

Southeastern Archaeological Conference



Bulletin 30
1987

Bulletin 30

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS OF THE
FORTY-FOURTH
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

and

1987 MEETING OF THE
EASTERN STATES ARCHEOLOGICAL FEDERATION

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOVEMBER 11 - 14, 1987

Edited

by

Glen T. Hanson

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**SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND
ANTHROPOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA**

1987

ISSN 0584-410X

COVER ILLUSTRATION

The cover illustration depicts a shell gorget worn as an ornament around the neck by Indians in the South Appalachian area from A.D. 1500 to A.D. 1650. This style of gorget was carved from a section of whelk or conch shell. The gorget is usually found in the graves of women and children and could depict either an actual rattlesnake or represent a mythical serpent the Cherokee called Uktena. The Uktena is considered an abominable creature which was part snake, deer and bird, the snake being from the Underworld.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1987 joint Southeastern Archaeological Conference — Eastern States Archeological Federation meeting in Charleston, South Carolina provided an opportunity for the exchange of information and concepts from across the East. This SEAC Bulletin served as the program of events, and book of paper and symposia abstracts for the conference.

In our respective capacities as program and local arrangements chairs, we have called upon the expertise, service, and cooperation of innumerable colleagues and organizations. Bruce E. Rippeteau proposed the concept of a joint meeting in 1985 as a means of integrating pan-eastern archaeological research, a concept endorsed by the SEAC and ESAF officers. Throughout the intervening years we have been assisted by the membership of both organizations.

The program reflects the overwhelming response by the SEAC and ESAF membership to contribute to the archaeology of the region. Symposia and contributed sessions span the full range of prehistory and history. Dennis Curry, who served as ESAF program chair, worked from great distance to coordinate the four ESAF sessions. Organizers and chairs of the symposia are complimented for the thoroughness and timeliness of their submittals. Stephen Williams is noted for his revival of the discussion symposium format which affords participants an open forum for discourse usually not permitted in symposia limited to formal paper presentations. Jay Custer worked diligently to incorporate pan-eastern researchers in the joint Coastal Adaptation symposium. We also wish to extend thanks to the individuals who volunteered or were solicited to chair the contributed sessions. Wes Cowan and Bruce Smith deserve our collective appreciation for the resurrection of the Great Wines of SEAC.

The Charleston Museum and its personnel were instrumental in providing the facility and organization for the Thursday evening reception. The South Carolina Underwater Archaeological Research Council, particularly Roland Young, graciously provided a substantial donation for refreshments. The Archeological Society of South Carolina and its Charleston Chapter are thanked for providing assistance at both the conference and reception.

We wish to particularly extend our appreciation to Richard I. Ford for his comprehensive keynote address.

Lastly, the organization and execution of this conference drew extensively upon the human and physical resources of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. Each member of the staff provided their unique skills toward making SEAC/ESAF '87 a success.

Glen T. Hanson
Albert C. Goodyear
Columbia, South Carolina
October, 1987

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1987 SEAC / ESAF MEETING PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11

REGISTRATION 1:00 - 9:00 P.M. Great Hall, The Omni Hotel

BOOK DISPLAY 3:00 - 5:00 P.M. Edmunds, Suite 2-H & 2-K

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGISTS,
REGIONAL MEETING** Organizer: Bruce E. Rippeteau
4:00 - 6:00 P.M. Location posted at Registration Desk

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12

REGISTRATION 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Great Hall, The Omni Hotel

BOOK DISPLAY 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Edmunds, Suite 2-H & 2-K

MORNING SESSION A

Magnolia Room

SEAC SYMPOSIUM: NEW APPROACHES TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN CULTURE

Organizers and Chairs: Martha Zierden (The Charleston Museum) and Leland G. Ferguson (U South Carolina)

- 8:00 Nichols, Elaine (U South Carolina) SULLIVAN'S ISLAND PEST HOUSES: BEGINNING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
- 8:20 Ferguson, Leland G. (U South Carolina) and David W. Babson (Louisiana State U) AFRO-AMERICAN COMMUNITY ON THE EAST BRANCH OF COOPER RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA
- 8:40 Harris, Janet (U South Carolina) THE "ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANATOMIZING" OF ARTWORKS: LEADS FOR AFRO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
- 9:00 Joseph, Karrie (U South Carolina) ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS ON SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS
- 9:20 Connor, Cynthia (U South Carolina) BLACK MORTUARY BEHAVIOR ON THE EAST BRANCH OF THE COOPER RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA

- 9:40 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:00 Anthony, Ronald W. (Carolina Archaeological Services/U South Carolina) IT IS NOT HARD TO SEE: MATERIAL CULTURE DIVERSITY AT SOUTHERN PLANTATION SLAVE SETTLEMENTS
- 10:20 Smith, J. N. Leith (U South Carolina) SEEING THE FOREST FOR THE TREES: GOALS FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF 18th CENTURY FREE AFRO-AMERICANS
- 10:40 Zierden, Martha, and Dale Rosengarten (The Charleston Museum) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF CHARLESTON'S BLACK POPULATION
- 11:00 Catts, Wade P. (U Delaware) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF ETHNICITY AND ACCULTURATION: WEST INDIES EMIGRANTS IN FEDERALIST WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
- 11:20 Trinkley, Michael (Chicora Foundation, Inc.) THE LIFESTYLE OF FREEDMEN AT MITCHELVILLE, HILTON HEAD ISLAND: EVIDENCE OF A CHANGING PATTERN OF AFRO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISIBILITY
- 11:40 West, Alexander (U South Carolina) AFRO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY ON FILM AND VIDEO

MORNING SESSION B

Willow Room

SEAC SYMPOSIUM:THE EARLY SPANISH OCCUPATION IN LA FLORIDA

Organizer and Chair: Ken Johnson (Florida State Museum)

- 8:20 Larsen, Clark Spencer (Northern Illinois U) and Rebecca Saunders (Florida State Museum) THE SANTA CATALINA DE GAULE (AMELIA ISLAND) CEMETERIES.
- 8:40 Thomas, David H. (American Museum of Natural History) RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT SANTA CATALINA DE GUALE (ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND, GEORGIA)
- 9:00 Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida State Museum) IMPRESSION IN AND ON DAUB: AN ETHNOBOTANICAL AND CERAMIC TECHNOLOGY CONSIDERATION OF SOME COASTAL AND INTERIOR SPANISH MISSION SITES IN LA FLORIDA.
- 9:20 Johnson, Ken (Florida State Museum) SURVEY OF SPANISH PERIOD SITES IN NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA
- 9:40 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:00 Payne, Claudine (U Florida) THREE SIXTEENTH CENTURY POLITIES IN CENTRAL FLORIDA
- 10:20 Shapiro, Gary (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) INSIDE THE APALACHEE COUNCIL HOUSE AT SAN LUIS.

- 10:40 Marrinan, Rochelle (Florida State U) A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE PATALE MISSION, FLORIDA.
- 11:00 Jones, B. Calvin, and Charles Ewen (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) DID DESOTO SLEEP HERE? WE THINK SO.
- 11:20 Gannon, Michael V. (U Florida) DISCUSSANT
- 11:40 Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida State Museum) DISCUSSANT

MORNING SESSION C

Jenkins/King Room

SEAC CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: ARCHAIC / WOODLAND PERIOD STUDIES

Chair: Kenneth E. Sassaman (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina)

- 8:00 Ensor, H. Blaine (Texas A&M U) HUNTER-GATHERER SETTLEMENT OF THE INLAND COASTAL PRAIRIE AND FOREST ZONES, SOUTHEAST TEXAS
- 8:20 Stewart, Marilyn C. (Rollins College) THE HUNTER'S CREEK ARCHAIC PROJECT, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
- 8:40 Bowen, Jonathan E. (Ohio Historical Society) ROCKSHELTER 33SC282, SCOTIO COUNTY, OHIO
- 8:50 Elliott, Daniel T. and Lisa D. O'Steen (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) ANATOMY OF THE BRIAR CREEK ARCHAIC
- 9:10 Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr. (U North Carolina) A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION OF A SAMPLE OF UNIFACIAL STONE TOOLS FROM THE HARDAWAY SITE, NORTH CAROLINA
- 9:30 COFFEE BREAK
- 9:50 Sassaman, Kenneth E., Glen T. Hanson, and Tommy Charles (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina) LITHIC RAW MATERIAL PROCUREMENT AND THE REDUCTION OF HUMAN MOBILITY IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY, SOUTH CAROLINA
- 10:10 Bentz, Charles (U Tennessee) CHANGE AND TRANSITION DURING THE LATE ARCHAIC AND LATE WOODLAND IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE
- 10:30 Davis, John D. (Wake Forest U) EARLY WOODLAND OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT: NEW INFORMATION FROM THE E. DAVIS SITE.
- 10:50 Marshall, Rhea R. (Wake Forest U) THE HARDY SITE, SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA: COMPONENT CLUSTERING OR HOUSEHOLD SEGREGATION?
- 11:10 Mikell, Greg A. (Wake Forest U) THE DONNAHA SITE: LATE WOODLAND PERIOD SUBSISTENCE AND ECOLOGY.

- 11:30 Woodall, J. Ned (Wake Forest U) LATE WOODLAND INTERACTION IN THE GREAT BEND AREA, YADKIN VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA .
- 11:50 Shott, Michael and Gerald A. Oetelaar (U Kentucky) LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UPPER OHIO RIVER VALLEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CHILDERS AND WOODS SITES, MASON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

MORNING SESSION D

Hospitality Room 2-F

SEAC WORKSHOP: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND SOUTHEASTERN STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS: WORKSHOP ON PLANNING

Organizer and Chair: Mark Barnes (IAS, NPS-Atlanta)

- 9:00 Barnes, Mark R. (IAS,NPS) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND SOUTHEASTERN STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE WORKSHOP ON PLANNING
- 9:30 Fielder, George (State Archaeologist, TN) DEVELOPMENT OF A HISTORIC CONTEXT ON TENNESSEE'S IRON INDUSTRY
- 10:00 King, Thomas F. (ACHP-Washington, DC) NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH TOPICS
- 10:30 To be announced (Preservation Services Div., NPS-Atlanta) HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD STANDARDS
- 11:00 Feller, Laura (National Historic Landmarks Program, NPS-Washington)THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM
- 11:30 Williamson, Raymond A. (Office of Technology Assessment) OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

AFTERNOON SESSION A

Magnolia Room

SEAC CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: MISSISSIPPIAN, LATE PREHISTORIC AND ETHNOHISTORIC (Part I)

Chair: Chester B. DePratter (SC Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology)

- 1:00 Canouts, Veletta (Smithsonian Institution) ABORIGINAL POTTERY PRODUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SPANISH COLONIALISM
- 1:20 Marquardt, William H. (Florida State Museum) CARIBBEAN MIGRATIONS IN THE TIME OF COLUMBUS: A SURVEY AND SOME SPECULATIONS

- 1:40 Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Florida State Museum) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR 16TH CENTURY SPANISH EXPLORER/SAFETY HARBOR CULTURE CONTACT
- 2:00 Holstein, Harry O. (Jacksonville State U) THE SPANISH CONTACT HIGHTOWER FARM SITE, 1Ta150
- 2:20 Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr. and H. Trawick Ward (U North Carolina) A COMPARISON OF PLOWZONE AND IN SITU SITE STRUCTURE AT THE FREDRICKS SITE, A SIOUAN VILLAGE IN PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA
- 2:40 Dye, David H. (Memphis State U) FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROTOHISTORIC CERAMICS FROM NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS
- 3:00 Smith, Marvin T. and Julie Barnes Smith (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) WEEPING EYE MASK GORGETS IN NORTH AMERICA
- 3:20 Trubowitz, Neal L., and James R. Jones (Indiana U-Indianapolis) WEA AND KETH TIPPECANUNK: THE TWO LARGEST KNOWN 18TH CENTURY VILLAGES IN INDIANA
- 3:40 Hantman, Jeffery L (U Virginia) BETWEEN POWHATAN AND QUIRANCK: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PIEDMONT VIRGINIA MONACAN
- 4:00 Wood, W. Dean and Robbie Ethridge (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc) THE SEARCH FOR SIXES OLD TOWN: CHEROKEE GEORGIA
- 4:20 Wilson, Jack H., Jr. (NC Department of Cultural Resources) ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT

AFTERNOON SESSION B

Willow Room

SEAC SYMPOSIUM: URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC

Organizers and Chairs: Janice G. Artemel and Elizabeth A. Crowell (Engineering-Science, Inc.)

- 12:30 Verrey, Robert, and Laura Henley (Catholic U) PERCEIVING THE PAST: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REALITY VS. NEIGHBORHOOD REALITY
- 12:50 Crowell, Elizabeth A. (Engineering Science, Inc.) WORKING SIDE BY SIDE: THE DAILY DRAMA OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY
- 1:10 Kassner, Nancy (D.C. Historic Preservation Division) UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST: ARCHAEOLOGY AS PART OF THE PRESERVATION PROCESS D.C.
- 1:30 Pochtor, Theodore (DC Department of Recreation) UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST: THE DC RECREATION HISTORIC RESOURCE PROGRAM
- 1:50 Turner, K. Anne (Engineering Science Co) THE ARCHAEOLOGY LAB. - FOR THE PUBLIC OR THE ARCHAEOLOGIST?

2:10 Potter, Stephen and Robert Sonderman (National Capital Region, NPS)

2:30 Artemel, Janice G. (Engineering-Science, Inc.) MR. FOXALL AND THE
ARCHAEOLOGIST: APPLAUSE FOR THE DEVELOPER

AFTERNOON SESSION C

Willow Room

**SEAC DISCUSSION SYMPOSIUM: THE SHRIMPERS ARE COMING: AN
INTERESTING BUT POSSIBLY UNFALSIFIABLE HYPOTHESIS**

Organizer and Chair: Stephen Williams (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U)

3:00 Williams, Stephen (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U.) INTRODUCTION

3:05 Riser, George (Louisiana Arch. Society) THE SHRIMPER HYPOTHESIS

3:25 Weinstein, Richard A. (Coastal Environments, Inc.) THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA:
EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT

3:35 Knight, Vernon (U Alabama) MOBILE BAY— WEST FLORIDA: EVIDENCE FOR
SHRIMP PROCUREMENT

3:45 Brown, Ian W. (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U) SOME THOUGHTS ON THE
SHRIMPER HYPOTHESIS

3:55 Quitmyer, Irvy (Florida State Museum) GEORGIA COAST: EVIDENCE FOR
SHRIMP PROCUREMENT

4:05 Neuman, Robert W. (Louisiana State U) and Kathleen Byrd (Louisiana Div. of
Archaeology) THE LOUISIANA COAST: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP
PROCUREMENT

4:15 Larson, Lewis H. (West Georgia College) AN ETHNOHISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVE: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT

4:25 Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida State Museum) A FLORIDA PERSPECTIVE:
EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT

4:35 Griffin, James B. (Smithsonian Institution) DISCUSSANT

4:45 Smith, Bruce D. (Smithsonian Institution) DISCUSSANT

AFTERNOON SESSION D

Jenkins/King Room

SEAC CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS AND SURVEY STUDIES

Chair Ann S.Cordell (Florida State Museum)

- 1:00 Cordell, Ann S. (Florida State Museum) TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF POTTERY VARIABILITY IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
- 1:20 Ford, Janet (U Mississippi) TIME AND TEMPER--REVISITED, EXPANDED, FOLDED, SPINDLED AND MUTILATED.
- 1:40 Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick (Ohio State U) TEXTILE USE AND MANUFACTURE AS EVIDENCE IN FABRIC IMPRESSED POTTERY FROM MOUND BOTTOM, TENNESSEE
- 2:00 Stallings, Richard J. (U Mississippi) THE CITRONELL GRAVELS IN MISSISSIPPI
- 2:20 Johnson, Jay K. (U Mississippi) SURVEY IN THE HINTERLANDS: FIRST SEASON RESULTS FROM THE DEC 11 PROJECT IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI
- 2:40 Muncher, David (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION EFFORTS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE FLORIDA RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION LABORATORY
- 3:00 Hale, Stephen, Richard S. Fuller, and John W. Walker (Southeastern Archaeological Center, NPS) RE-EXCAVATING THE PAST--A STUDY OF EXTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM NAVAL LIVE OAKS RESERVATION, GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE, NORTHWEST FLORIDA
- 3:20 Harmon, Michael and Rodney Snedeker (US Forest Service). CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST
- 3:40 Kidder, Tristram R. (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U) PREHISTORY AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE LOWER OUACHITA RIVER BASIN
- 4:00 Prentice, Guy (Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS) REPORT ON THE FIRST YEAR'S INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY PROJECT
- 4:20 Parker, Scott K. and Lynne G. Lewis (Montpelier National Trust for Historic Preservation) PIEDMONT UPLANDS: FRUITFUL INSIGHTS FORM ORANGE COUNTY, VA.
- 4:40 Des Jean, Tom (National Park Service) MONITORING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IMPACTS

