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SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

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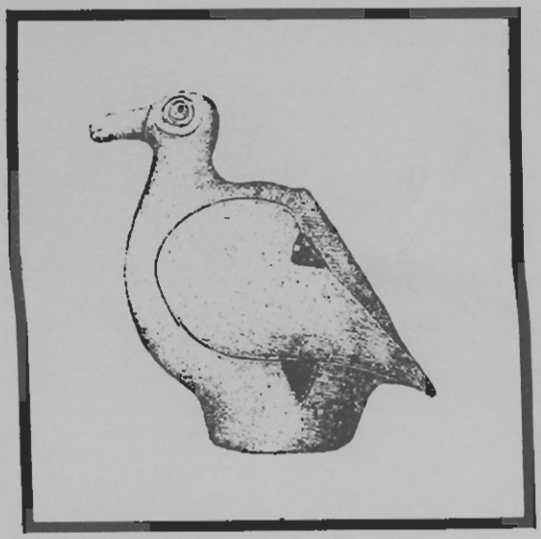
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



41st ANNUAL MEETING

November 8-10, 1984

Pensacola Hilton

Pensacola, Florida

M. Alexander, Friday afternoon, Session A 3:50pm ANALYSIS OF PLANT REMAINS FROM THREE FORT WALTON SITES: HIGH RIDGE, VELDA, AND LAKE JACKSON. The long held assumption that the Fort Walton people practiced a Mississippian type corn-bean-squash subsistence system is examined through analysis of plant remains from three Apalachee Fort Walton sites. Plant remains from these three sites do conform to the Mississippian subsistence pattern with some indications of regional variation.

H. G. Ayers(Appalachian State) Firday morning, Session B 11:00am STONE RAW MATERIAL RESOURCE PROCUREMENT FOR THE WARD SITE, A PROTO- CHEROKEE SITE IN NORTHWEST NORTH CAROLINA. The Ward site is a predominantly late Woodland, Pisgah-Qualla phase site, located in Watauga County, North Carolina. An excavated sample of about 300 projectile points has been recovered over the six seasons of excavation by Appalachian State University. The results of the projectile point analysis with emphasis on raw material procurement is presented. Analysis of these projectile points indicates a predominance of Pisgah and Qualla related types. The raw material sources are mainly to the west of the site in the Great Valley of western Virginia and eastern Tennessee.

J. F. Barnett, Jr.(Division of Historic Properties Mississippi Department of Archives and History) Friday Afternoon, Session B 3:50pm SOIL EROSION AND STABILIZATION AT THE GRAND VILLAGE OF THE NATCHEZ In 1983 the Mississippi State Building Commission and the US Soil Conservation Service carried out extensive soil erosion stabilization projects at the Grand Village of the Natchez (The Fatherland Site 22AD501). The site is a state owned archaeological park administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

J. Bense(UWF) Thursday morning, Session A 10.20am PRESERVATION PROGRAM OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS IN THE CITY OF PENSACOLA AND THE HAWKSHAW PROJECT An organization of resident professionals and amatures interested in anthropology and history is currently developing a protective ordinance and review process to consider the impact of public and private construction projects on the archaeological resources in the City of Pensacola. The development of this program includes the generation of a city ordinance, a master plan of the city archaeological resources, funding for professionals, allocation of space, and a volunteer task force. Also included as an integral part of the program is dissemination of information to the citizens of Pensacola, through booklets, brochures, pamphlets, videotapes, films and displays provided for the public and distributed in the schools, businesses, museums, and visitor centers throughout the area. The first major project in the program is Hawkshaw. This project incorporates cultural resource evaluation and integration in a private non-compliance situation in the city.

C. Bentz(U Tennessee) Saturday morning, Session A 10:40am THE EDMONDSON BRIDGE SITE: A LATE MIDDLE WOODLAND HABITATION IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. The Edmondson Bridge site (40Mu423) is a late Middle Woodland habitation located in the Duck River drainage of Middle Tennessee. Structures with individual midden accumulations, pits, and large areas of limestone were investigated. The ceramics are similar

to those of the Owl Hollow Phase (AD 300-600) in Middle Tennessee and the projectile points are mostly shallow side-notched. The site form and material contents are indicative of a variety of activities during a relatively brief period of occupation. The testing of additional late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland sites in the research area revealed additional pits and limestone areas.

M. L. Bernhardt(Memphis State) Thursday afternoon, Session A 2:50pm BURIED SOILS AND GEOMORPHIC SURFACES ON THE AMERICAN BOTTOMS: IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS. Floodplains have long been areas of intensive human activity, but their dynamic character is often not conducive to the preservation of artifacts in their original surface position or stratigraphic context. The Cahokia Mounds complex represents not only a major Mississippian culture, but also important soil-geomorphic relationships. The majority of the southern mounds, including Monk's Mound, occur on a soil classified as the Darwin silty clay, a dark, clay and organic-rich Mollisol. However, the Kunneman Mounds to the north are separated from the southern group by the Dupo silt loam, a considerably different soil characterized by the presence of a buried soil. Extensive historic sedementation in this area has led to the partial or complete burial of several smaller mounds, some of which are not presently indicated on maps. The buried horizon of the Dupo soil is most likely the former Darwin soil surface. If so, it represents the cultural surface upon which Indians were existing and standard surface search techniques and shallow excavations will not necessarily indicate its presence. The apparent lack of mounds in this northern area is the result of burial by sediment. Drainage anomalies visible on aerial photographs and changes in soil characteristics are evidence of subsurface mound morphologies. This buried geomorphic surface was traced and a partially buried mound located. Burnt pottery sherds, a hearth, and many flakes were exposed in a shallow pit dug for soil sample acquisition. The rapidly changing environmental conditions on floodplains may often require the use of soil data, aerial photo interpretation, and geomorphic reconstructions if former cultural surfaces are to be located.

K. Bierce-Gedris(Florida Department of State Division of Archives History and Records Management) Thursday afternoon, Session B 2:10pm ABORIGINAL DOMESTIC PATTERNS OF THE SPANISH MISSION PERIOD: RESULTS FROM APALACHEE HILL. The ultimate goal of this research is to contribute to the development of a "baseline" of historic Apalachee culture, by which to gauge the degree of acculturation in mixed Spanish-Indian sites. Much archaeological work has been done on Spanish mission sites in northwest Florida, but contemporaneous aboriginal sites have not been adequately researched. At Apalachee Hill, the cultural characteristics of a non-mission Apalachee domestic site were interpreted archaeologically by analyzing the structural remains, settlement size, refuse-disposal patterns (determined by orthophosphate analysis of soils as well as traditional methods), artifact assemblage and spatial distribution, and subsistence data. The material culture was compared to that from Spanish mission sites in Apalachee Province and evidence believed to reflect increasing

missionary influence through time was noted. The results of this research demonstrate that the Leon-Jefferson period archaeological complex was not necessarily a mission product, and may well have pre-dated missionization (begun in 1633) among the Apalachee.

C. C. Boyd, Jr.(U Tennessee) Friday morning, Session B 10:40am LITHIC RESOURCES AND THEIR ABORIGINAL UTILIZATION IN THE LOWER LITTLE TENNESSEE RIVER VALLEY. Major chert resources available to the prehistoric inhabitants of the lower Little Tennessee River Valley are briefly described, and their use in lithic tool production throughout time in the Tellico Reservoir is discussed. Two chert outcrops, 40MR22 and 40MR45, were systematically sampled in the Fall of 1979 to obtain more information on lithic resource procurement. Samples from these outcrops have been analyzed, and the results of this analysis are discussed in order to document chert resource quality, procurement and lithic technology at these major source areas.

C. O. Braley(Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.) Saturday morning, Session A 11:40am SPECIAL USE SITES AND VESSEL FORM ANALYSIS: AN EXAMPLE FROM WEST GEORGIA. Over 11,500 ceramic sherds were recovered in excavations at Fallline Sand Hill site in the Chattahoochee River drainage east of Columbus, Georgia. A Late Woodland- Early Mississippian occupation produced the bulk of the assemblage. Based on distinctive rim sherds, a minimum of 130 vessels are represented. Hypothetically, the site functioned as a seasonally occupied hunting and gathering station. A vessel form analysis, utilizing the rim sherds, supports this hypothesis, and the most commonly represented vessel type is a very shallow, open bowl, followed by medium sized flaring rimmed jars.

D. S. Brose(CMNH) Thursday morning, Session A 11:40am "WILLEY-NILLY" The intuitive brilliance of Gordon R. Willey's initial cultural chronology for the Northwest Florida Gulf coast has been matched only by its endurance. Yet the continued interpretation of Deptford, Santa Rosa-Swift Creek, Weeden Island 1, and Fort Walton, as prehistoric cultures, despite the theoretical hesitation and methodological caution with which Willey articulated his archaeological structures, restricts less static interpretation of changing social behaviors. Beyond disputing the present interpretative value of these (largely ceramic) complexes, I question the relative nature of their past reality in light of regional data.

I. W. Brown(Peabody Museum, Harvard) Friday afternoon, Session A 2:50pm THE GLASS SITE: A LATE PREHISTORIC MOUND COMPLEX IN THE NATCHEZ BLUFFS REGION, MISSISSIPPI. The Glass site is located 9.5 km south of Vicksburg on the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River. Steep loess bluffs rise from the valley 1 km to the east of the site. Although C. B. Moore's investigations at Glass in 1910/11 revealed the significance of this major mound complex, there have been no professional excavations at this site in the intervening years. Routine agricultural practices gradualy diminished the mounds in the twentieth century and in the last decade or so most of the smaller mounds have succumbed to bulldozing activities. Fortunately many of

the artifacts were salvaged by a local amateur, Ronnie Perkins, and he also served the archaeological community by recording abundant contextual information. Throughout the 1970s Perkins provided the Lower Mississippi Survey of Peabody Museum, Harvard University, with extensive notes which he had made while the mounds were in the process of being leveled. This paper is a tribute to Perkins and the many amateurs like him who have cared enough to share their information with professional organizations.

D. D. Bryant(Coastal Enviornments, Inc) Thursday afternoon, Session B 4:10pm MAINTENANCE AND POSTABANDONMENT PROCESSES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY PRIVIES FROM NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Excavations conducted at historic structures in the Garden District of New Orleans, Louisiana, exposed a large number of nineteenth-century privy pits. Many contained rich deposits of unbroken, nineteenth- century aritfacts useful for analysis purposes. Before these artifacts could be used for comparative studies, their depositional contexts had to be determined. Historical and archaeological data was used to isolate maintenance and postabandonment processes related to privy use. It was found that these processes frequently conspired to replace primary refuse with secondary refuse unrelated to privy use.

