

*Paleoethnobotany
pg 19-20*

Edited by Mary Lucas Powell, Museum of Anthropology,
University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0024

NEW ADDRESS FOR SEAC EDITOR

Vernon J. Knight, Jr., SEAC
Bulletin editor (1988-1991), has
joined the Department of
Anthropology at the University of
Alabama. His new address is:

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1988 SEAC IN NEW ORLEANS

The Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held October 20-22, 1988, at the New Orleans Marriott Hotel located at Canal and Chartres Streets in the French Quarter in New Orleans. Eight general sessions will include papers on historic archaeology and historic preservation, ceramic and lithic analysis, subsistence studies (floral and faunal remains), aspects of the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, Protohistoric, and Contact periods, human skeletal remains and mortuary practices, and archaeological method and theory. The National Park Service will host a special Planning Workshop for State Historic Preservation Office staff members. Nine symposia focus upon the Coles Creek culture, recent advances in Ohio Valley archaeology, history and archaeology at Fort Polk, Louisiana, the De Soto National

Historic Trail, the Mississippian period in west Tennessee and western Kentucky, the influence of paleoethnobotany on archaeology over the past fifty years, Eastern North America exchange at 1100 B.C., the history and documentation of Southeastern prehistory, and recent archaeological projects in Louisiana sponsored by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The Annual SEAC Book Roast is scheduled for Thursday evening. The highlight of the Conference will be the afternoon-long Plenary Session on Friday, October 21, "Theory and Method in American Archaeology, Commemorating Fifty Years of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference". The Annual SEAC Business Meeting will begin immediately after this session, to be followed by a cash bar, the Grand Banquet, and to round out the evening in appropriate style, the Fiftieth Anniversary Golden Jubilee Ball. Laissez les bon temps rouler!

1989 LAS CALL FOR PAPERS ←

The annual meeting of the Louisiana Archaeological Society will be held January 20-22, 1989, at the Chateau Charles Hotel in Lake Charles, Louisiana. The early registration fee is \$8, and registration at the meeting will be \$10. Send abstracts of papers, registration information and fees, and requests for book display space by January 10, 1989, to Joseph V. Frank III, 2406 Norben Drive, Lake Charles, LA 70601.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY
CONFERENCE

The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold its 1988 Conference on November 11-13 at the Royce Hotel in Williamsburg, Virginia. For information and registration, contact Professor James Axtell, Department of History, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

COVA ANNOUNCES SYMPOSIUM SERIES

The Council of Virginia Archaeologists (COVA), the organization of professional archaeologists in Virginia, announces a series of symposia geared to provide the professional and public communities with baseline documents on the present state of archaeological research within the Commonwealth. These symposia and subsequent publications are meant to be syntheses of scientifically-derived archaeological data and to act as introductions to the current understanding of particular periods, eras, or events. COVA will first undertake a series of four symposia pertaining to our current understanding of Virginia's prehistory; historical archaeology symposia will be examined afterwards. The four prehistoric symposia include:

1. Paleo-Indian Period
2. Early to Middle Archaic Indian Periods
3. Late Archaic to Early Woodland Indian Periods
4. Middle Woodland to Historic Contact Indian Periods

The first symposium will take place on Saturday, November 19, 1988, beginning at 8:30 A.M. in Room 100, Washington Hall. Registration is \$10, payable to the Council of Virginia Archaeologists. For registration information, contact Douglas W. Sanford, COVA Treasurer,

Paleo-Indian Symposium, P.O. Box 610, Locust Grove, VA 22508.

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
1989 CONFERENCE

The 6th Annual KHC Archaeological Conference will be co-sponsored by Northern Kentucky University at Highland Heights near Covington, Kentucky. Unlike past KHC conferences which were thematic in nature, the 1989 conference is open to all aspects of Kentucky prehistory. Anyone interested in presenting a paper or organizing a symposium or a particular theme or cultural period should send a title and short abstract by January 1, 1989, to David Pollack, KHC, 12th Floor, Capitol Plaza Tower, Frankfort, KY 40601. (502) 564-7005.

SIU VISITING SCHOLAR'S CONFERENCE

The Sixth Annual Visiting Scholar's Conference, "New Directions in Archaeology: The Processual/Post-Processual Debate", will be held April 28-29, 1989, at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale. The conference is jointly sponsored by the Center for Archaeological Investigations and the Division of Continuing Education.

The central goal of the conference is to foster greater intradisciplinary understanding through an appreciation that, despite the wide diversity of research programs in archaeology today, considerable common ground exists in the interpretation of the archaeological record. The four half-day sessions will focus upon epistemological issues underlying the processual and post-processual programs, implications of the relationship between the individual and society for theory building, the different potentials of culture history and culture process in archaeology, and the dual themes of

ideology and power. Dr. Patty Jo Watson will present a keynote address.

Participants will be allotted 20 minutes for paper presentations. A moderated discussion will conclude each session. Paper titles and abstracts (100-200 words) must be submitted by December 1. Abstracts will be peer reviewed and authors will be notified of acceptance by mid-February. A volume of selected conference papers will be published. For further information, please contact Robert W. Preucel, Visiting Scholar, Center for Archaeological Investigations, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

DATING RESULTS FOR TWO SIXTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH CONTACT TOWNS IN TENNESSEE

The Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association (CRAA) is a private nonprofit corporation of professional archaeologists and citizens organized to define and advocate the preservation and wisest permanent use of the preeminent archaeological resources of the region. On a continuous basis since 1982, CRAA has been conducting research on two remarkable archaeological resource complexes within the city limits of Chattanooga - those of Moccasin Bend (960 acres) and adjacent Williams Island (470 acres.) More than 50 major archaeological properties have been defined. These sites document the entire sweep of prehistory, protohistory and early history through the Civil War and the early twentieth century. Largely through CRAA's efforts, Moccasin Bend was designated in its entirety as a National Historic Landmark in September, 1986. A publication on the Moccasin Bend resources has been issued (McCollough and Bass 1983), and a monograph covering 1985-1987 initial phases of the research on Williams Island is being completed for publication

early in 1988 (McCollough and Alexander, in preparation). Together, the Moccasin Bend and Williams Island precincts are considered one of the most significant comprehensive archaeological complexes inside any city in the nation.

