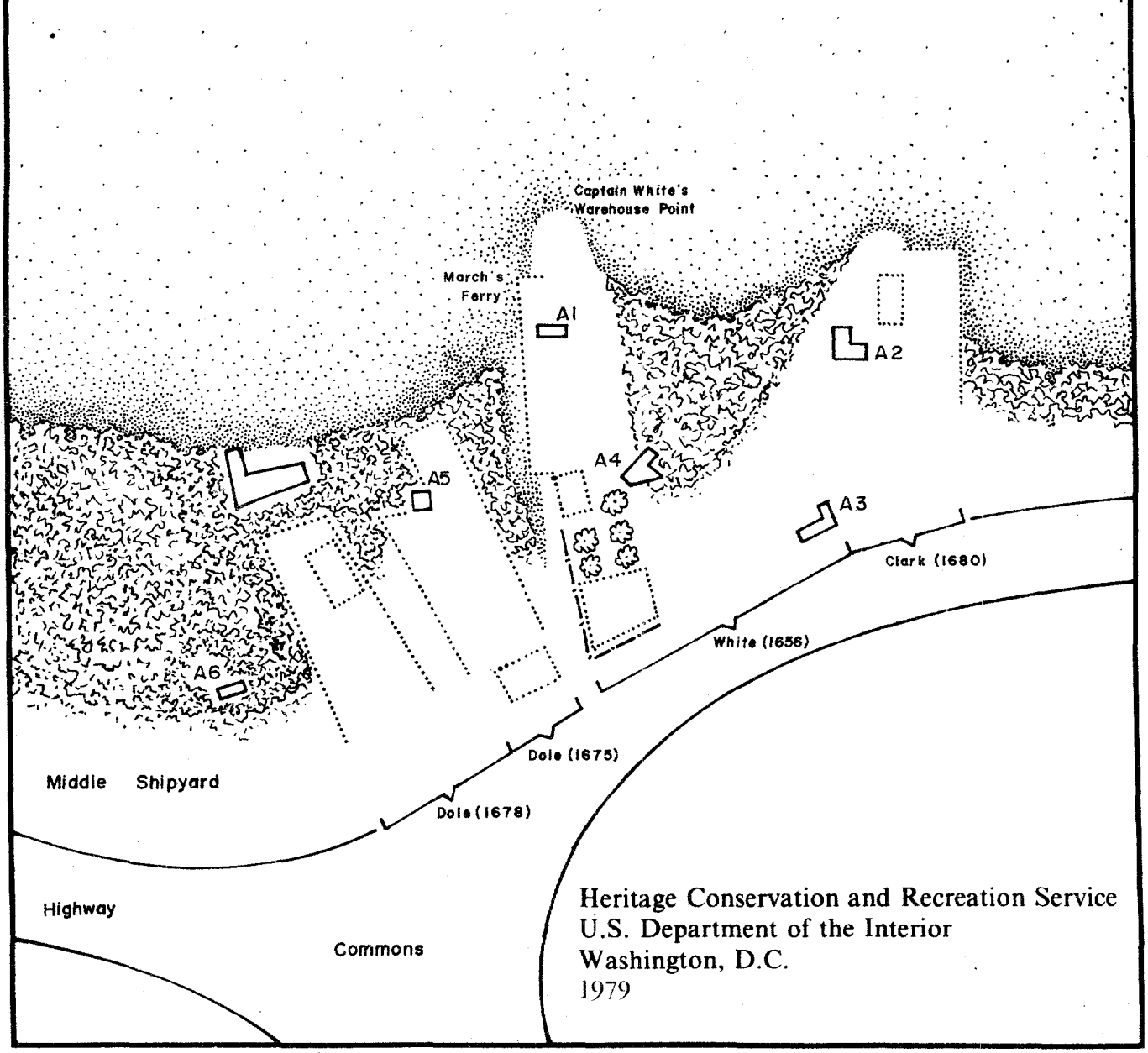
Interagency Archeological Services

Final Reports on Archeological Investigations



Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
1979

This list of final reports on archeological investigations was prepared by IAS-Washington staff members Jeanette Blake, Lisa Carrico, Eupha Maxwell, Kay Weeks, and Judith Williamson under the direction of Rex L. Wilson, Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Chief, Interagency Archeological Services Division.