S. C. Bryne, R. Marrinan(FSU) Thursday afternoon, Session B 1:30pm 1984 EXCAVATIONS AT THE MISSION OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL DE PATALE. Interest in the Spanish mission system in Florida (1565-1704) has increased among archaeologists in the past several years. During the Spring semester of 1984, Florida State University conducted its archaeological field school at the site of the mission of Saints Peter and Paul de Patale (8Le152), located southeast of Tallahassee, in Leon County, Florida. Previous excavations at the site had been directed by Mr. Calvin Jones of the Bureau of Archives, History and Records Management of the Department of State in 1971. Because the 1971 excavation had concentrated on the mission structures and cemetery the 1984 session focused on determining the location and nature of Indian settlement. Controlled surface collection and fixed interval subsurface sampling were used initially to examine variability of cultural materials over the site. These data were used to determine areas for remote sensing and excavation. As a result of renewed interest, samples from other mission sites excavated in the 1950s and 1960s were examined. This paper will report the findings of the 1984 effort and intentions for the 1985 session.

O. M. Caballero(South Carolina Highway Department) Thursday morning, Session B 11:20am IN SEARCH OF "TENANT ARCHAEOLOGY" IN SOUTH CAROLINA: CAN WE GET PAST "PRAISING FAMOUS MEN"? In the Southeast we are seeing an increasing focus on mid- nineteenth to early twentieth century rural sites often loosely labeled as "Tenant Studies." This hazy rubric ranges chronologically from the post-bellum evolution of the plantation system to the relatively recent Depression Era, and economically and socially , from the small landowner to the sharecropper. This new emphasis has generated a sizeable degree of polemic heat among archaeologists currently reporting on these types of sites, particularly in regard to the relative value of formulating and using artifact patterning models to interpret "tenant" sites.

Archaeological work conducted by the S. C. Highway Department during the past two years has included both surveys and excavations of tenant and yeoman farmer homesteads ranging in region from the Coastal lowlands to the Carolina Piedmont. This paper will present this current research and attempt to address such pressing research concerns as: the validity of a "Tenant Artifact Pattern", and the possibility of archaeological evidence for status differentiation as a reflection of race, agricultural/economic arrangements (i.e. sharecropper versus share renter), and differing staple crops (tobacco, cotton, rice).

V. A. Carbone(NPS), S. Parker(AAS), C. S. Peebles(Pennsylvania State) Thursday afternoon, Session A 4:10pm The National Park Service has been criticized by GAO and others for failing to fulfill its legally mandated role to provide oversight and coordination to the Federal archaeological program. In both the FY 84 and FY 85 budgets Congress has provided funds to the NPS for the specific purpose of establishing a data base for federal archaeological activities. The purpose of the data base is to prevent redundancy in the Federal Archaeological program and assist Federal agencies to carry out their responsibilities to archaeological resources in an efficient manner. The data base will provide information on "projects", "reports", and other existing "data bases" where more detailed information can be obtained. A pilot project is being undertaken in the Southeast Region with two pilot states, Georgia and Arkansas. The pilot experience will form the basis for the development of specifications for nationwide implementation.

L. F. Carnes(Historic Sites Section Division of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources) Thursday morning, Session B 10:40am ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE THIRD HALIFAX, N.C. JAIL. Archaeological investigations in the interior of the 1838 Halifax, North Carolina jail revealed two early occupation floors—one dating from its beginning in 1838 until circa 1850 and the second dating from circa 1850 until 1896. Numerous architectural remnants were also exposed during excavation and will be discussed in this presentation. The results of preliminary artifact analysis and archival research will also be presented. Additional comments will discuss the behavioral information representative of an "Incarceration artifact pattern."

J. L. Casey (Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 11:00am PREHISTORIC SHELLFISH UTILIZATION IN WESTERN KENTUCKY. This paper examines the role of freshwater shellfish in the prehistoric economy of Western Kentucky and adjacent areas. The function of shellfish both as a foodstuff and a raw material and changes in shellfish utilization are discussed. It is hoped that an examination of trends in shellfish utilization in time and space may ultimately shed some light on the question of the patchy occurrence of Archaic shellmounds throughout the Southeast.

G. J. Castille(Coastal Enviornments, Inc.) Thursday afternoon, Session B 4:30pm SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGES IN NINETEENTH CENTURY NEW ORLEANS. The focus of this study is the characterization of nineteenth century urban settlement patterns in New Orleans, Louisiana. Archaeological and historical data are utilized in the formation of a settlement model sequence which illustrates spatial changes in the transformation of a

plantation landscape to an urban landscape. Also discussed is the variability in settlement forms which is characteristic of residential, commercial and industrial developments in New Orleans. Settlement models are presented and the archaeological implications of various settlement types are discussed. Emphasis is placed on the dynamic aspect of urban development and the changes which occur when neighborhoods undergo drastic transformations from residential to commercial or industrial use.

J. Chapman, C. Boyd, Jr., B. Riggs, T. Whyte(U Tennessee) Thursday afternoon, Session A 2:30pm A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE WATAUGA RESERVOIR, NORTHEAST TENNESSEE. A 45 m drawdown of the Watuga Reservoir in 1983 permitted the first professional archaeological reconnaissance, testing and assessment of inundated lands. Goals of the TVA funded investigations were to: (1) locate prehistoric sites and identify their cultural components, (2) collect information on lithic resources and their aboriginal exploitation, and (3) document reservoir inundation and drawdown impacts on archaeological sites. Over 120 sites with components dating from the Paleo-Indian to Protohistoric periods were identified, and ten of these sites were tested. The lithic and ceramic artifacts and radiocarbon dates from these sites were discussed. Also, impacts on sites are documented.

D. Chase(National Forest Service) Thursday afternoon, Session A 4:30pm IS THE NATIONAL FOREST THE LAST CULTURAL RESOURCE SANCTUARY? The National Forest, in the not too distant future, may become one of the last corners of refuge for cultural remains still undisturbed. Federal laws, forest regulations, difficulty of access and low evidence visibility combine to create a virtual sanctuary for both historic and prehistoric remains. Protection of such resources depends upon an effective cultural resources management program and a dedicated forest archaeologist. His role is to conduct assessments as required by law and, in the process, assure their permanent protection. Forest archaeology is emerging as a sub-branch of the discipline requiring interaction with and knowledge of such forest activities as timbermanagement, logging procedures, fire control, forest hydrology, and wildlife management. The work with other specialists and technicians, the forest archaeologist acquires new skills wherin he may more effectively contribute toward the preservation of a rapidly vanishing past.

C.Claassen(Appalachian State), B. Manzano(U Tennessee), D. Lawrence(USC) Friday afternoon, Session C 1:30pm SHELLFISH SEASONALITY WORKSHOP. The proposed workshop will allow for the presentation of recent research into the suitability of two particular species of shellfish: *Crasostrea virginica* (oyster) and *Rangia cuneata*. Instead of formal papers, the presenters will use microscope slides, photographic enlargements, tables, and graphs to argue for or against the species in question. It is expected that people in the audience will have first hand experience to add to each presentation. Following the planned session the workshop will be open to those attending to announce and discuss their own research efforts.

C. Claassen(Appalachian State) Thursday morning, Session A 9:00am SHELLFISH UTILIZATION DURING DEPTFORD AND LATE WOODLAND TIMES ESCAMBIA BAY, FLORIDA. Five Late Woodland and one Deptford Rangia shell middens were excavated during the summer of 1984 in the delta region of the Escambia River. Shellfish species ratios were calculated for each level excavated providing material for comparison between sites. The customary seasonality technique for Rangia was found to be inapplicable to these specimens leading to the development of an alternative technique that utilizes shell length data. The results of the seasonality study will be presented.

G. T. Conaty(Simon Fraser), E. Leach(Michigan U) Saturday morning, Session B 9:40am ARCHAIC ASSEMBLAGE VARIABILITY IN WESTERN KENTUCKY: RESPONSES TO THE MID-HOLOCENE CLIMATE OPTIMUM. An analysis of variability between Middle (7900 bp - 5900 bp) and Late (5900 bp - 2900 bp) Archaic lithic assemblages from Western Kentucky has revealed little qualitative differences. Rather, there appears to have been a shift from the formation of large assemblages during the Middle Archaic to smaller ones in the later period. Socioecological models relating group size to resource abundance and distribution suggest that these changes may reflect a reorientation of the economic focus from clumped and unpredictable resources to those which were more stable and evenly distributed. Geomorphological, palynological and paleobotanic data from the study area, as well as from adjacent regions, are examined for evidence of enviornmental changes which may have induced these cultural variations.

J. W. Cottier(Auburn) Thursday evening, Session A 6:20pm THE DISPLAYS AND ANALYSIS OF SPATIAL DATA FROM HOITHLEWAULEE. The organization of the archaeological remains at the Upper Creek town of Hoithlewaulee is a reflection of the systematic activities which created this record. A systematic collection of surface artifacts from over 1300 9m units provides the basic framework for suggesting settlement configurations of the Creek town. The display of spatial data reflects temporal utilization of the investigated area.

R. Daniel, Saturday morning, Session A 8:00am THE ORGANIZATION OF A SUWANNEE TECHNOLOGY: THE VIEW FROM HARNEY FLATS. Recently within the profession, some lithic analysts have become interested in the concept of technological organization as a way to understand how and why human societies created stone tool technologies as answers to their various adaptive problems. This paper presents the results of a lithic analysis on a stone tool assemblage from Harney Flats, a Paleo-Indian site near Tampa, Florida. The orientation of the paper will be from a technological organization perspective. Various tool types of a Suwannee assemblage will be discussed with an emphasis on understanding why certain tool designs were created and how these designs were implemented within the total settlement system.

G. H. Doran(FSU) Thursday morning, Session A 8:40am PIXE ANALYSIS OF GULF ISLAND CERAMICS. PIXE analysis (proton induced x-ray analysis) of archaeological material, in this case ceramics, has significant methodological and economic advantages for the archaeologist. It is very cost effective, virtually non-destructive and precise enough to

provide geographic and chronological separation of prehistoric ceramics. This paper discusses the results of PIXE analysis of ceramics from three sites in the Gulf Islands National Seashore near Pensacola, Florida (8SR8, 8SR29 and 8SR67). Statistical comparison between Gulf Islands ceramic groups show a series of differences related to chronology and sherd origin. Several suspected "trade" wares are compared to wares presumably locally manufactured. Implications for additional research are discussed and an outline for developing a southeastern PIXE data base is presented.