The centerpiece of each resource constellation is a sixteenth century Mouse Creeks town - Talimico on Williams Island and Hampton Place on Moccasin Bend. These are only two of numerous Mouse Creeks towns which existed at the Soto horizon in and around the Chattanooga center. This Chattanooga Mouse Creeks population center has been confidently eliminated from the Soto route by Hudson *et al.* (1985), who believe that Chattanooga was the peripheral territory of the Napochies visited in 1560 by a detachment of the Luna Expedition (Davila Padilla, translated in Swanton 1922:230-239). In fact, the Chattanooga and Hiwassee River Mouse Creeks region remains the most likely and realistic location of the Chiaha/Coste/Tali polities on the Soto route, as indicated by CRAA's anthropological and archaeological research and work with the primary documents in the Archivo de Indias in Sevilla. Talimico and Hampton Place are remarkably well preserved, compared with the fate of many of the contemporary potential contact sites on the Soto route.

Major C.R. McCollough
Lawrence S. Alexander
Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association

COMPUTERIZED IMAGE ANALYSIS OF CLOVIS POINTS

Irwin Rovner, North Carolina State University, is conducting a study of regional variation of Clovis projectile point morphology using Imageplus, an interactive computer

image analysis system which automatically digitizes and measures population of points, either directly through TV camera images or from illustrations and photographs. A typical field of 5 to 10 points can be digitized in 20 seconds or less. Up to 20 preselected size and shape parameters can be measured and/or calculated on all projectile points simultaneously in less than one minute and sent to data files for statistical analysis. Initial results to date indicate statistical homogeneity regardless of region; i.e., populations of Clovis points from the Southwest cannot be distinguished by size and shape from populations from the Northeast. However, larger sample populations from more regional collections must be analyzed before definitive results can be obtained. Anyone/any institution wishing to include a collection of Clovis points in this morphometric analysis may submit clear illustrations or quality B&W photographs of whole or nearly whole points. Metric scale is mandatory and location information (whether site-specific, county or state) is essential. Please contact:

Dr. Irwin Rovner
Department of Sociology,
Anthropology and Social Work
North Carolina State University
Box 8107
Raleigh, NC 27695-8107

NEWSLETTER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CERAMICS

Growing out of an increased interest in research, analysis and replication of archaeological ceramics, a newsletter to facilitate communication between researchers, ceramicists, replicators, ethnoceramicists, etc. and to disseminate information on various avenues of ceramic research has been created. The newsletter

will publish short reports, book/article reviews, letters, research notes, etc. to provide a forum to enhance our understanding of the ceramic medium in past societies.

The first issue is planned for September/October of 1988. We plan to start with an issue of four to five pages to be published quarterly. The subscription rate has been set at \$5 (US funds) per year. Interested persons should write to: James E. Corbin, Box 13047, SFA Station, Nacogdoches, TX 75962-3047.

CURRENT RESEARCH

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Vernon James Knight (University of Alabama) conducted excavations at Mound Ma⁰50 at the Walling site, located in the Wheeler Basin area of the Tennessee Valley. Walling, previously known from Depression-era excavations, was one of the few domestic sites thought to be associated with the Middle Woodland Copena mortuary complex. The Walling site complex is now believed to include a ring-shaped village area and three peripheral mounds, two conical and the third truncated-rectangular.

A main result of the 1986 excavation of the truncated mound (Ma⁰50) is the demonstration that the three initial flat-topped construction stages are of Middle Woodland age. A fourth, final stage is Early Mississippian and that stage supported at least one quadrilateral structure. Eight radiocarbon dates from the Middle Woodland mound stages and pre-mound midden indicate a span of about A.D. 100 - 350, with most mound construction occurring during the third century A.D. The Woodland summits revealed no definite structure patterns and there is no

evidence of mortuary activity. Instead, they showed scattered post holes of various sizes, surface hearths, midden patches, small pits, and large post foundation pits.

Artifact analyses suggest manufacturing activities associated with mound and premound contexts, involving both local and imported raw materials. "Hopewellian" prismatic blades were manufactured, and mound-associated ceramics are unusually diverse. Analyses of plant remains by C. Margaret Scarry (Florida State University) and of faunal remains by John Worth (University of Georgia) both report unusual assemblages consistent with a hypothesis of communal feasting. Periodic reburial of mound surfaces, use of contrastive clay colors in mound construction, evidence of caching of copper-covered artifacts, and the emplacement of massive posts are suggestive of ritual activity associated with a pattern of truncated mound use that was neither mortuary nor domiciliary.

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SOUTHWEST FLORIDA PROJECT

A multidisciplinary team under the direction of William H. Marquardt has completed the first phase of the Southwest Florida Project, a study focused on the domain of the historic Calusa Indians, thought to have been a complex fishing-gathering-hunting society. Test pits have been excavated at Pineland, Cash Mound, Useppa Island, Buck Key, Josslyn Island, and Galt Island. Zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical analyses have been completed, as have clam seasonality studies, human osteology, geoarchaeology, ceramic technological analysis, and

photogrammetric mapping. Ethnohistoric documents describing a late seventeenth century mission effort among the Calusa of southwest Florida have been translated into English by John Hann. These studies, along with site descriptions and artifact analyses, will be published in 1989. Already in print are four papers and two issues of a public-oriented project newsmagazine (Calusa News). Twenty-two papers on the project have been presented at scholarly meetings and thirty-seven public talks have been presented.

William H. Marquardt
Florida Museum of Natural History
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

In fall, 1986, Jerald Milanich (Florida Museum of Natural History) directed a third field season at the Tatham Mound (8Ci203). Under the field supervision of Jeffrey M. Mitchem (FMNH) and Dale L. Hutchinson (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), the undisturbed mound was completely excavated. Between 290 and 350 human burials were recovered, including at least 74 interred in a single episode. Large numbers of European artifacts were present with burials, and indicate that the population was contacted by Spanish explorers in the early sixteenth century, probably the 1539 expedition of Hernando de Soto. Skeletal analysis reveals a probable disease epidemic after contact, as well as at least two bones exhibiting sword wounds. A dark, greasy soil layer beneath the postcontact mound stratum has been interpreted as the probably floor of a charnel structure. A precontact stratum yielded burials with artifacts of native copper, shell, and stone. Analysis of artifacts has been completed by Mitchem, and skeletal remains are being analyzed by

Hutchinson. Two doctoral dissertations will be based on data from the site.

