



SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

NEWSLETTER

Volume 31, Number 1

APRIL 1989

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

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE 1989

The Forty-Sixth Southeastern Archaeological Conference will be held November 8-11, 1989, at the Harbour Island Hotel in Tampa, Florida. The conference is sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida. Nancy White is Local Arrangements chair and Program Organizer; all requests for information and symposium and paper proposals should be sent to her c/o Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620.

A gala reception is planned on Thursday evening, November 9, at the Henry Plant Museum (within walking distance of the hotel) in conjunction with the ever-popular Great Wines of SEAC. The hotel verandah overlooking the gardens and the Hillsboro River should be an ideal location for these two events. A traveling exhibit on the deSoto entrada will be on view at the Museum at that time, in celebration of the 450th anniversary of deSoto's landing at Tampa Bay in 1539. The annual business meeting on Friday afternoon, November 10, will be followed by a keynote address by William L. Rathje (University of Arizona) and, later that evening, a dance in the hotel ballroom.

The centerfold pages of this issue of the Newsletter contain forms for SEAC membership, proposals for

symposia and papers, advance conference registration, and information on child care at the hotel. The deadline for proposals (which must be accompanied by advance registration) is August 15, 1989. Contributed papers are limited to 15 minutes and symposium papers to 20 minutes. Symposium proposals should be accompanied by the proposal forms for all papers to be included, as a single package. Only currently paid-up members of SEAC may present papers. Refunds of the advance registration fee of \$26 may be obtained up to October 1, in the case of cancellation of papers.

Delta Airlines will offer a special discount on airfares to Tampa for SEAC '89: 40% off regular coach fares or 5% off the least expensive fares. Conference participants who make reservations now will save money in case of future fare increases or will be charged at a cheaper rate if fares decrease. To receive the special discount, call Delta's toll-free number (1-800-221-1212) and ask for Convention File #43249.

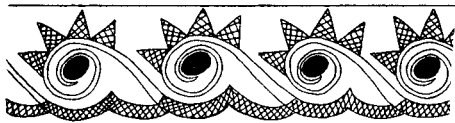
MSU HOSTS MID-SOUTH CONFERENCE

The 1989 Mid-South Conference will be held on July 15, 1989, hosted by Memphis State University. The focal theme will be the Archaic Period. Information on registration and accommodations will be mailed out in May by the program chair, Charles McNutt (Department of Anthropology, MSU, 38152).

NATIVE AMERICAN SYMPOSIUM

Lost and Found Traditions: A Symposium celebrating the richness and diversity of contemporary Native American cultures with a focus on cultures indigenous to the Southeast will be held at the Columbus Museum, Columbus, Georgia, on May 19-20. The symposium has been planned in conjunction with the exhibit Lost and Found Traditions: Native American Art 1965-1985, on display April 16 - October 15. Speakers include: Ralph T. Coe, art historian and exhibit curator; Dr. Charles Hudson, University of Georgia anthropologist and noted authority on Southeastern Indian cultures; Claude Medford, Jr., anthropologist and traditional Choctaw craftsman; and Arnold Richardson, educator and traditional Holiwa- Saponi craftsman. Native American foods will highlight this two-day event.

For additional information, contact: Anne King, Columbus Museum, P.O. Box 1617, Columbus, GA 31902. (404) 322-0400.



AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR ETHNOHISTORY

The American Society for Ethnohistory will hold the 1989 Annual Meeting on November 2-5 at Days's Inn, Lake Shore Drive at Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois. Papers, organized sessions, special events and speakers that treat any world area are encouraged. Abstracts of 100-200 words and preregistration fees are due by June 1, 1989. For more information, contact Frederick E. Hoxie or Jay Miller, D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610.



MINUTES OF THE 1988 SEAC BUSINESS MEETING

The meeting was called to order by SEAC President, Jerald Milanich, and began with welcoming comments by Dean Dennis McSeveney of the University of New Orleans.

SEAC Editor, Vernon J. Knight, reviewed developments over the past year for Southeastern Archaeology. He reported that the number of submitted manuscripts had increased over the previous year, that the acceptance rate was currently at 40%, and that the time elapsed between a manuscript's submission and its publication now averages less than one year. The new three-year contract with Allen Press which calls for a 10% cost increase in 1989 and another 10% increase in 1990. Knight also noted that Special Publication Number 6, "Advances in Southeastern Archaeology" edited by Bennie Keel, was available to current SEAC members, and solicited new manuscripts from the membership in order to generate more Special Publications in the future. Knight requested that current research news to be sent to Mary Powell, Associate Editor, for inclusion in the SEAC Newsletter. According to Eugene Futato, Associate Editor, back issue sales were up slightly over last year. Futato will handle membership claims for missing issues.

