred Ford: The Man and His Works, by Ian W. Brown (1978). An historical paper that traces the career of one of the leading figures in southeastern archaeology. ii + 40 pp., biblio. Price \$2.50.

5. David L. DeJarnette: A Southeastern Archaeological Conference Tribute, edited by Drexel A. Peterson (1978). A collection of eight important articles on the archaeology of Alabama. iii + 34 pp., illus., biblio. Price \$2.50.

#### **Miscellaneous Publications**

Conference on Southern Pre-history. This volume contains the proceedings of the first Southeastern Archaeological Conference held in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1932. Originally issued by the National Research Council in 1933, it was reprinted by SEAC in 1976. iv + 97 pp., illus., biblio. Price \$2.50.

#### **Southeastern Archaeology**

Vol. 1, No. 1 (Summer 1982). 6 articles, 88 pp. Price \$7.00.

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Vol. 2, No. 1 (Summer 1983). 5 articles, 2 comments, 1 review, 70 pp. Price \$9.50.

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The reference to the Paleo-Archaic points so common in southeastern Mississippi, and identified as "F" and "G" in Figure 5.2, should have been identified as "E" and "F." The Figure 5.8 house pattern is of the Marksville occupation at the Harvey Site, not the Tchefuncte occupation.

The ca. 2,000 B.P. carbon date given for the earliest Marksville occupation at Harvey should have included a comment on the date's falling below the currently accepted temporal range for Marksville.

Lithic resources are described as 20 and 60 miles distant from the coast, without defining the conflict in these differences. There are pebbles suitable for lithic artifact manufacture approximately 20 miles north of the coast, but the most useful resources are cobbles found approximately 60 miles north.

Fish hooks are described as coming from the astragalus bone of deer, with a failure to mention that the tarsal bone was also a source of hooks.

Finally, in Jeffrey Brain's review (The Quarterly Review of Archaeology, Vol 6, no 1, March 1985) he points out the human effigy pipe from the Shirley Site (Jackson County) as typically Mississippian, rather than Weeden Island. I concur. An anthropologist from Florida in the 1950s had classified the pipe as Weeden Island, for the Museum that housed the pipe at the time. It had red and white film over a buff surface.

I regret the errors that resulted from my rush to press, and hope these comments will clarify any confusion in the presentation. Dave Davis did an excellent job with the rough draft I presented to him.

I will be very glad to explain further any of my opinions and data interpretations contained in the article.

#### FIELD SCHOOL IN PROTOHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

During the Fall semester, 1986, the Florida State Museum and the University of Florida will conduct an archaeological field school at the Tatham Mound, an aboriginal ceremonial/burial mound. Two previous field seasons at the site have yielded large numbers of Spanish beads and other artifacts dating to the early

sixteenth century. These items are probably the result of contact with one or more expeditions of early explorers, most notably the Hernando de Soto entrada (1539).

The field school will give students practical training in scientific archaeological field excavation, including mapping, excavation of human skeletal remains, stratigraphy interpretation, artifact identification, laboratory techniques, and interpretation. The project also has an osteologist who will be participating in the fieldwork. College credit (undergraduate or graduate) can be arranged through the University of Florida or the student's home institution.

Housing will be provided in comfortable cabins near the wooded site. The cabins feature fully equipped kitchens, bathrooms, air conditioning/heating, and washer/dryers. An Olympic size swimming pool is located nearby. Dinners will be provided by the project (communal cooking), along with a modest allowance for lunch and breakfast. We will be in the field Wednesday through Sunday, from about September 3 until December 12, 1986 (tentative dates). The fieldwork will be directed by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, doctoral candidate, under the supervision of Dr. Jerald T. Milanich. Interested students should contact Dr. Milanich at the Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, Phone (904) 392-1721.