Milanich and Kenneth W. Johnson (FMNH) are conducting archaeological surveys in northern Florida to locate Aguacaleyquen and other towns contacted by Hernando de Soto's army in 1539. Funding is provided by the Florida Division of Recreation and Parks. The current survey has located what may be the heartland area of the powerful and populous Utina chiefdom encountered by de Soto and located in central Columbia and Suwannee counties. The locality also contains seventeenth century Spanish-Indian sites situated in the highlands back from the rivers along a major trail. The sites are found among lakes and ponds within a narrow band of good soils. Controlled surface collections at one large site, Indian Pond, indicate seventeenth century artifact concentrations over a large area, marking the locations of probable Indian structures as well as Spanish-style structures. An earlier, undated component is also present.

Milanich and Johnson are also conducting investigations at a seventeenth century Spanish-Indian site. The site is in north-central Florida (Alachua county) and may represent the site of mission Santa Fe de Toloco, the principal town of the province. Funding is provided under a grant from SantaFe HealthCare, Inc. At least one Spanish-style structure and several aboriginal areas have already been identified. Further archaeological research is being coordinated with the results of an aerial remote sensing survey digital (Daedalus 1260) conducted by David Wagner of the Space Remote Sensing Center, Stennis Space Center.

The Florida Museum of Natural History has also been working at the Harrison Homestead Site (8Na41)

for four field seasons. J. T. Milanich is directing the project and Rebecca Saunders is the archaeological supervisor. The site has components of the Orange period, the Savannah phase, the Mission periods and the Plantation period, but the focus of the museum's excavations have been on the physical and human remains of the two Spanish missions that occupied the site between 1675 and 1702. Excavated mission contexts include the church/cemetery on the mission of Santa Maria de Yamassee (ca. 1675-1683); and the possible convento of Santa Catalina. Several other poorly understood areas may include the remains of another Spanish structure and a Mission period aboriginal structure.

A total of 118 burials were recovered from the remaining half of the Santa Maria church (the other half having eroded into Harrison Creek). All of the approximately 160 burials interred at Santa Catalina have been removed. Analysis is being carried out by Clark Larsen, Northern Illinois University.

Distribution of artifacts in the two burial areas suggests several things about the social environment of Amelia Island in the seventeenth century. First, religious artifacts and trade ornaments do not appear to have been widely available. Second, the association of adult females with the bulk of the artifacts (religious, secular, and aboriginal) in the Santa Catalina cemetery suggest that women had a relatively high status (female caciques are documented for the group during this period) and/or that they participated in the religious life more than men. Finally, the absence of religious/status artifacts in the Santa Maria cemetery may indicate a more stable social environment during the later Santa Catalina occupation.

The two missions on Amelia share some architectural features that are unique for missions investigated along the southeastern coast. Both the Santa Maria church and the Santa Catalina convento walls were constructed atop redeposited oyster shell midden sleepers. This same technique was used for both buildings although the church appears to have been constructed predominantly of wood and the convento of wattle and daub. Shell midden was also used to form a wide "sidewalk" along the north and east walls of the convento.

Preliminary artifact analysis suggest that both missions adhere to a pattern already established for mission assemblages. The bulk of the ceramics are aboriginal (San Marcos stamped), Olive Jar is frequent, and majolicas and glass are rare. Colono wares include red-filmed plates and candlestick holders. While St. Johns pottery is rare (even in prehistoric Savannah Phase contexts), both mission structures contain the grog tempered pottery usually associated with coastal south Georgia (the Tacatacuru Indians). The terminal date for this pottery type is generally given as around 1675; that is, at the time of the Guale/Yamassee Indian influx into Timucua. The presence of this ware in these relatively late contexts remains to be explained.

Preliminary analysis of plant materials recovered from the 1987-1988 excavations at the Harrison Homestead site (8Na41) has produced evidence of subsistence and non-subsistence plant utilization. Paleoethnobotanical sampling strategies were designed to create a data base comparable with other Spanish mission sites in La Florida allowing future synthetic studies. Both flotation and non-flotation samples were collected for analysis.

The archaeobotanical remains provide information on various aspects of plant utilization (e.g., diet, agrarian practices, architecture, fuel), as well as cultural and environmental adaptations, cultural change, and social, economic, and possibly religious aspects of the mission system. Provisional identifications of carbonized comestibles include Old World cultivars such as peas (Pisum sativum), peaches (Prunus persica), and wheat (Triticum sp.); New World cultivars (e.g., Quercus sp.; Celtis sp.; Vitis sp.); and commensals (Polygonum sp.). Presence of wheat grains from this and other seventeenth century coastal Spanish mission sites is one of the interesting differences in a comparison of sixteenth and seventeenth century plant assemblages. Although the virtual absence of wheat from sixteenth century Spanish mission sites in La Florida may reflect the limited number of archaeobotanical studies done to date, their presence in the seventeenth century assemblage suggests cultural changes in economic and/or agrarian practices that occurred in the century after contact and reflect adaptation and affecting accessibility.

The wheat grains found on the floor of the mission convento (friary) suggest storage because processed grains would not have been preserved whole. Other foodstuffs include non-edible plant parts presumably dropped or discarded during food preparation or after consumption.

Non-subsistence plant utilization is reflected in the building materials used to construct the convento. Large posts of Pinus sp. appear to have been the primary building supports, while wattle and daub was used as part of the wall construction. Very few pieces of the daub rubble have indications of wattle markings, but the impressions that do exist suggest

more than one type of plant material was employed (e.g., Arundinaria sp.-cane). Microscopic analysis of a sample of clay daub revealed that some daub was fiber tempered, probably with Spanish moss (Tillandsia sp.). Continued analysis and experimental research is presently underway and further excavations at the site are planned for 1989.