SEAC Treasurer, Mark Mathis, reported on the state of SEAC finances. This information is presented on pages 5 - 8 of this issue in the Newsletter.

Malcom Webb, Chairman of the 1988 Conference program, reported that as of October 21, 419 people had registered for the 1988 meeting, and that there were 97 volunteered

papers and 86 symposia scheduled, involving a total of 270 participants. Webb expressed concern that there were participants who had not yet registered for the meeting.

SEAC Secretary Nance announced the results of the 1988 election. Vincas Steponaitis is the next President-elect and Patricia Essenpreis is the new Executive Officer.

The following resolutions were read from the floor; all were accepted unanimously by members present. The first was offered by Marvin Smith:

WHEREAS, the expedition of Hernando De Soto was a significant milestone in the European exploration of the North American continent;

AND WHEREAS, the De Soto Expedition and the route it followed are of indisputable national significance;

AND WHEREAS, designation and marking of the De Soto expedition route or an appropriate commemorative route corridor will substantially increase public awareness of and interest in the early European exploration of the southeastern United States and the impact that those explorations had on the native populations of the region and Spain's heritage in the New World;

NOW, THEREFORE, let it be resolved that:

1) The Southeastern Archaeological Conference does strongly endorse the efforts of the De Soto Trail Commission and the National Park Service to identify and mark a commemorative route corridor through ten southeastern states, and

2) the Southeastern Archaeological Conference does hereby encourage the De Soto Trail Commission and

the National Park Service to expeditiously move forward with their efforts so that a commemorative route can be marked in time for the 450th anniversary celebration of this historic expedition.

John Scarry presented the second resolution:

RESOLVED that the Southeastern Archaeological Conference extend its gratitude to J. Richard Shenkel, Local Arrangements Chairman, and Malcom C. Webb, Program Chairman, for their efforts in organizing our Golden Jubilee 50th Anniversary meeting; the members of the Department of Anthropology of the University of New Orleans for their support in contributing to this most successful conference; and to the staff of the New Orleans Marriott Hotel for providing the pleasant accommodations for the Conference participants.

NOW, THEREFORE, let the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference express their appreciation to these individuals and institutions for their efforts in organizing the Conference and for bringing us to the French Quarter of New Orleans.

Milanich then read a third resolution:

WHEREAS, Albert Goodyear has served the Southeastern Archaeological Conference for two years as an Executive Officer;

AND, WHEREAS, Roger Nance has done an exemplary job serving the SEAC as its Secretary for two years;

THEREFORE, let it be resolved that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference thank out-going officers Al and Roger for their contributions and hard work on SEAC's behalf.

The next resolution was offered by Mark Williams:

WHEREAS, Gary Neal Shapiro is now with us in spirit and memory only;

AND WHEREAS, he was a vital contributing member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference for all too short a period of time;

AND WHEREAS, he so touched the lives of all his colleagues with whom he joyfully studied the puzzles of the past;

LET IT, THEREFORE, be resolved that our profound sadness at his passing and our deep sympathy at their loss be extended to his wife, Helen, his parents, Nunnie and Tillie, and the rest of his family.

Vincas Steponaitis presented a final resolution:

WHEREAS, Jerry Milanich has provided strong, effective, and above all, entertaining leadership as President for the past two years;

BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference express their sincere appreciation and their heartfelt good wishes to Jerry as he moves on to other pursuits.

At this point, members of the host institution, Shenkel and Webb, presented Milanich with a hand-carved, personalized trowel in appreciation for his service as President. Milanich thanked them and those who had assisted him with the administration of SEAC for two years, including Mathis and Nance. He also expressed appreciation to David Dye and Stephen Williams for their efforts in organizing the Plenary Session of the SEAC 50th Anniversary Meeting. Milanich then read the following telegram from Dena Dincauze, President of the SAA:

The Society for American Archaeology warmly congratulates the Southeastern Archaeological Conference on the achievement of its Golden Anniversary - 50 years of golden archaeology.

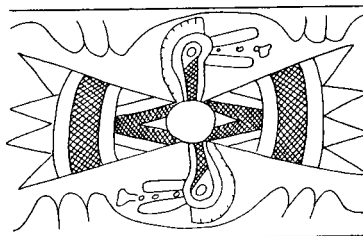
Milanich then introduced the new SEAC officers, including incoming President Barbara Purdy and Secretary Elizabeth Reitz.