The map shown on the cover is from the final report "Port and Market: Archeology of the Central Waterfront, Newburyport, Massachusetts" (IAS-Atlanta) by Alaric Faulkner, Kim Mark Peters, David P. Sell, and Edwin S. Dethlefsen.

INTERAGENCY ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Final Reports on Archeological Investigations

Interagency Archeological Services requires the submission of a final report following each archeological investigation conducted under Public Law 93-291. Final reports provide a detailed account of both field and laboratory work. Many of these reports are available to the public from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. The following is a cumulative listing, by State, of final reports available from NTIS and their order numbers and prices.

Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

1979

ALABAMA

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG LUXAPALILA CREEK, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, AND LAMAR COUNTY, ALABAMA (IAS-Atlanta)

Sheila Lewis

NTIS Order #: PB262121/AS: $4.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Field investigations were carried out to locate prehistoric sites in the Corps of Engineers flood control program construction in the Luxapalila Creek in the area of Lowndes County, Mississippi, and Lamar County, Alabama. The study represents the Phase I and Phase II aspects of the contract proposal, consisting of reconnaissance, survey, report of survey, site descriptions, classification and description of artifacts, and evaluation of site significance. The report combines the survey data with the existing archeological research and makes recommendations regarding the future treatment of the archeological resources in the area.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON DAUPHIN ISLAND, MOBILE COUNTY, ALABAMA (IAS-Atlanta)

Vernon J. Knight, Jr.

NTIS Order #: PB262812/AS: $5.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Excavations were conducted at a site (1Mb72) on an extensive shell midden on the northern shore of Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, to mitigate the adverse effects of a proposed boat slip. The chronology of the site revealed its beginnings about 3000 years ago, yielding Bayou La Batre-Tchefuncte ceramic sherds, one of the earliest ceramic traditions of the Gulf Coast, into Fort Walton and historic times. Clay-sand tempered ceramics in the upper levels of the sites were probably made by the Indian wives of the French voyageurs who occupied Dauphin Island from 1701-1725. These ceramics closely resemble types from the Lower Mississippi Valley, the homeland of the voyageurs' Indian wives and slaves.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE GAINESVILLE LOCK AND DAM RESERVOIR: 1972 (IAS-Atlanta)

Jerry Neilsen and Ned Jenkins

NTIS Order #: PB263875/AS: $6.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Excavations were conducted at six sites in the Gainesville Lock and Dam Reservoir to mitigate the effects of the project on these sites. After analyzing the cultural materials and synthesizing the data from the Gainesville Reservoir with data from other sites in the Tombigbee basin, the contractors devised a tentative cultural chronology for the central and upper Tombigbee basin.

CALIFORNIA

AN INTENSIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF FIVE AREAS ON VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (IAS-San Francisco)

Michael A. Glassow

NTIS Order #: PB270312/AS: $4.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

This report concerns the results of an intensive archaeological survey of five separate areas on Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, that range in size from approximately one to 400 acres. Based on information collected in a 1974 survey of other portions of the base, two sites were predicted to be present in the largest of the areas and one site in another. The survey failed to locate any sites, but isolated finds of three chert flakes and a flake tool in the localities where sites were expected to be present indicated that the predictions had some value. No further archaeological investigations in these five areas are deemed necessary.

COLORADO

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY OF ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS AND LAND USE IN THE COLORADO FOOTHILLS (IAS-Denver)

Ric Windmiller and Frank W. Eddy

NTIS Order #: PB260674/AS: $10.75 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Survey of the archeological, historic, and paleontological remains within the Two Forks Dam and Reservoir alternative, Colorado, resulted in the recording of 79 archeological and historic sites and 118 loci of isolated artifacts. The district appears to have been occupied from the Early Archaic (ca. 700 B.C.) to the historic period. Two broad types of settlements are defined for these periods: camp sites and limited activity sites. Most of the campsites appear to cluster around permanent sources of water and are adjacent to two or more contrasting microenvironments. Land use during the entire period of occupation appears to have been based on a hunting-gathering strategy. Studies of stone tools and lithic debitage indicate that there is little variation in stone tools between sites, possibly representing little change through time in adaptive strategy.