Jerald Milanich
Florida Museum of Natural History
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

UIUC WESTERN KENTUCKY PROJECT

Research activities of the University of Illinois' Western Kentucky (WKY) Project continued under the direction of the principal investigator, R. Barry Lewis. Support was provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort, the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and the University of Illinois Research Board.

The Second-Order Communities Project, supervised by Paul P. Kreisa, was recently completed. The final report describes the results of investigations at large Late Woodland and Mississippi period villages in the Kentucky counties that border the Mississippi Valley. The investigations included excavations at the Twin Mounds (15Ba2), Burcham (15Hi15), and Rice (15Fu18) sites, and surface survey at several comparable sites. The final report also examines the nature of differences between Mississippian site types in the study region - a topic that is explored more fully in Kreisa's Ph.D. dissertation, which investigates temporal, regional, and material aspects of the development of Mississippian settlement hierarchies in western Kentucky.

Lynne Mackin Wolforth continued her analysis of test excavations at the Running Slough site (15Fu67), a multicomponent Mississippi period village (Dorena [A.D. 1100-1300] and Medley [A.D. 1300-1500] phases in the Big Bottom southwest of the town of Hickman in Fulton County. Carbonized wood samples collected from midden context have yielded radiocarbon age estimates of 890±90 BP (ISGS-1597) and 930±90 (ISGS-1618).

Charles B. Stout completed his map-based spatial analysis of three Mississippian towns in western Kentucky, a study that grew out of his controlled surface collection project at the Adams site in Fulton County. The recent study provides comparative data concerning town planning and development in the Ohio-Mississippi rivers confluence region, topics that are central to Stout's Ph.D. dissertation for which the Adams site was a case study.

Two new numbers in the WKY Project Reports series are now available. Charles B. Stout's Surface Distribution Patterns at the Adams Site, A Mississippian Town in Fulton County, Kentucky (Western Kentucky Project Report #6) and Paul P. Kreisa's Second-Order Communities in Western Kentucky: Site Survey and Excavations at Late Woodland and Mississippian Period Sites (Western Kentucky Project Report #7) may be purchased at cost from the Western Kentucky Project, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois.

R. Barry Lewis
Department of Anthropology
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Richard Jefferies, Michael Shott and Gerald Oetelaar (University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment and Department of Anthropology) conducted

extensive excavation between May-October 1987 at two Late Woodland sites on the Ohio River in Mason County, West Virginia. The work was funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District (DACW69-87-C-0019). Over 200 features arrayed in an arc and encircled by an excavation ditch were mapped and excavated at the Childers Site. Originally, the site was considerably larger. Unfortunately, much of it had been destroyed by bank erosion before UKPCRA work began. Remains of at least one structure and a variety of storage and food-processing pits were found. Childers has yielded an assemblage of classic late Woodland affinity (limestone-sandstone and siltstone-tempered ceramics with cord-marked surfaces, Chesser/Lowe bifaces) distinguished by abundant and diverse botanical remains and a number of reconstructable vessels. It represents the largest and potentially most informative upper Ohio Valley Late Woodland ceramic assemblage recovered to date. The Woods site bears evidence of less intensive occupation distributed over more than half a km. Three feature clusters may represent distinct household compounds. Radiocarbon dating of both Childers and Woods will refine regional Late Woodland systematics. Whatever the results the sites apparently document successive stages of community aggregation and dispersal possibly linked to sociopolitical processes in small-scale societies.

The Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky, began a seven to ten week mitigation project in downtown Lexington, Kentucky in mid August 1988. The Principal Investigator for the project is Dr. Richard Jefferies. Project Archaeologists are Kim A. McBride and W. Stephen McBride. The project is sponsored by the LEXTRAN corporation and the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, who will be impacting a

number of historic sites in the construction of a new downtown LEXTRAN bus terminal. The historic sites being excavated include several late 18th and early 19th century residential sites. Most of the sites were occupied until the early to mid 20th century, when the houses were torn down to make way for automobile sales lots. The initial 18th century residents include the families of a shoemaker, a post and rail maker, a carpenter, a physician, a tailor, and a free black woman. Some artisanal activities may have also been conducted at the sites. The research design is focused upon early urban adaptation, including issues such as land use, sanitation, water procurement, and refuse disposal; free blacks in Lexington; Lexington's changing position within the regional economy; and household consumer patterns. Besides a crew of six to eight archaeologists, the project is being assisted by volunteers from Lexington and nearby communities. In its visible downtown location, the project is providing an opportunity to share archaeological research with a large number of city residents or workers. Plans are underway to incorporate select architectural features, such as the top courses of a brick and stone-lined well, a stone hearth foundation, a brick entranceway, and brick patios, into the new LEXTRAN bus terminal. These features will accompany wall mounted exhibits interpreting the sites and the excavation. Analysis and report write up are expected to continue into the Spring of 1989.

In the fall of 1987, a cooperative research venture was launched through the sponsorship of the Madison County Historical Society, Ft. Boonesborough State Park Association, Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky Department of Parks, and the University of Kentucky Anthropological Research Facility. Directed by UKARF

archaeologist Nancy O'Malley, historic documentary and archaeological research was undertaken at Ft. Boonesborough State Park and surrounding environs in Madison County, Kentucky. This site was the location of one of the foremost pioneer settlements in Kentucky. It operated as a gateway to the new frontier during the Revolutionary War and offered aid to hundreds of settlers. The research focused on locating the remains of a stockaded fort erected by Judge Richard Henderson and his Transylvania Company in 1775 and cultural features associated with the town of Boonesborough chartered in 1779. Historic documents indicated that the fort population fluctuated widely during the Revolutionary War but began to decline soon after the war ended. The town aspired to become first a county seat, then the state capitol but never attained any significant political status. However, it did operate as a tobacco inspection and distribution center, a post office and river crossing (via a public ferry). Its importance as a local center began to wane early in the nineteenth century and by 1820, it was not even censused as a separate corporate entity.

Archaeological survey and limited excavation revealed well preserved remains of the fort, several houses, two tobacco warehouses (covering an unplowed Ft. Ancient Indian site), and a town spring. A tavern, a wool factory and a mill were also associated with the town although these sites were not definitely located. Limited excavations in the area of the fort revealed a cabin chimney base made of stone with an associated hard-packed dirt floor, an open hearth filled with bones from deer, bison, cow, pig, turkey, and other animals known to have been part of the pioneer diet, and two large post holes possibly associated with a gate. Artifacts were few in number but variable in type, including English salt-glazed stoneware and

creamware, redware, gunflints, lead bullets, a kaolin clay pipestem, bottle glass and hand wrought and cut nails.