Marilyn Pennington described the current plight of ethnobotanist Darrell A. Posey. While working in Brazil, Posey informed officials of the World Bank of alleged atrocities perpetrated against Amazon Indians by the Brazilian government. Upon being denied a loan from the Bank, the Brazilian government detained Posey in Brazil, and charges are now pending against Posey and two Indians. Those interested in contributing to Posey's defense should contact Brent Berlin at the University of California, Berkeley.

Milanich then discussed the SEAC archives, currently maintained by Robert Stephenson. They are to be curated in the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

In closing the business meeting, the membership expressed its regret that William Haag, due to his recent illness, and Lanier Simmons of Avery Island, Louisiana, could not attend this 50th anniversary meeting in New Orleans. They were sorely missed.

Respectfully submitted,
Roger Nance, SEAC Secretary



that "selling price less items damaged or obsolete" method only be used for old issues for which a cost cannot be readily determined.

Investments:

The investments of the conference consist of certificates of deposits with various maturity dates. During my review I noticed that the interest rates on these CD's were very low indicating that these investments were perhaps not reviewed on a current basis to insure a good rate of return at a minimum risk. I would recommend that the Treasurer be given oversight responsibility for these investments and the Board carefully review on a current basis the yield and risk involved with all investments.

If I can provide additional clarification or assistance on the above I will be glad to do so. It has been a pleasure working with your treasurer Mark Mathis and this fine organization.

Randall B. Thomas, CPA

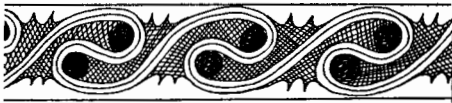
Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 1988

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Southeastern Archaeological conference, Inc. have been prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.
(continued on page 8)

Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.
Balance Sheet
October 31, 1988

<u>Exhibit A</u>	<u>Operating Fund</u>	<u>Life Fund</u>
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)		
Unrestricted.....	\$ 22,758.85	\$ 0.00
Restricted.....		16,299.40
Accounts Receivable-1988 Convention	2,379.58	
Accounts Receivable-Other	90.40	
Inventory (Note 2).....	<u>27,757.00</u>	
Total current assets.....	52,985.83	<u>16,299.40</u>
 Total assets.....	 52,985.83 =====	 16,299.40 =====
Liabilities and fund balance		
Current liabilities		
Membership dues paid in advance.....	2,512.50	
Fund balance		
Unrestricted.....	50,473.33	
Restricted (Note 1).....		16,299.40
Total fund balance.....	<u>50,473.33</u>	<u>16,299.40</u>
 Total liabilities and fund balance.....	 \$ 52,985.83 =====	 \$ 16,299.40 =====



TREASURER'S REPORT
SEAC FISCAL YEAR 1988
11-1-87 TO 10-31-88

Report of Independent Certified
Public Accountant

March 31, 1989
SEAC Board of Directors

I have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. as of October 31, 1988 and the related statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund balance and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements are the representation of the management of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc.

A review consists principally of inquiries of organization personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

Based on my review, I am not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statement in order for it to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Randall B. Thomas
Certified Public Accountant

(Ed. note: The accountant submitted the following recommendations after his review of the financial records).

During my review of the accounting records of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. as of October 31, 1988 several items came to my attention that should be addressed to insure that the accounting records are as accurate and complete as possible. Also, because of the size of the Conference it is not practical to maintain the segregation of duties that is necessary for good accounting control over assets that by their nature could be converted to uses other than that stated in the corporate charter; therefore, it is imperative that controls be established when possible to maintain the financial integrity of the Conference.

Cash Disbursements:

I would recommend that all checks be countersigned. This would necessitate the review of all disbursements by two persons. This is especially important for conference checking accounts. The conference accounting should be maintained in such a way that each item of income and expenditure can be traced to a particular person, payee or event. The New Orleans conference in particular did not indicate on the deposit slips what the source of the funds were. Therefore, it is impossible to know if all funds have been accounted for.

Inventory:

The inventory of the SEAC consists of back issues of the journal and newsletters. Since net realizable value is being used as the carrying cost it would appear that the inventory is overstated. This is a particular problem from the income statement perspective because when inventory is increased it comes out of cost of sales and, when cost of goods sold is reduced based on selling price it makes the reportable income larger than it actually is. I would recommend that a costing method be developed to assign cost to these items and

(continued from page 6)
Organization and Operations

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation organized in 1938. The main function of the corporation is to provide a medium of exchange among persons with an interest and/or participation in the archaeology of the southeastern United States.