AFTERNOON SESSION E

Hospitality Room 2-F

SEAC WORKSHOP: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND SOUTHEASTERN STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS: WORKSHOP ON PLANNING

Organizer and Chair: Mark Barnes (ASD, NPS-Atlanta)

1:00 - 5:00 Workshop for National Park Service and State Historic Preservation Officers' representatives (Closed session)

SEAC BUSINESS MEETING 5:15 - 6:00 P.M. Willow Room

WINE AND CHEESE RECEPTION AND WINES OF SEAC 6:30 - 8:30 P.M.
THE CHARLESTON MUSEUM 360 Meeting Street.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13

REGISTRATION 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Great Hall, The Omni Hotel

BOOK DISPLAY 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Edmunds, Suite 2-H & 2-K

MORNING SESSION A

Magnolia Room

SEAC CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: MISSISSIPPIAN, LATE PREHISTORIC AND ETHNOHISTORIC (Part II)

Chair: Leslie E. Eisenberg (US Corps of Engineers, New York)

8:00 Boyd, Donna C. (U Tennessee) and C. Clifford Boyd, Jr. (Radford U) BIOCULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THREE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN GROUPS: MOUSE CREEK, DALLAS, AND MIDDLE CUMBERLAND

8:20 Wesler, Kit W. and Louella W. Weaver (Wickliffe Mounds Research Center) HALF A CENTURY AT WICKLIFFE MOUNDS: RE-EVALUATING THE EARLY YEARS THROUGH NEW EXCAVATIONS

8:40 Gramly, Richard Michael (Buffalo Museum of Science) THE REVNIK SITE, DOVER, TENNESSEE: EVIDENCE FOR FULL-TIME CRAFT SPECIALIZATION DURING THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

- 9:00 Holley, George R. (Southern Illinois U-Edwardsville) THE CAHOKIA MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMIC SEQUENCE: AN INTERPRETATIVE CENTER TRACT PERSPECTIVE.
- 9:20 Kreisa, Paul P. (U Illinois) AT THE CONFLUENCE: 1987 EXCAVATIONS AT TWIN MOUNDS (15Ba2)
- 9:40 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:00 Perttula, Timothy K. and Bonnie C. Yates (North Texas State U) EARLY CERAMIC AND EARLY CADDOAN PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHEAST TEXAS: ASPECTS OF THE RECORD AT THE HURRICANE HILL SITE (41HP106), HOPKINS COUNTY, COOPER LAKE
- 10:20 Welch, Paul D. (SUNY Binghamton) THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE MOUNDVILLE CHIEFDOM
- 10:40 Smith, Marion F. and John F. Scarry (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) APALACHEE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS: THE VIEW FROM THE FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE, 1987
- 11:00 Jackson, H. Edwin (U Southern Mississippi) ABLES CREEK: A LATE MISSISSIPPI PERIOD CEMETERY IN SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS
- 11:20 Sibley, Lucy R. (Ohio State U) ETOWAH TEXTILES - AN APPRAISAL OF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS
- 11:40 Gardner, JoLee Pearson (U Tennessee) THE VACANT QUARTER HYPOTHESIS: A PALEOECOLOGICAL TEST

MORNING SESSION B

Willow Room

SEAC CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Chair Richard D. Brooks (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina)

- 8:00 Babits, Lawrence E. (Armstrong State College) PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AS EVIDENCE FOR HISTORIC HOUSES
- 8:20 Braley, Chad O. (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.) THE BATTLE OF GILGAL CHURCH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY WARFARE IN GEORGIA
- 8:40 Smith, Steven D., Sharon L. Pekrul and Natalie P. Adams (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina) SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT A CIVIL WAR CEMETERY FOLLY ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA
- 8:50 Fig, Don and Cecil R. Ison (U.S. Forest Service) DID OL' DAN'L BOONE REALLY SLEEP HERE? INVESTIGATIONS OF THE D. BOON HUT SHELTER

- 9:10 Gardner, Jeffery W. (U Tennessee) THE EFFECTS OF KINSHIP ON LAND TRANSFER: A STUDY OF SETTLEMENT ON THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
- 9:20 Rinehart, Charles J. (U South Carolina) DESIGN AND SYMBOLISM: CRUCIFIXES AND MEDALLIONS FROM FORT MICHILIMACKINAC
- 9:40 South, Stanley (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina) ARTIFACTS FROM SIXTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH SANTA ELENA
- 10:00 Brewer, David M. (Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS) PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH SHIPWRECK SITE IN BISCAIYNE NATIONAL PARK
- 10:20 Steen, Carl R. (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina) PLANTATION ARCHAEOLOGY UNDERWATER: THE TWO CANNON WRECK
- 10:40 Riggs, Brett H. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT HIWASSEE OLD TOWN (40PK3), POLK COUNTY, TENNESSEE
- 11:00 Crothers, George M. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEMATIC INTENSIVE SURFACE COLLECTION FROM HIWASSEE OLD TOWN (40PK3)
- 11:20 Jefferson, Norman Dean (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING OF THE PLOW ZONE ARTIFACT CONTENT AT HIWASSEE OLD TOWN, 40PK3
- 11:40 Meckelway, Henry S., Gerald F. Schroedl, and J. Bryant Evans (U Tennessee) ABORIGINAL CERAMICS FROM HIWASSEE OLD TOWN
- 12:00 Schroedl, Gerald S. (U Tennessee) COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF OLD STRUCTURES AND PIT FEATURES AT HIWASSEE OLD TOWN (40PK3)

MORNING SESSION C

Jenkins/King Room

ESAF CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: "FOR THE GLORY OF SCIENCE": THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES

Chair: Martha Otto (Ohio Historical Society)

- 8:00 Otto, Martha Potter (Ohio Historical Society) INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE ROLE OF AMATEUR/AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN ESAF
- 8:20 Kraft, Herbert C. (Seton Hall University Museum) CHARLES CONRAD ABBOTT, THE TRENTON GRAVEL IMPLEMENTS, AND THE EARLY MAN CONTROVERSY

- 8:40 Jackson, Laurie J.(Northeastern Arch Assoc.), Heather McKillop (U California - Santa Barbara), and Susan Wurtzburg (SUNY-Albany) FIGGINS AND PATTERSON:AMATEURS AND CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1934,
- 9:00 Gibson, Jon L. (U Southwestern Louisiana) CLARENCE H. WEBB, THE MEDICINE MAN OF SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY
- 9:20 Hostetler, Charles H (West Virginia Arch Society) CONTRIBUTIONS TO WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGY BY AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
- 9:40 COFFEE BREAK
- 10:00 MacCord, Howard (Arch Society of Virginia) CONTRIBUTIONS TO VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGY BY AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
- 10:20 Bastian, Tyler (Maryland State Historic Preservation Office) AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES IN THE MID-ATLANTIC AREA
- 10:40 Hight, Shelley (Massachusetts Arch Society) DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL VIDEOTAPES BY THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
- 11:00 Lewis, George S. (Augusta Arch Society) PROFESSIONAL-AVOCATIONAL INTERACTION: A REVIEW OF TWELVE YEARS OF ACTIVITY AT THE SCIAA SRP-ARP, SOUTH CAROLINA
- 11:20 Hussey, Edward (West Virginia Arch Society) THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MUSKINGUM ISLAND AND ITS ENVIRONS

AFTERNOON SESSION A

Magnolia Room

SEAC SYMPOSIUM: BETWEEN EMERGENCE AND DEMISE: EXAMINING POLITICAL CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES

Organizer and Chair: John F. Scarry (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

- 1:00 Scarry, John F. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) INTRODUCTION: REPRODUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION, ONE BECOMES ANOTHER
- 1:10 Milner, George R. (Pennsylvania State U) THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISSOLUTION OF AN ORGANIZATIONALLY COMPLEX MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD CULTURE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 1:30 Rogers, Daniel J. (U California, Los Angeles) MARKERS OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION: A STUDY OF INCREASINGLY CENTRALIZED AUTHORITY IN THE SPIRO REGION
- 1:50 Anderson, David G. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) MISSISSIPPIAN POLITICAL EVOLUTION IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY

- 2:10 Williams, Mark (LAMAR Institute/U Georgia), and Shapiro, Gary (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research/LAMAR Institute) THE CHANGING CONTEXTS OF POLITICAL POWER IN THE OCONEE VALLEY
- 2:30 Hally, David J. (U Georgia) ABANDONED CENTERS AND CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES
- 2:50 Scarry, John F. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE APALACHEE CHIEFDOM: CENTRALIZATION, DECENTRALIZATION, AND SOCIAL REPRODUCTION
- 3:10 Smith, Bruce D. (Smithsonian Institution) DISCUSSANT
- 3:30 Wright, Henry T. (U Michigan) DISCUSSANT

AFTERNOON SESSION B

Willow Room

ESAF SYMPOSIUM: HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizer and Chair: Patrick H. Garrow, (Garrow & Associates, Inc)

- 1:00 Elliott, Daniel T. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) TRAVELING DOOR TO DOOR: TWO YEARS OF HISTORIC SITE SURVEY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
- 1:20 Derry, Linda and Julie Lyons (Alabama Historical Commission) CAHABA, ALABAMA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY INTO RELICT LANDSCAPES
- 1:40 Elliott, Rita Folse (East Carolina U) AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SUBMERGED TOWN OF PETERSBURG, GEORGIA
- 2:00 Joseph, J.W. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) LOS CAFICULTORES DE MARAGUEZ: ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE, AND SOCIAL HISTORY IN THE CERRILLOS VALLEY, PONCE, PUERTO RICO
- 2:20 Ruff, Barbara L. (U Georgia) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES IN AIKEN-RHETT AND GIBBS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S.C.
- 2:40 Reed, Mary Beth (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) DISCARDED STONE: DONALDSON'S IRON FURNACE
- 3:00 Cowan, Thomas A. (Old Salem Inc.) and Terry A. Ferguson (Wofford College) LATE 18th AND 19th CENTURY IRON MANUFACTURING IN THE CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT
- 3:20 Wood, Karen G. (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.) ETOWAH: A NINETEENTH CENTURY IRON INDUSTRY COMMUNITY IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA
- 3:40 Wheaton, Thomas R. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) MAKING LIME IN A GEORGIA WORLD: ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE JIMMIE GREEN LIME KILN, BERKELEY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

4:00 Garrow, Patrick H. (Garrow & Associates, Inc) A PRELIMINARY SERIATION OF COFFIN HARDWARE FORMS IN LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY GEORGIA

AFTERNOON SESSION C

Jenkins/King Room

SEAC CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: SUBSISTENCE STUDIES

Chair: Gayle J. Fritz (U Michigan)

- 1:00 Fritz, Gayle J. (U Michigan) PREHISTORIC CUCURBITA MIXTA IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS
- 1:20 Gremillion, Kristen Johnson (U North Carolina) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MUTUALISTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN GROUPS AND MAYPOPS (PASSIFLORA INCARNATA) IN THE SOUTHEAST
- 1:40 Scarry, C. Margaret LATE PREHISTORIC MAIZE PRODUCTION STRATEGIES IN WEST-CENTRAL ALABAMA
- 2:00 Duncan, Gwyneth A. (U Georgia) FAUNAL REMAINS AND SUBSISTENCE AT THE MISSION SANTA CATALINA DE GAULE
- 2:20 Hoffman, Rob (U Tennessee) TAPHONOMY AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF ROCKSHELTERS OF THE BIG SOUTH FORK AREA OF THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY
- 2:40 Nabergall, Lee Andrea (Florida State U) ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SUBSISTENCE REMAINS FROM THE THIRD GULF BREEZE SITE (8SR8), GULF BREEZE, FLORIDA
- 3:00 Pritchard, Gary L. (Appalachian State U) THE FUTURE FOR ALLOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF TWO SHELLFISH SPECIES
- 3:20 Quitmyer, Irvy R. (Florida State Museum) and Elizabeth J. Reitz (U Georgia) FAUNAL REMAINS FROM TWO SWIFT CREEK SITES LOCATED ON THE COAST OF GEORGIA
- 3:40 West, Jolee, and Dale L. Hutchinson (U Illinois) ANIMAL MODIFICATION OF BONE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS
- 4:00 Claasen, Cheryl P. (Appalachian State U) DOGAN POINT, NY -- 1987.
- 4:20 Walker, Karen Jo (U Florida) CHARLOTTE HARBOR MARITIME ADAPTATION: SYNCHRONIC AND DIACHRONIC VARIATION

ESAF BUSINESS MEETING

5:00 - 5:45 P.M.

Jenkins/King Room

KEYNOTE SESSION 5:45 - 7:00 P.M. Willow/Magnolia Rooms

Richard I. Ford (University of Michigan)

CORN AND CULTURE: AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE

ARCHAEO-MUSICIANS: Featuring the *Slant Six*

9:00 P.M. - 12:00 A.M.

Willow/Magnolia Rooms

Cash Bar

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

REGISTRATION 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. Great Hall, The Omni Hotel

BOOK DISPLAY 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. Edmunds, Suite 2-H & 2-K

MORNING SESSION A

Magnolia Room

SEAC CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: WOODLAND PERIOD STUDIES

Chair: Sharon L. Pekrul (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina)

8:00 Boyd, C. Clifford (Radford U) SURVEY AND TESTING AT THE MARYE SITE (44MY37), A LATE WOODLAND VILLAGE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

8:20 Fuller, Richard S. (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U) MOUND 1 AT MORGAN (16Vm9), AN ARTIFACT OF INTERSECTING LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND NORTHERN GULF COAST TRADITIONS IN THE CHENIER PLAIN OF LOUISIANA

8:40 Gresham, Thomas H. (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.) A LATE WOODLAND COMPLEX ON THE LOWER ALABAMA RIVER

9:00 Mainfort, Robert C. (Tennessee Div of Archaeology) MILLER I-II: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF CERAMICS AND CHRONOLOGIES

9:20 Morgan, David (Mississippi Dept of Arch & Hist) THE FRANCIS LEE MOUND GROUP: ANOTHER PUZZLE TO THE PIECES

9:40 COFFEE BREAK

10:00 Rafferty, Janet (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State U) TEST EXCAVATIONS AT INGOMAR MOUNDS, MISSISSIPPI.

- 10:20 Steinen, Karl T. (West Georgia College) THE BALFOUR MOUND: A WEEDEN ISLAND MOUND IN SOUTH GEORGIA
- 10:30 Thunen, Robert (U North Florida) RECENT INVESTIGATION AT THE PINSON MOUNDS ENCLOSURE
- 10:50 Widmer, Randolph J. (U Houston) A MERCENARIA TOOL REDUCTION SEQUENCE FROM THE SOLANA SITE, 8Ch67, SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
- 11:10 Leader, Jon M. (U Florida) HOPEWELL AND MISSISSIPPIAN METAL ARTIFACTS: A DISCUSSION OF MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES
- 11:30 White, Nancy Marie (U South Florida) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE CHIPOLA RIVER VALLEY, NORTHWEST FLORIDA: EARLY PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION IN THE APALACHICOLA VALLEY AREA

MORNING SESSION B

Willow Room

ESAF/SEAC JOINT SYMPOSIUM: COASTAL ADAPTATIONS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Organizer and Chair: Jay F. Custer (U Delaware)

- 8:00 Custer, Jay F. (U Delaware) INTRODUCTION
- 8:10 Sanger, David (U Maine) MARITIME ADAPTATIONS IN THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN GULF OF MAINE
- 8:30 Lavin, Lucianne (New York U) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTHERN NEW YORK
- 8:50 Custer, Jay F. (U Delaware) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION
- 9:10 Reitz, Elizabeth J. (U Georgia) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS
- 9:30 COFFEE BREAK
- 9:50 Russo, Michael (Florida State Museum) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN EASTERN FLORIDA
- 10:10 Davis, Dave (Tulane U) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN THE WEST INDIES
- 10:30 Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida State Museum) DISCUSSANT

MORNING SESSION C

Jenkins/King Room

SEAC SYMPOSIUM: LATE PREHISTORY OF THE CATAWBA-WATEREE VALLEY: WHAT IS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR COFITAQUECHI?