Despite ambitious plans for the town's development, Boonesborough never became the large and thriving urban center its founders envisioned. Political competition with other towns, flooding problems from the Kentucky River and the nature of economic development in Madison County all played a role in Boonesborough's limited growth. These diverse factors eventually defeated attempts to make it a viable, thriving city.

Future plans include a more extensive excavation and development of an on-site interpretative display at the fort site. Other goals are to excavate structural remains associated with the town and develop additional displays of in situ cultural features. Additional documentary research to flesh out the history of this important pioneer site is also planned.

As part of ongoing research concerning the cultural use of mineral springs, O'Malley collaborated with the Summers County Historical Landmarks Commission (West Virginia) to study the archaeology of five mineral springs in southern West Virginia. The research project began in 1985 when Pence Springs was investigated. Prehistoric cultural remains indicated a virtually unbroken sequence of short-term hunting camps from Paleo-Indian to Late Prehistoric times, punctuated by a short period during the late Middle Woodland when occupation of the springs locale was more intensive. A similar pattern of site exploitation had been noted in 1983 at Green Sulphur Springs at which the University of Kentucky conducted excavations for the West Virginia Department of Highways. In 1987, five additional springs

were investigated to determine if intensive use during the Woodland period was present. Investigations at Blue Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Salt Sulphur, Barger and Sweet Springs failed to yield evidence of a similar prehistoric pattern as noted at Green Sulphur and Pence Springs.

However, historic remains of hotels or "watering places" dating to the late eighteenth-early twentieth century were documented at all five springs. Pence Springs also contains a standing hotel which was not part of the research conducted there. Red, Blue, Salt and Sweet Springs were all part of the Virginia Springs circuit, a yearly trek by well-to-do families to escape summer diseases and heat and to "take the waters". Barger Springs was not developed as a resort until the twentieth century. Each spring boasted various medicinal benefits or special attractions such as haute cuisine, exceptional accommodations or scintillating society. The resorts were well attended although rarely financially solvent through the first half of the nineteenth century but were declining by the Civil War which closed most of them permanently. Some resorts opened or re-opened in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century but changes in medical opinion about the value of mineral water, financial difficulties and loss of clientele heralded their eventual demise.

The sites today are remarkably well preserved with respect to structural foundations. Associated artifacts occur in low quantities largely due to the practice of disposing trash at distant dumps. A consistent pattern of a main hotel and rows of cabins or cottages around the spring houses characterize the site plans although actual layouts of buildings vary according to local topography and other physical

constraints. Standing structures which formerly housed the resort clients are still in use at Salt Sulphur, Pence and Sweet Springs but the remainder exist only as archaeological remains.

Technical reports on the research are available from the Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, 101 American Building, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0100.

In June 1988, the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology received a grant from the National Science Foundation of \$117,000 for long-needed improvements in curation of the archaeological collections. These improvements will bring the Museum curation program into conformity with guidelines established by the U.S. Department of the Interior for curation of archaeological materials acquired with federal funding (as were the majority of these collections under various New Deal programs in the 1930's), and will significantly enhance their research potential. One aspect of the project will entail duplication of the extensive photographic and written documents with the subsequent establishment of separate archival and working files. All materials will be reboxed for curation in archival-quality containers, and a complete systematized inventory will be computerized using dBase III, to be compatible with the state archaeological site files curated at the University by the Office of State Archaeology.

The Museum has just completed a move of the archaeological collections from the old curation facility on Vine Street into newly renovated quarters in the American Building on Upper Street. This facility features improved security measures, increased curation space, and laboratory accommodations for visiting scholars using the

collections. The tremendous research potential of the UKMA systematic archaeological collections has been nationally known for more than 50 years, and the significant commitments of support by UK and NSF toward their enhanced curation were made in recognition of this importance.

Mary Lucas Powell
Museum of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

During the spring of 1988, the Kentucky Heritage Council and Indiana University conducted archaeological investigations at the Slack Farm Site (15Un28) in Union County, Kentucky. The site had been looted by 10 individuals over the course of two months in the late fall of 1987. Fieldwork was undertaken to assist the State Medical Examiner in determining how many individuals had been disturbed by the looters, to document the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits at the site, and to recover as much archaeological information as possible. Given the circumstances under which these investigations were conducted, it was not possible to examine just a representative sample of the holes. Thus, each of the more than 450 looter's holes, which ranged in size from 0.3 to 7 m in diameter and from 0.2 to 2.5 m in depth, were cleaned out and mapped, and the observed stratigraphy was documented. The disturbed soil from within each hole, as well as that in the looter's dirt piles, was screened to recover all of the disturbed human bone and artifacts.

The National Park Service, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation provided financial support in the form of preservation

grants. Additional support was contributed by the University of Kentucky Heritage Council and the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology, Indiana University. David Pollack of the Kentucky Heritage Council and Cheryl Ann Munson of the Glenn Black Laboratory served as the project's principal investigators, while the field work was supervised by William E. Sharp and Tom Sussenbach of the University of Kentucky and Christopher Baltz and Madonna Ledford of the Laboratory. Over 250 volunteers assisted in the field work.

As a result of the Slack Farm investigations, the remains of over 300 intact or partially intact burials (with many more known to have been totally disturbed by the looters), over 40 structures, and a large number of trash-filled storage pits (many of which were over 2 m in diameter and 2 m deep) were identified at the site. All of the burials and most of the features date to the Caborn-Welborn phase (A.D. 1450-1650). The identified burials tended to be in discrete cemetery areas, consisting of extended inhumations oriented in parallel rows. Structures and trash-filled storage pits were found adjacent to each of the cemetery areas. In addition to the Caborn-Welborn materials, a thick Crab Orchard midden and associated pit features were documented. Hopewellian and late Middle Woodland materials similar to those from the nearby Mann Site in southern Indiana were recovered from the site as well.