A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE DENVER FEDERAL CENTER (IAS-Denver)

F. A. Patterson and Betsy L. Tipps

NTIS Order #: PB282373/AS: $4.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

A cultural resource survey conducted at the Denver Federal Center (DFC), Jefferson County, Colorado, was directed towards identifying and evaluating

the amount of structural material discovered, but many artifacts were recovered, so that the date of the site is secure. Survey of the area also continues during this field season.

LAWSON FIELD: A CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF A SELECTED PORTION OF FORT BENNING MILITARY RESERVATION (IAS-Atlanta)

John W. Cottier

NTIS Order #: PB276841/AS: $4.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

The present survey was designed to identify and evaluate cultural resources within a limited and non-contiguous research universe located along the Chattahoochee River of the Fort Benning Military Reservation, Georgia and Alabama. A contribution of this research was to provide a planning tool which could assist not only Federal agencies, but also the professional archeological community in more informed cultural resource management. To identify resources in the project areas, a physical inspection by means of transects and other search patterns was conducted by a three-person crew during September and October, 1977. In or directly adjacent to the project areas, comprised of some 450 acres, nine cultural resources of an archeological nature were identified. Occupation at these locations was concentrated during the Woodland, Mississippian, and Historic periods. Consideration of the significance of these resources resulted in two properties being considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PARK MOUND SITE (9Pt41), TROUP COUNTY, GEORGIA, 1972 SEASON (IAS-Atlanta)

David J. Hally and Leila Oertel

NTIS Order #: PB277782/AS: $6.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

This study was initiated in search of historically documented Creek villages located within the West Point Reservoir Project area. Park Mound, located at the confluence of the Yellowjacket Creek and the Chattahoochee River, is a platform mound built in at least five stages. To the north and northeast, associated palisaded village remains revealed a large quantity of characteristic Creek ceramics. Radiocarbon dates obtained from two charcoal samples indicated that occupation occurred around A.D. 1125 and A.D. 1450. Some Archaic lithics were also found which suggest earlier, brief occupations of the site.

ILLINOIS-continued

of Engineers is constructing a 90+ acre dry detention basin. Excavation at the site in 1974 indicated an occupation between 100 B.C. and A.D. 900. Several pits and a pit house structure were excavated. Organic materials recovered suggest intensive cultivation and collection of natural vegetation. It is the first Middle Woodland Period site (100 B.C. to A.D. 400) excavation in the American Bottomlands.

IOWA

PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE WAUBONSIE CREEK WATERSHED IOWA (IAS-Denver)

R. Sanders Rhodes II and Holmes A. Semken, Jr.

NTIS Order #: PB260767/AS: $4.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Five paleontological sites in the Waubonsie Creek Watershed in Fremont and Mills Counties, Iowa, were excavated by the Department of Geology of the University of Iowa. Pleistocene floral and faunal assemblages ranging in time from a period approximating Wisconsin Age to about A.D. 1800 were found. Abundant plant and animal remains recovered will contribute to future studies concerned with the Holocene and recent geologic periods.

FINAL REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATIONS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN SAYLORVILLE RESERVOIR, IOWA, AS COVERED IN FOUR CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY (IAS-Denver)

David M. Gradwohl

NTIS Order #: PB285058/AS: $11.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Seven sites were extensively tested or excavated. Smaller tests were conducted at five sites and seven sites were investigated by reconnaissance and intensive surface collections. Osteological, lithic, ceramic, vegetal, faunal, and historic remains, if any, are described for each site investigated. A detailed analysis of the botanical remains from the Meehon-Schell Site (13BN110), is presented. The vegetal remains show that the inhabitants grew corn, squash, and sunflowers and harvested Chenopodium seeds and walnuts. There is no firm evidence that the plants represented by the other seeds on the site were used for food. These included: panic grass, smartweed, pigweed, sumac, nightshade, groundcherry and elderberry. The seed data also indicate seasonality at the site.

outlines the physical and biological context of the sites, describes the excavations and the excavated materials, and discusses the relationship of these materials to other archaeological manifestations. It is suggested that both sites have Keith-like Woodland components. In addition, an Archaic component is present at 14BU4. Difficulties in temporal placement within the Plains Woodland (e.g. Keith and Cooper Variants) are discussed, but not resolved. Several recommendations are made regarding future work in the reservoir area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE EL DORADO RESERVOIR AREA, KANSAS (1975) (IAS-Denver)