Organizer and Chair: Janet E. Levy (U North Carolina - Charlotte)

- 8:00 Levy, Janet E. (U North Carolina - Charlotte) INTRODUCTION
- 8:10 Moore, David G. (NC Division of Archives and History) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE UPPER CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA
- 8:30 Levy, Janet E. (U North Carolina - Charlotte) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 31GS30, GASTON COUNTY, NC
- 8:50 May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT: THE CULTURE HISTORY OF CROWDERS CREEK SITE, 31GS55
- 9:10 Tippitt, V. Ann (U North Carolina - Chapel Hill) UTILIZATION OF LITHIC RESOURCES AT LATER PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT
- 9:30 COFFEE BREAK
- 9:50 Grimes, Kimberly (The Charleston Museum) MICA PRODUCTION AS EVIDENCE OF CRAFT SPECIALIZATION AT THE MULBERRY MOUND SITE
- 10:10 DePratter, Chester B. (SC Institute of Arch & Anthro, U South Carolina) COFITACHEQUI: ETHNOHISTORICAL SOURCES AND CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE
- 10:30 Discussion

AFTERNOON SESSION A

Jenkins/King Room

CONTRIBUTED PAPERS: ESAF GENERAL SESSION

Chair R. Michael Stewart (Cultural Resource Group, Berger & Associates)

- 1:00 Carr, Kurt (Bur Historic Preservation - Pennsylvania Hist. and Mus. Comm.) CONTINUING RESEARCH AT THE SHOOP SITE IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION
- 1:20 Cavallo, John (Berger & Associates) NEW EVIDENCE OF LATE PALEO-INDIAN OCCUPATIONS ON THE NEW JERSEY COASTAL PLAIN
- 1:40 Stewart, Michael (Berger & Associates), Jay Custer (U Delaware, Center for Arch. Research), and Don Kline (Mt. Bethel, PA) A DEEPLY STRATIFIED HOLOCENE SEQUENCE IN THE UPPER DELAWARE VALLEY, PENNSYLVANIA

- 2:00 Nicholas, George (American Indian Archaeological Institute/U Mass-Amherst) EARLY POST-GLACIAL LAND-USE PATTERNS AT ROBBINS SWAMP, WESTERN CONNECTICUT
- 2:20 Kenyon, Victoria (Nottingham, NH) EARLY ARCHAIC COMPONENTS AND THE MORRILL POINT COMPLEX AT THE EDDY SITE, AMOSKEAG FALLS, NEW HAMPSHIRE
- 2:40 Hatch, James W. (Penn State U) UPLAND LAMAR FARMSTEADS IN THE OCUTE PROVINCE: THE PENN STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM IN PIEDMONT GEORGIA
- 3:00 Kapches, Mima (Royal Ontario Museum) SPATIAL DYNAMICS OF IROQUOIS LONGHOUSES
- 3:20 Grossman, Joel, A. Agelarakis, and W. Barse (Grossman & Associates) RESCUE EXCAVATIONS OF A DEEPLY STRATIFIED, MULTICOMPONENT ARCHAIC-WOODLAND SITE ON THE UPPER HUDSON RIVER, FT. EDWARD, NEW YORK
- 3:40 Grossman, Joel, and A. Agelarakis (Grossman & Associates) A COOPERATIVE SOLUTION TO THE EXCAVATION, STUDY, AND REBURIAL OF SIX LATE WOODLAND NATIVE AMERICAN BURIALS, FT. EDWARD, NEW YORK

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

NEW APPROACHES TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF AFRO-AMERICAN CULTURE (SEAC)

Organizers: MARTHA ZIERDEN (The Charleston Museum) and LELAND G. FERGUSON (U South Carolina)

Archaeological investigation of Afro-American culture has been an emphasis of historical archaeology since the early 1970's. The traditional data base for such studies in the Southeast has been slave cabins on plantations, and these studies are continuing. However, ongoing historical and archaeological research is providing a more complex, multifaceted view of the history of black Americans. Current research has expanded to include the sites of free blacks, urban slaves and runaways. In addition, archaeologists are carefully considering the goals and theory of Afro-American archaeology as well as the means for passing our knowledge to other scholars and to the public. Papers in this symposium include this broad range of sites as well as the issues of goals, theory and dissemination.

LATE PREHISTORY OF THE CATAWBA-WATEREE VALLEY: WHAT IS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR COFITACHEQUI? (SEAC)

Organizer: JANET E. LEVY (U of North Carolina at Charlotte)

Recent publications by Hudson, DePratter, and colleagues have focused attention on the Catawba-Wataree valley, of piedmont North Carolina and South Carolina, as the proposed home of the chiefdom of Cofitachequi, contacted by 16th century Spanish explorers. This research is based on intensive analysis and re-interpretation of ethnohistoric documents. However, archaeological information from the region is startlingly skimpy. There is much less known of late prehistoric chronology, typology, subsistence, and settlement pattern of the Catawba-Wataree valley than, for example of the Savannah River Valley or the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. Systematic archaeological research in the proposed province, from Camden, SC to Marion, NC, has begun recently. Preliminary results from these surveys and excavations of the ethnohistoric information and to our understanding of the social organization of communities in this piedmont area.

THE EARLY SPANISH PERIOD IN LA FLORIDA (SEAC)

Organizer: KEN JOHNSON (Florida State Museum)

The Early Spanish period offers rich opportunities for studying the consequences of European-Indian culture contact in the New World. Archaeological research has accelerated in recent years partly due to the upcoming anniversaries of Christopher Columbus' voyage, Hernando de Soto's entrada, and other events. This symposium is composed of a series of papers which demonstrate the broad range of research currently underway in a variety of aboriginal provinces, in particular the Spanish missions and mission-period sites of coastal and interior Florida and Georgia of la Florida. The papers as a whole deal with Spanish and Indian behavior as seen through the study of cemeteries and burial customs, civil, religious and residential structures,

town planning, and settlement patterns, and what they have to tell us about the nature of Spanish-Indian interaction during this period.

Discussants: MICHAEL V. GANNON (U of Florida)
JERALD T. MILANICH (Florida State Museum)

BETWEEN EMERGENCE AND DEMISE: EXAMINING POLITICAL CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES (SEAC)

Organizer: JOHN SCARRY (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

The Mississippian societies of the Southeastern United States have always attracted the attention of archaeologists interested in the evolution of low-level complex societies. Recent years have witnessed major studies of Mississippian settlement patterns and the origins of Mississippian societies. Too frequently, however, we have treated the Mississippian societies as though they were static, rather uniform entities that appeared and then existed for some period of time before they were destroyed in some fashion. The papers in this symposium examine the on-going evolution of several Mississippian systems after their emergence. They demonstrate that the Mississippian societies were neither unchanging nor uniform and that we need to examine specific evolutionary histories if we are to understand the evolution of the Mississippian societies individually and collectively.

Discussants: BRUCE D. SMITH (Smithsonian Institution)
HENRY T. WRIGHT (U of Michigan)

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC (SEAC)

Organizers: ELIZABETH A. CROWELL and JANICE G. ARTEMEL (Engineering Science, Inc.)

The archaeologist working in the urban setting develops public relations skills as a result of the population density. Members of the public play both a direct and indirect role in the archaeological process. Papers in this session address this topic from various perspectives including local regulatory agencies, land planning offices, private developers, community groups and preservationists.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND SOUTHEASTERN STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE WORKSHOP ON PLANNING(SEAC)

Organizer: MARK BARNES (National Park Service-Atlanta)

The National Park Services' Southeast Regional Office, in Atlanta, has been working with the twelve State Historic Preservation Offices in the Southeast Region to implement State Plans, required by the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. To date, the Service and the State Offices produced numerous documents on the administration of the state programs, and developed historic contexts to aid in the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources. As part of a continuing effort by the Park Service to provide technical assistance in planning speakers will present a series of discussions on elements of the state planning effort.

THE SHRIMPERS ARE COMING: AN INTERESTING BUT POSSIBLY UNFALSIFIABLE HYPOTHESIS (SEAC)

Organizer: STEPHEN WILLIAMS (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U.)

Discussion symposium with no formal papers

(Examination and regional level discussion of an hypothesis for the exploitation of shrimp in coastal environments)

COASTAL ADAPTATIONS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA (JOINT ESAF/SEAC session)

Organizer: JAY F. CUSTER (U of Delaware)

This symposium consists of syntheses of archaeological data on prehistoric coastal adaptations along the Atlantic coast of Eastern North America. The papers cover the area from the Bay of Fundy to the West Indies. Four basic themes are considered: 1) What are the earliest examples of coastal resource utilization; 2) Do societies adapted to the coastal zone show greater social complexity than groups adapted to the interior; 3) What kinds of maritime resources are utilized; and 4) What are the relationships between agricultural food production systems and coastal resource use in late prehistoric times. The diversity of coastal societies and maritime adaptations will be highlighted.

Discussants: JERALD T. MILANICH (Florida State Museum)

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

(Abstracts are listed in alphabetical order by last name of author or senior co-author. Junior co-authors' last names are also included in the alphabetical listing with reference to their senior co-author. Date and time of presentation follow each abstract.)

Adams, N. P. (see Smith, S.D.)

Agelarakis, A. (see Grossman, J.)

Agelarakis, A. (see Grossman, J. et al.)

Anderson, David G. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) MISSISSIPPIAN POLITICAL EVOLUTION IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY

Processes of chiefly political evolution, specifically contexts promoting chiefly emergence, expansion, stability, and collapse it is argued, can be effectively explained through fine-grained archaeological analyses of Mississippian societies from across the southeastern United States. The late prehistoric archaeological record from the Savannah River Valley of Georgia and South Carolina provides a diachronic perspective, spanning approximately five centuries from which these processes may be examined. Changes in settlement patterning, notably in the location and size of centers, villages, and smaller sites within the drainage, appear to be closely tied to both broad-scale and narrowly focused ecological factors, as well as to changing pattern within the larger regional political landscape. Major trends in Mississippian political evolution in any given area can only be understood through analyses of events on a regional scale, encompassing much of the southeastern United States. (11/13 1:50 PM)

Anthony, Ronald W. (Carolina Archaeological Services/U of South Carolina) IT IS NOT HARD TO SEE: MATERIAL CULTURE DIVERSITY AT SOUTHERN PLANTATION SLAVE SETTLEMENTS

Within the last 10-12 years, archaeological investigation of southern plantations has moved away from particularistic approaches toward a more anthropological structure. This is particularly applicable to South Carolina and Georgia, where archaeologists have become increasingly aware that the material remains of slave sites reflect different types of cultural behavior, even within a single region. This presentation focuses on an investigation of the assemblage diversity which is apparent at south Atlantic slave settlements. One goal of the presentation is to provide insights concerning the source of this variability. A second goal is to generate an explanatory model which relates the observable diversity in material culture with the behavioral diversity behind it. (11/12 10:00 AM)

Artemel, Janice G. (Engineering-Science, Inc.) MR. FOXALL AND THE ARCHAEOLOGIST: APPLAUSE FOR THE DEVELOPER

When a Washington, DC citizens group requested that archaeological studies be conducted at a late 18th century residential site prior to commercial development, the builder reluctantly agreed. Commuters, journalists, street people and joggers formed the daily cheering squad as the archaeologists uncovered the house foundations. The development company became part of the archaeological team and received widespread applause for their efforts. This paper discusses the effect this and similar projects can have on urban archaeology. (11/12 2:30 PM)

Babits, Lawrence E. (Armstrong State College) PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AS EVIDENCE FOR HISTORIC HOUSES

Recent work at Julianton Plantation, McIntosh County, GA suggests that antebellum slave houses can be occasionally identified during surveys by the presence of aboriginal ceramics which are out of stratigraphic sequence. An examination of this possibility will be presented with supporting data from other artifact types. (11/13 8:00 AM)

Babson, David W. (see Ferguson, Leland G.)

Barnes, Mark R. (IAS,NPS) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND SOUTHEASTERN STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE WORKSHOP ON PLANNING

The National Park Services' Southeast Regional Office, in Atlanta, has been working with the twelve State Historic Preservation Offices in the Southeast Region to implement State Plans, required by the 1966 National Historic Preservation Act. To date, the Service and the State Offices produced numerous documents on the administration of the state programs, and developed historic contexts to aid in the identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources. As part of a continuing effort by the Park Service to provide technical assistance in planning, speakers will present a series of discussions on elements of the state planning effort. (11/12 9:00 AM)

Barse, W. (see Grossman, J.)

Bastian, Tyler (Maryland Geological Survey) AMATEUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY

Amateurs have provided a wide spectrum of contributions to Maryland archeology ranging from well-documented surface collections, to definition of new cultural manifestations, to promoting public recognition and funding for professional archeology. Much of this work has withstood the test of time and has significance beyond Maryland. Amateur contributions have been especially crucial in a state where there were no public programs for archeology until less than two decades ago. (11/13 10:20 AM)

Bentz, Charles (U Tennessee) CHANGE AND TRANSITION DURING THE LATE ARCHAIC AND LATE WOODLAND IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

Excavation of the multicomponent Bailey site in the Elk River drainage of southern Middle Tennessee revealed evidence of substantial Late Archaic Ledbetter phase occupations and a small Late Woodland habitation. A total of 5 midden areas, 5 structures, and over 100 pit features were investigated. A most interesting aspect of the artifact assemblage was the apparently contemporaneous occurrences of Benton (early Late Archaic), Ledbetter (Late Archaic), and Little Bear Creek (terminal Late Archaic) projectile points/knives in the Late Archaic component and Swan Lake (late Middle Woodland) and Hamilton (Late Woodland) projectile points/knives along with Copena or Owl Hollow (late Middle Woodland), McKelvey (Late Woodland), and Mason (Late Woodland) ceramics in the Late Woodland component. A series of five radiocarbon dates and the lack of features containing only early Late Archaic, terminal Late Archaic, or late Middle Woodland diagnostics suggest the contemporary association of these artifacts is a valid assessment. (11/12 10:10 AM)

Bowen, Jonathan E. (Ohio Historical Society) ROCKSHELTER 33SC282, SCOTIO COUNTY, OHIO

Rockshelter 33SC282 is located in the uplands of the unglaciated plateau about 13km northeast of the Ohio River on the divide between the Frederick and Pine Creek drainages in Scioto County, Ohio. Although only the Late Archaic and Early Woodland components produced substantial faunal samples, Early Archaic, Chesser Late Woodland, and Feurt Fort Ancient

components are also present. Preliminary analysis of the Late Archaic floral/faunal assemblage suggest at least a fall and spring occupation. Two radiocarbon dates, 1510±90 B.C. (Beta-19813) were obtained from charcoal samples at the top and bottom of the Late Archaic level, which also contained a three-quarter grooved axe. Elk are conspicuous by their absence in both the Late Archaic and Early Woodland faunal samples. (Research Report) (11/12 8:40 AM)

Boyd, C. Clifford (Radford U) SURVEY AND TESTING AT THE MARYE SITE (44MY37), A LATE WOODLAND VILLAGE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Archaeological testing of 10 historic and prehistoric sites was conducted in Montgomery County, Virginia, during the summer of 1987 as part of the preparation of a multiple resource nomination of 72 sites and districts in the county to the National Register of Historic Places. At one site, the Late Woodland Mayre site, simple random samples of five meter and one meter square sampling units were selected for surface collection and testing, respectively. The results of these sampling procedures are presented as they relate to the dimensions of the site, site stratigraph, and the lithic and ceramic artifact collections. Finally, relationships between the Mayre site and other Late Woodland sites in the area are explored, as well as the contributions this site makes to the study of the prehistory of southwest Virginia. (1/14 8:00 AM)

Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr. (see Boyd, Donna C.)