A large quantity of cultural materials was recovered from the site, as were soil, flotation, and radiocarbon samples. The collected materials and samples will be curated at the Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kentucky in Lexington. Analysis of the human skeletal remains was completed recently by Mary Lucas

Powell, Director of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky. A small sample of the recovered cultural materials has been processed and a preliminary analysis of these materials is being undertaken by Terry W. Tune, also of the University of Kentucky. The results of her study will be used to guide future analysis of the recovered cultural materials. This fall, detailed maps of the site and computer data files containing burial and feature information will be developed.

David Pollack
Kentucky Heritage Council
Frankfort, Kentucky

Cheryl Ann Munson
Glenn A. Black Laboratory of
Archaeology
Bloomington, Indiana

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

During the spring and early summer, 1988, a cultural resources survey of Avery Island, Louisiana, was conducted by the Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University. Under the direction of Principal Investigator Charles E. Orser, Jr., Associate Professor of Anthropology, David W. Babson, Research Associate in Historical Archaeology, conducted the fieldwork. The object of the research was to locate and identify historical resources on the Island in order to aid in the planning efforts of Avery Island Inc., who generously funded the research. One hundred and two locations were visited and a number of sites were identified. Historical research was also conducted.

Charles E. Orser, Jr.
Department of Geography and
Anthropology
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA

Between 25 May and 13 June 1988, Jon L. Gibson (University of Southwestern Louisiana) and John P. Marwitt (University of Akron) conducted excavations at the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. The area tested lies in the southeastern part of the plaza just inside the southern section of the ridged enclosure and just west of the Macon Ridge bluff. In addition, the Lower Jackson mound, presumed to be the southernmost mound in the earthwork complex, was also tested and mapped.

A total of 24 one-by-one meter test units was excavated. In addition, 16 solid cores were taken by Bull Sampler at selected locations in the southern section of the plaza. The primary results of these excavations are as follows:

1. A blanket of artificial fill, ranging between 15 and 100cm thick was placed over the original ground surface between the "Dock Top" and State Highway 577 north of the head basin of the Quincy Hale Gully to an undisclosed northern limit. The fill reaches at least as far north as the intersection of Highway 577 and the museum road. It does not show up south of the head of the Quincy Hale Gully going toward South One. This was totally unexpected, since the area lies within the so-called plaza, and determination of the actual volume of material added will substantially increase estimates of the amount of dirt moved by Poverty Point people. The fill cap, which consists of three and perhaps four separable additions, resulted in a "lip" along the "Dock Top" and in a raised mounded eminence known as the "Bertha Hale Hill."

2. The original ground surface and the second fill stratum (a yellow clayey layer) produced numerous features including pits, clay ball

concentrations, and post molds. Some of the molds were substantial; one in particular, measuring about 90cm in orifice diameter and reaching a depth of 1.73cm. This is somewhat reminiscent of the large posts found by Haag in the plaza east of W1.

3. Evidence continues to mount supporting the idea that gully erosion was a problem during the Poverty Point period. Solid cores disclosed the presence of artificial fill in the head basin of the Quincy Hale Gully and the presence of alluvial clays below the fill. This implies that an ancestral gully extended into this section of the site introducing floodplain clays up into its branching arms during high water episodes. This discovery supports the idea that the bluff-line was at or very near its present location and that water levels--slack water, not flood waters--reposed at stands much higher than is possible given the present day base levels. This finding adds credibility to the "Lake Macon" and the "Mitchell's Lake" hypotheses.

Jon L. Gibson
University of Southwest Louisiana
Lafayette, Louisiana

SCIAA FORT POLK REPORT

David G. Anderson, J.W. Joseph, and Mary Beth Reed completed a technical synthesis of cultural resource investigations conducted through mid-1987 on the Fort Polk Military Reservation in west-central Louisiana. The synthesis was completed under contract with the Atlanta Archaeological Services Division of the National Park Service. Summaries of local environmental conditions, previous cultural resource investigations, base military history and architecture, pre-1940 history, and the prehistoric and historic cultural sequence were presented.

Previous attempts to use archaeological and historic data from the Fort Polk area in the development of predictive models of site location, and prehistoric and historic settlement were reviewed. Through an analysis of locational, environmental, and assemblage data over the total base archaeological and historic site sample (N=1661 sites) a predictive model detailing the nature and locations of sites, by period, was advanced.

David G. Anderson
South Carolina Institute of
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University of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

The staff of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum has recently completed systematic excavation of a Late Woodland shell midden on the tidal Patuxent River in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Cultural affiliation with the Sullivan Cove Phase (A.D. 1300-1600) is suggested by the presence of shell tempered, cord marked, fabric impressed and incised ceramics of the Townsend Series. Generous subsistence data has been recovered through waterscreening and flotation techniques. Preliminary analysis of the faunal and botanical remains suggests that resource exploitation was narrowly focused on shellfish (oyster) exploitation and that the site was occupied during the late winter and early spring months. Further analysis of the subsistence and artifact data, together with radiocarbon assays, will enhance our understanding of Late Woodland adaptations in the tidewater region of Maryland and will improve the current definition of the culture phase represented.

This research is being conducted through the office of the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist of

the Maryland Historical Trust. The project is directed by Ms. Julia King and is being supervised by Mr. Joseph M. Herbert.

Joseph M. Herbert
Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
St. Leonard, Maryland

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

In January of 1987, Robert Thorne and Jay Johnson began a broad-based site survey program for the Vicksburg District of the Corps of Engineers. The survey is being conducted under the auspices of the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Mississippi.

The area being surveyed lies in the north central hills of Mississippi and encompasses five separate creek drainages. A ten percent stratified random sample of quarter sections was selected from the total 600,000 acres. The area was stratified into bottomlands, terraces, side slopes and ridge crests using soil distribution maps and relative elevations. These zones were digitized and the area designated as terraces was expanded using the original class as a training field in analyzing satellite imagery for the area. Initial results of the application of GIS and remote imagery have been encouraging.

The analysis of recovered artifacts and concurrent record keeping has been an on going process since the fieldwork began. Site testing for National Register eligibility is completed as the survey progresses. W. Van France and Linda France are responsible for field and laboratory research respectively, while Kim Curry has been responsible for making contact with all of the property owners. Beverly Bastian is responsible for dealing with the historic period materials that are being recovered.