S. Doyon-Bernard(UWF) Friday morning, Session B 8:00am RECOGNIZING THE REFLECTED FORMS OF THE TEXTILE ARTS: THREE CLASSIC CASES. Less than a decade after Franz Boas published his landmark study of Primitive Art in 1927, his perceptive analyis of the art of the Northwest coast Indians became the foundation for comparative studies with the art of the Shang and Chou dynasties of China. The affinity between the arts of these three distinct cultures is shown to be a reflection of the forms naturally engendered in the production of woven designs. Motifs originally adapted to the structural necessitites of yarn manipulation, present an aesthetic enigma when they are found applied to the bronze vessels of ancient China, the woodcarvings of the Northwest coast, and the stone images of pre-Columbian Peru. Evidence that weaving was an advanced art form in these three cultures supports the conclusion that similar technical challenges may independently foster corresponding formal solutions. Moreover, these solutions may become manifest in the total artistic production of a culture when the local textile industry has acquired a primary expressive role and a potent formal vocabulary that is materially wedded to woven structures. Form may be as much a predisposition of the medium as of the mind.

L. Drucker(Carolina Archaeological Services), M. A. Zierden(Charleston Museum) Thursday morning, Session B 8:40am ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ON DANIEL'S ISLAND: PLANTATION STUDIES IN BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. This presentation will discuss the preliminary results of six months of fieldwork at two eighteenth century, sea-island cotton plantation sites on the lower Wando River of South Carolina. Lesesne and Fair Bank plantations were located on Daniel's Island, within six miles north of Charleston harbor. This mitigation study is being conducted under an integrated multidisciplinary research design, using federal and state highway funding, and represents a joint research effort by Carolina Archaeological Services and the Charleston Museum. Using a combination of systematic surface collection, remote sensing, intensive and dispersed block testing, historical documentation, map overlay and interpretation, and microbiotic specimen analysis, the study of Lesesne and Fair Bank plantations seeks to define and interpret the patterns of behavior which existed at these island farmsteads during the colonial and antebellum periods. The presentation will focus on the initial results of the investigation of both uppr and lower status dwelling/activity areas, and will preliminarily discuss internal site structure and artifact patterns.

R. Edging(U Illinois) Friday morning, Session A 8:40am ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE TURK SITE (15 Ce-6): A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN OF THE WESTERN KENTUCKY BORDER. This report describes the Turk site, a major

Mississippian mound group and town located along the bluffcrests overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain. During the summer of 1984, test excavations and detailed topographic mapping demonstrated that the Turk site is a compact mound/ plaza arrangement similar to other Mississippian towns in the Western Border region of Kentucky. Encircling these architectural features is a town midden which also extends into adjacent spurs and ridges. Topographic mapping of these ridges indicates the possibility of not only occupation but the presence of fortifications and bastions. Ceramics from the site date mostly to the Dorena Phase. Radio-carbon samples recovered from the town midden are being processed at the University of Illinois.

E. Ehrenhard(NPS) Thursday afternoon, Session A 1:50pm APPLICATIONS OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) AND DIGITIZED MAPPING TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS. The National Park Service presently uses computerized Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digitized mapping techniques for the management and predictive modeling of the natural environment. These systems in some cases require the capabilities of mainframe computer systems and satellite imagery--in other instances mini computers and low level ariel photographs can be used to create data bases and predictive models for smaller areas. The cost of archaeological surveys is escalating. Utilization of these computer applications can reduce time and effort involved in both field and laboratory phases of archaeological research allowing for more cost effective proposals for broad area survey during days of tight budgeting. This paper discusses applications of the existing natural resource data bases to archaeological research and cultural resource management problems.

J. F. Eisenberg(Florida State Museum) Thursday evening, Session B 6:00pm SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURE AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE UPPER ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN, FLORIDA. The primary and secondary productivity of Florida environments varies markedly within the Peninsula. Xeric sandhill and scrub habitats are low in productivity but are unique faunal assemblages. The St. Johns River Basin exhibits a mosaic of habitats but in the main favors high primary productivity in aquatic microhabitats. Secondary productivity parallels the primary productivity thus traditional postualtes concerning human harvests of big game derived from studies in the piedmont are not applicable to most riverine environments of Florida.

D. Elliott(Garrow & Asociates, Inc) Friday afternoon, Session A 2:30pm TYGER VILLAGE 38Un213. Test excavations were recently conducted at a site on the Tyger River in Union County, South Carolina, on property owned by the United States Forest Service, Sumter National Forest, Tyger Ranger District. These excavations have revealed a rare ceramic assemblage in association with intact subsurface features. The Tyger Village site, 38Un213, was recorded early in 1984 by Tommy Charles of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology who then notified Forest Service archaeologists. An initial two meter test unit was excavated and found to contain a plow disturbed midden overlying 18 intact subsurface features. Two parallel rows of postmolds, probably representing a wall segment of a rebuilt rectangular house were identified. A number of small refuse features were also dug.

Charcoal samples from one feature were submitted for C-14 analysis yielding a date of A.D. 1400, plus or minus 80. This feature also contained sherds with a variety of surface treatments including Camden Incised as defined by George Stuart. These ceramics had previously been known only from surface collections from near Camden. The Tyger village is the first intact site containing these ceramics.

C. Espenshade(UF) Thursday evening, Session B 7:20pm ABORIGINAL HOUSEHOLD POTTERY PRODUCTION AT THE GAUTHIER SITE, FLORIDA. The ceramic ecology of the Gauthier site was investigated through technological analysis of archaeological sherds and local clay resources. The pottery production process, including resource selection, clay preparation, vessel manufacture, and firing, was reconstructed for three periods--Orange, Malbar I and II.

P. S. Essenpreis(UF) Saturday morning, Session A 9:20am SHIFTING ARCHITECTURAL CANONS AT FORT ANCIENT: IRREGULAR TO GEOMETRIC. Fort Ancient is one of the largest hilltop enclosures erected by the Hopewell inhabitants of southwestern Ohio. Massive linear embankments, 5.7 km. in length, run strategically along the mesa crest to form three enclosures of irregular form to which a parallel-walled enclosure of geometric form was appended. Structural differences between the four enclosures suggest that construction at Fort Ancient spanned time and encapsulates an architectural progression from irregular contour embankments, through linear segmented earthworks, to straight non-segmented walls of linear configuration. These shifts in architectural canons at Fort Ancient suggest a means for establishing temporal relationships between irregular and geometric enclosures in southwestern Ohio. The association of exotic caches with the last constructed unit, the parallel walled enclosure, also offers a means of crossdating Fort Ancient with geometric Hopewell sites of the Scioto Valley and supports the premise that Fort Ancient served as a civil-ceremonial center at this later time period.

S. J. Forney(US Forest Service) Thursday morning, Session A 11:00am PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE SYSTEMS OF THE APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA. Over the past six years, cultural resources inventory conducted within approximately 35,000 acres of the 560,000 acre Apalachicola National Forest has resulted in the location of 170 prehistoric and historic sites. 86% of the recorded sites are prehistoric and represent all phases of the Northwest Gulf Coast Tradition. These surveys have been carried out within three broad environmental zones of the Forest, providing sufficient data to suggest both temporal and functional site locational models. The greatest number of prehistoric sites are recorded for the pine flatwoods region of the Forest, mainly due to the preponderance of inventory conducted within impact related projects located in these areas. The earliest and most continuous evidence of prehistoric activity on the Forest was within the xeric Woodville Karst Plain regions. Archaeological inventory within these areas indicates a lengthy span of prehistoric occupation possibly as early as the Paleo Period.

R. S. Fuller(USA) Thursday morning, Session A 9:40am THE BEAR POINT PHASE OF THE PENSACOLA VARIANT: THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA. An assemblage of Pensacola pottery and associated aboriginal and European artifacts from a burial site in southwest Alabama prompted the definition of a local protohistoric ceramic complex. Subsequent research has revealed two areas where sites exhibiting this complex appear to be concentrated: (1) Mobile Bay and the Alabama coastal strip; and (2) the Alabama River-Tombigbee River confluence Basin. This distribution pattern plus preliminary chronological and site type data have resulted in the promotion of this complex to phase status. Presented is the definition of the Bear Point phase as it now stands. Origins of the phase now appear to be with an indigenous Mississippian phase (Bottle Creek) which exhibits Moundville influences. These late Mississippian protohistoric ceramic elements extended eastward into extreme northwestern Florida and form the core of Willey's Pensacola series. Pensacola is here recognized as a regional Mississippian variant with the Bear Point phase the protohistoric manifestation of that variant.

R. Gamble(NPS) Thursday afternoon, Session A 1:30pm A DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: CULTURAL SITES INVENTORY. Recent developments in computer hardware and software systems now make computerization of archaeological data feasible and desirable . The Southeast Archaeology Centre has recently developed a preliminary database management process referred to as the Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI) which provides an example of the benefits of archaeological database management.

T. W. Gatus(Association for Anthropological Research, Inc.) Saturday morning, Session B 10:40am A SYNOPSIS OF THREE WESTERN KENTUCKY CHERT RECONNAISSANCE STUDIES. The scope of chert research conducted in western Kentucky over the last six years has not been adequately discussed in the literature. This paper presents a synopsis of three major chert reconnaissance studies: the Lower Cumberland Archaeological project, the Shell Mound Archaeological Project, and the Ft. Campbell cultural resources survey. Included is a brief discussion of each project, the geological units investigated, and some of the archaeological inferences drawn. Geological units sampled range in age from Devonian to Upper Pennsylvanian and to more recent Tertiary and Quarternary deposits. As a result of these projects, thirty eight units have been collected, over 110 samples have been taken, and almost all of the known, significant chert-bearing units in western Kentucky are now available for comparison to archaeological assemblages.

A. C. Goodyear, T. Charles(USC), S. B. Upchurch(USF) Friday morning, Session B 10:20am A SURVEY OF CHERT QUARRIES IN WESTERN ALLENDALE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. Artifacts made from a high quality marine chert which originated in the lower Savannah River valley of the central Coastal Plain of South Carolina are commonly found in the western area of the state. A recent survey of western Allendale County has revealed a total of nine new quarries. Some of these quarries have stratified deposits lending themselves to diachronic studies of chert utilization. Chert samples from several quarries in South Carolina and nearby

Georgia were petrologically analyzed revealing a high degree of homogeneity in what has been called Allendale chert. The analytical role of the Allendale County chert quarries is discussed in terms of studying prehistoric hunter-gatherer technological adaptations.

R. Grunden, C. Brooker, L. Lepionka(USC) Thursday morning, Session B 9:40am NINETEENTH CENTURY CERAMICS IN DIVERSE PLANTATION CONTEXTS. Large ceramic collections have been obtained from controlled contexts in slave quarters, main plantation house, and presumed servants' quarters associated with the main house. The general date range is mid-nineteenth century. A major emphasis in plantation studies has been status differentiation; the current study reviews ceramics from the proveniences noted above from this perspective. The meaningfulness of status differentiation analysis is reviewed in light of the leveling influences of mass production of import goods and the effects of idiosyncratic behavior on the perception of monothetic patterns.