#### CURRENT RESEARCH

#### POVERTY POINT INVESTIGATIONS

From mid-May to August 1985, an extensive testing program was conducted at the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. The program was a cooperative venture among three universities - University of Southwestern Louisiana, Northeast Louisiana University, and University of Akron - and the Louisiana Division of State Parks. Some 35 participants (mainly field school students), directed by Glen Greene (NLU), Jack Marwitt (UA), Mitchell Hillman (Poverty Point Commemorative Area), Wade Carr (freelance) and Jon Gibson (USL),

excavated over 40 test units in various sections of this gigantic, early (1600-700 B.C.), monumental earthwork-town complex.

A summary of results is as follows:

1. Over 430,000 artifacts were collected and cataloged.

2. Tests in Sarah's Mount and Moore's C show the former to be a real mound but the latter to be strictly a protected segment of artificial embankment. However, polished pottery, down 80 cm in Sarah's suggest a post-Poverty Point period age for the structure.

3. The interior embankment in the south section of the elliptical central earthwork never reached the edge of the present day bluff.

4. Solid coring "found" a no longer visible (ground surface observation) ridge that bisects the southwestern section of the central ridged enclosure, a feature observed on early black and white aerial photographs. This feature seems to line up with the so-called "causeway," a linear embankment located outside the main enclosure and tested in 1983.

5. Old aerial photos showed what appeared to be an "aisle" bisecting the western section of ridged enclosure, connecting the "plaza" with the big "bird" mound, but not presently visible to ground-level observation. Excavations confirmed its presence.

6. The "aisle" separating the western and southwestern sections of the central ridged enclosure seems to be a natural slough bed, casting grave doubts about the hypothesized function of this feature as an astronomical sighting feature, unless priests were using reflections off the water.

7. The fifth artificial embankment (next to outside sixth in the south part of the ridged enclosure) was built expediently by using the natural topography. Natural elevations were joined, lots of fill dirt dumped in areas between highs and very little over their crests.

8. Test pits in three separate parts of the ridged enclosure--third ridge in the southwest and the west and the fifth ridge in the south--show that less than a meter of fill was added to form the embankments. The 3.0 to 4.5 m worth of fill that was supposed to have been piled up was probably never present. Colluvium

in the paralleling swales (borrow ditches) is only 10-30 cm thick, showing that upper levels of the ridges were not simply eroded away. It seems that at least in these sections, embankment crests reached only 1.5 to 2.0 m above natural ground surfaces.

9. Extensive gleying in the swales between the embankments suggests prolonged water coverage. Were they waterways? Have we been looking at Poverty Point from the wrong perspective? Was it a ditchwork rather than an earthwork? Water regulatory system, garbage pick-up, firewood-gardening, fish farms, and a host of other possibilities come to mind. Maybe Wittfogel was not "all wet."

10. Trenching along the so-called "dock" revealed that this gentle slope along the otherwise perpendicular bluff that marks the eastern edge of the site was actually a slack-water alluvial deposit. This finding obviates the suspicion that the "dock" was an artificially sculpted section of bluff, trimmed to facilitate pirogue-raft loading-unloading--a real dock, but it does lend credibility to hypothetical "Lake Macon," a no longer existent rim swamp lake postulated on the basis of the 1983 excavations. High watermark elevations of this perched "lake" suggest that sections of the blufftop earthworks below 28 or so meters above mean sea level may have been periodically flooded.

11. Poverty Point is starting to look empirically more ordinary and less unusual; its people mortal rather than supermen. Although estimates of construction massiveness and labor expenditure may have to be revised, Poverty Point is still easily the most spectacular archaic site in America.

The 1985 effort was the second major field season given to a long range program termed the "Ground-Truth about Poverty Point." This multifaceted research program is designed to produce an accurate description, including detailed map of the Poverty Point site as a once functioning community. Modern technology--cartography and aerial photogrammetry--are joined with selected test excavations and rigorous analyses in an effort to provide a state-of-the-art description for the Poverty Point site from the preconstruction landscape until

site abandonment, a period of nearly a millennium, and from extra enclosure "suburbs" through central town zones. It represents an all-out effort to lay a new empirical foundation from which to launch new reconstructive models and explanatory hypotheses.