The analysis of artifacts, combined with carefully mapped site locations and topographic data will allow us to generate a predictive model of diachronic settlement patterning for each of the drainages. Through the use of remote sensing imagery and GIS analysis the models will be extended to similar north central hills drainages.

Janet Ford has taught a field methods course for the past three summers at the Little Spring Creek site (22LA525) in northern Lafayette County, Mississippi. Although originally envisioned as a salvage operation to prevent destruction by foxes, excavation has yielded a surprising wealth of data. An Alexander Pinched vessel was recovered from the southeastern mound mantle, interred in a primary platform strata. Its presence spurred speculation that the small structure might date to the Tchula period. Radiocarbon samples were recovered from excellent context during the second season. One came from a burial pit located beneath the center of a small primary mound and dug into the platform. The soil acidity was high and half of the pit that was excavated contained no bone. A second pit intruded perpendicularly into the first. Again, there were no skeletal remains. The carbon sample was recovered from an ash layer which filled the upper portion of the pit. Both samples will be submitted for analysis. Construction features indicate that the primary mound did not completely cover the platform. The vessel, as a matter of fact, seems to have come from outside the confines of the primary mound. Analysis is incomplete.

In September of 1987, Robert Thorne, through the Center for Archaeological Research entered into a three-way cooperative agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority's Cultural Resources

Program and the Office of the Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service, to establish a National Clearinghouse for Archaeological Site Stabilization. This agreement was an outgrowth from a previously established experimental site stabilization being completed jointly by the Center and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The primary goals of the agreement are to (1) identify appropriate existing methods and techniques and adapt them for archaeological site stabilization; (2) develop new methods and techniques for the protection of sites, and when possible, test these new approaches; and (3) make information regarding site stabilization and protection available to archaeologists and other cultural resource managers. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the developing bibliography or wishing to contribute entries that describe their experiences should contact:

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

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI

The University of Southern Mississippi Archaeological Field School under the direction of H. Edwin Jackson conducted preliminary excavations at the Diamondhead Site (22HA550), a multi-component Rangia shell midden complex on the Jourdan River. Earlier radiocarbon dates from the site reported by R.B. Lewis indicated a late prehistoric occupation. However, recovered ceramics indicate that the site was utilized intermittently from Early Woodland Tchefuncte times until late in the Mississippi Period, with an apparently major occupation

during the Coles Creek-Plaquemine Periods. Although analysis is only in the initial stages, the site is suggested to represent a specialized procurement/processing locale rather than the location of substantial habitation. The excavations were conducted as part of a multi-year investigation of coastal adaptations in the Bay St. Louis region of the Gulf Coast.

H. Edwin Jackson
Department of Anthropology
University of Southern Mississippi
Hattiesburg, Mississippi

NORTH CAROLINA RESEARCH PROJECTS

Wake Forest University conducted field school excavations this summer at the Hardy Site (31Sr50), a Late Woodland period village site in Surry County. Contact Dr. J. Ned Woodall, Dept. of Anthropology, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC 27109, (919) 761-5497.

The Schiele Museum and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte conducted joint field school excavations at the Late Woodland period Hardin Site (31Gs30) in Gaston County. Contact Dr. Janet Levy, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, UNC, Charlotte, NC 28223, (704) 597-4282, or Dr. Alan May, Schiele Museum, P.O. Box 953, Gastonia, NC 28053, (704) 866-6917.

East Carolina University conducted a field school at the Barber Creek sites near Greenville this summer. Contact Dr. David Phelps at the Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, ECU, Greenville, NC 27834, (919) 757-6883. In addition, excavations began in late July at the possible site of Pomeiooc in Hyde County. The work will be conducted by East Carolina University under the direction of Paul Gardner. Contact the Dept. of

Sociology and Anthropology at ECU. (919) 757-6883, or Mark Mathis, Office of State Archaeology, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611, (919) 733-7342, for more information.

The Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, will continue the Siouan Project research during the summer of 1989 in Stokes and Rockingham counties. Contact Dr. Trawick Ward or Dr. Steve Davis, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, Box 3120 Alumni Bldg., UNC, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3120, (919) 962-6574.

The University of North Carolina at Wilmington conducted field school excavations at the Charlestown historic site, Brunswick County. Contact Dr. Thomas Loftfield, Dept. of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Wilmington, NC 28401, (919) 395-3429.

The Historic Sites Section, Division of Archives and History, conducted excavations at a series of prehistoric quarry/workshops near the Pilot Mtn. State Park, in Surry County. Contact Terry Harper or Jack Wilson, Historic Sites Section, Archives and History, (919) 733-7862.

Survey and excavation fieldwork recently began at and around 31Mc41, a large Late Woodland to Contact period site on the Catawba River in McDowell County. Ken Robinson is directing the work under the auspices of Warren Wilson College and the NC Division of Archives and History. For more information, contact David Moore, Archives and History Western Office, 13 Veterans Drive, Asheville, NC 28805 (704) 298-5024.

The Office of State Archaeology is in and out of the field as situations arise. In late July, the Underwater Archaeology Unit,

Office of State Archaeology, conducted investigations at a possible 18th century shipwreck near Oriental. Earlier in the summer, many of the Uwharrie Archaeological Society members worked with Bill Oliver at a major site, on the Pee Dee River in Richmond County. Contact Steve Claggett, Office of State Archaeology, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611, (919) 733-7342, for information.

Mark A. Mathis
Office of State Archaeology
Raleigh, North Carolina

CMNH/COVAS AT MADISONVILLE SITE

In April of 1988, C. Wesley Cowan, Curator of Archaeology at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History directed research at the Madisonville site assisted by a crew of volunteers from the Central Ohio Valley Archaeological Society. Fieldwork focused on completing excavation of a number of pit features encountered during the fall of 1987, as well as stratigraphic cuts through a deep, trash-filled ravine. A number of undisturbed trash-filled storage pits containing a wealth of Mariemont Phase materials were discovered, as well as a 2.3 meter thick stratigraphic sequence uncovered on the south edge of the above noted ravine. The storage pit features a wide diversity of artifacts, including elk antler spades, deer and bison bone rib rasps, a deer antler crane effigy, and several large, restorable pot segments. One deep pit contained nearly a bushel of charred corn kernels as well as dozens of cobs and cob segments. Copper and/or brass artifacts of European origin were also recovered, in indisputable context with Mariemont Phase artifacts.