Boyd, Donna C. (U Tennessee) and C. Clifford Boyd, Jr. (Radford University) BIO-CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THREE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN GROUPS: MOUSE CREEK, DALLAS, AND MIDDLE CUMBERLAND

The Late Mississippian Dallas and Mouse Creek cultures, centered in East Tennessee, and the Middle Cumberland culture of Middle Tennessee have been the focus of archaeological inquiry for decades. However, recent analyses of large skeletal and archaeological collections from the Toqua (Dallas) and Averbuch (Middle Cumberland) sites, and a re-analysis of similar data from three major Mouse Creek sites have led to a reevaluation of the biocultural relationships between these three groups. This study compares health and vital statistic parameters (such as demography, stature, and paleopathology), as well as archaeological characteristics across these three groups. In addition, previous hypotheses concerning genetic interrelationships are reviewed and re-assessed through a multivariate analysis of representative crania from these populations. (11/13 8:00 AM)

Braley, Chad O. (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.) THE BATTLE OF GILGAL CHURCH: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL STUDY OF MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY WARFARE IN GEORGIA

Earthworks are a common, yet little studied type of Civil War fortification. Approximately 140 m of Confederate trenches associated with the "Battle of Gilgal Church" were excavated in north Georgia last fall. The battle occurred between June 15 - 17, 1864, immediately before the Battle of Kennesaw Mt. and the siege of Atlanta. Archaeological and documentary data are synthesized to interpret trench warfare in the mid-nineteenth century, a time when technological advances resulting from the Industrial Revolution made warfare especially deadly. (11/13 8:20 AM)

Brewer, David M. (Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS) PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF AN EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH SHIPWRECK SITE IN BISCAIYNE NATIONAL PARK

During the summer of 1984 the National Park Service's Southeast Archaeological Center undertook a systematic cultural resource survey of the offshore reefs of Biscayne National Park.

This historical management zone of the park had previously been nominated to the National Register as an archaeological district, and this survey was carried out to inventory the offshore district and to provide information in support of that nomination. One of the newly-inventoried sites, located by a park ranger who had apprehended illicit salvors on the site, was investigated by minimal-disturbance testing during four days of the 1984 survey and assessment. The site appears to be a wrecked vessel of the ill-fated Spanish flota of 1733. Historical research, methodology, and preliminary results will be reviewed as well as cultural resource management dilemmas presented by an historical wreck in recreation-oriented National Park waters. This will be followed by a short discussion on ethics and underwater archaeology. (11/13 10:00 AM)

Brown, Ian W. (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U) SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SHRIMPER HYPOTHESIS (11/12 3:45 PM)

Byrd, Kathleen (see Neuman, R. W.)

Canouts, Veletta (Smithsonian Institution) ABORIGINAL POTTERY PRODUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF SPANISH COLONIALISM

The arrival of the Spanish in the New World can be monitored by looking at technological and decorative changes in aboriginal pottery in the U.S. Southeast and Southwest. The processes underlying these changes relate to the local history of production and the impact of economic policies whereby the Spanish supported colonization. Because the pottery appears inferior to previous production, the changes have been used to support the prevailing interpretation that the acculturation process was degenerative. Examples from the Southwest are used to model the way in which nontraditional (hemispherical) demands in production were met locally. (11/12 1:00 PM)

Carr, Kurt (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) CONTINUING RESEARCH AT THE SHOOP SITE, PENNSYLVANIA, AND PALEO-INDIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION. (11/14 1:00 PM)

Catts, Wade P. (U Delaware) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF ETHNICITY AND ACCULTURATION: WEST INDIES EMIGRANTS IN FEDERALIST WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Archaeological investigations in Wilmington, Delaware have recovered small amounts of Colono Ware from three separate house lots dating from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries. The presence of Colono Ware in an urban context, and its late date when compared with other sites in the Southeast, is puzzling. It is suggested that the Colono Ware is associated with the presence of refugees of the French Revolution from St. Domingo, Haiti, who fled to Wilmington in the last decade of the eighteenth century. These emigrants included Frenchmen, blacks, mulattoes, and slaves. The results of the excavations of two privy features on Block 1191 in Wilmington indicate that the occupants of the household may have been West Indies refugees. The archaeological evidence identifying the ethnicity of the occupants and their subsequent acculturation into Federalist Wilmington's society are examined. (11/12 11:00 AM)

Cavallo, John (Berger and Associates) NEW EVIDENCE OF LATE PALEO-INDIAN OCCUPATIONS ON THE NEW JERSEY COASTAL PLAIN.

Since the discovery of the first stratified Late Paleo-Indian component at the Turkey Swamp site in the northern portion of New Jersey's Outer Coastal Plain, additional sites of this enigmatic period have been identified in the central interior and Inner Coastal Plain. These include several surface sites and two additional stratified components. Collectively, these manifestations

provide a clearer picture of Late Paleo-Indian technologies, subsistence and settlement strategies, and environments in this expansive and diverse physiographic province. This paper will discuss these recent findings and suggested patterns together with other broader typological and theoretical issues. (11/14 1:20 PM)

Charles, Tommy (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Claassen, Cheryl P. (Appalachian State U) DOGAN POINT, NY -- 1987.

Louis Brennan's date for Dogan Pt., an oyster midden on the Hudson River, of 7000 BP would make this the oldest marine shell midden on the Atlantic coast of the continental US. Reinvestigation of the midden begun in 1987, has resulted in paleoenvironmental data, new radiocarbon dates, and a missing giant oyster horizon. (11/13 4:00 PM)

Connor, Cynthia (U South Carolina) BLACK MORTUARY BEHAVIOR ON THE EAST BRANCH OF THE COOPER RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA

The results of an intensive survey of planter, slave, and modern black cemeteries within a restricted geographic area, once dominated by rice agriculture, will be presented. A structural analysis revealed the operation of a distinctive Afro-American burial place, characterized by uses of the landscape and natural elements as an integral part of the mortuary process. The relationship of planter and slave cultures will be discussed in light of cemetery plantation location, burial orientation patterns and uses of headstones, as well as the implications of European and West African patterns found in slave cemeteries. (11/12 9:20 AM)

Cordell, Ann S. (Florida State Museum) TECHNOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF POTTERY VARIABILITY IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

The temporal ubiquity and apparent homogeneity of undecorated, sandy-textured pottery, i.e. "sand-tempered plain", in Southwest Florida have limited the traditional role of pottery as a chronological tool in this area. Efforts to improve our understanding of pottery production in Southwest Florida have been undertaken through technological analysis of physical and mineralogical properties of pottery recovered by the Southwest Florida Archaeological Project. The pottery samples examined consist of over 4000 sherds recovered by test excavations and/or surface collections at six sites in Lee and five in Charlotte counties. These sites represent a time range of approximately 3500 BC to AD 1350. The analyses revealed that the pottery is characterized by greater paste variation than has been assumed traditionally, and that this variability may be significant in terms of numbers and kinds of clays selected for manufacture. The data are discussed in terms of their potential for documenting pottery production through time and space and for permitting chronological refinements using ceramic data. (11/12 1:00 PM)

Cowan, Thomas A. (Old Salem Inc.) and Terry A. Ferguson (Wofford College) LATE 18th AND 19th CENTURY IRON MANUFACTURING IN THE CENTRAL CAROLINA PIEDMONT

Recent investigations conducted in northwest South Carolina and south central North Carolina have recorded site and situational or contextual information at a regional level relating to eighteenth and nineteenth century charcoal-based iron manufacturing. This particular region of the Carolina piedmont was conducive to the development of early iron manufacturing due to the occurrence of key natural resources. The locations of various sites both with and without extant features are identified. There is definite regional patterning in the distribution of iron manufacturing sites and resources. There are also regional trends in the development and demise of the eighteenth and nineteenth century central Carolina iron industry. (11/13 3:00 PM)

Crothers, George M. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEMATIC INTENSIVE SURFACE COLLECTION FROM HIWASSEE OLD TOWN (40PK3)

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology Hiwassee Old Town Project was a multiple phase program of survey, testing, and excavation. Results of the systematic intensive surface collection of the 200 acre project area are presented. A non-site or off-site approach to surface collection data is used to characterize the distribution and density of artifact types across the area. Three-dimensional graphic techniques are applied to the data set in an attempt to correlate the different artifact types and their distribution according to topography and soils. The graphic techniques are discussed as an aid for making expedient but less subjective decisions about the placement of test excavations during large multi-phase projects. (11/13 11:00 AM)

Crowell, Elizabeth A. (Engineering Science, Inc.) WORKING SIDE BY SIDE: THE DAILY DRAMA OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology conducted within the urban context often involves public interaction. This interaction includes friendly, curious, interested and hostile contact with the public. Members of the surrounding community, local workers, and passersby all have contact with and make some impact upon the archaeological process. This paper will discuss the roles played by the public in archaeology in the urban setting. Examples will be used from projects in the District of Columbia. (11/12 12:50 PM)

Custer, Jay (see Stewart, Michael)

Custer, Jay F. (U Delaware) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

The earliest documented use of coastal resources in the Middle Atlantic region, defined here as the area from the mouth of the Hudson Estuary to Cape Hatteras, is ca. 5000 BP. Rising sea level has obscured the early coastal archaeological record; however, intensive coastal resource utilization during the early Holocene is unlikely. A decreased rate of sea level rise ca. 5000 BP created stable estuarine environments from which a variety of resources were intensively exploited. In some areas, complex social organizations developed, such as the Delmarva Adena Complex. North of the Potomac River, agriculture was not an important component of late prehistoric subsistence systems. (11/14 8:50 AM)

Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr. (UNC-Chapel Hill) A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION OF A SAMPLE OF UNIFACIAL STONE TOOLS FROM THE HARDAWAY SITE, NORTH CAROLINA

This paper presents the results of a stone tool analysis conducted on a previously unanalyzed sample of over 300 unifacial stone tools recovered from the Hardaway site in Stanley County, North Carolina, excavated by Joffre Coe in the late 1950's. A lithic analysis strategy integrating a traditional technofunctional study with the theoretical concepts of the organization of hunter-gatherer technologies is presented. New data that may be interpreted as viewing the Hardaway typology as reflecting differences between long and short term (i.e., curated versus expedient) usage as well as different stages of tool reduction are discussed. In addition, speculations concerning interassemblage variability and site function are also presented. (11/12 9:10 AM)

Davis, Dave D. (Tulane U) COASTAL BIOGEOGRAPHY AND HUMAN SUBSISTENCE: EXAMPLES FROM THE WEST INDIES

Biogeographic theory offers a variety of models that can be usefully applied to archaeological investigation of subsistence change in coastal habitats. The smaller West Indian islands provide fertile testing grounds for such models. Recent research has focused upon predator-prey relationships, fishing and foraging strategies, agricultural change, and population growth. These efforts, reviewed with reference to broader biogeographic theory, point to processes of subsistence change that may also be characteristic of coastal ecosystems elsewhere. (11/14 10:10AM)

Davis, John D. (Wake Forest U) EARLY WOODLAND OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
PIEDMONT: NEW INFORMATION FROM THE E. DAVIS SITE

Recent excavations at 31Fy549, the E. Davis Site in Winston-Salem, North Carolina have revealed a small, early Woodland upland site containing several stone-filled pit features, Yadkin phase pottery, early Woodland stemmed projectile points, and carbonized botanical remains. Radiocarbon dates indicate an occupation of 266 ± 80 B.C. (uncorrected), extending the earliest dates for the appearance of Yadkin phase pottery in the north-central North Carolina piedmont. These data provide an opportunity to study early Woodland adaptations through the comparison of ceramics and subsistence patterns to other early traditions of the surrounding Piedmont, Coastal and Summit regions. Hypotheses concerning the development of Yadkin phase ceramics in the central Piedmont and possible influences from surrounding traditions are discussed. (Research Report) (11/12 10:30 AM)

Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr. and H. Trawick Ward (U North Carolina) A COMPARISON OF
PLOWZONE AND IN SITU SITE STRUCTURE AT THE FREDRICKS SITE, A SIOUAN
VILLAGE IN PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA

A village compound occupied by the Occaneechi Indians ca. 1700 has been excavated in its entirety, and all the plowzone soil screened through 1/2 in. mesh. The in situ village structure consists of a band of houses and associated pit features that surround a central communal area dominated by a sweat lodge. A small palisade or fence surrounded the compound, and a cemetery was located outside but adjacent to the palisade. Plowzone ceramic, lithic, projectile point, and daub distributions are compared, and the degree to which they predict and/or compliment the patterns of features and architecture is discussed. Because the site has been completely excavated and all the plowzone screened, it offers a unique laboratory to study the relationships between patterns of artifact distributions in the plowed soil and in the situ spatial organization of the village compound. (11/12 2:20 PM)

DePratter, Chester B. (SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) COFITACHEQUI:
ETHNOHISTORICAL SOURCES AND CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

The chiefdom of Cofitachequi, centered in present-day South Carolina, was visited and described by Europeans between A.D. 1540 and 1670. Archaeological data indicates that this chiefdom probably originated c.1350; historical accounts indicate that it collapsed shortly after 1670. Ethnohistorical sources and archaeological data will be used to trace the origin, history, and decline of this important Native American polity. Particular emphasis will be given to the chiefdom's capitol which was located on the Wateree River in central South Carolina. Points to be considered will include the territorial extent of the chiefdom, its population, extent of control exerted by the chief over subsidiary units, and the impact of European-introduced disease epidemics. Consideration will be given to the question of whether political affiliation with the chiefdom will be identifiable from archaeologically recovered data. (11/14 10:10 AM)

Derry, Linda and Julie Lyons (Alabama Historical Commission) CAHABA, ALABAMA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INQUIRY INTO RELICT LANDSCAPES

As the first phase of a long term project to preserve and interpret the site of Alabama's first state capital, a very limited testing program was started by the Alabama Historical Commission. This testing had modest goals: simply to determine the condition of this early 19th century townsite by discovering the nature of the archaeological remains on the few lots recently purchased by the State. The unexpected return on this small investment was a startling lesson in what geographers call "sequence occupance." The archaeology revealed that Cahaba's town planners had adapted a familiar town plan brought west from Georgia to accommodate relict landscape features left by 16th century Indians. Since these early landscape features, as well as the town itself, are currently not visible above ground and since history did not record the reasoning behind the town plan, this find illustrates the significant contribution historical archaeology can make to 19th century history and historical geography. (11/13 1:20 PM)

Des Jean, Tom (National Park Service) MONITORING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IMPACTS

A monitoring program was developed to assess site impacts to archaeological resources of the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area. The program utilized data generated from various regions to produce a stratified monitoring scheme while fieldwork was developed on a trial and error basis. After six months of monitoring disturbances to archaeological sites some data concerning origins of disturbances can be identified. (11/12 4:40 PM)

Duncan, Gwyneth A. (U Georgia) FAUNAL REMAINS AND SUBSISTENCE AT THE MISSION SANTA CATALINA DE GAULE

Faunal remains are being analyzed from a late sixteenth to late seventeenth century Spanish mission located off the Georgia coast. The data from one structure, the cocina or kitchen, suggest a diet which relied primarily on large mammals and, to a lesser extent, marine resources, namely fish. Such a subsistence pattern is in contrast to other coastal Spanish settlements, such as St. Augustine and Santa Elena, where marine resources played a large roll in subsistence. Subsequent faunal analysis of approximately 130 aboriginal sites pre-dating Spanish contact on St. Catherines Island also indicate a substantial reliance on marine resources. These contrasts suggest that subsistence at the Santa Catalina mission differed in many respects with prehistoric as well as historic Coastal settlement subsistence patterns. (11/13 2:00 PM)

Dye, David W. (Memphis State U) FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF PROTOHISTORIC CERAMICS FROM NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS

Examination of 52 pottery vessels recovered from the Protohistoric Belle Meade site (3CT30) in northeastern Arkansas reveals evidence of surface alteration which has resulted from use. The analysis from this sample, recovered from burial contexts, indicates distinct patterns of wear resulting from a variety of domestic or ritual activities. The types of use alteration are described and the functions of individual vessel types are suggested. (11/12 2:40 PM)

Elliott, Daniel T. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) TRAVELING DOOR TO DOOR: TWO YEARS OF HISTORIC SITE SURVEY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Historic sites located by two years of archaeological survey on the National Forests of piedmont South Carolina are summarized. Collected data from scores of house sites are used to monitor change in settlement locations from the eighteenth to twentieth century. The range and variability of site types found within the National Forests (i.e. mills, forgotten towns, fortified houses, quarries) are discussed. This discussion emphasizes the spatial patterning of historic sites in rural South Carolina, rather than in-depth treatment of individual sites. (11/13 1:00 PM)

Elliott, Daniel T. and Lisa D. O'Steen (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) ANATOMY OF THE BRIER CREEK ARCHAIC

Major archaeological investigations, including survey, testing, and data recovery, were conducted at several buried prehistoric sites situated along Brier Creek in Screven County, Georgia from 1984-1986. These investigations constitute the largest excavated sample, to date, from the interior Coastal Plain of Georgia. This research was performed by Garrow & Associates, Inc. for Georgia Power Company as part of federal compliance for the Plant Vogtle facility. These studies produced a stratigraphic record and several radiocarbon assays that contribute to current knowledge of the Archaic sequence. The archaeological deposits along Brier Creek, which extend over 1 m below ground surface, yielded many clues about Archaic economy and settlement in the interior coastal plain. This presentation attempts to provide an overview of the Brier Creek findings and to generalize about the character and diversity of Archaic sites located within the coastal plain. (11/12 8:50 AM)

Elliott, Rita Folse (East Carolina U) AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SUBMERGED TOWN OF PETERSBURG, GEORGIA

In May, 1987, a terrestrial reconnaissance and underwater survey was conducted on sections of the submerged town of Petersburg located at the confluence of the Broad and Savannah Rivers (presently impounded by Clark Hill Lake) in Elbert County, Georgia. Petersburg enjoyed a brief but significant status as the third largest town in Georgia during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Its prosperity resulted from the town's role as a river port and inspection station for tobacco. The archaeological survey and reconnaissance located house sites, ferry landings, and other artifacts while delineating town boundaries and old river channels. This archaeological fieldwork was one segment of a broader historical, economic, and geomorphological study conducted on this early town. The paper to be presented will focus on the archaeological work while examining these other related areas of interest. (11/13 1:40 PM)

Ensor, H. Blaine (Texas A&M U) HUNTER-GATHERER SETTLEMENT OF THE INLAND COASTAL PRAIRIE AND FOREST ZONES, SOUTHEAST TEXAS

Archaeological investigations into the nature of hunter-gatherer subsistence and settlement strategies of inland Southeast Texas have accelerated in recent years. Drawing upon the pioneering work of Aten (1983), on the upper Texas coast, attempts have been made to evaluate his model of Akokisa settlement in interior settings. This paper summarizes recent surveys and excavations in both interior forest and coastal prairie localities in Southeast Texas. The results of these investigations are used to evaluate the Akokisa model as well as alternative models which have been proposed. (11/12 8:00 AM)

Ethridge, Robbie (see Wood, W. Dean)

Evans, J. Bryant (see Meckelway, Henry S.)