Basis of Accounting

The accounts of the corporation are maintained on the cash basis of accounting and converted to the accrual basis at year-end for financial reporting. In addition, the accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. This is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds established according to their nature and purpose.

The assets, liabilities, and fund balances of the Conference are reported in two self-balancing fund groups as follows:

The Operating Fund represents the portion of funds available for the daily operations of the Conference.

The Life Fund represents funds restricted for future production of the newsletter and journal at which time these are expected to be self-sufficient operations. These funds consist of investments earning current market interest rates.

Note 2 - Inventory

Inventory consists of back issues of the journal and are stated at net realizable value, or market, since cost is not ascertainable.

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

The unrestricted cash balance at

October 31, 1988 consists of the following:

Checking accounts	\$ 15,278.32
Investments (certificates of deposit)	<u>7,480.53</u>
Total	\$ 22,758.85
	=====

The restricted cash balance of \$16,299.40 consists solely of certificates of deposit maturing within one year of the balance sheet date.

Note 4 - Provision for Income Taxes

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation currently exempt from most federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EDITOR

Since our last meeting our journal has survived two major moves: the first to Moundville, which came with the passing of the editorship; the second to Tuscaloosa, because of my recent move from the State Museum to the Department of Anthropology at The University of Alabama. I can report that the change of editorship went smoothly, thanks to plenty of good advice from the previous editor, Vin Steponaitis.

During the last year two volumes of Southeastern Archaeology were published: Volume 6, Number 2 and Volume 7, Number 1. As you know, Vin worked hard to pull the journal gradually towards a publication schedule that would result in mailouts in January and June. We are not quite there, but we're close and we're holding our own despite the strains of editorial transition. I anticipate that we

ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM, SEAC 1989

NAME (last, first, middle) _____ AFFILIATION (for badge) _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE _____

PLEASE ENCLOSE CHECK FOR \$26 REGISTRATION FEE, PAYABLE TO SEAC 89

Please send completed forms and checks to Nancy White, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620. (813/974-2150 or 974-2209).

CHILD CARE INFORMATION

For this year's SEAC meeting, we would like to try to get child care for members. One reason is that professional organizations should be providing this service where possible; another is that more people might attend if their families were encouraged to come for a warm Florida vacation where other attractions are nearby. The problem is that SEAC cannot take the responsibility for doing this by itself because of insurance concerns. Therefore, we need your input on what might be the best setup. Will you kindly take the time to answer and send back the short questionnaire below?

I am interested in child care for SEAC 89 for:

_____ (number of) children, ages _____

_____ I prefer licensed caregivers, even though currently the cost is about \$3.50/hr. per child.

_____ I prefer a less formal arrangement where slightly less expensive but professional caregivers could watch children in a hotel suite if it can be arranged.

_____ Other ideas _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Please send responses to Nancy White, Dept. of Anthropology, University of South Florida, 4202 Fowler Avenue, Tampa, FL 33620.

PROPOSAL FOR SYMPOSIUM, SEAC 1989

TITLE OF SYMPOSIUM _____

ORGANIZER'S NAME (last, first, middle) _____ PHONE (office) _____ (home) _____

INSTITUTION _____ ADDRESS _____

CO-ORGANIZER(S) _____

PARTICIPANTS (in order of presentation)

- 1. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 2. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 3. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 4. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 5. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 6. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 7. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 8. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 9. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____
- 10. Name(s) _____ Affiliation _____

DISCUSSANTS:

- 1. Name _____ Affiliation _____
- 2. Name _____ Affiliation _____
- 3. Name _____ Affiliation _____

/----- ABSTRACT FOR SYMPOSIUM (must be enclosed within this box: 100 words maximum) -----\

Current SEAC membership status of organizer: _____ Registration fee enclosed (\$26)
 ___ Current member (dues paid for 1989) (Advance registration fee and form must accompany
 ___ New member (check sent to treasurer) all symposium proposals or else they will be returned.

KEY WORDS: (list 3 key words or short phrases characterizing this symposium; e.g., geographic area, time period, analytic method, theoretical orientation, etc.)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____

AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT: Indicate what you will need other than a slide projector & pointer, which will be provided for each room. (It is your responsibility to get your slides to the projectionist in advance of your presentation). Additional equipment needed: _____

PLEASE MAIL 2 COPIES OF THIS FORM ALONG WITH PROPOSAL FORMS FOR EACH PAPER, ADVANCE REGISTRATION FEE AND FORM, AND SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED POSTCARD BY 15 AUGUST 1989 TO:

NANCY WHITE, SEAC ORGANIZER
 DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY
 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA, TAMPA, FL 33628

Make checks payable to SEAC 89. Refunds for registration can be made up to 1 October 1989 only.

will shortly be where we need to be. The good news is that we now have a fairly consistent backlog of accepted papers, so that we no longer have to worry about having enough material for each issue.