The stratigraphic cut made on the southern edge of a prehistoric ravine revealed several important deposits. The origins of this erosional feature are unknown, but may be attributable to changes in hydrologic patterns that began at the close of the Pleistocene. By around A.D. 1000, a ravine more than 30 meters long, as much as 10 meters wide and 3 meters deep had been cut into the top of the terrace occupied by the site. This ravine was a convenient place to dump village debris. By the time the site was abandoned around A.D. 1670, the ravine had been completely filled.

The deeply excavated cut penetrated approximately 16 natural stratigraphic levels, and terminated at a depth slightly in excess of 2.3 meters. A buried soil horizon was present near the bottom of the ravine that contained Schomaker Phase and Turpin Phase ceramics. The materials recovered from the lower portions of the cut suggest the Madisonville site was only sparsely occupied between about A.D. 1000-1450. Most of the deposits in the cut (nearly 2 meters) are attributable to the Mariemont Phase use of the site, and clearly indicate that both the character and intensity of occupation had changed during the last few hundred years before European contact.

COVAS volunteers have begun processing the estimated one million plus specimens recovered from the excavations, and some striking differences are already evident between the material inventories of the Madisonville site and the earlier Schomaker Phase sites. Projectile points and debris from their manufacture are much more common at Madisonville. Hundreds of points were recovered compared to only dozens from the Schomaker site. Chipped stone endscrapers and bi-pointed knives

are also common at Madisonville, but no examples were recovered from the Schomaker site. Beaver teeth and deer bone seem to be much more abundant at Madisonville, and practically no box turtle bones were found. By way of contrast, box turtle remains were so common at the Schomaker site that field and lab workers speculated if this species was a focal point of hunting activities.

These variations in lithic materials and faunal remains are witness to a shift in economic strategy by the Madisonville residents. The roots of this change lie in the growth of the European fur trade. In the 17th century, European demand for deer hides and beaver pelts was increasing exponentially along the Eastern seaboard. As pelts and hides became scarcer in the areas closest to the east coast, those same resources further to the west (i.e., the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley) became more and more important. As trading, and probably competition between the eastern and western Native Americans increased, the traditional economic pursuits of the Ohio Valley populations were disrupted long before the arrival of Europeans themselves.

C. Wesley Cowan
Cincinnati Museum of Natural
History
Cincinnati, Ohio

PUBLICATIONS

Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast: Depopulation During the Early Historic Period. MARVIN T. SMITH. Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History No. 6. 1987. xiii + 185 pages, 23 tables, 22 figures, index, bibliography, 2 appendices. \$20.00. (Available from University Presses of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville FL

32603). "Smith has cast the first ray of light into the great black hole of southern history - the century from about 1570 to about 1670. It has long been known that during this century the native population declined sharply and the social geography of the region changed drastically. With admirable doggedness and ingenuity, Smith has reconstructed some details on how these momentous changes occurred in one area." (Charles Hudson, University of Georgia)

Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States, A Modern Survey and Reference. NOEL T. JUSTICE. 1987. 416 pp, 104 maps, 54 figures, 8 color plates, appendices, index, bibliography. \$37.50. Indiana University Press, Tenth and Morton Streets, Bloomington, IN 47405. This new compendium of stone tool typology and technology "surveys, describes, and categorizes the projectile points and cutting tools used in prehistory by the Indians in the middle and eastern section of the United States from 12,000 B.C. to the beginning of the historic period. Mr. Justice describes over 120 separate types of stone arrowheads and spear points according to period, culture, and region. There are over 485 drawings organized by type cluster and other identifying characteristics."

Chambers (15ML109): An Upland Mississippian Village in Western Kentucky. DAVID POLLACK AND JIMMY A. RAILEY (with contributions by Jack Rossen and Teresa W. Tune). Kentucky Heritage Council. vii + 109 pages, 29 figures, 26 tables, bibliography. \$7.00 (paper). The Chambers site was a Mississippian village occupied A.D. 1250 - 1350 on an upland ridge adjacent to the floodplain of Middle Fork Creek, a tributary of the East Fork of the

Clarks River in western Kentucky. Midden deposits more than a meter deep and numerous large features were revealed in the course of a Kentucky Transportation Cabinet bridge replacement project, and KHC excavations concentrated upon the undamaged remainder of the site. Key ceramic attributes link the Chambers assemblage with those from other lower Tennessee-Cumberland sites, such as Tinsley Hill. The presence of Dover and Mill Creek chert and raw materials for making groundstone tools provide evidence of interaction with other regions. The botanical remains (reported by Rossen) generally reflect the typical regional pattern, i.e. reliance upon maize agriculture supplemented with nuts, maygrass, beans, and wild plants, however, chenopodium and erect knotweed are absent. White-tailed deer, raccoon, squirrel, rabbit, and turkey feature prominently in the faunal record (reported by Tune), but the sparse representation of fish and wildfowl is not surprising given the small size of Middle Fork Creek. The Chambers site investigation provides much-needed information on a Mississippian upland occupation located away from the major river valleys, the focus of most previous research in this area.

Current Archaeological Research in Kentucky: Volume One. Edited by DAVID POLLACK. Kentucky Heritage Council. 1987. v + 259 pages, 68 figures, 26 tables, bibliography. \$11.00 (paper). This volume contains a collection of papers presented at the Fourth Annual Kentucky Heritage Council Archaeology Conference held at Murray State University, Kentucky, in February 1987.

(These two publications are available from the Kentucky Heritage Council, Capitol Plaza Tower, 12th floor, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601.)

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Information for Subscribers

The SEAC Newsletter is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Subscription is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$15 for individuals, \$17.50 for families, and \$25 for institutions; life membership dues are \$200 for individuals, and \$225 for families. In addition to the newsletter, members receive two issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscriptions, dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer; back issue orders should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales (see addresses below)

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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ISSN 0194-2808

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