Darrell W. Fulmer

NTIS Order #: PB277631/AS: $7.25 paper; $3.00 microfiche

The University of Kansas conducted archaeological investigations in portions of the Corps of Engineers' proposed El Dorado Reservoir, Butler County, Kansas. Analysis of materials recovered from the surface and test excavations at four sites indicates a long, continuous history of occupation in the area from 5000 B.C. to at least A.D. 1500. Hunting and gathering peoples of the Plains Archaic Tradition inhabited the area between 5000 to 100 B.C. Hunters and gatherers continued to occupy the region through the Plains Woodland Period (ca. 100 B.C. to A.D. 900). Plains Village farming peoples occupied the area into historic times (A.D. 900 to 1500). These investigations have contributed significant information in understanding and refining the region's archaeological and historical chronologies and human adaptation to south-central Kansas.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 14MM26, HILLSDALE RESERVOIR, EASTERN KANSAS (IAS-Denver)

Joe Artz, Ronald Manion, J. Marshall, and Chris Wright

NTIS Order #: PB284039/AS: $6.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Archaeological research conducted at Site 14MM26, by the University of Kansas disclosed remains of two prehistoric hunting camps that are distinctly separated in time. The first component, dated by radiocarbon at A.D. 760 $\pm$ 105 is related to the Kansas City Hopewell culture, a local form of the Middle Woodland complex widely spread throughout the central United States. The second component, ca. A.D. 900 - 1300, can be associated with the Pomona culture centered in eastern Kansas. Statistical analyses of the pottery sherds and chipped stone refuse at the site revealed useful information on prehistoric technologies. In addition, environmental information was obtained by this research that provides a clearer understanding of prehistoric lifestyles of north-eastern Kansas.

KENTUCKY-continued

conducted at seven. Nine sites were nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Of the remaining 49 sites and localities, no further work is recommended. However, it is strongly recommended that the entire reservoir be completely surveyed before construction.

TEST EXCAVATIONS IN THE PROPOSED RED RIVER LAKE, KENTUCKY: 1974 SEASON (IAS-Atlanta)

Charles Wesley Cowan

NTIS Order #: PB262102/AS: $6.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Test excavations were undertaken by the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology in the proposed Red River Lake in Menifee, Powell, and Wolfe Counties, Kentucky. This research centered upon excavation of 15P017, a stratified camp site, and 15P047B, a small, dry, rock overhang. A single test pit was excavated at 15P042 and additional surface collections were made from other sites. 14P017 is one of the most important sites in the project and may hold the key for interpretation of the Late Archaic-Early Woodland transition in the Red River drainage. Quantities of normally perishable cultural materials were recovered from limited excavations at 15P047B. These items are unique in temperate North America and potentially can provide considerable information on Late Woodland subsistence as well as paleoclimate.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE UPPER FACTORY BROOK SAWMILL SITE: AN EARLY INDUSTRIAL SITE IN MIDDLEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS (IAS-Atlanta)

John S. Wilson

NTIS Order #: PB262179/AS: $6.75 paper; $3.00 microfiche

The rural millwright of Colonial or early 19th century America derived much of his technical information from sources very unlike the engineering tests of today. At best, he followed manuals which relied heavily upon "rule-of-thumb" procedures. At worst, he used only his own experience as a guide. The results of such irregular information flow in a fairly technical craft have seldom been considered. The Upper Factory Brook Sawmill site, an early 19th century mill, was constructed by men relying on "folk" knowledge, and exhibits several major flaws in its construction. These flaws demonstrate the problems resulting from an incomplete "mental template" of a complex mechanism due to the incorrect or incomplete "folk" knowledge of the builders, and indicate one of the effects of poor communication during a period of general technological advancement.

MISSISSIPPI-continued

In conjunction with the Corps of Engineers' construction of the Columbus Lock and Dam in the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway, Mississippi State University excavated two sites within this project area: the Okashua Site (22M0651) and the Self Site (22M0586). The sites provided data on community patterns and subsistence activities. The Self Site shows evidence of almost continuous occupation as a seasonal camp from the Early Archaic Period through most of the Woodland Period. Lithic artifacts from this site have been radiocarbon dated at 2055 ± 80 B.C., and 2220 ± 90 B.C.--Late Archaic artifacts.