That backlog comes from an increasing rate of submissions. There were 26 submissions this year, well up from last year's total (17). I hope this is a sign that the word is getting out about the quality of the journal. Our acceptance rate is still about 40%, which is good, and our time from submission to print is still quite attractive, being in most cases less than one year. Many of you are beginning to look at Southeastern Archaeology as the journal of choice for submitting your best work, and that is very encouraging.

We have signed a new three-year contract with Allen Press, the company that produces Southeastern Archaeology. It involves a 10% increase in major production costs in 1989 and another 10% increase in 1990. These are minor increases, especially considering that they held their production prices stable for five years (1984-1988).

This year we have issued Special Publication #6, "Advances in Southeastern Archaeology 1966-1986, Contributions of the Federal Archaeological Program," edited by Bennie Keel. This is being distributed at no cost to the 1988 paid membership, courtesy of the National Park Service which supported the publication. Bennie and his staff have done a fine job putting this together. It is our first Special Publication in ten years. As the conference grows in strength, we should be able to produce Special Publications on a more consistent basis, and I welcome proposals from the membership on themes or manuscripts we could publish.

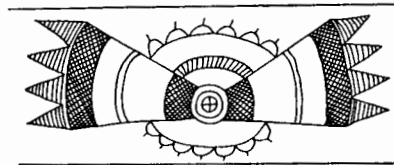
Our Newsletter Volume 30, Number 1

was mailed out in June. Volume 30, Number 2 is now in hand and will be printed shortly. Mary Lucas Powell, our new Newsletter editor, is doing a fine job. She needs to receive current research news, announcements of any relevant conferences, symposia, and museum exhibits, short articles, book notices, and letters about current topics of concern from the membership on a regular basis.

Eugene Futato, our associate editor for sales, reports that back issue sales are slightly up from last year. I should report, too, that much of Eugene's contribution comes not from back issue sales but from handling for us the flurry of claims for missed newsletters and journals that always come in around publication time. He deserves our thanks for that.

Let me finish by echoing something you have heard many times from our previous editors of Southeastern Archaeology: We need your best work. It need not be a theoretical tour de force. I welcome quality factual contributions. The success of our journal depends on your willingness to support it, by allowing us the privilege to distribute the results of your research.

Respectfully submitted,
Vernon James Knight, Jr.
Editor, Southeastern Archaeology



MAPA HONORS
MC GAHEY AND CONNAWAY

At a recent meeting of the Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists, a resolution was passed praising the important contributions of Samuel O. McGahey and John Connaway to

Mississippi archaeology, on the 20th anniversary of their employment by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the 1988 Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists:

WHEREAS the Mississippi Department of Archives and History has been instrumental in the developing awareness of Mississippi's past and a leader in archaeological investigations in the state, and

WHEREAS Samuel O. McGahey, Chief Archaeologist, has served the Mississippi Department of Archives for the past twenty years, and

WHEREAS John M. Connaway, Research Archaeologist, has served the Mississippi Department of Archives and History for the past twenty years, and

WHEREAS during the twenty years of service Messrs. McGahey and Connaway have contributed substantially to our knowledge of Mississippi prehistory through research, scholarly publication, public education, and leadership, and

WHEREAS Messrs. McGahey and Connaway, as employees of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History and members of Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists, continue to contribute in important ways as stewards of Mississippi's past,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists expresses its sincere appreciation of the contributions made by Messrs. Connaway and McGahey toward understanding Mississippi's prehistory and managing the state's

irreplaceable archaeological resources.

H. Edwin Jackson, President
Mississippi Association of
Professional Archaeologists



CURRENT RESEARCH

[Editor's Note: Due to an unfortunate oversight, the following was accidentally omitted from the conclusion of the article, "Dating Results for Two Sixteenth Century Spanish Contact Towns in Chattanooga, Tennessee", by Major C.R. McCollough and Lawrence S. Alexander, that appeared in the October 1988 SEAC Newsletter. Apologies are offered for the resulting confusion.]