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FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM,  
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

The Florida State Museum (FSM) and University of Florida sponsored a second field school at the Tatham Mound in Citrus County, Florida from September to December, 1985. Fieldwork was directed by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, with Jerald T. Milanich (FSM) as Principal Investigator. Dale L. Hutchinson (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign) served as project osteologist.

The Tatham Mound, an isolated Safety Harbor burial mound, had previously yielded Spanish artifacts along with large numbers of aboriginal pottery sherds and shell dippers. The second field season resulted in the recovery of a similar assemblage, but with a greater variety of Spanish materials. At least four primary burials had glass beads in situ. These included several varieties of Nueva Cadiz beads and olive-shaped blue glass beads. One extended burial had a necklace of seven faceted chevron beads. Other burials yielded various shapes and sizes of silver and copper beads. Shell beads were also present with most interments.

Artifacts not associated with burials include an exotic stone pendant, two quartz crystal pendants, an engraved fragment of possible siltstone, a silver disc which may have fragments of leather adhering to it, two faceted chevron beads, seven Nueva Cadiz beads, 21 silver beads, a rolled gold bead, and a small hemisphere of sheet gold. A few miscellaneous iron objects and spherical green glass beads were also excavated. Large numbers of broken vessels were recovered from the mound slopes, along with Busycon shell dippers on the mound top, strengthening

earlier interpretations of black drink ceremonies performed atop the mound before its abandonment.

The mound has yielded evidence of at least 35 individuals buried in one episode, strongly suggesting a European-introduced disease epidemic. Several sword-like wounds on human bones also reveal some probable Spanish-Indian warfare. The Nueva Cadiz and faceted chevron beads indicate a date of A.D. 1500-1560 for this stratum of the mound. The location of the site implies that it was visited by the expeditions of Narvaez (1528) and/or Soto (1539).

More fieldwork is planned at the site during 1986. The majority of the research has been funded by a private donor, with additional funding provided by the University of Florida. Related surveys in the region have been funded by grants from the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Managements.

Jeffrey M. Mitchem  
Florida State Museum  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, FL 32611

CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Test excavations were conducted by Carolina Archaeological Services archaeologists at Banksia, a National Register site in Aiken, South Carolina during summer 1985. Banksia served as an elite town residence from its construction before 1870 until the early 1940s, after which it was adapted to various public uses. From 1931 to 1943 the property was owned and occupied by Richard F. Howe, a prominent member of Aiken's Winter Colony, a seasonal group of wealthy northern residents who fostered the growth of the horse industry for which Aiken is now regionally known.

The archaeological study was integrated with historical research conducted by Wells, Law & Associated, and demonstrated the disparity between levels of archaeological and architectural integrity often associated with urban sites. The study was successful in mapping the site and grounds, and in identifying two loci associated with late

nineteenth and early twentieth century occupations. Diagnostic artifacts established a Mean Ceramic Date of 1888.5 and a Median Occupation Date of 1878.5. These dates were supported by over one-half the flat (window) glass inventory, which reflected a date range of 1866.25 - 1940.89, and by a Mean Glass Date of 1910.04. The occupancy period dating from 1880 - 1925 is thus thought to have produced the bulk of the archaeological record represented at the site.

The pre-1920 pattern of refuse disposal appears to have included on-site accumulation of debris, as opposed to the Howe period, which is poorly represented archaeologically, despite its documented intensity. Banksia also does not appear to reflect the character or intensity of refuse disposal associated with urban lots in Charleston or Savannah, where closely spaced dwellings and strict city sanitation codes caused intensive use of on-site yard areas, wells, privies, and other pits as garbage dumps.

A variety of factors associated with geographic patterning, on-site versus off-site land use, socioeconomic status, and consumption behaviors were considered during project analysis to explain the low density, as well as the temporal and spatial distribution, of artifacts revealed by the testing at Banksia. A report of these findings, co-authored by Debra Martin, project archaeologist and Lesley Drucker, principal investigator, is available from Carolina Archaeological Services.