H. S. Hale(UF) Friday morning, Session C 9:00am CHANGES IN THE VERTEBRATE AND INVERTEBRATE FAUNA OF NORTHEAST FLORIDA SHELL MIDDENS SINCE THE LATE ARCHAIC. By approximately 2000 B.C. shell middens were accumulating along the St. John's River and Halifax River of northeast Florida. On the St. John's River these middens were primarily composed of Viviparus georgianus, Pomacea paludosa, and Elliptio buckleyi. Along the Halifax River, the middens were primarily composed of Donax variabilis. By 1000 B.C. many of these sites were abandoned or not occupied as intensively as they had been previously. By about 200 A.D. new middens began to appear along these rivers and some of the previous sites were again intensively occupied. The material culture of this later occupation varied significantly from the earlier period of midden accumulation. Along the St. John's River, the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna from the middens appears to be very similar for the early and late period of midden formation. Along the Halifax river the vertebrate and invertebrate fauna of the middens of these two periods varies significantly. Possible explanations for these differences will be discussed along with possible ways of testing for each.

G. T. Hanson, Jr.,(USC), K. E. Sassaman, Jr.(U Massachusetts) RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF ARCHAIC PERIOD TYPOLOGY AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. During the 1984 field season two stratified archaic sites were excavated on the Savannah River Plant, South Carolina. These sites, G. S. Lewis (38AK228) and Pen Point (38BR383), were excavated to refine and expand the archaic chronological sequence in the middle Savannah River area and to investigate changing strategies of technological production and use during this period. This paper presents preliminary results including two comparable sequences from Dalton through Late Archaic, inter-assemblage variability in functional and technological organization, and a discussion on a previously undefined Middle-Late archaic stemmed hafted biface type. Overall, the paper offers a comparative presentation of the two stratified assemblage sets.

D. Harding(Florida State Museum) Friday morning, Session B 8:40am PREHISTORIC BASKETRY FROM MAT-IMPRESSED POTTERY, TICK ISLAND SITE (8-Vo-25). Little has been published about textile or basketry traditions of prehistoric Floridians. The Tick Island site (8-Vo-25), ca. 500 B.C.- A.D. 500, yielded a number of mat- impressed vessel bases, offering a look at techniques and possible materials. Two techniques, twill plaiting and twining, were observed. Twining, with five observed subtypes prehistorically, is confined to one type of edge finish in the ethnographic record. This paper is a preliminary look at on-going research into prehistoric Southeastern textiles.

T. M. Harper(Historic Sites Section, Department of Cultural Resources) THE CANAL SYSTEM AT SOMERSET PLACE PLANTATION, NORTH CAROLINA. Somerset place, located near the Albermarle Sound, was at one time one of the largest and most productive plantations in North Carolina. Founded on the shore of Lake Phelps, Somerset Place was owned by the Collins family from the late eighteenth century to late nineteenth century. Its location in a swamp required a complex system of canals, dikes, and ditches to transform the land into arable soil. The labor of hundreds of slaves was required to dig and maintain this canal system. Many of these slaves were brought directly from Africa to work on the canals. Archaeological excavations in 1981 and 1982, in conjunction with historical research, have begun to reveal details about this complex drainage and transportation system which made the establishment of Somerset Place possible. The results of this preliminary work will be presented in this paper.

R. C. Helmkamp(Purdue) Friday morning, Session A 10:40am THE HERITABILITY OF SOCIO-POLITICAL STATUS IN DALLAS MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETY. The presence of a two tiered socio-political status system in Dallas Mississippian society of eastern Tennessee and northeastern Georgia is well documented. Analyses of burial locations, grave goods, and paleodemography have isolated high and common status subgroups and suggested some degree of ranking organization. However, a crucial aspect of this organization, the heritability of roles remains problematic. Using biological distance as a measure of social and reproductive interaction, this paper examines the genetic similarity of status differentiated subgroups from the Dallas (40 Ha 1) and DeArmond (40 Re 12) sites. The findings indicate significant genetic differentiation between statuses and supports earlier conclusions (Hatch 1974, 1976) that access to positions of high status was based on a combination of achievement and ascription.

H. O. Holstein(Jacksonville State) Friday morning, Session B 11:20am WHERE NORTH MEETS SOUTH, MORGAN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE SITE, 1CA42: A MULTI-COMPONENT UPLAND SITE IN CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA. In the spring of 1984, Jacksonville State University Archaeological Resource Laboratory excavated a portion of a multi-component village on Shoals and Choccolocco Creeks in White Plains, Alabama, known as the Morgan Mountain Site, 1CA42. Artifacts, ecofacts, and subsurface features indicated that the prehistoric village inhabitants learned to exploit local resources of the Choccolocco Valley while maintaining cultural ties with the cultures to the south and cultures of the northern

Tennessee Valley region. The result is a unique blending or "shatter zone" effect which is expressed in the archaeological remains observed from the Morgan Mountain Site.

J. H. House(AAS) Friday afternoon, Session A 1:50pm KENT PHASE INVESTIGATIONS, EASTERN ARKANSAS, 1978-1984. Since 1978 the Arkansas Archaeological Survey's Lower St. Francis Survey project has been a long-term, if intermittent, program of investigation emphasizing the late Mississippi period Kent phase and other Mississippi period occupations in the region of the confluence of the Mississippi and St. Francis rivers. The most notable results to date concern Mississippi period chronology and Kent phase settlement patterns. Reconnaissance, collector interviews and salvage excavations have revealed the outline of the region's Mississippi period sequence from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1600 or later. The Kent phase settelement pattern is complex, including "St. Francis-type" rectangular village midden and mound complexes, other extensive village middens, and small isolated "farmstead" sites.

H. E. Jackson(Smithsonian Institution) Thursday morning, Session C 10:40am CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON THE POVERTY POINT CULTURE: A VIEW OF THE SYSTEM FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. Present conceptions regarding subsistence and settlement patterns in the Lower Mississippi Valley during the Poverty Point Period have been hampered by a paucity of data with which to examine questions of seasonality and exploitative strategies and by a concentration of research effort at the type site, Poverty Point. However, recent investigations at the J. W. Copes site in northeast Louisiana have afforded the first substantive look at the subsistence system of a small local Poverty Point community. Analysis of faunal remains indicates that the site was occupied throughout the year, and it is suggested that most of the Poverty Point period population lived in communities such as that represented by the Copes site. Other artifactual data document the participation of the site's residents in the Poverty Point exchange network, and suggest that few classes of Poverty Point exotics provide a sound basis for differentiating social dimensions as has been suggested previously. The present study indicates the need for continued research as well as for the reformulation of current interpretations about the Poverty Point Culture.

N. J. Jenkins, C. B. Mann(Montgomery) Thursday morning, Session A 8:20am ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CONECUH DRAINAGE, A PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN AREA. This paper will summarize the knowledge gained from a recently completed six month study of the Conecuh River drainage, a previously unknown area archaeologically, located in south central Alabama. The cultural history will be outlined and presented within a pan-regional framework in order to compare and contrast this area with the tangential areas of Northwest Florida, the lower Chattahoochee River Valley, the Alabama River Valley and the Tallapoosa River Valley. Settlement and demographic patterns of the area will also be summarized.

G. M. Johnson(Washington State) Saturday morning, Session A 11:20am LITHIC TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL RANKING AT THE MCKEITHEN SITE. This paper discusses the analysis of the lithic materials from the McKiethen site, a Weeden Island Period village in Columbia County, Florida. Discussion of the strategies of raw material procurement, heat treatment, and reduction employed by the McKeithen flintknappers is followed by an attempt to determine whether or not technological attributes of the debitage and tools evidence part-time specialization in the manufacture of lithic implements and reflect social ranking within the society. Ethnographic accounts and archaeological studies of rank societies in the Southeast and elsewhere are used to construct a model of how lithic reduction might be organized in a proto-chiefdom society. Hypotheses are then generated and tested against the model.
J. Johnson(U Mississippi) Title and abstract not available.
D. S. Jones(UF) Friday morning, Session C 9:20am PALEOSEASONALITY DETERMINATION BASED UPON MARINE MOLLUSC SHELLS: METHODS AND MADNESS. Marine molluscs incorporate a wealth of paleoenvironmental data into their shells, reflecting the environmental conditions they experienced during life. This information is preserved as physical and chemical changes throughout the shell, and the interpretation of shell records has become and active area of interdisciplinary research among marine biologists, paleontologists, and archaeologists. Rhythmic patterns of shell growth increment formation in many species have been related to a hierarchy of environmental periodicities. These range from sub-daily tide cycles to daily (day/night) increments to monthly tidal clusters and finally to annual increments reflecting seasonal cycles of temperature and salinity. Before such repeating microstructural shell fabrics are used to assess paleoseasonality, their period of formation must be firmly established. This may be accomplished by mark and recovery experiments using modern specimens or by a variety of chemical approaches. Among the more promising chemical methods is the analysis of stable isotopes of carbon and oxygen in shell carbonate. Isotopic ratios are known to vary as a function of annual temperature and salinity cycles and can therefore be used to reconstruct paleotemperature regimes and determine season of death of unaltered shells. Isotopic profiles can also be used to document periodicities of shell microstructural patterns which in turn can be analyzed more inexpensively for paleoseasonality estimation.

T. C. Klinger(Historic Preservation Asociates) Friday afternoon, Session B 1:30pm PRESERVATION EFFORTS IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS. Although well intentioned, Corps of Engineers' preservation efforts have produced uneven results. Examples from two sites in northeast Arkansas are reviewed and caution for future approaches are offered.

W. E. Klippel, D. F. Morey(U Tennessee) Friday morning, Session C 9:40am FRESHWATER GASTROPODS AS A FOOD RESOURCE AMONG HUNTER-GATHERERS IN THE MIDSOUTH. The role of shellfish in the diet of Archaic hunter-gatherers in North America is poorly understood. In particular, the interpretation of freshwater gastropods from archaeological sites as food remains has long been a subject of professional debate. Data are presented which strongly suggest that freshwater gastropods from the Hayes site (40ML139), a stratified Archaic midden on the Duck River

in middle Tennessee, represent a food resource that played and important role in the diet of hunter-gatherers in this portion of the midsouth. Evidence supporting this interpretation includes (1) density of gastropods in the midden, (2) stratigraphic relationship between Middle Archaic shell-bearing strata and overlying Late Archaic shell-free strata and (3) PH analysis of sediments which suggests that the disparate gastropod distribution between Middle and Late Archaic strata is not the result of differential preservation. Comparison between gastropods and vertebrate remains, particularly deer, with respect to available meat represented by each, suggests that gastropods were an important food resource during Middle Archaic times at the Hayes site. Ongoing research, focusing on the seasonality of Middle and Late Archaic occupations represented in the Nashville Basin, is summarized.