CRAA's initial radiocarbon determinations for standing charred wall posts in houses inside Talimico and Hampton Place are very instructive. Both houses have yielded Spanish materials in the test units or sealed in place on the house floor surface:

TALIMICO (40HA60) on Williams Island: 1540 AD + 63 years (UGa-5582)

HAMPTON PLACE (40HA146) on Moccasin Bend: 1530 AD + 98 years (UGa-4804)

These dates are based on the 5568 year half-life and are corrected (Damon et al. 1974). Both towns have yielded large quantities of Spanish contact material to vandals for at least a century.

The graverobbing in these towns has been stopped by CRAA's field research presence, continuous

monitoring, and pressure for adequate local security and enforcement by the property owners. The Moccasin Bend complex, owned by the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, and the State of Tennessee, has been designated a National Historic Landmark. But despite the rapid and dramatic advances in knowledge and recognition, the Williams Island and Moccasin Bend resource complexes are still endangered.

Clearly, Talimico and Hampton Place have proven preeminent value and potential for finally merging true anthropological research and archaeological techniques to address problems in protohistory such as the nature and effects of initial Spanish contacts, the routes and landfalls of the Soto, Pardo, and Luna expeditions, and the sixteenth-seventeenth century interior trade and exchange systems. CRAA will continue the elaboration of guiding research designs, field and documentary research, and community activities toward these ends, on a continuous basis. Preservation of these remarkable resources as a metropolitan historical/research park without peer, and for ultimate development as an educational resource for the American public, is CRAA's goal.

References Cited:

Damon, P.E., C.W. Ferguson, A. Long and E.I. Wallick
1974 Dendrochronologic Calibration of the Radiocarbon Time Scale. American Antiquity 39(2):350-366.

Hudson, C., M. Smith, D. Hally, R. Polhemus and C. DePratter
1985 Coosa: A Chiefdom in the Sixteenth-Century Southeastern United States. American Antiquity 50(4):723-737.

McCollough, M.C.R. and L.S. Alexander
n.d. Williams Island, Another

Chattanooga National Archaeological Treasure. Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, Chattanooga. (In preparation).

McCollough, M.C.R. and Q.R. Bass II
1983 Moccasin Bend, Chattanooga's First National Historic Landmark. Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association, Chattanooga.

Swanton, J.R.
1922 Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 73. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Major C.R. McCullough, Ph.D.
President and Chief Archaeologist

Lawrence S. Alexander
Staff Archaeologist
Chattanooga Regional
Anthropological Association

RESEARCH IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

Excavations were completed for the mitigation phase of the Onionville project (15He651) by Pamela A. Schenian in May of 1988. Her "Report of the Archaeological Mitigation of the Onionville Mine Complex at Approximate Green River Mile 31.8, Henderson County Kentucky" is currently in review by the lead agency, the Louisville District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Onionville site consists of a National Register-quality site complex which dates between 1917 and 1937. The site is unique to archaeological research in Kentucky as it is the only historical mining complex known to be intensively investigated in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Schenian observed that it may be possible to recognize marriage dates based on glass dishware dates from the Onionville project, and she has suggested a method for performing economic scaling measures for 20th

century ceramics. Even though Onionville was a rural community, the subsistence practices in evidence fit Henry's (1987) expectations of an urban subsistence pattern.

Ken Carstens continued his archival and field studies of Fort Jefferson, including conducting "yet another magnetometer study" of the research area during the 1988 summer. The magnetometer team was headed by Jim Foradas, a graduate student and Ph.D. candidate at Ohio State University. The subsurface testing (stratigraphical "truthing") of the magnetometer results is scheduled for late January/early February of 1989.

In the spring of 1988, students from Carstens' Fundamentals of Archaeology course at Murray State University conducted a systematic surface survey and collection from a late-18th through mid-20th century site that overlooks the confluence of the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers. The Gower House, or Bell Tavern (15Lv78) as the site is known locally, contains evidence that would refute the 1780's date of origin for the site. Through the able assistance of Randal Walker, a research associate of the Marine Extension Service with the University of Georgia, it was possible to determine the source of the many oyster shells present within the archeological deposits at the site. As might be expected, they had been collected from the Gulf of Mexico. However, this information about the location did not come from the species of oyster identified (Crassostrea virginica, an edible variety found in both the Gulf and Chesapeake Bay), but rather from evidence of holes bored in the dorsal surface of the oyster shells by the boring clam, Diplothyra smithii, which selects only oyster shells of the Gulf region for boring, and not those of the Chesapeake Bay area

(Walker to Carstens, personal communication).