Under funding administered by the National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Lesley Drucker conducted a two-day historical and documentation study of significant military construction at Pope Air Force Base near Fayetteville, North Carolina. Review of real property records, engineering plans, photographic archives, and informant interviews supported recommendations for eligibility of several structures defining the original base cantonment and aircraft support areas, which were constructed during the Depression years of the early 1930s. These buildings are currently in use and retain most of their original character and facades. They typify the historical development of the Beaux Arts

and gridiron layouts of military installations, as well as Federal architectural and early aircraft hangar designs which were characteristic of construction and engineering plans prior to 1950. A documentation study for historic structures at Pope AFB is available.

Archaeological testing was conducted by Debra Martin and Susan Jackson at nineteenth century gristmill site (38LU194) previously identified by CAS during an assessment survey of proposed wastewater facilities on Durbin Creek in Laurens County, South Carolina. This work, partially funded by Western Carolina Regional Sewer Authority and monitored by the S.C. Department of Archives and History, was successful in delineating the unmortared fieldstone mill foundation, wheel housing base, platform, and probable wheel location, all of which were buried under approximately 50 cm deposits of alluvium.

Jones Mill II was owned and operated by members of the Jones family, millwrights who operated at least one other mill on Durbin Creek during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The mill appears to have been 7 by 7 m in size, with the superstructure based approximately 1 m above the original ground surface. Comparative evidence suggests that one to two frame stories and wood plank floors characterized the building. The earthen sub-floor of the mill interior reflected modification to accommodate the support of the heavy grinding stone assembly. Testing of associated areas failed to identify additional activity areas associated with the mill, other than the millrace and tailrace. No evidence of the dam remains. A memorandum report detailing the finding of the 38LU194 testing program is available.

Fieldwork was completed at a 130-acre development tract on Queens Creek, Onslow County, North Carolina under the direction of Ron Anthony in August 1985. A total of five prehistoric and historic sites was identified, of which one, an early nineteenth century farmstead, reflects sufficient integrity, content, and patterning to be merit recommendation as potentially eligible for the National Register. All the sites recorded were



located within an ecotone between the creek hardwood bottom and the adjacent xeric dune ridge scrub communities.

An archaeological study of 7.5 miles of proposed transmission line facilities in Dillon County was conducted for Central Electric Power Cooperative under the direction of Debra Martin in August. Three prehistoric sites were recorded.

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

## PUBLICATIONS

### CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES REPORTS

An Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Horse Creek Secondary Interceptors, Phase I Development, Aiken Tech Trunk Line, Aiken County, South Carolina. By DEBRA K. MARTIN. Resource Studies Series 82. 1985. 12 pp., 5 figures. \$3.00.

Architectural and Historical Documentation of the Original Cantonment Area and Hangars 4 and 5, Pope Air Force Base, North Carolina. By LESLEY M. DRUCKER. Resource Studies Series 83. 1985. 46 pp., 21 plates, 3 figures, 5 appendices. \$5.00.

Banksia: Archaeological Testing of a National Register Property in Aiken, South Carolina. By DEBRA K. MARTIN and LESLEY M. DRUCKER. Resource Studies Series 85. 1985. 67 pp., 3 plates, 11 figures, 4 tables, 3 appendices. \$6.00

An Archaeological Assessment of Durbin Creek Mill Site: Jones Mill II (38LU194), Laurens County, South Carolina. By DEBRA K. MARTIN and SUSAN H. JACKSON. Resource Studies Series 86. 1985. 26 pp., 11 plates, 6 figures, 1 table. \$3.50.

The above reports are available from Carolina Archaeological Services, 537 Harden Street, Columbia, SC 29205

## UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE AND TVA PUBLICATIONS

The 1977 Archaeological Survey: An Overall Assessment of the Archaeological Resources of Tellico Reservoir. LARRY R. KIMBALL, editor. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Report of Investigations No. 40, and Tennessee Valley Authority Publications in Anthropology No. 39. 1985. xix + 359 pp., 49 figures, 78 tables, 3 maps. \$17.50. (Available from TVA Mapping Service Branch, 200 Haney Building, Chattanooga, TN 37401).