MISSOURI

THE PHILLIPS SPRING SITE, 23H1216, HARRY S. TRUMAN RESERVOIR, MISSOURI (IAS-Denver)

Stephen A. Chomoko

NTIS Order #: PB262619/AS: $6.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Eight radiocarbon dates provide a good chronologic framework for the cultural sequence at Phillips Spring. A Middle Archaic occupation is present at 4280 B.P. (2330 B.C.), followed by a Late Archaic component from 3050 to 2910 (1100 to 960 B.C.); a second Late Archaic component is present from 2340 to 1990 B.P. (390 to 40 B.C.). Late Woodland materials occur in the upper levels of the site. Historic utilization of the spring occurred after 270 B.P. (AD 1680). A descriptive analysis of artifact classes is presented together with a summary of the floral remains recovered through water screening. Comparative data are presented for other excavated, stratified sites in the Truman Reservoir area. The presence of Cucurbitapepo (squash) seeds associated with dates of 4310 and 4240 B.P. is of primary importance for establishing the introduction of cultigens into the area, and raises several questions concerning subsistence activities of these Archaic peoples.

MONTANA

TIBER RESERVOIR, MONTANA: 1974 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY (IAS-Denver)

Thomas E. Roll

NTIS Order #: PB283473/AS: $6.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

The 1974 Montana State University field school conducted an archaeological survey of the Tiber Reservoir Basin, north-central Montana. Previous Smithsonian Institution surveys that concentrated on the floodplain located 53 archeological sites. The 1974 survey added 71 new sites, raising to 124 the number of sites in the Tiber Reservoir vicinity.

NEW MEXICO-continued

villages. Cultural occupations of the area discovered in the course of the survey and test excavations included Archaic, Basketmaker, Pueblo, Navajo, historic Ute, Spanish and Anglo, dating from 3000 B.C. to the present. Information concerning the size, number, and distribution of all site types, as well as the nature of artifact assemblages and features, provided the basis for inferences about social structure, specialized activities and ecological adaptations for each cultural occupation.

NEW YORK

ARCHEOLOGICAL SALVAGE OF SELECTED SITES IN THE ALLEGHENY RESERVOIR IN NEW YORK 1973-4 (IAS-Atlanta)

Don Dragoo and Stanley Lantz

NTIS Order #: PB263945/AS: $5.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

As a result of the construction of the Allegheny Reservoir by the Corps of Engineers, Carnegie Museum excavated a site (30Cal6) located in the project area 30Ca that proved to be a Proto-Iroquoian site with a large number of preserved pits and structures. The ceramics indicate that 30Cal6 may be attributed to the Kinzua Phase of the Ontario Iroquoian Tradition (ca. 800 to 1400 A.D.). The village gradually expanded in size as the population increased through time. Also, there was a tendency for the long house residences to increase in size. Apparently subsistence was based on intensive cultivation and hunting.

NORTH CAROLINA

FINAL REPORT OF AN ARCHEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE RANDLEMAN RESERVOIR AREA (IAS-Atlanta)

J. Ned Woodall, Alan N. Snavely, and Terrell L. Armistead

NTIS Order #: PB274016/AS: $8.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

An archeological reconnaissance of the Randleman Reservoir area in Randolph and Guilford counties, North Carolina, recorded 85 prehistoric sites and seven historic structures. The reconnaissance used a multistage sampling design, including a stratified cluster sample along Deep River and its major tributaries. An estimation of the total archeological sites present was obtained by this method, and certain hypotheses regarding culture process in the Archaic and Woodland stages of the Carolina Piedmont were considered. The difficulties of small sample size from certain clusters are discussed, and problems for future research are suggested.

OHIO-continued

The Plum Run Mound (33Hl23) was located during an archaeological investigation of the Paint Creek Lake Project area (Baby, Otto, Dreenen 1973). The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places and it was determined that periodic flooding due to impoundment of Paint Creek Lake would destroy the site by erosion. In order to preserve potential valuable information a program of salvage archaeology was undertaken. Because initial work demonstrated that the site was not an Indian mound but an erosional feature, work was discontinued and the site was removed from the National Register of Historic Places.