Occasional trips by Carstens to Savage Cave (15Loll) have been made to assess the continual problem of site vandalism. On one occasion, Carstens was joined at the site by Dr. R. Berle Clay (Office of State Archaeology), Phil DiBlasi (president of the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists) and several state policemen, local law authorities, and the Logan County coroner. A neighborhood watch program has been instituted with the assistance of the local population. Although Murray State University owns the site, the university is located more than 100 miles away, a situation which affords little direct site protection. Jim Wilkerson, company president for the Adairville Odum Sausage plant, has directed several of his plant watchmen to check the site randomly each week. Murray State University has publicized widely throughout western Kentucky and north central Tennessee the warning that any vandals caught on site will be prosecuted.

Reference cited:

Henry, S.L.

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Kenneth Carstens
Murray State University

PLUM BAYOU SURVEY IN ARKANSAS

In late Spring 1988, Michael S. Nassaney (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) began the

Plum Bayou Survey in the Arkansas River Lowland of central Arkansas under the direction of Martha A. Rolingson (Arkansas Archeological Survey). The research is focused on understanding the political economy of the Plum Bayou culture, an archaeological entity defined on the basis of ongoing work being conducted at the Toltec Mounds site (3LN42). Although many contemporaneous sites have been previously recorded, the extent of the Plum Bayou culture, as well as its appearance, florescence, and decline, is just beginning to be investigated.

An apparent range of settlement types exists in the region as indicated by differences in site size, intensity of occupation, and environmental setting. During the ten weeks of fieldwork an attempt was made to sample this range of settlement diversity. An underlying concern is whether this variation is representative of a true settlement hierarchy as has been established for many other late prehistoric settlement systems in the Southeast (e.g., Moundville). Controlled surface collections and limited test excavations were made at several of the sites to obtain information on site size, date of occupation, internal configuration, and assemblage composition.

Surface and subsurface materials were collected from a small midden site (3LN212) situated in an unusual backswamp setting 20 km north of Toltec. Though the site is less than 0.5 acres in size, a 1 x 1 m unit exposed organically-enriched deposits 50 cm thick that yielded a large collection of well-preserved faunal remains representing turtle, small mammals, and high proportions of low meat-yielding deer elements. Identifications by Rob Hoffman (Zooarch Research Consultants) will allow regional comparisons with Toltec and other Plum Bayou sites to evaluate an hypothesized model

of subsistence resource mobilization. Cross-dating of diagnostic artifacts suggests that the major occupation of the site was contemporaneous with the earliest occupations at Toltec (A.D. 500-700). A few shell-tempered sherds from the surface also indicate the presence of an ephemeral post-Toltec (early Mississippi?) component, a period not well represented in the region.

Three larger sites with evidence of mound construction were also investigated. Limited surface collections were made with the help of the Arkansas Archeological Society from a site (3PU115) located on a natural levee of Faulkner Lake, an abandoned cut-off channel of the Arkansas River. A late 19th century topographic map shows a mound located within 200 m of the collection area. This earthen feature has not yet been identified on the ground. Surprisingly, no diagnostic ceramic or projectile point types common at the Toltec Mounds site (e.g., Coles Creek Incised, arrow points) have been identified from the surface collections. Rather, well established late Marksville and early Baytown period (A.D. 300-500) types such as Salomon Brushed, Evansville Punctated, and Marksville Incised have been recovered in significant proportions. Pottery stylistically similar to Baytown Plain var. Sartaria was also found. Though artifacts of this period are poorly represented in the region, this site may challenge previous ideas about the relationships among various mound groups in the study area.

Another mound site was visited which extends over 1 km along an oxbow lake located about 12 km south of Toltec. At the Clear Lake site (3PU3), Ken Sassaman (University of Massachusetts-Amherst and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) assisted in

conducting controlled surface collections from 8 transects perpendicular to the lake at 100 m intervals. Artifact distributions consistently decreased at 125-150 m away from the lake bank. The marked homogeneity in artifactual material suggests little internal functional or chronological differentiation within this extensive artifact scatter. Several 1 x 1 m units were excavated in areas which yielded charred bone on the surface in hopes of exposing undisturbed subsurface deposits. Extremely shallow remnants of an intact midden or an undisturbed A horizon indicate that most of the former occupational surface has been incorporated into the plow zone. No subsurface features were encountered in the limited areas tested. A slight rise near the edge of the lake presently in residential land use represents the remnant of a mound that once stood on the site. Future work will be oriented toward discovering the nature and depth of deposits at this locale.