Ewen, Charles (see Jones, B. Calvin)

Ferguson, Leland G. (U South Carolina) and David W. Babson (Louisiana State University) AFRO-AMERICAN COMMUNITY ON THE EAST BRANCH OF COOPER RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA

The eighteenth century Afro-American community of a rice growing district is the focus of a long-term archaeological project. Historical plats and maps have been compiled into a single late eighteenth century map of the district showing slave quarters and working places as well as

other features. Using this map as a starting point, archaeological survey has begun and testing has been conducted at two sites. Archaeological, historical, and geographical research is showing the relationship of various slave settlements to one another and to the rest of the plantation environment. (11/12 8:20 AM)

Feller, Laura (National Historic Landmarks Program, NPS-Washington) THE NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK PROGRAM

Since the passage of the 1935 National Historic Sites Act, the National Park Service has been inventorying and providing recognition of properties of national significance. The last major survey effort of archeological properties for designation occurred in the early 1960's. Since then only occasional archeological properties were listed. Recently the Park Service, in conjunction with the State Offices have begun to explore means of using the developing state plans to identify and list nationally significant archeological properties as Landmarks. Designation provides additional preservation possibilities. (11/12 11:00 AM)

Ferguson, Terry A. (see Cowan, Thomas A.)

Fielder, George (State Archaeologist, Tennessee) DEVELOPMENT OF AN HISTORIC CONTEXT ON TENNESSEE'S IRON INDUSTRY

As part of the state of Tennessee's efforts in state planning the Office of the State Archeologist began a long range inventory of iron industry sites and structures in the Western Highland Rim. The speaker will discuss the survey, its results, and how the state intends to use this document to preserve and record historic properties. (11/12 9:30 AM)

Fig, Don and Cecil R.Ison (U.S: Forest Service) DID OL' DAN'L BOONE REALLY SLEEP HERE? INVESTIGATIONS OF THE D. BOON HUT SHELTER

On a summer day in 1959 a group of hikers exploring the rugged Red River Gorge of Eastern Kentucky stumbled into a large rockshelter containing a small wood and stone structure which was covered "with the dust of time". Upon closer inspection, the party discovered a red oak shake which had been stippled with the inscription "D. Boon". Did Daniel Boone utilize this rockshelter as a base camp during his hunting expeditions in the early 1770's or was the structure constructed by someone else? This paper will address the historic utilization of the D. Boon Hut Shelter. (11/13 8:50 AM)

Ford, Janet (U Mississippi) TIME AND TEMPER--REVISITED, EXPANDED, FOLDED, SPINDLED AND MUTILATED.

It has been suggested that paste/temper is less reliable in establishing a relative ceramic chronology for the Early Woodland in the North Central Hill region of Mississippi than is surface treatment. Data from the original study of Slaughter and Womack are compared to those from Pinson, Boyd, Pharr, Bynum, and others, testing the premise in an attempt to expand the knowledge of relative time relationships between sites within the extended physiographic province and in adjacent regions. (11/12 1:20 PM)

Fritz, Gayle J. (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution) PREHISTORIC CUCURBITA MIXTA IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS

Four distinctive peduncles of the species Cucurbita mixta are in the University of Arkansas Museum's collections of plant remains from dry Ozark rockshelters. Four more C. Mixta peduncles were observed at the Museum of the American Indian in New York, also from Ozark rockshelter sites. After calibration, an accelerator radiocarbon date on a fragment from one of

the peduncles is A.D. 1490± 54. This species, previously unreported from the prehistoric Western Woodlands, seems to have been introduced into the Trans-Mississippi South during late prehistory, when artifacts in northwest Arkansas reflect increased contacts with other regions. (11/13 1:00 PM)

Fuller, Richard S. (see Hale, S.)

Fuller, Richard S. (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U) MOUND 1 AT MORGAN (16Vm9), AN ARTIFACT OF INTERSECTING LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND NORTHERN GULF COAST TRADITIONS IN THE CHENIER PLAIN OF LOUISIANA

During the summer of 1986, the Lower Mississippi Survey of Harvard Peabody Museum excavated Mound 1 at Morgan (16Vm9), a Coles Creek period mound center on the Louisiana coast. The mounds were in the process of being razed and sold for fill by the owner of the site. Following negotiations with the L.M.S. and the Vermillion Parish Historical Society, he allowed us to excavate Mound 1, the only intact mound left. It was excavated through a combination of trenches, control units, and blocks, utilizing controlled mechanical and hand excavation. Sections revealed features of mound construction, such as a reinforced cup-shaped base, and cultural zones, including submound midden, slope midden, and a summit occupation floor. A large, circular socketed bone point/awls, worked antler, and a large quantity of Coles Creek pottery. The ceramic assemblage from the summit and slope contained sherds of technically refined, artistically decorated bowls. In contrast, submound pottery was mundane and less varied in decoration, ware, and vessel form. Social class, craft specialization, or sacred-secular dichotomy are plausible alternatives to purely chronological explanations for observed differences in mound and non-mound pottery. Participation in a northern Gulf Coast tradition as well as the Lower Mississippi Valley tradition is suggested by decorative styles and vessel shapes. Perhaps symbolic of coastal ties with Weeden Island to the east is an antler human effigy found in a load of fill from the destroyed Mound 2. (11/14 8:20 AM)

Gannon, Michael V. (U Florida) DISCUSSANT - THE EARLY SPANISH OCCUPATION IN LA FLORIDA (11/12 11:20 AM)

Gardner, Jeffery W. (U Tennessee) THE EFFECTS OF KINSHIP ON LAND TRANSFER: A STUDY OF SETTLEMENT ON THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

The migration of family groups and establishment of kin-based communities in hinterland areas has long been a subject of study among anthropologists and geographers. This paper examines specific aspects of nineteenth century Euroamerican settlement through the utilization of county deed records as a principal data source. Recorded property transfers involving members of a typical, primary agricultural Cumberland Plateau family (recorded between 1800 and 1910 in Wayne County, Kentucky and Scott County, Tennessee) are examined systematically to 1) test previous ethnographic and ethnohistoric emphases placed, on kinship as a primary settlement determinant and the principal basis for local group solidarity; and 2) demonstrate the utility of deed record information to historical, geographical and anthropological studies of settlement. Examination of land transfers indicate that variation in purchases and sales are largely dependent upon changing social and economic conditions and prevalent stages of settlement. Overall results dispute previous contentions emphasizing preferences shown toward kin in land transfer and support use of county deed records in further research. (11/13 9:10 AM)

Gardner, JoLee Pearson (U Tennessee) THE VACANT QUARTER HYPOTHESIS: A PALEOECOLOGICAL TEST

Archaeological investigations in the Western Lowlands of southeastern Missouri and adjacent Arkansas have documented a Mississippian colonization, the Powers Phase occupation, circa A.D. 1350. Abandonment of the Ozark Border area after A.D. 1350 has been attributed to a variety of cultural and environmental causes. To test the hypothesis that environmental change was responsible for abandonment of this portion of the "Vacant Quarter" during Mississippian times, paleoecological analyses were made on a 6.9 meter sediment core from Big Sink Pond, Butler County, Missouri. Big Sink Pond is located on a relict Pleistocene braided-stream terrace 4.3 km northwest of the paired Mississippian villages of Turner and Snodgrass. The chronology was established with eight radiocarbon dates and the sequence spans from 4300 years ago to the present. Fossil-pollen indicators of human impact (*Ambrosia*, *Chenopodium*, *Iva*, and *Pteridium*) were identified from archaeological samples obtained on a transect through the Snodgrass site. Evidence of limited forest clearance in the uplands adjacent to Big Sink occurred throughout late Woodland and Mississippian times. Persistence of bottomland hardwood forests through the past 4300 years supports the long-term stability of the modern climatic regime. These paleoecologic data provide definitive evidence to reject environmental causes for the Mississippian abandonment of the Western Lowlands. (11/13 11:40 AM)

Garrow, Patrick H. (Garrow & Associates, Inc) A PRELIMINARY SERIATION OF COFFIN HARDWARE FORMS IN LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY GEORGIA

Research on later historic cemetery sites is still in a formative stage in historical archaeology, although it appears that this area of research will receive increasing attention as time passes. This paper presents the results of excavation and analysis of graves from two cemeteries in Georgia, and compares those results with data from other investigated cemeteries that have been reported. A preliminary seriation of coffin hardware artifacts is presented that can be tested on future projects. (11/13 4:00 PM)

Gibson, Jon L. (U Southwestern Louisiana) CLARENCE H. WEBB, THE MEDICINE MAN OF SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY

Clarence H. Webb, a renowned pediatrician, took up archaeology as a hobby in 1934 and since that time has produced nearly one-third of the published record of Louisiana archaeology. He has been the primary architect of Caddoan culture history in the Louisiana section of the Red River Valley and the most prominent figure in Poverty Point research. Yet his greatest impact on Southeastern Archaeology may prove to be the demanding example he sets for performance. (11/13 9:00 AM)

Gramly, Richard Michael (Buffalo Museum of Science) THE REVNIK SITE, DOVER, TENNESSEE: EVIDENCE FOR FULL-TIME CRAFT SPECIALIZATION DURING THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

Archaeological investigations at the Revnik site since 1983 suggest that a single residence existed there around 1480 A. D. Approximately 40 tons of biface reduction flakes and nearly one ton of rejected flaked implements accumulated during the site's occupation. It is possible to calculate the annual production of celts, hoes, knives (swords) and adzes that went to markets in the mid-South. It is argued that a family of stone tool craftsmen was engaged full-time in quarrying and knapping. (11/13 8:40 AM)

Gremillion, Kristen Johnson (U North Carolina) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MUTUALISTIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN GROUPS AND MAYPOPS (*PASSIFLORA INCARNATA*) IN THE SOUTHEAST

Archaeological evidence indicates that use of *Passiflora incarnata* L. (maypops or passionflower) increased prehistorically from its earliest appearance in the Late Archaic. This increase seems to have coincided with the spread of plant husbandry and associated disturbance of existing vegetation. Comparison of prehistoric/early historic and present-day distributions of this species show an extension of its range in modern times despite its lack of importance as a food plant among Euroamerican populations. These findings support the notion that both anthropogenic habitat extension and seed dispersal contribute to the development of human/plant mutualism. (11/13 1:20 PM)

Gresham, Thomas H. (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc.) A LATE WOODLAND COMPLEX ON THE LOWER ALABAMA RIVER

Recent testing of a shell midden site on the lower Alabama River, 1Mn30 in Monroe County, Alabama, revealed a multicomponent occupation site that spans the Late Woodland to Protohistoric periods. The primary component of the site is characterized by a Late Woodland ceramic complex that has not been previously described but has been predicted to exist. This Eureka Landing Complex, as we have termed it, consists of about 35 to 55% sand-tempered simple stamped/brushed wares, 10 to 20% Furrs Cord Marked, 2 to 14% McLeod Check and McLeod Linear Check Stamped, 10 to 27% plain sand/grit tempered wares and small minorities of other wares. Four C-14 dates place this complex at between ca. A.D. 820 and A.D. 1100. It is probably contemporaneous with surrounding Miller III, Claiborne and Weeden Island phases and complexes and reinforces the concept of numerous cultural entities along the rivers of southwestern Alabama during Late Woodland times. At 1Mn30 the Eureka Landing complex appears to have developed into a grit-tempered Tensaw Lake phase complex. (11/14 8:40 AM)

Griffin, James B. (Smithsonian Institution) DISCUSSANT - THE SHRIMPERS ARE COMING: A INTERESTING BUT POSSIBLY UNFALSIFIABLE HYPOTHESIS (11/12 4:35 PM)

Grimes, Kimberly (The Charleston Museum) MICA PRODUCTION AS EVIDENCE OF CRAFT SPECIALIZATION AT THE MULBERRY MOUND SITE

Mica found in a late prehistoric Mississippian house at the Mulberry Mound site, Kershaw County, South Carolina, provides evidence of an "attached" craft specialist. A look at other archaeological sites with mica leads to an interpretation as to the role of mica production in the chiefdom society. (11/14 9:50 AM)

Grossman, J. and A. Agelarakis (Grossman and Associates) A COOPERATIVE SOLUTION TO THE EXCAVATION, STUDY, AND REBURIAL OF SIX LATE WOODLAND NATIVE AMERICAN BURIALS, FT. EDWARD, NEW YORK. (11/14 3:40 PM)

Grossman, Joel, A. Agelarakis and W. Barse (Grossman and Associates) RESCUE EXCAVATION OF A DEEPLY STRATIFIED, MULTICOMPONENT ARCHAIC-WOODLAND SITE ON THE UPPER HUDSON RIVER, FT. EDWARD, NEW YORK. (11/14 3:20 PM)

Hale, Stephen, Richard S. Fuller, and John W. Walker (Southeastern Archaeological Center, NPS) RE-EXCAVATING THE PAST--A STUDY OF EXTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM NAVAL LIVE OAKS RESERVATION, GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE, NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Some 29 archaeological sites have been reported for the Naval Live Oaks Reservation unit of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Prior to inclusion of the tract in the National Parks system, amateurs dug up numerous artifacts from several sites. A large collection, primarily Indian

pottery, was donated to the Temple Mound Museum in Fort Walton Beach and subsequently transferred to the Southeastern Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tallahassee. Recent cataloging by the Center has provided a basis for analysis of this material. Combined with data from recent excavations, the collection has permitted new insights into the culture-history and lifeways of the region's aboriginal inhabitants. Contact between indigenous groups and peoples in Alabama and the Lower Mississippi Valley is evident in shared pottery styles and what appear to be imported vessels. Ceramics from cemetery and midden contexts suggest contemporary, activity-specific complexes. The results of the study underscore the need to analyze existing collections, even those obtained in an unsystematic manner, in conjunction with data from controlled excavation. (11/12 3:00 PM)

Hally, David J. (U Georgia) ABANDONED CENTERS AND CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES

Most Mississippian platform mounds in north Georgia were built in multiple stages over several hundred years. This continuity in architectural form symbolized the continuity of chiefly lineages and the legitimacy of incumbent chiefs. The continued use or abandonment of individual mounds may be causally related to the fortunes of particular chiefly lineages and polities. A review of north Georgia sites with platform mounds shows that mounds were abandoned under varying conditions that reflect the operation of different kinds of political events. (11/13 2:30 PM)

Hanson, Glen T. (see Sassaman, Kenneth E.)