K. Kusmer(Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 11:20am
OWL PELLET TAPHONOMY: REVIEW OF PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS, Correct identification of origins of microvertebrate remains in archaeological sites is important for both paleoecological and cultural reasons. Owls are major sources of small animal deposition in caves and rockshelters and necessitate investigation of processes of owl prey capture, consumption, and pellet deposition. In this paper characteristics of owl deposited bone are summarized along with discussions of rabbit-sized remains, equifinality, and post-depositional modification. Paleoecological implications of owl deposited remains are also discussed.

M. L. Kwas(Tennessee Department of Conservation) Friday afternoon, Session A 4:10pm THE RITUAL OF THE MOUNDS: A PUBLIC EDUCATION FILM, Most films about archaeology that are currently available suffer from being out-of- date, misleading as to proper field techniques, and generally dry and unimaginative. Use on the college level can be supplemented by caveats and explanations of the instructor, but these films prove ineffective for use with the general public and younger students. This film was created to provide a lively learning experience for the non-archaeologist, showing an accurate portrayal of the field experience, as well as broaching the reasons for archaeology and its techniques. It is equally effective for use at college level.
M. F. Lehman, L. Lumb(Memphis State) Friday morning, Session A 11:40am
PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE: THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETY. With relatively few exceptions, studies of Native American women have traditionally been undertaken using predominantly male-oriented, stereotyped perspectives. The interpretation of archaeological materials follows this tendancy by placing women at lower levels of social, economic, and ritual positions. Recent studies have focused on women's status in egalatarian societies, but little research exists on that of women in chiefdom level societies. Because of cultural biases among both early European observers and present-day researchers, data from both ethnohistorical and archaeological research must be reexamined in order to present a more accurate picture of Native American women in protohistoric and historic societies. This paper uses ethnohistorical and archaeological correlates in order to develop a model for ways in which women in Mississippian chiefdoms could have achieved positions of high status. By emphasizing spheres of female

activity and areas of influence, the model demonstrates the autonomy of Native American women in the Southeast and provides consideration for the interpretation of archaeological data.

L. Lepionka and C. Brooker(USC) Thursday morning, Session B 9:20am ARCHITECTURE IN TABBY: BEAUFORT COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA. Tabby is a form of concrete from shell derived lime, whole shell aggregate, and sand, generally utilizing slip forms for construction. The material was used extensively along the southeast coast in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was introduced into the new world by the Spanish, as at St. Augustine, and its ultimate derivation is Iberia and Morocco where a form of Tabby was used as early as the fourteenth century. Beaufort County was a major centre of production, with ca. 100 known sites, and may have been the centre of dispersal into Georgia. Foundations, whole houses, enclosing walls, fortifications, churches, agricultural buildings, and slave quarters--the full architectural range--were built in tabby. Recent excavations of a sugar mill (Callawassie Island) and of a plantation main house and outbuildings (Dataw Island) provide detailed information on construction methods and have revelaed on Dataw a vernacular realization of Palladian architecture, enabling the identification of two other area examples of this architectural style.

R. B. Lewis(U Illinois) Friday morning, Session B 9:00am THE PROBLEMS WITH DATING LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY PREHISTORY, Our understanding of Lower Valley prehistory is conditioned by the available absolute dates, particularly radiocarbon age determinations. Methods for the interpretation of those dates are therefore important to productive archaeological research in this region. Several problems associated with the interpretation of Lower Valley dates are described and illustrated with examples from across the study area. Recommendations are made for the improved interpretability and reliability of absolute dates from archaeological contexts.

S. D. Lewis(US Army Corps of Engineers) Friday afternoon, Session B 1:50pm CORPS SPONSORED EMERGENCY BANK PROTECTION AT THE POVERTY SITE, LOUISIANA. In June 1983, the Louisiana Office of State Parks contacted the Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, concerning bank erosion at the Poverty Point State Commerative Area. The visitor centre for the Commerative Area is located near the bluff edge overlooking Bayou Macon. This bluff has begun to erode severely, endangering the visitor centre as well as parts of the site. The Vicksburg District, under the authority of the 1946 Flood Control Act has devised a bank stabilization plan which will be constructed during the fall of 1984. This paper discusses both the bank stabilization plan and the use of the 1946 Flood Control Act as the basis for the funding.

E. J. Luke(Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 10:20am LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC UTILIZATION IN WESTERN KENTUCKY: A CASE STUDY AT THE TRAIL SITE. The Trail Site is a single component late Archaic site near the Cumberland River, western Kentucky. Analysis of the lithic material, combined with computer assisted mapping of spatial distributions has shown that the site functioned as a specialized station in a pattern of seasonal or regular mobility. The major activities represented at the site are lithic tool maintainence, manufacture of simple flake tools, and some kind of processing activity involving the use of the flake tools. Much of the chert used for tools at the Trail Site was heat treated. The use of heat treatment affected all aspects of lithic utilization patterns. This paper examines the relationship between employment of heat treatment, lithic procurement strategies, mobility and its effect on late Archaic small site assemblages in western Kentucky. Results of experimental heat treatment pits are presented, and the role of heat treatment for small mobile groups such as the occupants of the Trail site is discussed.

Major C. R. McCollough, Friday afternoon, Session B 2:30pm MOCCASIN BEND - THE UNKNOWN NATIONAL TREASURE OF CHATTANOOGA. The paper consists of a description of programs of stabilization, definition, protection, and preservation on a nationally important constellation of prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic archaeological properties on public land within the city limits of Chattanooga--which has been the focus of donated public service research and historic preservation efforts since 1982.

L. Mackin(U Illinois) Friday morning, Session B 11:40am THE MAN/PLANT INTERACTION BETWEEN PREHISTORIC PEOPLES AND DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. The prehistoric human use of persimmon (Diospyros virginiana) is examined for the Eastern United States. This reconstruction is based on ethnohistoric and botanical data. Archaeological evidence which bears on the question of prehistoric cultivation is addressed.

W. Maples(Florida State Museum) Thursday evening, Session B 7:40pm SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF THE GAUTHIER SITE. The large skeletal collection from the Gauthier site (on loan for analysis) was examined and described. Although many of the burials were comingled, it was possible to get useful information on the demography, health, nutrition, and variation of this sample. Discrete non-metric variables and metric variables were investigated and these were statistically analysed, using various subgroups of the skeletal sample. The results of these analyses will be discussed in relation to the archaeological findings.

W. H. Marquardt(UF) Friday afternoon, Session A 1:30pm THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND CULTURAL COMPLEXITY IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA: ELEMENTS OF A CRITIQUE. At the time of Spanish contact in the sixteenth century, southwest Florida was the domain of the Calusa, a complex, sedentary, ranked chiefdom. Like the people of the Northwest Coast of North America, the Calusa are thought to have based their sedentary existence not on horticulture, but on highly productive fishing. Unlike the Northwest Coast, however, where redistribution was effected in local, kin-group settings, the Calusa chiefdom is thought to have

been a hierarchical, redistributive, and tributary system. The interpretive summary of Calusa culture by Goggin and Sturtevant and the comprehensive ecological model proposed by Widmer are both admirable contributions, but both contain dubious assumptions and unconfirmed generalizations about Calusa development in their rich subtropical environment. A number of rather specific questions must be answered before models of human adaptation and social relations in Southwest Florida can be effectively evaluated.

E. J. Misner, Saturday morning, Session A 9:00am AN INVESTIGATION OF POLISH ON LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM TWO SITES IN SOUTH FLORIDA. Polish was noted on several chert tools from two Archaic sites east of Tampa, Florida. The location of the polish on these tools did not follow typical use-patterns. In addition to tool use, several factors were investigated to determine the origin of the polish. These include opal phytholith deposition, desert varnish and the chemical makeup of Florida cherts. A ranking system was devised to help determine whether the polish was of cultural or non-cultural origin. The polish was probably caused by a combination of factors, including the opalinity of Florida cherts, thermal alteration practices, and chemical changes related to patination in the presence of water and clay minerals. Polish on some artifacts may therefore be the result of natural processes rather than tool use. An attribute listing and an understanding of the depositional environment should be applied to help determine the polish origin.

J. D. Nance(Simon Fraser) Saturday morning, Session B 9:20am THE ARCHAIC CULTURE HISTORY OF THE LOWER TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND REGION OF WESTERN KENTUCKY. Earliest archaeological exploration in the lower Tennessee-Cumberland region took place in the 1800s. Since then archaeological survey and excavating have produced evidence of all prehistoric cultural manifestations known for the eastern Woodlands. This paper summarizes the archaeological data relating to the Archaic occupation of the region and presents a provisional sequence of components for the area. Special attention is paid to the projectile point sequence. Inadequacies in the current research data base and significant issues for future research are identified and discussed.

L. Newsom(UF) Thursday afternoon, Session C 2:50pm ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANT REMAINS FROM HONTOON ISLAND, FLORIDA (8-VO-202). The preserved floral component at Hontoon Island, a shell midden site on the St. Johns river, is extensive and diverse, both in terms of species present and in major categories of plant remains (e.g. wood, seeds and nuts, fiber, fruiting structures, and fungi). This paper will examine the macroscopic plant assemblages with emphasis on change through time, relative abundance of charred versus uncharred specimens, and environmental indications.

B. K. Nodine(UF) Thursday afternoon, Session C 1:50pm EXCAVATING BELOW THE WATER TABLE. Excavations below the watertable at Hontoon Island did not entail the use of diving gear. Instead, water was removed from the twenty-six meter trench by the use of pumps. The strategies involved are discussed. Utilizing plastic dividers and three types of pumps it was possible to control and direct water for

evacuation, excavation, and screening. Solutions for problems of erosion are also addressed as are the daily costs of operation and maintenance of the equipment.

D. H. Norton(Charleston Museum), M. Trinkley(Chicora Foundation) Thursday morning, Session B 11:40am REMEMBER MAN THOU ART DUST: COFFIN HARDWARE OF THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY. A large collection of turn of the century coffin hardware was recently discovered in the A. L. Calhoun General Store, Clio, South Carolina. This represents the largest known collection of unused coffin hardware in the rural Carolinas and it has been dated from the 1895 through 1925 time period. Interviews with the proprietors indicate that the store catered primariy to inner coastal plain farmers and tenants. The majority of the hardware was sold to blacks. This paper examines the hardware, its place in both the commerce and mortuary patterns of the rural culture, provides good comparative data for other researchers, and offers a tentative dating framework.