The last site investigated was the Coy Mound site (3LN20), a locally well known Indian mound site reported by Edward Palmer during the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology Mound Exploration program in the 1880's. Only one of the five mounds reported by Palmer still remains. Numerous potholes on the mound surface have been made in the past 10-15 years. According to local informants, "few interesting artifacts" have been found in the mound, which may explain why the mound is still standing. With the help of Becky and John House (Arkansas Archeological Survey), two of the potholes were re-excavated to record internal mound stratigraphy, and a detailed contour map was also made. Though badly eroded, the mound is approximately 4 m high and 34 m in diameter. It retains a slightly truncated pyramidal shape. One of

the re-excavated potholes yielded evidence of a baked clay floor about 2.5 m above the old ground surface in direct association with two Larto Red ceramic sherds. Several archaeomagnetic samples were collected to obtain a date for this feature.

Currently these data are being analyzed at the University of Massachusetts and will be presented in Nassaney's dissertation. Further data from the Arkansas Archeological Survey site collections and site files will also be used to evaluate political economic models of settlement distribution and resource exchange for the region during the period A.D. 200-1200.

Michael S. Nassaney
University of Massachusetts-Amherst

GREEN RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

The Green River Archaeological Study in west-central Kentucky began July 1988 under the direction of Christine Hensley (Washington University). Support is provided by the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, the Cave Research Foundation, and Sigma Xi. The objective of this study is to investigate a series of open-air sites, most occurring within the floodplain, that are contemporary with such well-known sites as Indian Knoll but lack their characteristic heaps of shell refuse.

Geoarchaeological testing was carried out by Elizabeth Leach at twelve sites believed to have intact Archaic deposits. Of these twelve, three sites, 15Bt45, 15Bt91, and 15Bt92, located in the floodplain were found to contain cultural deposits extending well below the plowzone. The fourth site, 15Bt46, chosen for further archaeological testing is located in the uplands and is one of the

few known upland open-air sites in the immediate area of the shell mounds that has not been seriously damaged. Geoarchaeological testing at 15Bt46 was not conclusive, but indicated a thin, limited deposit below the plowzone.

Test excavations have been completed at three of the sites. No cultural deposit beyond the plowzone was discovered at the upland site, 15Bt46. The first floodplain site tested, 15Bt45, has two cultural zones: the upper zone is primarily restricted to the plowzone and is believed to date to the Mississippian period, and the lower cultural zone is sealed by a fluvial sand deposit. Cultural materials recovered from this intact horizon consist mainly of sandstone and lithic debris as well as charred nutshell. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were found in any of the excavation units. The second floodplain site, 15Bt92, can best be characterized as a Late Archaic shell mound without the shell and the human and nonhuman osteological remains. The midden deposit is made up of abundant sandstone, charred plant remains, stone tools and chert debris. This cultural zone extends from the surface to approximately 60 cm b. s.; a second cultural zone was encountered within the levee-like sandy deposits 1 meter below the surface. This second zone remains undefined but consists of lithic debris and a light scattering of charred nutshell.

Future plans include testing the third floodplain site, 15Bt91, which is unusual in that it is adjacent to a shell mound, 15Bt12, yet is conspicuously lacking in shell. The artifacts observed from both sites are Archaic, and at this time the shell mound is considered to be a separate entity but closely related to 15Bt91. Further excavations will also be conducted at 15Bt92 to define the second, buried, cultural zone.

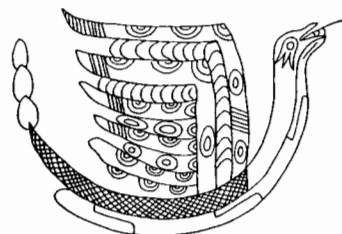
Field assistance was provided by George Crothers, Kevin Kuykendall, and Patty Jo Watson as well as numerous volunteers from Washington University and the University of Tennessee.

Christine Hensley
Washington University



MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The Midwest Archaeological Conference will meet October 13-15, 1989 in Iowa City, Iowa. It will be hosted by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), The University of Iowa. Abstracts for symposia (and all symposium paper abstracts) are due August 4, 1989; abstracts for contributed papers are due September 8, 1989. For further information, contact: William Green or Stephen Lensink, OSA, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242 (319) 335-2389.



CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Nominations and Elections Committee is seeking nominations for the positions of Editor-Elect and Executive Officer I. Members must suggest names of candidates to the Committee before July 1, 1989. Nominations should be sent to the Committee Chairperson, Dr. David Hally, Department of Anthropology and Linguistics, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. (404/542-3922).



INSIDE THIS ISSUE

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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SEAC Editorial Office
Office of Archaeological Research
1 Mound State Monument
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David Anderson
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