REPORT OF THE 1975 EXCAVATIONS AT THE NASHPORT MOUND (33MUl5), DILLON LAKE, OHIO (IAS-Atlanta)

N'Omi Greber

NTIS Order #: PB282020/AS: $9.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Approximately half of the Nashport Mound was excavated. Ceramics and lithic material indicate a Late Adena cultural affiliation, and radiocarbon dates suggest construction took place about 200 B.C. Despite complex stratigraphy, it appears that the entire mound assumed its final shape in a relatively short time period. The remains of at least 13 individuals, plus hearths and pits were recovered.

OKLAHOMA

KAW RESERVOIR-THE NORTHERN SECTION (IAS-Denver)

John D. Hartley

NTIS Order #: PB262817: $6.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Limited testing was conducted on three sites: The Herbert Shelters Site (34Ka91), the Greenhagen Site (34Ka92), and the Bryson Site (34Ka5). 34Ka92 appeared to be a chert collection station. 34Ka5 was a large proto-historic Wichita Village site. Only a portion of all trash middens was tested. Detailed analysis of the lithic, ceramic and other artifactual remains is presented. The sites appear to represent Archaic and Woodland occupations.

BIRCH CREEK AND SKIATOOK RESERVOIRS: PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN 1974 (IAS-Denver)

Marshall Gettys, Robert Layhe, and Sheila Bobalik

NTIS Order #: PB262628/AS: $6.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Archeological investigations were conducted in two reservoirs, Birch Creek and Skiatook, Oklahoma. Due to the lack of sufficient diagnostic

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION AT THE WAURIKA LAKE RESERVOIR, SOUTHWESTERN OKLAHOMA (IAS Denver)

Dominique E. Stevens and T. R. Hays

NTIS Order #: PB272375/AS: $13.25 paper; $3.00 microfiche

The 1976 archaeological mitigation at the Waurika Lake Reservoir, southwestern Oklahoma, produced no sites which might be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. Rather, all sites to be investigated were found to be either eroded away or in radically disturbed contexts, and most yielded relatively few artifacts. Because of this disturbance, not all of the proposed problem areas could be dealt with. Such methodology and techniques as developed and applied here have enabled the investigators to address several of the initially proposed questions about the prehistoric habitation in the Waurika Reservoir. Consistent patterns of relationship between the sites were obtained using several portions of the data and several statistical procedures. The methodology and techniques delineated here may provide the basis for more comprehensive investigation in other conservation archaeology contexts.

INVESTIGATIONS AT TX-33, OLD HARDESTY, TEXAS COUNTY, OKLAHOMA (IAS-Denver)

William B. Lees

NTIS Order #: PB271862/AS: $8.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

This report presents the results of research conducted at and around the site of TX-33, Old Hardesty, Texas County, Oklahoma. Research at the site was necessitated by its impending inundation by Optima Lake, under construction at this time. The contract for this research was processed by the National Park Service, with funds supplied by the Tulsa District Army Corps of Engineers. Hardesty was an early white settlement in the Oklahoma Panhandle, and was occupied from approximately 1886 to 1906. It served as a small commercial center for the area, and was gradually abandoned after the railroad, which had been expected to go through the town, was constructed elsewhere. Little evidence of Hardesty remains on the surface, and research indicated that material culture was, in general, scanty at the site. Reasons for this are examined in this report. The nature of the material cultural assemblage recovered is also examined.

THE PREHISTORY OF THE LITTLE CANEY RIVER, 1976 FIELD SEASON

Donald O. Henry

NTIS Order #: PB274067/AS: $8.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

boulders. The explanations for these two patterns remain speculative but religious/ceremonial activities having to do with commemoration of the dead is suggested.

EXTENDED MIDDLE MISSOURI COMPONENTS IN THE BIG BEND REGION, SOUTH DAKOTA (IAS-Denver)

Ann M. Johnson

NTIS Order #: PB266996/AS: $9.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Lehmer's Modified Initial Middle Missouri Variant implies change within the Middle Missouri tradition between the Initial and Extended variants. An investigation utilizing ceramics, house plans, and radiocarbon dates for evidence fails to substantiate the validity of the Modified taxon. Primary site data is from 39St23, 39St38, 39St37, and 39St38 along with a discussion of Sommers, Cattle Oiler, and the King site. The extended Middle Missouri peoples are found to have extended farther south than was previously believed. Architectural analyses reveal only one architectural tradition with observed differences being a gradation along a spatial continuum.