R. A. Pace(U Tennessee) Thursday afternoon, Session A 3:50pm PREDICTING COLLECTOR IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: A CASE STUDY ON THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU. Archaeologists working in large contract survey situations are often requested to assess the sensitivity of sites to direct and indirect sources of impact. While direct impacts are generally regulated and their results easy to predict and control for, unregulated forms of impact such as intentional vandalism or unauthorized excavations are not. Archaeologists are often required to make assumptions about which factors will or will not contribute to a site's potential for long term preservation. This paper examines patterns of collector impacts on rockshelter sites within the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area in Tennessee and Kentucky. Observations on the degree of impact are examined with respect to site specific characteristics and the distribution of modern cultural features such as road networks and residential patterns. The results of the analysis suggest that the intensity of impact within specific situations can be predicted accurately on the basis of a relatively small number of variables. A preliminary model of variability is proposed which has a direct application to the design of archaeological survey in the region and to the interpretation of surface artifacts collected from disturbed sites.

C. E. Pearson(Coastal Enviornmets, Inc.) Friday morning, Session C 10:20am OF MAN AND MIDDENS: THE PREHISTORIC EXPLORATION OF MAMMALS AND MOLLUSCS IN COASTAL GEORGIA. Subsistence data derived from Mississippi Period shell middens at five sites on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, are examined. The data indicate that mammal exploitation concentrated on three species, white-tailed deer, racoon, and rabbit. The absence of some other mammal species from the archaeological record is seen as a reflection of an island setting. Shellfish were important in the diet relative to other food sources. Intensity of exploitation of shellfish appears directly related to the natural, relative abundance of species in the immediate area. No significant changes in patterns of exploitation are seen over the span of the Mississippi period (Savannaha and Irene phases) on Ossabaw Island.

J. A. Pearson(U Tennessee) Thursday afternoon, Session A 3:30pm 40Hi131- TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF PHASE II ASSESSEMENT Fieldwork conducted during the 1984 season of the Shelby Bend Archaeological project was directed towards a primary understanding and explanation of adaptive strategies of prehistoric groups along second terrace sequences, within the geographical boundaries of the Western Highland Rim and outer Nashville Basin. An erroneous phase II, based on a twenty percent surface collection and five 1x1m units, at 40Hi131 necessitated major alterations of the project research design and data recovery methodology. Analysis of the surface collection materials from phase II and data recovery will be presented. Discussion will focus on the diversity of artifactual attributes and traditional site assessment and expectations. Alternatives regarding phase II evaluations will be suggested.

L. A. Peters(S Illinois) Friday afternoon, Session A 2:10pm THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD: A CONTEXT FOR THE MOUSE CREEK PHASE. Between ca. A.D. 1400 and 1600 widespread changes in Mississippian culture took place. Recent regional syntheses from the Mississippian heartland, including the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee River valleys, indicate stylistic changes in material culture and dramatic shifts in settlement patterns even before European contact. Ceramic and projectile point styles were modified, Southern Ceremonial Complex motifs declined, and smaller towns and villages replaced the large civic-ceremonial centers. Sociopolitical organization also probably was different than that of the middle part of the Mississippian period. When viewed in the context of these developments, the Mouse Creek phase of southeastern Tennessee appears to fit patterns of cultural change taking place during the Late Mississippian period.

C. B. Poe, G. Shapiro(Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) Thursday afternoon, Session B 1:50pm BROAD-SCALE TESTING AT A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH MISSION. The seventeenth century mission of San Luis de Talimali was located between the Spanish cities of St. Augustine and Pensacola. The remains of the mission, fort and village are today within the city limits of Tallahassee, Florida. During the latter half of the seventeenth century San Luis was the administrative capitol of the Apalachee Province. Apalachee was of vital importance to the Spaniards because it provided food and conscripted laborers for St. Augustine--the capitol of colonial Florida. Furthermore, the fort at San Luis was important in the defense of Florida's western frontier. The site was purchased by the State of Florida in 1983. The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research began archaeological investigations of the fifty acre tract in the Spring of 1984. These investigations consisted of detailed topographic, subsurface sampling, and soil resistivity surveys. These broad-scale techniques have revealed much about the distribution of archaeoloical remains at the site.

M. L. Powell(National Museum of Natural History) Friday morning, Session A 11:20am PATTERNED ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SOCIAL RANK AND SKELETAL PATHOLOGY AT MOUNDVILLE. Mortuary analysis by Christopher S. Peebles of 2034 burials spanning five centuries (A.D. 1050-1550) at Moundville in west central Alabama partitioned the community into a series of hierarchical clusters which crosscut key biological

parameters of age and sex. A sample of 564 individuals from this series was examined for evidence of infectious disease, nutritional deficiencies, trauma, and dental pathology, for the purpose of general health assessment and elucidation of possible biological correlates of social differentiation. The rarity of cribra orbitalia and severe enamel hypoplasia suggest that nutrition was adequate for normal skeketal and dental development. Trauma was rare, and evidence of serious skeletal involvement from infection of specific or non-specific etiology was uncommon. However, the prevalence of lesions considered pathognomic of treponemal disease lends support to arguments by previous researchers that such a syndrome was present in the PreColumbian Southeast. Analysis of the patterned distribution of pathologies along the social dimensions outlined by Peebles indicates that no significant differences in disease or developmental experience (as measured by the features examined) attended variations in social rank in this Mississippian community.

T. J. Prewitt(UWF) Friday morning, Session B 8:00am ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD AND AESTHETIC INTERPRETATION. One of the elements of methodological lore current among archaeologists states that the interpretation of "material" conditions of existence is a more direct process than the interpretation of human values. The formal expression of this notion holds that "material" interpretation constitutes an "etic" analysis, while values lie in the realm of the "emic" viewpoint--read "the mind of the native." Archaeologists conclude that their analyses are conducted on the "etic" level, and have no involvement in "emic" concerns. This view is inconsistent with the definitions of "etic" and "emic" as developed by Kenneth Pike, and severely violates the expansion of the terms offered by Marvin Harris. Aesthetic interpretation offers a ground for expansion of this point; a semiotic perspective aids in developing the epistemological argument and bridging the gap between archaeological interpretation and other forms of anthropological endeavor.

B. A. Purdy(UF) Thursday afternoon, Session C 1:30pm ARTIFACTS FROM HONTOON ISLAND. This paper describes typical and anomalous artifacts recovered at Hontoon Island that represent approximately 1500 years of occupation. Changes that occur in some artifact categories around 1550 A.D. are also examined. It is believed that these modifications and innovations resulted from European contact.

I. R. Quitmyer, H. S. Hale(Florida State Museum), D. S. Jones(UF) Friday morning, Session C 10:40am PALEOSEASONALITY STUDY BASED ON INCREMENTAL SHELL GROWTH DATA FROM THE NORTHERN QUAHOG, (MERCENARIA MERCENARIA) AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF THREE SOUTHEAST GEORGIA COASTAL SHELL MIDDENS. This study evaluates the growth phases of modern quahog clams (Mercenaria mercenaria) collected monthly from the tidal creeks of Kings Bay, Georgia. This comparative collection is used to determine the season of death of archaeological clams excavated from the Savannah components (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1500) of the Devil's Walkingstick Site (9CAM177), and the Swift Creek components

(A.D. 200 to A.D. 700) at the Kings Bay Site (9CAM171), Kings Bay, Georgia. The season of death of clams from the Archaic period (2500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.) were evaluated from shells excavated from the Cannon's Point Shell Ring (9GN57) St. Simons, Georgia.

E. Reitz(U Georgia), M. Zierden(Charleston Museum) Thursday morning, Session B 8:00am THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY CHARLESTON BEEF MARKET. Shortly after the City of Charleston was moved to its current location in 1680, a market was established within the town wall. This market was known as the New Market between 1730 and the 1750s. The market burned in 1796 and was relocated elsewhere in the city subsequent to this. During documentary research evidence was found that the location of this early market was in a park maintained by the City of Charleston adjacent to City Hall, which was built on the property in 1800. Excavations were undertaken to verify the location of the market. The limited testing program proved highly productive, with physical evidence for the market uncovered along with abundant evidence of market activities. The cultural artifacts excavated from the beef market and those excavated from other sites within the city were examined for correlations between them. The vertebrate fauna and the ethnobotanical remains were examined for similar correlations.

A. F. Rogers(Western Carolina U) Thursday morning, Session C 11:20am STRATTON MEADOWS: UTILIZATION OF A HIGH ELEVATION GAP SITE FROM EARLY ARCHAIC THROUGH HISTORIC TIMES Recent excavations at the Stratton Meadows site, located on the North Carolina-Tennessee state line at an altitude of approximately 1400 m (4600 ft), indicate repeated occupation at this location from Early Archaic through historic times. Prehistoric lithic materials recovered include those transported from relatively distant lowland sources as well as those locally available. Comparison of this site with others nearby has provided a basis for development of a predictive model useful for determining those locations where repeated occupation is likely to have occurred.

M. A. Rolingson(AAS) Friday morning, Session A 9:00am CELESTIAL ALIGNMENTS AND SITE PLANNING IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Rectangular arrangement of plaza and mounds at ceremonial centers is a distinctive attribute of sites in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Preliminary analysis of site plans indicates that positions of mounds conform to important solar positions and to standardized distance spacing. It is hypothesized that knowledge of celestial phenomena and mound engineering principles were incorporated into preconstruction planning during the early Mississippi period. Comparison of Mississippi Valley and Caddoan sites shows regional and predictable differences in the patterns.

M. Russo(UF) Thursday evening, Session B 6:40pm FAUNAL EXPLOITATION AT THE GAUTHIER SITE: MT. TAYLOR TO MALBAR II. Gauthier is a multiple component "household" site adjacent to the northeastern shore of Lake Poinsett on the Upper St. Johns River, Florida. Its occupation, based on radiocarbon dates of bone from the midden and burials, ranges from Mt. Taylor (ca. 2,500 B.C.), to Malbar II (ca. 800 A.D.). Faunal material from four cultural components were examined to rank the most

important resources in the diet, to test the degree to which optimal foraging strategies were employed, and to search for evidence of changes in resource utilization patterns.

R. T. Saucier(US Army Engineers Waterways Experiment Station) Friday afternoon, Session B 3:30pm CORPS OF ENGINEERS ANTICIPATED RESEARCH PROGRAM IN SITE PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES. Beginning last month the Corps initiated what is anticipated to be a five-year research effort that will provide its cultural resource management presonnel with badly needed management and technical data on techniques for the preservation of archaeological sites. As a result of a recent planning workshop, it was determined that shoreline and surface erosion were the most widespread and urgent problems and that, while considerable relevant data exist as to protection methods, they have not been applied to archaeological sites or the information is not accessible to archaeologists. In addition to specific technical guidance on effects of site hydrologic regime changes and effects of site burial/compaction, there is a need for information as to how to evaluate the significance of a site for preservation and for predictive models to assist in determining the need for preservation. For the next several years, the Corps will be seeking opportunities to cooperate in field tests and demonstrations of site preservation techniques--both structural and non-structural--and including avoidance strategies.