Hantman, Jeffery L. (U Virginia) BETWEEN POWHATAN AND QUIRANCK: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PIEDMONT VIRGINIA MONACAN

This paper describes the results of recent archaeological research conducted in the central Virginia Piedmont relating to Late Woodland/Contact era social structure and the regional context of early English and Indian interaction in Virginia. Historically the focus of study of this time period has been the Tidewater (Powhatan) region, the locus of initial European settlement and rich ethnohistoric documentation. Unsettled by Europeans until the early 18th century, the ethnohistory and prehistory of the Piedmont interior remains relatively veiled. Nevertheless, it is widely believed that the cultures of the Piedmont played a significant role in structuring Powhatan's relation with the English and in determining the nature of English/Indian alliance strategies in general. Archaeological data derived from extensive regional survey and two years of excavation at the Late Woodland site on the James River provide some perspective on the structure of interior Piedmont social groups, and their social and political relations with the Tidewater chiefdoms. (11/12 3:40 PM)

Harmon, Michael and Rodney Snedeker (US Forest Service). CULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE PISGAH NATIONAL FOREST

The cultural resources of the Pisgah Ranger District of the Pisgah National Forest are described and evaluated in this paper. Recorded archaeological sites in this mountainous portion of Western North Carolina include prehistoric through historic Indian occupations, as well as historic Euroamerican occupations. Problem areas include an examination of factors affecting site location and function. The importance of this area to prehistoric and historic Cherokee adaptation is discussed. The history of logging practices during the 18th through 20th centuries will be described. The effects of logging on archaeological site integrity, site location and site formation processes will also be examined. (11/12 3:20 PM)

Harris, Janet (U South Carolina) THE "ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANATOMIZING" OF ARTWORKS: LEADS FOR AFRO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Through careful analyses, archaeologists can gain access to and draw upon the information encapsulated in artworks depicting the lifeways and people of plantations. Artworks are studied as depictions of archaeological sites "about to happen", and information ranging from the ideology of the artists and commissioners to the daily lives of slaves is presented. (11/12 8:40 AM)

Hatch, James W. (Pennsylvania State U) UPLAND LAMAR FARMSTEADS IN THE OCUTE PROVINCE: THE PENN STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAM IN PIEDMONT GEORGIA. (11/14 2:40 PM)

Hight, Shelley (Massachusetts Arch. Society) DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL VIDEOTAPES BY THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (11/13 10:40 AM)

Hoffman, Rob (U Tennessee) TAPHONOMY AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF ROCKSHELTERS OF THE BIG SOUTH FORK AREA OF THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

Natural enclosures such as rockshelters and caves have long been associated with aboriginal habitation in North America. However, these sites are often exploited by predatory and scavenging animals as well. In the case of the sandstone rockshelters of the Big South Fork River area of the Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee and Kentucky, three groups of animals are potentially important as taphonomic agents in vertebrate faunal assemblages. Background research and experimentation with (1) woodrats, (2) raptorial birds, and (3) mammalian predators and scavengers reveal patterns in bone accumulation and modification that may provide a basis for the identification of these particular agents from faunal assemblages. Analyses of 92 vertebrate assemblages from rockshelter of the Big South Fork area reveal patterns in the bone modification, taxonomic composition, and diversity indicative of a broad spectrum of influences. Sites range from entirely natural to fully cultural; the majority, however, exemplify a mixture of both natural and cultural components. (11/13 2:20 PM)

Holley, George R. (Southern Illinois U-Edwardsville) THE CAHOKIA MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMIC SEQUENCE: AN INTERPRETATIVE CENTER TRACT PERSPECTIVE

An analysis of over 70,000 ceramic fragments recovered from the Interpretive Center Tract at the Cahokia Mounds site is completed. A metric-based seriation of jar rims was used to construct the ceramic phases, which generally corroborate the established ceramic sequence. New data for the Cahokia ceramic sequence concern the definition of the Lohmann ceramic complex (a facet of the previously defined Fairmount phase) and an early/late subdivision of the Stirling phase. In addition, data derived from refiring experiments are presented concerning the firing techniques used to darken pottery surfaces. (11/13 9:00 AM)

Holstein, Harry O. (Jacksonville State U) THE SPANISH CONTACT HIGHTOWER FARM SITE 1TAL50

During the summer of 1987, a major excavation was undertaken upon the 16th Century Spanish Contact Hightower Farm Site, 1TAL50, in Talladega County, Alabama. This late Mississippian/early historic site yielded an impressive array of Mississippian status objects and early historic trade items. It provided a glimpse of the waning years of the Mississippian tradition and the beginnings of European acculturation. This excavation also demonstrated the ability that major Universities, Museums, and private organizations can work together on a cooperative research effort in which all participating groups greatly benefited. (11/12 2:00 PM)

Hostetler, Charles H. (West Virginia Archeological Society, Inc.) CONTRIBUTIONS TO WEST VIRGINIA ARCHAEOLOGY BY AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

The systematic study of West Virginia Archaeology began some 40 years ago by a small group of dedicated amateur archaeologists. Other than occasional assistance from the Smithsonian Institution, there was no formal organization within the state involved in archeological pursuits. The founders—Robert Athey, William Athey, Joseph Essington, Elmer W. Fetzer, Oscar L. Mairs, Delf Norona and Ralph Solecki, Successfully excited large numbers of the public and influenced the State Legislature to the extent that a professional archaeologist, Dr. Edward V. McMichael was finally hired. (11/13 9:20 AM)

Hussey, Edward (West Virginia Arch. Society) THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MUSKINGUM ISLAND AND ITS ENVIRONS

Muskingum Island, a two mile long island in the Ohio River between Parkersburg, WV and Marietta, Ohio, has received major attention from the Little Kanawha Chapter of the West Virginia Archaeological Society in recent years. A total of six sites were recorded on the Island and four more on the West Virginia shore. This year, the Little Kanawha Chapter has received a grant from the West Virginia Historic Preservation Office to continue work in the area and provide information on the effect of riverbank erosion on the archaeological resources. The work will be done under the guidance of Dr. Jeffrey R. Graybill currently with the Blennerhassett Historical Park Commission. New sites will be recorded and additional information gathered on sites already recorded. Preliminary work done on this grant suggest that it will be a fruitful endeavor. Already, evidence of Adena occupation of Muskingum Island have been found for the first time. Previously recorded sites were all of Late Woodland or Fort Ancient origins. (11/13 11:20 AM)

Hutchinson, Dale L. (see West, Jolee)

Ison, Cecil R. (see Fig, Don)

Jackson, H. Edwin (U Southern Mississippi) ABLES CREEK: A LATE MISSISSIPPI PERIOD CEMETERY IN SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS

An emergency salvage excavation conducted by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey at the Ables Creek Site (3DR214) in Drew County, Arkansas has produced new data regarding the poorly known mortuary system that functioned during the Late Prehistoric-Protohistoric time range in Southeast Arkansas. Although the Ables Creek site had suffered considerable damage as a result of previous collecting and agricultural land modification, the excavation managed to recover new details about mortuary program, temporal relationships, and the material culture assemblage. Preliminary results of ongoing analyses are presented in this paper, as well as implications suggested by the new data for our understanding of Mississippi Period prehistory in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (Research Report) (11/13 11:00 AM)

Jackson, Laurie J. (Northeastern Archaeological Associates), Heather McKillop (U California), and Susan Wurtzburg (SUNY- Albany) FIGGINS AND PATTERSON: AMATEURS AND CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1934

Recent archival research reveals an unknown early beginning of Canadian Palaeo-Indian studies in the period 1933-1935. Two amateur archaeologists, Colorado museum director Jesse Figgins and Canadian geology student William Patterson, nearly succeeded in 1934 in awakening Canadian authorities to the existence of "Folsom" Palaeo-Indian material in southern Ontario. This paper discusses the impact of their collaboration on the development of North American archaeology and Figgins' conceptualization of the nature and origins of 'Folsom

Man'. The powerful bonds of social constraints on professional science, as in this instance, emphasize the importance of amateur contributions to archaeology. (11/13 8:40 AM)

Jefferson, Norman Dean (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING OF THE PLOW ZONE ARTIFACT CONTENT AT HIWASSEE OLD TOWN, 40PK3

Faced with over 200 acres of pastured bottom land, a systematic technique was designed to sample the plow zone content of the Hiwassee Old Town site in Polk County, Tennessee. While providing an overall assessment of cultural resources, the project focused on the Overhill Cherokee component. So that reliable and comparable samples of artifact content could be obtained: First, a 20% surface sample was obtained from plowed transects at 15 meter intervals evenly distributed across the project area. Selected areas of high artifact density were subsequently and systematically sampled by one meter test squares excavated to the base of the plowzone. The samples are compared to evaluate the reliability of estimating plowzone content using surface collections. Finally, subplowzone excavations are compared with expectations about numbers and types of subsurface features. (11/13 11:20 AM)

Johnson, Jay K. (U Mississippi) SURVEY IN THE HINTERLANDS: FIRST SEASON RESULTS FROM THE DEC. 11 PROJECT IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI

Approximately one third of a 66,000 acre survey in six upland drainages in north Mississippi has been examined, providing a wealth of new data on a little known area of the Southeast. This interim report uses GIS techniques to combine site location, topography, soils data, geology, and satellite imagery with site assemblage analysis to provide a first formulation of a settlement pattern for the region. (11/12 2:20 PM)

Johnson, Ken (Florida State Museum) SURVEY OF SPANISH PERIOD SITES IN NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

Archaeological research is underway to locate and identify the locations of early Spanish period sites in north central Florida, especially Indian towns contacted by Hernando de Soto's army in 1539 and the locations of the 17th century Spanish missions. Sites which have been located and tentatively identified include Santa Catalina de Afuerica within Ichetucknee State Park in Columbia County and Santa Fe de Toloco in northwestern Alachua County. The locations of several Spanish and Indian structures at several sites have been identified through the distributions of daub, clay floor, features, spikes and nails, as well as other Spanish and Indian artifacts. Aboriginal sites during the mission period tend to be small and found in clusters, presumably representing dispersed rather than consolidated populations, and artifact densities are low due to the short periods of time that these sites were occupied. Mission period sites are not found on top of late prehistoric sites, indicating movement and short-term occupation, and possibly also indicating changes in the ecological niches exploited. (11/12 9:20 AM)

Jones, B. Calvin, and Charles Ewen (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) DID DESOTO SLEEP HERE? WE THINK SO.

The location of Hernando de Soto's winter encampment of 1539-40 has long been a topic of debate among archaeologists and historians alike. Recent discoveries by state archaeologists (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) indicate that at least part of the site is located inside the city limits of Tallahassee, FL, and within sight of the capitol building. Working just ahead of development activities, salvage excavations have recovered features and artifacts characteristic of the late Fort Walton and sixteenth century Spanish periods. Although several components are present at the Martin site (8 Le 853), the nature of the 16th century Spanish artifacts suggests this was the site of DeSoto's winter encampment. (11/12 11:00 AM)

Jones, James R. (see Trubowitz, Neal L.)

Joseph, J.W. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) LOS CAFICULTORES DE MARAGUEZ: ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE, AND SOCIAL HISTORY IN THE CERRILLOS VALLEY, PONCE, PUERTO RICO

Archaeological, architectural, and social historical investigations were conducted at six coffee haciendas in south-central Puerto Rico during 1986 and 1987. This research was sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, as part of the Potugues and Bucana Rivers flood control project. The study of coffee growers of Maraguez provided insights into the technology and social relations of this nineteenth-century agricultural endeavor. This paper highlights some of the relevant research findings of this project, blending archaeological, architectural, and social historical elements into an integrated discussion of the lifeways and cultural evolution of coffee agriculture in nineteenth and twentieth century Puerto Rico. It provides detailed discussions of the technology and architecture of coffee processing, and of the spatial relations exhibited by coffee farms. (11/13 2:00 PM)

Joseph, Karrie (U South Carolina) ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS ON SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS

This paper explores the archaeological implications of the health care of Afro-American slaves within plantation culture. Health care history is reviewed with an awareness of potential contributions from archaeology. Historically documented artifacts, structures, and settlement patterns related to health care systems are offered as potential data for future archaeological research. (11/12 9:00 AM)

Kapches, Mima (Royal Ontario Museum) SPATIAL DYNAMICS OF IROQUOIS LONGHOUSES

The internal organization of various classes of variables of longhouse structures are analyzed to interpret the development of the longhouse among the Early Ontario Iroquois in Southeastern Ontario. (11/14 3:00 PM)

Kassner, Nancy (D.C. Historic Preservation Division) UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST: ARCHAEOLOGY AS PART OF THE PRESERVATION PROCESS D.C.

Law 2-144 sets up a process for the preservation of buildings in historic districts. The excavation at Ninth and E Streets, NW was the first time that archaeology was actually incorporated into the permit process mandated by this DC law. Six of the structures in this area to be developed were determined to contribute to the historical nature of the downtown historic district. In order to mitigate for the loss of these buildings, the developer had to comply with several conditions. A total historic documentation was recommended, with archaeology being one phase. This paper will elaborate on this process. (11/12 1:10 PM)

Kenyon, Victoria EARLY ARCHAIC COMPONENTS AND THE MORRILL POINT COMPLEX AT THE EDDY SITE, AMOSKEAG FALLS, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

During the eighth millennium before present, the prehistoric residents of Amoskeag Falls participated in a regional tradition characterized by a non-bifacial, quartz lithic technology. The Eddy site, located across the falls from the Neville site, contains evidence for occupation during the eighth millennium. This early occupation is recognizable through a variety of data including quartz and crystal quartz unifacial tools in a culturally and naturally discrete stratum. A discussion of the Eddy site component is presented within the framework of local and regional manifestations of the Early Archaic. (11/14 2:20 PM)

Kidder, Tristram R. (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U) PREHISTORY AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE LOWER OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

The lower Ouachita River Basin of Arkansas and Louisiana has long been recognized as an important locality for studying changes in native societies from prehistory into the early historic period. Much of our previous knowledge of the area was based on the work of C.B. Moore in 1909. In particular, a number of authors have used Moore's work to discuss and define the Glendora phase. However, recent studies have shown that the reliance on Moore's illustrated work, without a critical understanding of the total archaeological assemblage, has led to a false impression of the affiliation of cultures found in the area between A.D. 1500 and 1730. This paper will review the late prehistoric and early historic archaeological record in southeast Arkansas and northeast Louisiana and compare it to surrounding contemporary regional sequences. The degree and nature of interaction between the Caddoan and Lower Mississippi Valley culture areas will also be discussed. Further, I will offer a tentative account of the culture dynamics of the late prehistoric and early historic periods through an examination of archaeological and ethnohistoric data. (11/12 3:40 PM)

King, Thomas F. (ACHP-Washington, DC) NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH TOPICS

The Advisory Council and the Park Service are developing an agreement to evaluate archeological resources in a standardized method. The intention is to remove evaluation of archeological resources from an intuitive exercise to one based on evaluating the significance of a resource according to its ability to contribute to a series of research topics. The speaker will discuss the National Archeological Research Topic approach. (11/12 10:00 AM)

Kline, Don (see Stewart, Michael)

Knight, Vernon (U Alabama) MOBILE BAY— WEST FLORIDA: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT (11/12 3:35 PM)

Kraft, Herbert C. (Seton Hall University Museum) CHARLES CONRAD ABBOTT, THE TRENTON GRAVEL IMPLEMENTS, AND THE EARLY MAN CONTROVERSY

Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D., was probably the first American to use archaeological findings to demonstrate a great antiquity for man in the Western Hemisphere. In "The Stone Age in New Jersey" (1871) he wrote that "rude implements" found in the Trenton gravels indicated that "In New Jersey the Indian was once a Paleolithic man," living at or before the time of the last glacier. William H. Holmes and Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, among others, opposed Abbott's views in a bitter controversy that lasted almost a half century. Events were to demonstrate that the "Trenton Gravel Implements", belonged to the Middle Woodland period; however, Abbott's belief in the great antiquity of man in the New World has been vindicated. Unfortunately, he was right for the wrong reasons. (11/13 8:20 AM)

Kreisa, Paul P. (U Illinois) AT THE CONFLUENCE: 1987 EXCAVATIONS AT TWIN MOUNDS (15Ba2)

Twin Mounds, a Mississippian mound and village complex, is located a few miles north of the Ohio-Mississippi River confluence in western Kentucky. During the summer of 1987, the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Western Kentucky Project undertook initial test excavations at this site. Twin Mounds was tested as part of a Second-Order Communities project, which aims at understanding the development and function of second-order sites in Mississippian culture. Twin Mounds lies at the interface of such second-order communities and the larger first order sites. Excavations at the site uncovered numerous superimposed house

floors and over 2.2 meters of midden deposits. The artifact assemblage is described, and Twin Mounds is placed into the regional culture history. The data recovered has the potential to address questions of regional interaction and the relationship between Mississippi River and Ohio River Mississippian cultures. (11/13 9:20 AM)

Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick (Ohio State University) TEXTILE USE AND MANUFACTURE AS EVIDENCE IN FABRIC IMPRESSED POTTERY FROM MOUND BOTTOM, TENNESSEE

This research is based upon the analysis of fabric impressed pottery sherds recovered during archaeological excavations at the Middle Mississippian period site of Mound Bottom, Tennessee, a regionally important civic-ceremonial and habitation center which was occupied from approximately AD 900 to 1250. Textile attributes were considered as evidence of the techniques used by their makers to achieve particular characteristics of utility in the finished textile. Evidence was examined which would indicate 1) the maker's decisions relating to selection and manipulation of fiber, yarn, and fabric structure, 2) the resulting fabric characteristics, and 3) the use of the textiles. These textiles were used in the manufacturing process of large, utilitarian pottery vessels, therefore certain attributes would be desirable while others would be avoided. Desirable fabric characteristics include high levels of flexibility, strength, and durability. Although only a portion of the total Mississippian textile complex is represented, impressions on pottery contribute significantly to the present knowledge of prehistoric textiles of the Southeastern United States. (11/12 1:40 PM)

Larsen, Clark Spencer (Northern Illinois University) and Rebecca Saunders (Florida State Museum) THE SANTA CATALINA DE GAULE (AMELIA ISLAND) CEMETERIES

Three field seasons between Summer 1985 and Summer 1986 saw the complete excavation of all burials from the cemetery presumed to be associated with the mission of Santa Catalina de Gaule on Amelia Island. During these excavations, a local resident directed our attention to yet another discrete mission period cemetery some 30 meters south of the Santa Catalina cemetery. Removal of the individuals interred in this area was accomplished during the Summer of 1987. Results from the on-going laboratory analysis of demography and morbidity in the population of the Santa Catalina cemetery will be given, and field observations at the southern cemetery will be used to compare the populations and tentatively establish the identity of the population in the southern cemetery. (11/12 8:20 AM)

Larson, Lewis H. (West Georgia College) AN ETHNOHISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT (11/12 4:15 PM)

Lavin, Lucianne (New York U) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND AND SOUTHERN NEW YORK

This paper reviews the evidence for coastal adaptations in New England and New York for Casco Bay south to the Hudson estuary. Drawing upon paleoenvironmental and archaeological data, it discusses the when, what, and why of coastal resource exploitation for the region, and the relationship of this economy to settlement and social organization. Models are generated to explain spatio-temporal changes in settlement pattern and in the adoption of maize horticulture. (11/14 8:30 AM)

Leader, Jon M. (U Florida) HOPEWELL AND MISSISSIPPIAN METAL ARTIFACTS: A DISCUSSION OF MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES

Metal artifacts are an important component of archaeological assemblages from the Woodland and Mississippian periods. This paper gives an overview of a research report investigating the questions of specialization and technological continuities in eastern U.S. native American metal

work from the Late Archaic through the Mississippian time periods. Data primarily derived from analyses of the metal collections from the Lake Jackson (Florida), Etowah Mound site (Georgia), and Hopewell Mound site (Ohio) were used to re-construct manufacturing techniques for a wide variety of artifacts, and to answer questions dealing with complexity and standardization of techniques. Late Archaic data will be presented in a separate paper at a later time. The author wishes to acknowledge the financial support of the Schmidt Fund of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and the Graduate Research Fund of the Graduate Research Council of the University of Florida Foundation. (11/14 11:10 AM)

Levy, Janet E. (U North Carolina - Charlotte) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT 31GS30, GASTON COUNTY, NC

Preliminary results of excavations at 31GS30, along the South Fork River in the Catawba River drainage, are discussed. Pottery typology, chronology, and subsistence-settlement evidence are described. Current archaeological evidence for Spanish contact is evaluated and the relationship of this site to others in its region, both north and south, is discussed, with a goal of beginning to understand the regional social dynamics of the area during late prehistoric times. Currently available radiocarbon dates suggest occupation as early as the 12th century and the complicated-stamped pottery has affiliations with 14th and 15th century types further south. The results of 1987 field work will contribute further information. (11/14 8:30 AM)

Levy, Janet E. (U North Carolina - Charlotte) INTRODUCTION - LATE PREHISTORY OF THE CATAWBA-WATEREE VALLEY: WHAT IS THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR COFITACHEQUI?

Background information is given on the location, geography, and past ethnohistoric and archaeological research in the Catawba-Waterree valley. The major research questions facing investigators in the region are outlined. (11/14 8:00 AM)

Lewis, George S. (Augusta Archaeological Society) PROFESSIONAL-AVOCATIONAL INTERACTION: A REVIEW OF TWELVE YEARS OF ACTIVITY AT THE SCIAA SRP-ARP, SOUTH CAROLINA

Dedicated avocational archaeologists are contributing much energy and enthusiasm to archaeological research in the Savannah River Valley. Through a unique program at the U.S. Department of Energy's Savannah River Plant (SRP), and in cooperation with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, members of the Augusta Archaeological Society are participating in on-going research on various aspects of local prehistory. The volunteers are trained in proper survey, excavation and recording procedures. The aim of the program is to engender a conservation and research ethic among interested persons while providing an opportunity for hands-on experience in archaeological investigations. Twelve years of activity have generated much useful information which supplements the activities of the SRP Archaeological Research Program, while educating dozens of people in responsible archaeological practice. (11/13 11:00 AM)

Lewis, Lynne G. (see Parker, Scott K.)

Lyons, Julie (see Derry, L.)

MacCord, Howard (Arch Society of Virginia) THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARCHEOLOGY

The Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), formed in 1940, has long been active in the region's archeology. Work has included site surveys, nominations of sites to the National

Register, preservation of sites, testing sites to assess content, rescue of site data ahead of a site's destruction, and dissemination of the data gained, via its Quarterly Bulletin and in Special Publications. While emphasis has been on prehistoric sites and studies, historic sites have not been neglected. Highlight results have included: 1) identification of the 1618 Ironworks on Falling Creek at Richmond, 2) identification of two French and Indian War forts, 3) assembly of extensive Paleo-Indian distributional data and the identification and study of two major sites (Williamson and Thunderbird), 4) definition of a major Late Woodland Culture in southwestern Virginia — the Intermontane Culture, 5) rescue of major sites ahead of inundation in the Gathright Dam area of the upper James River valley, 6) rescue excavations of two accretional burial mounds in the Shenandoah Valley and the definition of the Lewis Creek Mound Culture in that region, 7) assembly of data for sites in the Roanoke-Dan River area to help define a Dan River Culture, 8) the study of a Virginia Iroquoian culture group (the Nottoways and Meherrins), 9) help in the creation of the Science Museum of Virginia, the Virginia Association of Museums, and the State Historic Preservation set-up, with its archeological arm, and 10) conducting Annual meeting programs and occasional regional or topical conferences. (11/13 10:00 AM)

Mainfort, Robert C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) MILLER I-II: A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF CERAMICS AND CHRONOLOGIES

The Middle Woodland Miller I-II sequence of the upper and central Tombigbee drainage is dominated by plain, fabric marked, and cord marked utilitarian ceramics. Simple regression analysis of surface treatments from pertinent site components demonstrates an essentially linear increase in cord marking and a concomitant decrease in fabric marking through time. Utilizing the same data set, hierarchical cluster analyses suggest that the Middle Woodland subphases proposed by Jenkins (1982) lack statistical validity. The data set used in formulating these subphases is critically examined and alternatives to Jenkins' interpretations are offered. (11/14 9:00 AM)

Marquardt, William H. (Florida State Museum) CARIBBEAN MIGRATIONS IN THE TIME OF COLUMBUS: A SURVEY AND SOME SPECULATIONS

As the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first landfall approaches, international attention is being focused on European population movements, but aboriginal migrations in the South Florida/Bahamas/Caribbean region -- both before and after Columbus's landing -- merit careful study as well. In this paper I summarize recent research and theory on Caribbean migrations and their implications for investigating the origins of known fifteenth and sixteenth century Florida native societies. (11/12 1:20 PM)

Marrinan, Rochelle (Florida State U) A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FROM THE PATALE MISSION, FLORIDA

The last five years have brought a renewed interest in Spanish mission archaeology in Florida and funding, both public and private, for work in the Tallahassee area. Excavations have been conducted at the Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale archaeological site since 1984. This site offers an opportunity to investigate a rural mission, one quite typical of the missions outlying the San Luis de Talimali governmental and religious headquarters in West Florida. Results have been largely architectural given the degree of subsurface disturbance. The current view of the site is one of successive Ft. Walton-Mississippi occupations overlain by an early, but short-lived Spanish mission (ca. 1633-?1647). What history of these missions is available to date suggests that mission locations were moved. One possible removed location for Patale has been the focus of broad scale testing and is reported herein. (11/12 10:40 AM)

Marshall, Rhea R. (Wake Forest U) THE HARDY SITE, SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA: COMPONENT CLUSTERING OR HOUSEHOLD SEGREGATION?

A recent settlement study by UNC-CH has identified component clustering as one archaeological consequence of a Late Woodland settlement pattern involving repeated occupation of certain locales. Such a pattern often creates a palimpsest which can be erroneously interpreted as a single component site with a high population density represented. Investigations in the summers of 1986 and 1987 in Surry County, North Carolina, focused on a large Late Woodland site on the Yadkin River where natural and agricultural processes had revealed discrete clustering of features, although the surface scatter of materials suggested a homogeneous spatial distribution of artifacts. A comparative study of the feature clusters demonstrates the likelihood that separate occupations created the site, rather than individual segregated but contemporary households. (11/12 10:50 AM)

May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT: THE CULTURE HISTORY OF CROWDERS CREEK SITE, 31GS55

Recent descriptions of the culture history within several of the major river systems draining the Carolina Piedmont: Savannah, Wateree, Neuse, and Dan, highlight an absence of research in the central Catawba River valley. In 1985, the Schiele Museum and University of North Carolina at Charlotte began a multiyear program to excavate, analyze, and report on archaeological resources of the area. After an initial survey in this area, excavations were conducted at Crowders Creek site, 31GS55, because human skeletal material had been uncovered as well as a large sample of late Woodland Period lithic and ceramic artifacts. Subsequent excavations revealed an additional burial, numerous postmolds and features, and well preserved ethnobotanical remains. A second field season was undertaken in 1986 to complete research goals of describing the material culture and identifying possible structures. I briefly describe the lithic tools, ceramic artifacts, and related features as a preamble to a preliminary interpretation of the late Woodland in this portion of the Catawba River drainage. Radiocarbon results pointed to an occupation in the 14th century are described. Implications of this research for the history of the Catawba Indians are discussed. (11/14 8:50 AM)

McKillop, Heather (see Jackson, Laurie J.)

Meckelway, Henry S., Gerald F. Schroedl, and J. Bryant Evans (U Tennessee) ABORIGINAL CERAMICS FROM HIWASSEE OLD TOWN

Recent excavations at Hiwassee Old Town (40PK3) produced a large sample of historic Cherokee ceramics. This ceramic assemblage is compared to the ceramic artifacts recovered from Overhill Cherokee sites in the Little Tennessee River Valley. The Hiwassee Old Town ceramics are also compared to the ceramic artifacts of the Estatoe phase, associated with the eighteenth century Lower Cherokee towns. Ethnohistoric records documenting the dispersal of Lower Town Cherokee populations in the middle eighteenth century help to explain the ceramic variability. (11/13 11:40 PM)

Mikell, Greg A. (Wake Forest U) THE DONNAHA SITE: LATE WOODLAND PERIOD SUBSISTENCE AND ECOLOGY

Evidence of Late Woodland subsistence behavior and ecology at the Donnaha site in Yadkin County, North Carolina is inferred by a study of faunal and floral remains recovered from undisturbed cultural contexts. An analysis of the plant and animal remains from refuse-filled pits and midden samples indicates that the Late Woodland inhabitants of Donnaha practiced a mixed subsistence economy based on hunting, fishing, gathering, and plant food cultivation.

The results of this study show that forest edge and riverine plant and animal species were the most heavily exploited natural subsistence resources. The presence of four cultigens: corn, beans, squash, and sumpweed suggest that plant food production was also an integral part of the subsistence system. The apparent importance of forest edge species and disturbed habitat plant and animal species suggests that cultivation and land management practices, as documented for early historic aboriginal groups in Southeastern North America, may have been at work at the Donnaha site and functioned to increase environmental diversity, which in turn influenced the availability of preferred game animal species. (11/12 11:10 AM)

Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida State Museum) A FLORIDA PERSPECTIVE: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT (11/12 4:25 PM)

Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida State Museum) DISCUSSANT - THE EARLY SPANISH OCCUPATION IN LA FLORIDA (11/12 11:40 AM)

Milanich, Jerald T. (Florida State Museum) DISCUSSANT - COASTAL ADAPTATIONS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA (11/14 10:30 AM)

Milner, George R. (Pennsylvania State U) THE DEVELOPMENT AND DISSOLUTION OF AN ORGANIZATIONALLY COMPLEX MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD CULTURE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

The late prehistoric American bottom culture underwent a series of transformations spanning several hundred years that resulted in the rise and eventual collapse of one of the most organizationally complex Precolumbian cultures to exist in the eastern United States. Various archaeological measures of change in the structure of the settlement system, sociopolitical centralization, and population size and distribution are reviewed in terms of four general stages spanning the Emergent Mississippian and Mississippian periods: sociopolitical coalescence, cultural florescence, maintenance and retrenchment, and, finally, societal segmentation. The peak in cultural complexity appears to have been a transient phenomenon, lasting perhaps a hundred years (the Stirling phase). Existing evidence also indicates that the rate of cultural change varied over time and various measures of regional sociopolitical integration do not follow fully synchronous courses throughout the late prehistoric period. (11/13 1:10 PM)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Florida State Museum) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR 16TH CENTURY SPANISH EXPLORER/SAFETY HARBOR CULTURE CONTACT

Archaeological research in west peninsular Florida has led to the discovery of a number of aboriginal sites containing Spanish artifacts dating to the early sixteenth century (A. D. 1500 - 1560). These sites are of special interest because written accounts of the expeditions of Narvaez (1528) and Soto (1539, indicate that both groups of Spaniards passed through western peninsular Florida. This portion of Florida was occupied by watered-down Mississippian-influenced groups comprising the Safety Harbor Phase. Archaeological evidence will be summarized and evaluated in terms of whether actual contact or second-hand trade is most probable for each site. Sites which have recently been scientifically excavated will be emphasized, as will proveniences of specific glass bead varieties. Recovery of these artifacts in tightly controlled contexts in Florida and contact sites in the interior Southeast may allow identification of specific groups of Spanish explorers with which contact was made. (11/12 1:40 PM)

Moore, David G. (NC Division of Archives and History) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE UPPER CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina's Catawba River valley has figured prominently in recent interpretations of the routes of sixteenth century Spanish explorers Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo. However, the upper Catawba region has seen so little systematic archaeological investigations that it has been difficult to determine whether and to what degree the region was populated during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries A.D. As a result, the Upper Catawba Archaeological Project was initiated in 1986 to investigate late prehistoric and protohistoric sites in the region. It is hoped that this project will provide data with which the historical and ethnohistorical accounts of the Spanish expeditions may be compared. Excavations have been conducted at the Berry site, 31Bk22, in Burke County and the McDowell site, 31Mc41, in McDowell County. Initial testing of the Berry site has confirmed the presence of the remains of an earthen platform mound as well as domestic structures, burials, and other features. The site is believed to date to the sixteenth or seventeenth century based on the presence of Burke series ceramics. The McDowell site has been proposed as the location of the town of Xuala, visited by de Soto in 1540. A radiocarbon determination of A.D. 1490±75 was obtained during testing in 1977. The 1986 excavations revealed domestic structures and the remains of a burned public building, possibly an earth lodge. (11/14 8:10 AM)

Morgan, David (Mississippi Department of Archives and History/Historic Preservation Division) THE FRANCIS LEE MOUND GROUP: ANOTHER PUZZLE TO THE PIECES

Recent investigations within the Loess Hills in the vicinity of Tchula, Mississippi have documented a previously unreported mound complex consisting of six "conical" mounds and an adjoining occupational area. This paper will present information gathered to date concerning this site and will provide discussion as to its temporal placement, cultural affiliation, and associations with sites both within the Loess Hills as well as the adjacent Yazoo Basin. (11/14 9:20 AM)

Muncher, David A. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION EFFORTS BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE FLORIDA RESEARCH AND CONSERVATION LABORATORY

In 1983 a cooperative agreement contract was signed between the National Park Service and the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. Since 1983 more than a dozen conservation projects have been completed including rare historical pieces and significant archaeological artifacts. The agreement has resulted in the development of several new conservation techniques for laboratory and field use. (11/12 2:40 PM)

Nabergall, Lee Andrea (Florida State U) ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SUBSISTENCE REMAINS FROM THE THIRD GULF BREEZE SITE (8SR8), GULF BREEZE, FLORIDA

During the summer of 1986, excavations were carried out by the National Park Service at the Third Gulf Breeze Site (8SR8). Previous zooarchaeological research had not been particularly intensive or extensive at this site, and one of the objectives of the fieldwork was to rectify this disparity in data. The faunal material recovered provides an excellent opportunity to recognize the subsistence strategy of a late Mississippian population living on the Northwest Gulf coast of Florida. A mid-Woodland feature (also excavated) offers an interesting contrast in resource utilization. (11/13 2:40 PM)

Nicholas, George (U Massachusetts) EARLY POST-GLACIAL LAND-USE PATTERNS AT ROBBINS SWAMP, WESTERN CONNECTICUT (11/14 2:00 PM) (Abstract not received)

Nichols, Elaine (U South Carolina) SULLIVAN'S ISLAND PEST HOUSES: BEGINNING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Based on data from legislative acts created by the government of South Carolina between 1708 and 1799, several pest houses or lazarettos were built on Sullivan's Island. The goals of this research project are to place the pest houses in time and space, to determine how the location and relocation of the pest houses changed through time, and to offer some explanations for the changes in placement of the lazarettos on the island. (11/12 8:00 AM)

Neuman, R. W. (LSU) and Kathleen Byrd (Louisiana Div. of Archaeology) THE LOUISIANA COAST: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT (11/12 4:05 PM)

O'Steen, Lisa D. (see Elliott, Daniel T.)