TENNESSEE

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT THE HARRISON BRANCH AND BAT CREEK SITES (IAS-Atlanta)

Gerald F. Shroedl

NTIS Order #: PB264168/AS: $9.75 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Stratified deposits related to Late Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and historic periods were excavated at the Harrison Branch Site. Earlier Archaic Period deposits are also present. A Hiwassee Island Phase mound and village were partially excavated at the Bat Creek Site (40Ld24). The mound, semi-rectangular in plan, was constructed in a single building stage over an earlier public building. Twelve structural features identified in the village excavations were: domestic houses, 5; fences or walls, 4; and undetermined use, 3. Most ceramics, lithics, bone, and shell artifacts were probably associated with this component. Diagnostic artifacts of the Archaic and Woodland periods were also recovered. The range of tools and other artifact types suggest that a wide variety of domestic tasks were undertaken within the village.

ARCHAIC PERIOD RESEARCH IN THE LOWER LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY-1975: ICEHOUSE BOTTOM, HARRISON BRANCH, THIRTY ACRE ISLAND, CALLOWAY ISLAND (IAS-Atlanta)

TENNESSEE-continued

on the Little Tennessee River, extensive excavations of the Rose Island Site (40 MR 44), were conducted by the University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology. Since it is a sealed stratified site spanning 1000 years of the early Archaic Period (8000-6000 B.C.), it has provided an opportunity to excavate and recover one of the largest in-context collections from the Early Archaic Period in eastern North America. Work focusing on the recovery of data regarding the subsistence and settlement systems of this portion of the Little Tennessee River, from the Early Archaic Period, as well as later cultural occupations represented in the site, has been carried out.

THIRD REPORT OF THE NORMANDY RESERVOIR SALVAGE PROJECT (IAS-Atlanta)

Charles H. Faulkner and Major C. R. McCollough

NTIS Order #: PB270936/AS: $10.75 paper; $3.00 microfiche

In the continuing salvage operations in the Normandy Reservoir Project, 11 sites in the project area were tested during the 1973 field season: Jernigan II Site 40Cf3F; Sterling Shelton Site 40 CfF3; Davidson Branch Site 40CfF4; Wiser-Stephens B Site 40Cf81; Anthony II Site 40Cf104; Boyd I Site 40Cf63; Riddle Site 40Cf59; Henderson Site 40Bd4F; Normandy Bridge Site 40BdF5; Parks Site 40Cf5; Duke I Site 40Cf9F. Since the Normandy Reservoir is located in a unique environmental area between the Highland Rim and the Nashville Basin physiographic sections, the recovered archeological information reflects the specific cultural adaptations made by the prehistoric inhabitants of the area, which would be seen in their settlement and subsistence systems. Specific information has been recovered, regarding the function of sites in the upper Duck River Valley and their relationship to the various microenvironments: flood plain, older alluvial terrace, valley slopes and bluffs, and upland rim.

TEXAS

A PALEONTOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE AUBREY RESERVOIR BASIN (IAS-Denver)

Ronald Ritchie and Bob H. Slaughter

NTIS Order #: PB260673/AS: $3.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

The report lists vertebrate and invertebrate fossils salvaged from the Aubrey Lake Reservoir, Denton County, Texas. Notable was the find of a sawfish, Onchopristis dunklei dunklei in the Pawpaw Formation, which until now has only been found in deposits of the Upper Cretaceous Age (Cenomanian).