R. Saunders(UF) Saturday morning, Session A 11.00am SNOWSHOES ON THE GEORGIA COAST: SPATIAL VARIATION IN SWIFT CREEK PHASE CERAMICS FROM KINGS BAY. Temporal variation in design characteristics of Swift Creek complicated stamped ceramics has been observed since the type was first defined in 1938. In contrast, spatial variation of design characteristics in contemporaneous deposits has received little attention. A late Swift Creek phase site at Kings Bay, Georgia (9Cam171A) provides the opportunity to describe design variation over space in a small period of time. It is hypothesized that distinct elements and/or distinctive treatment of primary elements will cluster spatially. These clusters, if associated with the appropriate contextual data, may indicate the work of individual potters. This work is part of a larger study on the information content of Swift Creek designs.

J. Scarry(Bureau of Archaeological Research) Friday morning, Session A 9:40am SPATIAL ORGANIZATION, REFUSE DISPOSAL AND CULTURAL ADAPTATION AT MISSISSIPPIAN FARMSTEADS: A FORT WALTON EXAMPLE. Archaeological investigations carried out at the Velda site revealed an entire protohistoric farmstead. The spatial organization and refuse disposal patterns of that farmstead are discussed. Implications of the Velda data for understanding Fort Walton culture are suggested. An argument for the importance of small sites in studies of Mississippian systems is presented.

F. T. Schnell(Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences) Thursday morning, Session A 11.20am CERAMIC TAXONOMIES AND THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA REGION. Taxonomic approaches for the classification of archaeological ceramics have evolved in sevral different directions since W. H. Holmes' seminal

work in the late nineteenth century. Some approcaches have been flawed by misapplication of taxonomic principals or lack of sufficient explication. Generally, there are three points of orientation for the classification of ceramics. These are technology, function, and decoration. Each of these has some influence on the other two. The most widely accepted taxonomic system in the Southeast today is the type-variety approach used by Philip Phillips for the Lower Yazoo Basin in Mississippi. This system was designed primarily for the classification of small specimens from surface collections. For this reason, technological and decorative characteristics take precedence over function. Although this system when properly applied can be very useful, it is also possible when classifying, or developing type descriptions from small specimens, to apply more than one "type" name to a single vessel, or to apply the same "type" name to quite disparate vessels. It is proposed that an extension of Phillips' type- variety system be adopted to allow for better utilization of function as an area of investigation, and to reduce the occurance of the problems given above. Examples of such a classificatory system and its advantages are given using ceramics from the Northwest Florida Region.

E. W. Seckinger, Jr.(US Army Corps of Engineers) Friday afternoon, Session B 2:50pm ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PRESERVATION ALONG THE TENNESSEE-TOMBIGBEE. The maintenance of a working relationship between engineers and archaeologists on the Tennessee-Tombigbee Project created an opportunity to preserve rather than excavate a number of prehistoric and hitoric sites. Preservation was accomplished by redesign of disposal area dike alignments, the deletion of one disposal area and the burial of one site under protective fill. Specifics of these methods are discussed.

G. Shapiro(Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research), M. Williams(U Georgia) Saturday morning, Session A 9:40am ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE LITTLE RIVER SITE. During the summer of 1984 the Lamar Institute undertook initial excavations at the Little River site (9Mg46) in the southwest corner of Morgan County, Georgia. Work at this site is part of a long term project that investigates social and enviornmental dimensions of settlement in the Oconee Province. The Oconee Province is a late Mississippian polity in the Georgia Piedmont. This multiple mound site has not been tested since it was first discovered ten years ago. A contour map was made of the apparently unploughed bluff-top village. Maps were also made of all four mounds. Posthole tests were used to define the limits of the village. Small excavation units were placed in the village and on the edges of three of the mounds. Before our work we believed that the site was occupied only during the late Dyar Phase of the Lamar period (ca. A.D.1530-1580). While there is a substantial late Dyar component at 9Mg46, we have found that at least two of the mounds are of early Swift Creek date (ca. A.D. 0-200). The implications of this discovery for studies of both Lamar and Swift Creek cultures in the Georgia Piedmont are many and this site promises to yield much information about both in the future.

C. T. Sheldon, Jr.(Auburn) Thursday evening, Session A 7:20pm COLONO-INDIAN VESSELS FROM CENTRAL ALABAMA. Operationally defined as aboriginally produced pottery with direct indications of Euro-

American influence, Colono-Indian ceramics are a significant manifestation of the dynamic nature of cultrual relationships of the historic frontier in the southeastern United States. Available literature indicates that Colono-Indian ceramics are a widespread phenomenon in the southeast with considerable diversity in formal attributes and inferred function. Examination of a number of hitherto unrecorded vessels and sherds from historic Upper Creek sites of the 18th and 19th centuries in central Alabama suggest that indigenous cultures were not passive recipients of European material culture but rather responded with a number of innovative syncretistic adaptations.

P. C. Sherrod(U Arkansas) Friday morning, Session A 9:20am CELESTIAL AND ENGINEERING PRINCIPLES IN THE CAHOKIA MOUNDS SITE. Analysis of the Cahokia Mounds site plan indicates a complex pattern of engineering principles delineating placement of mounds. Principles are based on observation of celestial phenomena and on distances measured from Monks Mound. Solstitial positions are marked by secondary features on Monks Mound, while cardinal positions dominate the placement of mounds in the center of the community. Standardized distance spacing influenced mound locations and boundaries of the site. A sequence of changes through time is proposed.

B. Sigler-Eisenberg(Florida State Museum) Thursday evening, Session B 6:20pm FORAGING STRATEGIES OF A MALBAR I PERIOD HOUSEHOLD. This paper examines evidence of resource use of the Malbar I period "household." At issue are the following: the choice of resources and their proportional use; the size, structure and productivity of the operational environment; subsistence technology; and land value differentials relevant to village location. The objective is to specify variables that influenced subsistence-mix and to discuss the implications for cultural development during Malbar I period times.

B. A. Smith(Kennesaw) Thursday afternoon, Session B 3:30pm INDIAN TRAILS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES. Pursuant to the removal of the Cherokee from Georgia, the state legislature authorized the survey of the Cherokee area in 1832. The individual lot plats and district maps compiled from this survey vary in the amount of information they contain; however, Indian trails are shown on many of them. This paper presents a case study of relationships between these trails and archaeological sites--representing the Cherokee period and earlier prehistoric periods--in Cobb County, Georgia.

M. T. Smith(UF) Thursday afternoon, Session B 2:30pm ABORIGINAL POLITICAL DISINTEGRATION DURING THE EARLY HISTORIC PERIOD, 1540-1670. This paper investigates the disintegration of chiefly organization in the interior Southeast in portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Chronological control is based upon a seriation of European trade goods, yielding intervals of approximately thirty years. The demise of several measures of chiefly organization proposed by Peebles and Kus are investigated in this study, including public works, settlement hierarchy, status systems as reflected in mortuary practices, and part-time craft specialization. It is concluded that chiefdoms in the study area disintegrated into less structured political entities by the first third of the seventeenth century.

C. R. Steen(USC) Thursday morning, Session B 10:20am ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICA: THE SOUTH CAROLINA PERSPECTIVE. Excavations of South Carolina sites with Afro-American components will be reviewed and evaluated. Elements of Afro-American culture revealed by excavation will be presented, and Afro-American artifact patterns for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries will be delineated and discussed.

C. B. Stout(U Illinois) Friday morning, Session A 10.20am GROSS SPATIAL PATTERNING AT A LARGE MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN AND CEREMONIAL CENTER. In July 1984, a nearly 100 percent controlled surface collection was made at the Adams site (15 FU 4), a large (18 acre) Mississippian town and ceremonial center in western Kentucky. The site stands out as the best preserved in the region. It consists of two habitation areas and an intervening public center. The terminal occupation of the site is discussed in light of the differential distributions of several artifact classes and the spatial organization of large earthworks.

N. R. Stowe(USA) Thursday morning, Session A 9:20am THE BOTTLE CREEK PHASE AND THE PENSACOLA VARIANT. The archaeological resources of the north-central Gulf Coast are both numerous and significant. During the last three hundred years data of varying quality have been collected from hundreds of sites in the region. In the past one of the major problems facing archaeologists working in the area has been the cultural and chronological placement of Mississippian and protohistoric components and artifact assemblages(primarily ceramics) recovered from sites in northwest Florida and southwest Alabama, and on the Mississippian and Louisiana Gulf Coasts. This report deals with the definition of the Bottle Creek phase and the Pensacola variant. Our work has developed out of Willey's (1949) description of the Pensacola (shell-tempered ceramic series) for the Fort Walton period. The Bottle Creek phase extends from Choctawhatchee Bay in northwest Florida westward to the mouth of the Mississippi River and an unknown distance up the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers into central Alabama. This paper includes a brief discussion of the origins, distribution, relationships, subsistence strategies, and settlement patterns of the Bottle Creek phase and the Pensacola variant.

R. C. Taylor(NPS) Thursday afternoon, Session A 2:10pm A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA. The paper discusses the methods of site reconnaissance and the types of archaeological and historic sites recorded during the course of the cultural resources inventory conducted by the Southeastern Archaeological Center.

R. Teas(UF) Thursday afternoon, Session C 2:10pm AN ANALYSIS OF MICROSTRATIGRAPHY AT HONTOON ISLAND. This paper presents a definition and history of microstratigraphy as well as an example of microstratigraphic analysis as applied at Hontoon Island, a wet component shell midden in central Florida.

P. M. Thomas, Jr.(New World Research, Inc.) Thursday morning, Session A 10:40am THE DEPTFORD TO SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREED TRANSITION IN THE FLORIDA PANHANDLE. Because of the continuity in the production of stamped ceramics numerous writers (eg. MILANICH 1973; Tesar 1980) have

suggested that Deptford culture developed directly into Santa Rosa/Swift Creek on the Florida Panhandle. Recent excavations at Pirate's Bay (80K183) on the mainland shore of Santa Rosa Sound near Fort Walton Beach have confirmed this assumption. The site represents a transitional occupation with undisturbed midden consistently producing Deptford, Santa Rosa, and Swift Creek ceramics from the same provenience. The complex of pottery types is identical to that discussed by Smith (1975) for several sites in south Georgia, and forms the basis for the definition of the transitional Okaloosa phase.