This report documents the results of the two month archaeological survey conducted in the Tellico Reservoir in the spring of 1977. The purpose of this work was to assess and correct the bias of previous archaeological surveys in the below pool zone of the reservoir. The report reviews and evaluates previous surveys and presents data for 129 sites discovered during the survey. Also presented is a detailed scheme for the classification of lithic and ceramic artifacts and a thorough consideration of lithic raw materials and the occurrence of chert outcrops in the reservoir area. A quantitative model for recognizing Woodland and Mississippian ceramic assemblages and their use in the identification of surface collections is included in the report. Virtually every radiocarbon date obtained during the Tellico Archaeological Project is presented and a revised culture-chronology is proposed based on these data and available lithic and ceramic artifact studies.

Archaeological Contexts and Assemblages at Martin Farm. GERALD F. SCHROEDL, R.P. STEPHEN DAVIS, JR., and C. CLIFFORD BOYD, JR. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Report of Investigations No. 39 and Tennessee Valley Authority Publications in Anthropology No. 37. 1985. xxv + 510 pp., 154 figures, 156 tables, 5 appendices. \$23.75. (Available from TVA Mapping Services Branch, 200 Haney Building, Chattanooga, TN 37401).

This report presents detailed analysis of archaeological work conducted at the Martin Farm site in the Tellico Reservoir. While emphasizing major excavations in 1975, work conducted in 1964, 1966, 1967, and 1969 is described, and the analysis incorporates all materials recovered and all contexts investigated at the site. The report concentrates on the identification, description, and interpretation of the Mississippian I (Martin Farm) and the Mississippian II (Hiwassee Island) occupations at the site. The Mississippian I component dates A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000. Associated contexts include a platform mound, four structures, and 15 features. Dating A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1200, Mississippian II contexts include a platform mound, 12 structures and 52 features. Except for ceramic assemblage composition, the lithic artifact and botanical and faunal remains from the two components are nearly identical. The ceramic assemblages are distinguished primarily by the combination of limestone and shell tempered types in particular contexts. The Martin Farm analyses, most importantly, contribute to the study of Mississippian origins in East Tennessee.

Exploring Tennessee Prehistory: A Dedication to Alfred K. Guthe. THOMAS R. WHYTE, C. CLIFFORD BOYD, JR., and BRETT H. RIGGS, editors. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Report of Investigations No. 42. 1985. 184 pp., figures, tables, \$9.95 paper. (Available from University of Tennessee Press).

Alfred Kidder Guthe taught and practiced anthropology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, from 1961 until his death in 1983. During his career he headed the Department of Anthropology and directed the Frank H. McClung Museum. Dr. Guthe oversaw many of the major archaeological projects conducted by the University of Tennessee during the 1960s and 1970s. The papers comprising this volume derive from such projects and are the work of former students of Alfred K. Guthe.

The ten papers explore the postglacial prehistory of much of Middle and East Tennessee. They are diverse in

subject and in theoretical orientation. They present new research in archaeological methods, culture chronology, technology, settlement and subsistence systems, and mortuary behavior. This diversity, while not a consideration at the inception of the volume, reflects the multifaceted nature of archaeological research at the University of Tennessee.

#### UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Alabama and the Borderlands. R. REID BADGER and LAWRENCE A. CLAYTON, editors. University of Alabama Press. 1985. x + 250 pp., 23 figures, index. \$27.50 (Cloth).

Eleven essays by some of the most distinguished scholars working today in the fields of history, archaeology, and anthropology provide a "state-of-the-art" view of the archaeology and early history of the Southeast, with particular attention to Alabama. This unique collection is drawn from papers presented at a major symposium held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of The University of Alabama. The essays range from the most recent findings related to the route and impact of Hernando de Soto's march in 1539 to provocative generalizations on Mississippian Indian cultures. Alabama and the Borderlands combines the best traditional scholarship with challenging revisionist interpretations in the search for the realities of the past.

Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology. ROY S. DICKENS and H. TRAWICK WARD, editors. University of Alabama Press. xvi + 347 pp., figures, tables, index. \$35.00 (Cloth).

The course of Southeastern archaeological efforts has been shaped and influenced by many, but Joffre Coe is certainly a premier figure in the field. This volume, consisting of contributions by Coe's students and colleagues, functions both as a tribute to Coe and as a review of methodology and achievement in Southeastern archaeology. Section One concentrates on context and site formation processes, both cultural and physical. These intrasite chapters also detail

long-term data from carefully managed excavations, the kind of work for which Coe is especially noted. Section Two deals with intersite material, including useful and current summaries of regional cultural sequences.

CLASSICS OF SMITHSONIAN  
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The Smithsonian Institution played a central role in the development of the modern science of anthropology and in the foundation of American anthropological research. Many of its early studies, published since 1881 in such official publications as the Bureau of American Ethnology's reports and bulletins, have remained major sources of information on North American Indians. The Classics of Smithsonian Anthropology Series makes available, for the first time in decades, some of the most important of these basic works. Reprinted volumes of special interest to Southeastern archaeologists are:

Indians of the Southeastern United States. JOHN R. SWANTON. Smithsonian Institution Press. 1979. 1068 pp., 112 figures, 13 maps. \$25.00 (paper). Originally published in 1946 as Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 137.

This massive ethnohistorical classic presents a general overview of the Southeast, followed by concise descriptions of the 174 different tribes for which written accounts exist and of every facet of their ways of life.

Final Report of the United States DeSoto Commission. JOHN R. SWANTON. Smithsonian Institution Press. 1985. 400 pp., 12 maps. \$19.95 (paper). Previously this volume was available only in a 1939 congressional committee report. The reprinted edition has an introduction by Jeffrey P. Brain.

This volume records the reconstruction, 400 years later, of the lost route which took Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto and his expedition into the interior of Eastern North America.

Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of American Ethnology. CYRUS THOMAS. Smithsonian Institution Press. 1985. 768 pp., 385 figures. \$25.00

(paper). Originally published in 1894 to accompany the Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The reprinted edition contains an introduction by Bruce D. Smith.

In addition to laying the methodological ground work for modern American anthropology, this innovative study resolved the "mound mystery" that had intrigued American ethnologists since the late 1700s.

ALSO AVAILABLE FROM  
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Cultures in Contact: The European Impact on Native Cultural Institutions in Eastern North America, A.D. 1000 - 1800. WILLIAM W. FITZHUGH, editor. Smithsonian Institution Press. 1985. 360 pp., 22 figures, 22 maps. \$29.95 (cloth).

In recent decades, historians and ethnologists have been able to demonstrate the extraordinary effects of European contact upon the indigenous cultures of Eastern North America, as European settlers came to supplant and dislocate Native Americans. Most anthropological work in this field, however, has been confined to studies of material culture as opposed to larger questions of social transformation, due to the paucity of the historical record.

Now, fresh archaeological discoveries and newly-retrieved historical sources have made possible a surprising and detailed overview of the dynamics of contact and conquest on both sides of the frontier. This collection is exemplary of the recent interdisciplinary, synthetic approach to the early contact period in its focus on shifts in native settlement and subsistence patterns, economic structures, political organization, demography, and religious practice. Original case studies by archaeologists, cultural anthropologists, and ethnohistorians show the responses of diverse variety of native cultures, from Greenland to the Caribbean, to an equally diverse influx of European groups with differing cultural traditions and socioeconomic motivations.

This volume and volumes in the Classics of Smithsonian Anthropology Series may be ordered from the Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 1579, Washington, DC 20013

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### Information for Contributors

The *SEAC Newsletter* publishes short papers, opinions, current research, and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All material should be submitted to the Associate Editor for Newsletter (address below). Deadlines are February 1 for the April issue and August 1 for the October issue. Manuscripts should be double spaced with ample margins throughout. Style should conform to the detailed guidelines published in *American Antiquity*, Vol. 48, No. 2 (April 1983). Papers should be accompanied by a brief abstract if appropriate.

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