CULTURAL VARIATION ON THE TEXAS COAST: ANALYSIS OF AN ABORIGINAL SHELL MIDDEN, WALLISVILLE RESERVOIR, TEXAS (IAS-Atlanta)

TEXAS-continued

ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING IN THE RED DEER CREEK WATERSHED IN GRAY, ROBERTS AND HEMPHILL COUNTIES, TEXAS (IAS-Denver)

Jack T. Hughes, H. Charles Hood, and Billy Pat Newman

NTIS Order #: PB286954/AS: $9.00 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Archeological surveying for the Soil Conservation Service within the Red Deer Creek Watershed in Gray, Roberts, and Hemphill Counties, Texas, revealed 81 historic and prehistoric sites including many small campsites, several village sites and a tipi site occupied from 400 B.C. to the 1600's. All that remained of the tipi site was a hard packed dirt floor, pottery fragments, and an incised piece of sandstone. A lime-burning kiln and the old ghost town of Mendota are evidence of Anglo-American settlement within the valley. Although the historic sites will not be directly affected by construction, further investigation of the prehistoric sites will be required before they are damaged or destroyed.

WASHINGTON

SLACK WATER SEDIMENTS IN THE ALPOWA CREEK DRAINAGE, WASHINGTON (IAS-San Francisco)

Lucy Loughlin Folley

NTIS Order #: PB264240/AS: $4.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Six geologic units in the Alpowa drainage, Washington are described in terms of stratigraphic position, geomorphic expression, sedimentary structures, estimated particle size, lithology, and elevation. Two episodes of "slack water" deposition are recognized in the Alpowa drainage. The upper Slack Water Unit is attributed to floodwaters moving up tributary canyons from the Snake River some time after 13,000 B.P. and before the earliest known human occupation in the Lower Snake River Canyon at approximately 10,000 B.P. Prior to depositon of the Upper Slack Water Unit, mass wasting on the canyon walls, deposition of large coalescent alluvial fans, and aggradation by tributary streams predominated. High floodplain terraces are found in the Alpowa drainage only 1,200 feet (366 meters) A.S.L. A radiocarbon date obtained from charcoal deposited in these floodplains sediments is 14,300-200 B.P. (WSU-1499).

TEST EXCAVATIONS AND MITIGATION PLAN FOR 45-SA-11, SKAMANIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON (IAS-San Francisco)

Robert C. Dunnell and Robert G. Whitlam

NTIS Order #: PB281502/AS: $6.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

This monograph reports the results of test excavations undertaken at 45-SA-11, Skamania County, Washington, during the summer of 1976, and

WASHINGTON-continued

Paul Gleeson (R. Daugherty, Ed.)

NTIS Order #: PB2846600/AS: $15.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Prehistoric basketry items from the Ozette Village archaeological site and other water-saturated sites on the Northwest Coast are examined analytically. Analysis is aided by the recovery of basketry items from their original positions in the site, with their original contents. Locations of family units, and levels and activities of household members are inferred. Major village sites, fishing stations, and shellfish gathering areas are separated according to basket category occurrences.

WEST VIRGINIA

ARCHEOLOGICAL SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS IN THE R.D. BAILEY RESERVOIR, WYOMING COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA (IAS-Atlanta)

Michael R. Beckes and Daniel B. Fowler

NTIS Order #: PB284608/AS: $5.25 paper; $3.00 microfiche

During a period of 3 weeks in the summer of 1973, the contractors conducted excavations in the R.D. Bailey Reservoir area in Guyandotte River basin in order to mitigate the project's effects on three prehistoric sites (46 Wm 7; 46 Wm 20; and 46 Wm 13). At Site 46 Wm 7, the Rockhouse Branch Shelter, the contractors recovered Archaic (6000 B.C. - 1000 B.C.) and Late Woodland (A.D. 500 - A.D. 1200) cultural materials; the two other sites, however, yielded few cultural materials. The contractors recommended no further work in the project area.

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN THE ROUND BOTTOM AREA, HANNIBAL LOCKS AND DAM, OHIO RIVER, MARSHALL COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA (IAS-Atlanta)

Emil R. Liddell

NTIS Order #: PB270792/AS: $4.50 paper; $3.00 microfiche

Test excavations were conducted on a Late Woodland site (A.D. 500 to A.D. 1000) in order to determine the nature of cultural resources that would be adversely affected by the Hannibal Locks and Dam impoundment. Test Trench A revealed that the area was badly disturbed by erosion and modern activities, and little or no prehistoric cultural material remained intact along the banks of the river. In Test B, an Allied Chemical Company well test excavation, the contractors located a fire pit containing fire-cracked rocks; again, due to recent disturbance, the contractors recovered little information. The contractors determined that the prehistoric resources in the test area were of little significance because of the impact of industrial development.