R. M. Thorn(U Mississipi) Friday afternoon, Session B 2:10pm PRESERVATION IS A USE - EXPERIMENTAL STABILIZATION EFFORTS IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY. The loss of archaeological properties on TVA held land has been progressive since the beginning of the agency's reservoir construction program. In an effort to identify cost wise and effective ways of stemming those losses, a program has been initiated with three goals: (1) identify stabilization techniques which have been used on archaeological sites; (2) select and install some techniques on sites in the Valley, and (3) monitor the effectiveness of those efforts. Findings of the literature search will be reported and the stabilization techniques installed in the field will be described.

K. R. Turner(U Alabama) Thursday evening, Session A 7:00pm HEALTH, ILLNESS, AND THE PEOPLE OF HOITHLEWAULEE. The most distinctive property observable in the fragmented and sparse Hoithlewaulee skeletal series is a dental health status superior to that of prehistoric Southeastern series, particularly with regard to attrition and caries. The implications and interpretations of such distinctions are presented together with a general reconstruction of protohistoric and historic population biology in the region as portrayed in documentary sources.

D. B. Waddell, R. L. Guendling(AAS) Friday morning, Session A 11:00am ENVIORNMENTAL CIRCUMSPECTION IN THE FELSENTHAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGION: A STUDY OF MISSISSIPPI PERIOD SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE. Recent archaeological investigations conducted in the Felsenthal region of southern Arkansas and northern Louisiana have presented evidence for an apparently unique Mississippi period settlement and subsistence strategy. This adaptation is interpreted as a response to a riverine environment characterized by (1) alluvially drowned floodplain environment with poorly developed natural levees, subject to an extended hydroperiod, (2) an extensive Pleistocene terrace system that flanks the floodplain, and (3) an Eocene upland zone characterized by a low biomass supporting few natural resources. Characteristics of the settlement-subsistence strategy include: (1) avoidance of floodplain features except for short-term extractive camps, (2) development of closely spaced larger mound centers on the Pleistocene terraces in a centripetal pattern around the floodplain, and (3) extremely limited utilization of the uplands proper with small, dispersed habitation sites located only in small stream bottoms.

G. A. Waselkov, B. M. Wood(Auburn) Thursday evening, Sesson A 6:00pm THE CREEK WAR OF 1813-1814: EFFECTS ON CREEK SOCIETY AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN. Historical and archaeological research have produced a

relatively complete picture of the final phase of the Creek War, the settlement of Tohopeka and the ensuing battle at Horseshoe Bend. But a careful reading of ethnohistorical sources indicates that virtually every Upper Creek town and village was abandoned or destroyed, either by the pro-American Creek faction or by American troops, in the course of the war. A number of innovative village forms arose from this large-scale social disruption, some the direct result of the nativistic revitalization movement, which should be identifiable in the archaeological record. An example of a probable Creek War-period camp site at Hoithlewaulee is discussed.

B. Weisman(UF) Thursday afternoon, Session B 2:50pm SEMINOLE INDIANS DURING THE SECOND SEMINOLE WAR: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE FROM THE COVE OF THE WITHLACOOCHEE, FLORIDA. This paper will explore how archaeological data can be used to test assumptions about the nature of Seminole culture during the troubled years of the Second Seminole War (1935-1842). Preliminary interpretations of information recovered in excavations at several newly discovered sites in the Cove of the Withlacoochee, the heartland of Seminole resistance in the early years of the war, will focus on problems of continuity and change in clan structure, ceremonialism, and material culture.

K. W. Wesler(Murray State) Friday afternoon, Session A 3:30pm RETURN TO WICKLIFFE MOUNDS: EXCAVATIONS IN MOUND A. The Wickliffe Mounds site (15BA4) is a Mississippian mound and village complex located just below the mouth of the Ohio River in Ballard County, Kentucky. A collector and entrepreneur, Fain W. King, excavated portions of the mounds in the 1930s, covering block excavations in order to make the site a tourist attraction. No analysis of these excavations was ever performed. Recently Murray State University accepted ownership of the site, embarking on a restructuring of the interpretive program and renewing research. The first step in a long-term program, the 1984 excavations tested the largest platform mound. Preliminary analysis considers the 1939's excavations in the light of new data on the structure of the mound, and the contents of the sub-mound midden.

J. P. Whelan, Jr.(LSU, UNO) Thursday afternoon, Session B 3:50pm FLAT GLASS ANALYSIS OF GOODLAND CYPRESS SAWMILL, CHACAHOULA, LOUISIANA. Archaeological investigations of the Black residential complex of the Goodland Cypress Sawmill, Chacahoula, Louisiana, produced sufficent samples of flat window glass to allow analysis and the determination of mean flat glass dates. The Black quarters were constructed in 1903 and removed in 1917 when the company ceased operations. The expected range of flat glass distribution, 1900-1010 A.D., was not supported by the analysis. Rather, glass dating from the 1860s to the 1920s was recovered. The results of the analysis appear to conflict with some of the explicitly stated assumptions which underlie the flat glass dating technique. Several possible explanations for the discrepancies noted are presented and discussed.

N. M. White(USF) Thursday morning, Session A 8:00am NOMENCLATURE AND INTERPRETATION IN BORDERLAND CHRONOLOGY: A CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA PREHISTORY AS WE SEE IT. A review of the now continually accumulating data and diverse interpretations of the prehistoric cultural chronology of northwest Florida and adjacent borderland areas (S Alabama, SW Georgia) shows several trends. The somewhat greater information on the earliest millenia of human activity is still woefully inadequate, and our explanatory frameworks here are old and worn. Many new reports on Woodland period sites have us arguing about different ceramic chronologies and their meanings, but more pertinent questions about settlement, adaptation and interaction are more rarely asked. A wealth of descriptive and analytical work on the Fort Walton cultural mainfestation(s) has produced new explanations, especially of prehistoric cultural chronology and political systems, but much that is hypothesis is accepted as fact. Concerning protohistoric and earliest historic aboriginals, we really have little idea who was here when, how, why, and exactly where. We must improve our methods of both identifying and understanding cultural change, whether it was slow or extermely rapid. Some testable hypotheses are suggested for evaluating aspects of the cultural models we are using for each spatio-temporal archaeological category.

A. M. Whitmer(LSU) Saturday morning, Session A 10:20am TEMPORAL ISSUES OF THE TROYVILLE PERIOD. Since Ford's preliminary definition, the temporal interpretation of the Troyville Period in Lower Mississippi Valley prehistory has been a subject of much discussion. This controversy is largely a consequence of the sample of known sites supposedly dating to this period, and the spatial distribution of this sample. The addition of new dates from the previously unanalysed Baptiste site may provide a partial resolution of this controversy. In this paper, the chronological problems of the Troyville Period are discussed in general, and in relation to the Baptiste analysis.

T. R. Whyte(U Tennessee) Friday morning, Session B 9:40am CROSS-MENDING BURNED CHERT ATRIFACTS TO EVALUATE POSTDEPOSITIONAL DISTURBANCE IN AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSIT. It is necessary to evaluate archaeological deposit integrity prior to interpreting artifact patterns within a site. The cross-mending of chert artifacts that were burned and broken after deposition was used to measure postdepositional disturbance on an Early Archaic Kirk component site (40ST79) in East Tennessee. The site was found to be disturbed to the extent that original depositional patterns were destroyed. The study reveals that artifact patterns on a site may have natural rather than cultural origins.

R. Widmer(U Houston) Friday morning, Session C 11:00am ANALYSIS OF THE MOLLUSCAN FAUNA FROM THE SOLANO SITE, 8 CH 67, CHARLOTTE COUNTY, FLORIDA. Molluscan faunal remains recovered from 8 Ch 67 were utilized to reconstruct dietary patterns and environmental conditions when this site was occupied. Analysis of these remains has indicated a pile structure situated over a brackish water, tidal flat. This was demonstrated by a series of barnacle, mussel and oyster clusters at the site which were observed as donut-shaped features. These shell clusters are distinct from other molluscan remains found at the site. These features include non-subsistence, in-fauna and epifauna, as well as Melongena corona, the Crown Conch, which is the predominate, if not exclusive dietary molluscan dietary item utilized by the inhabitants of the site.

D. Williams(USC) Thursday evening, Session B 7:00pm STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS: IMPLICATIONS FOR RESOURCE EXPLOITATION WITHIN THE ST. JOHNS RIVER BASIN. Stable isotope techniques have recently been developed which hold great promise in archaeological studies of dietary relationships and feeding strategies among hominid populations (Schoeninger and DeNiro 1981). Isotopic ratio determinations (13C/12C; 15N/14N) were performed on bone collagen from a 19-20 year old female and a male individual in his 40's from the Gauthier site which were radiocarbon dated at 1,600 B.P. 190 and 4,340 170, respectively. The C-13 and N-15 stable isotope data will be used to refine behavioral models and resource utilization patterns among human populations from the Gauthier site.

S. Williams(Harvard) Thursday morning, Session C 11:00am Abstract not available.

J. H. Wilson, Jr.(Historic Sites Section, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources) THE JOSEPH MONTEFORT HOUSE, HISTORIC HALIFAX, HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA: ARCHAEOLOGY OF AN EIGHTEENTH-NINETEENTH CENTURY TOWN HOUSE. The results of eight years of archaeology at the Joseph Montfort House are summarized. Details of the work performed in the area of the main house, associated kitchen and well, and a formal garden are presented. A preliminary view of the analysis of the recovered artifact assemblage is offered, and comparisons with similar assemblages reported in the literature are made. The end result of the archaeology at the site, an interpretative archaeological structure and exhibit is illustrated.

E. S. Wing(Florida State Museum) Thursday afternoon, Session C 3:10pm FAUNAL REMAINS FROM HONTOON ISLAND. Most of the animal species recovered at the Hontoon Island archaeological site are typical of a freshwater maritime enviornment. Analysis of faunal material from a volumetric sample taken from the profile of one of the excavation units furnished information about the relative proportions of species and revealed that significant changes occurred in the faunal assemblage through time. The reasons for these changes are not yet known, but a number of hypotheses are proposed and discussed.

E. Zahn, A. M. Harmon, B. A. Burnett(U Arkansas) Friday morning, Session B 9:20am BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF A MUSEUM COLLECTION: THE WAPANOCCA SITE (3CT9). A significant number of relatively small and partially documented skeletal collections aquired, curated, and subsequently reburied in museum stacks, comprise a latent but potentially vital resource for bioarchaeological studies of prehistoric human adaptation. Increased destruction of archaeological sites, decreased availability of funding for research, and the need to expand our bioarchaeological data base necessitate the serious examination of these museum collections. This paper will illustrate some of the problems as well as promising aspects of investigation a museum collection. The case in point is the Late Mississippian, Nodena Phase, Wapanocca site (3CT9) skeletal series, which was originally excavated in 1932, as part of a series of Northeast Arkansas excavations conducted by the University of Arkansas Museum.