Oetelaar, Gerald A. (see Shott, Michael J.)

Otto, Martha Potter (Ohio Historical Society) INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON THE ROLE OF AMATEUR/AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN ESAF (11/13 8:00 AM)

Parker, Scott K. and Lynne G. Lewis (Montpelier National Trust for Historic Preservation) PIEDMONT UPLANDS: FRUITFUL INSIGHTS FORM ORANGE COUNTY, VA.

The prehistory of the Piedmont uplands, especially in central Virginia, is poorly defined. A Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey at Montpelier, Orange County Virginia, has yielded results that suggest an upland aboriginal utilization much more complex than previously thought. The data show a differential use pattern between distinct topographic regions in the Montpelier area. Although diagnostic artifacts are lacking at most sites, we feel that this differential use pattern reflects functional rather than temporal variation, that ties into a seasonal usage pattern. This pattern includes the uplands and the riverine areas, on or near major drainage floodplains (a region not represented at Montpelier, but well documented in Orange County and other areas of the central Virginia Piedmont). This paper will describe specific sites from Montpelier that reflect this use pattern, in conjunction with evidence from the Orange County and central Virginia Piedmont sites in order to construct a tentative prehistoric settlement pattern for the area. The discussion will center on the role of upland sites that are often lumped under the category of lithic scatters and presumed unimportant. (11/12 4:20 PM)

Payne, Claudine (U Florida) THREE SIXTEENTH CENTURY POLITIES IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

In recent years, considerable research has been conducted on aboriginal Florida polities encountered by sixteenth and seventeenth century Spaniards settling the New World. Not surprisingly, most of this research has been aimed at the most powerful groups of the day--the Apalachee, the Calusa, and the Timuca. At the periphery of Spanish hegemony, however, there were three small polities that were among the first to be contacted by Spaniards. From documentary and linguistic evidence, we are able to glean, in varying degrees, information on social, political, and subsistence aspects of these three central Florida polities: Urriparacoxi, Acuera, and Ocale. Early maps and archaeological evidence further allow us to suggest a location for Acuera, the best-documented of the three polities. (11/12 10:00 AM)

Pekrul, Sharon (see Smith, Steven D.)

Pertulla, Timothy K. and Bonnie C. Yates (North Texas State U) EARLY CERAMIC AND EARLY CADDOAN PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGY IN NORTHEAST TEXAS: ASPECTS OF

THE RECORD AT THE HURRICANE HILL SITE (41HP106), HOPKINS COUNTY,
COOPER LAKE

The Hurricane Hill Site (41HP106) is an Early Ceramic and Early Caddoan Period settlement located on a prominent sandy hill overlooking the South Sulphur River in Northeast Texas. 1986-1987 excavations at the site, located on the dam axis of the proposed Cooper Lake being built by the Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, focused on the 1.3 acre area where Caddoan midden deposits, numerous cultural features, and two house structures were exposed. The Early Ceramic Period Component (ca. A.D. 20-800) occurs in possible midden mound deposits in one locality, and in other contexts underlying the Early Caddoan occupations (dating ca. 100-1400). Aspects of site function, subsistence change and continuity, cultural affiliation, utilization and importation of non-local lithic and ceramic materials, and chronology are summarized, and then related to regional patterns of prehistoric settlement in Northeast Texas and the Caddoan Area. (11/13 10:00 AM)

Pochtor, Theodore (D. C. Dept. of Recreation) THE BURIED MIRROR: THE DC RECREATION HISTORIC PROGRAM (Abstract not received) (11/12 1:30 PM)

Potter, Stephen and Robert Sonderman (National Capital Region, NPS) (Abstract not received) (11/12 2:10 PM)

Prentice, Guy (Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS) REPORT ON THE FIRST YEAR'S INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY PROJECT

The National Park Service is currently sponsoring a three year archaeological project evaluating the cultural resources within Mammoth Cave National Park. The first field season has focused on surveying the upland and river bottom areas within the park with some test excavations at two sites. This paper presents the results of the first year's investigations and an overview of the proposed research and goals of the three year project. (11/12 4:00 PM)

Pritchard, Gary L. (Appalachian State U) THE FUTURE FOR ALLOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF TWO SHELLFISH SPECIES

Two non-artifactual shellfish control collections have been used to test existing allometric formulae and to produce new ones. A sample of 509 *Mercenaria mercenaria* shellfish from Bird Shoals NC and 406 *Rangia cuneata* shellfish from Alaquá, FL were used in the study. The analysis met with mixed results. (11/13 3:00 PM)

Quitmyer, Irvy R. (Florida State Museum) GEORGIA COAST: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT (11/12 3:55 PM)

Quitmyer, Irvy R. (Florida State Museum) and Elizabeth J. Reitz (U Georgia) FAUNAL REMAINS FROM TWO SWIFT CREEK SITES LOCATED ON THE COAST OF GEORGIA

Faunal remains collected with fine screen (1/16 inch) from the Swift Creek (A.D. 300-700) components of the Cathead Creek Site (9Mc360) and the Kings Bay Site (9CM171a), Georgia provide evidence of the use of the middle and lower reaches of the estuarine system. These materials indicate that estuarine fish and shellfish were of major importance and terrestrial fauna were used much less often. At both sites, the marine taxa, their behavior, and their size classes suggest that they were exploited from shallow near-shore waters throughout the year and that fine mesh collection technology was used. The faunal assemblage from Cathead Creek contain fishes that are tolerant to a wide range of salinity conditions, while in contrast at Kings Bay, fishes less tolerant to low salinity were identified. (11/13 3:20 PM)

Rafferty, Janet (Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State U) TEST EXCAVATIONS AT INGOMAR MOUNDS, MISSISSIPPI.

Excavation conducted at the Ingomar Mounds site (22Un500) in northeast Mississippi in the spring of 1987 confirm that the large ramped platform mound, Mound 14, was constructed during Middle Woodland times. The mound apparently was constructed in two major stages, with the multi-colored basket-loaded fill in each separated by a thick layer of yellow silt. Test excavations in several areas southeast of Mound 14 showed little Middle Woodland habitation debris. Mound 10, a conical mound, was relocated and found to be intact under a plowzone. An associated midden area was tested and gave evidence of being a special purpose Middle Woodland habitation site. (11/14 10:00 AM)

Reed, Mary Beth (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) DISCARDED STONE: DONALDSON'S IRON FURNACE

The Etowah Valley of northwest Georgia became the focus of the state's iron industry from 1837 through the Civil War. Touted by the famous pro-industrialist H.D.B. DeBow as being "filled with inexhaustible beds of the very best iron ore," the area received both national and local attention. This attention, coupled with the completion of the Western and Atlantic Railroad which connected the area with regional and national markets, climaxed in the development of a chain of charcoal fired, cold blast furnaces along the Etowah River. Donaldson's iron furnace, located on Shoal Creek, Cherokee County, was the easternmost outpost within this chain. This paper will discuss the evolution of the iron industry in Georgia and the role of Donaldson's furnace within that process. In addition to the historical narrative, the results of the architectural study of the furnace will be discussed. (11/13 2:40 PM)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (see Quitmyer, I. R.)

Reitz, Elizabeth J. (U Georgia) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS

Archaeological evidence for coastal adaptations is surveyed for the Archaic through early Hispanic contact time periods. Data are taken primarily from coastal Georgia and South Carolina since North Carolina is in a different biological province. The review addresses the types of coastal resources utilized, changes through time, and coastal-interior relationships. There is little archaeological evidence for change in the use of maritime resources in response to agricultural food production systems. There may have been substantial change with missionization, however. Data on coastal-interior relationships is scarce. Emphasis is placed on zooarchaeological data since botanical data is rare. (11/14 9:10 AM)

Riggs, Brett H. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT HIWASSEE OLD TOWN (40PK3), POLK COUNTY, TENNESSEE

In 1986, the Tennessee Department of Conservation purchased the site of Hiwassee Old Town (40PK3) for development as a tree seedling nursery. Thirty-seven acres, which comprise the core area of the Mississippian and historic Cherokee components, were set aside as an archaeological preserve. Between October 1986 and August 1987, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology, in conjunction with a University of Tennessee field school, conducted intensive surface collections, subsurface testing, and excavation in the remaining 200 acres of site area. Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and historic Cherokee components were identified and assessed. Excavation efforts concentrated upon the historic Cherokee component, although Middle and Late Woodland and early Mississippian components were also investigated. While historic documentation indicates Cherokee occupation of Hiwassee Old Town throughout much of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, archaeological evidence from the study area

suggests that the most extensive Cherokee occupation occurred during the era of the American Revolution. (11/13 10:40 AM)

Rinehart, Charles J. (U South Carolina) DESIGN AND SYMBOLISM: CRUCIFIXES AND MEDALLIONS FROM FORT MICHILIMACKINAC

The information for this paper comes from Fort Michilimackinac, located in Mackinaw City, Michigan. This fortification was a post at which military, missionary, and trade activities took place from circa 1715-1781. Michilimackinac was originally erected by the French, and occupied by them until 1761. British hegemony lasted for twenty years after that date. While this site is not in the Southeast, the knowledge gained from the analysis of metal crucifixes and medallions can be applied to contemporaneous sites with similar functions in this region. In addition, parallels could be made between sites of different national origins, and also places that date to different centuries. Lyle M. Stone (1974) created an extremely useful typology for all the historic artifacts recovered from Michilimackinac during excavations dating 1959-1970. I have expanded on his classifications to include crucifixes and medallions retrieved from field work between 1971 and 1986. The purpose of my study is to determine how they functioned in a frontier society. It is hoped that the information presented in this paper will be useful for comparative purposes with southeastern sites that served similar roles. (11/13 9:20 AM)

Riser, George (Louisiana Arch. Society) THE SHRIMPER HYPOTHESIS (11/12 3:05 PM)

Rogers, Daniel J. (U California, Los Angeles) MARKERS OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION: A STUDY OF INCREASINGLY CENTRALIZED AUTHORITY IN THE SPIRO REGION

Between A.D. 850 and 1450 the Spiro region, and the Arkansas Basin and Ozark Uplift areas, in general, saw the development of a polity that was centered at the Spiro Mounds site and its immediate vicinity. Within this time frame it is possible to document some of the processes that allowed for the centralization of authority at Spiro. Principle lines of evidence include shifting settlement patterns, hypothesized population fluctuations and residence rules, the control of trade, and the subsequent restriction of material symbols defined as regional markers of social integration. In particular, through the control of trade in exotic materials used as indicators of social authority (as revealed in the analysis of social ranking in burials) the elite centered in the immediate Spiro area may have been able to redefine access to social power. This redefinition of authority may have allowed Spiro to consolidate both economic and social control in the region. (11/13 1:30 PM)

Rosengarten, Dale (see Zierden, Martha)

Ruff, Barbara L. (U Georgia) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES IN AIKEN-RHETT AND GIBBS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S.C.

The potential correspondence between socio-economic status and recovered zooarchaeological materials is examined for two urban historic sites from Charleston, S.C. Documentation verifies both as high status residential sites. Faunal assemblage characteristics (e.g., bone distribution, percentage of wild and domestic species, diversity of taxa utilized) are compared with those of contemporaneous sites of varying status and function to formulate a working hypothesis regarding apparent status-related subsistence strategies. (11/13 2:20 PM)

Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida State Museum) IMPRESSION IN AND ON DAUB: A PRELIMINARY LOOK AT SOME BURNED CLAY FROM THREE MISSION SITES IN LA FLORIDA

Plant impressions in fired clay fragments from the coastal mission site of Santa Catalina de Guale display some important structural and social information concerning the plants and methods used in wattle and daub construction. Other plant materials embedded in the daub suggest intentional and unintentional inclusions by the masons. These observations and others daub fragments from the coastal mission site of Santa Catalina de Guale at Amelia and from San Luis in the panhandle provide a brief basis for comparison. To date the fired daub specimens from coastal sites contained fibrous inclusions while those from the panhandle appear to have plant materials included as a form of temper in some and not in others. (11/12 9:00 AM)

Russo, Michael (Florida State Museum) COASTAL ADAPTATIONS IN EASTERN FLORIDA

Little evidence of PaleoIndian and Pre-ceramic Archaic occupations of Eastern Florida's coastal environments has been recovered, and it is not until Late Archaic periods that sufficient midden deposition provides enough data to reconstruct subsistence practices of prehistoric Floridians. All known prehistoric peoples along Florida's east coast exploited essentially the same faunal resources, predominantly beach and estuarine fish and shellfish. The relative importance of these species to the diets, however, varied though time and with site function. As agriculture developed throughout the Southeast, most of Florida's east coast peoples remained largely uninfluenced in their subsistence patterns. At the time of historic contact, among Florida's eastern coastal groups only the Timucuan tribes of Florida's northeast coast exhibited any evidence of agricultural practice. According to documentary sources, these were part-time, seasonal transhumic horticultural patterns never developed and prehistoric peoples remained fishers-hunters-gatherers. Whether non-horticulturalists or part-time horticulturalists, however, using traditional archaeological measures, some coastal peoples of eastern Florida achieved levels of political and social complexity comparable to those of adjacent, interior, intensive horticulturalists. As such eastern coastal groups of Florida provide useful cases for testing models linking social complexity to the development of agriculture. This review of the evidence for prehistoric coastal adaptations in eastern Florida is presented and the co-evaluation of environment, resource abundance and use and social complexity are explored. (11/14 9:50 AM)

Sanger, David (U Maine) MARITIME ADAPTATIONS IN THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN GULF OF MAINE

The history of maritime adaptation to the central and eastern portions of the Gulf of Maine is obscured by the lack of a useful ethnographic analog and the obliteration of the early part of the record by rising sea levels. Despite these handicaps, it is possible to document a maritime adaptation that extends back to 5,000 B.P. Research on coastal sites has demonstrated substantial changes through time in the types of species selected for exploitation. The extent to which this is feature of altered environments and species availability impacts on our interpretation of cultural behavior. In this paper the changes in marine carrying capacity will be discussed with evidence derived from geological, paleontological, and archaeological sources. Maritime adaptations have sometimes been credited with permitting a level of social complexity rarely associated with terrestrially oriented hunters and gatherers. Gulf of Maine data are still not adequate to allow a defensible assessment of this hypothesis, although that will not deter an attempt. Agriculture was a factor only in the extreme western end of the study area, and only very late in the prehistoric record. The impact, both actual and hypothetical, will be discussed in terms of subsistence, settlement, and cultural relationships. (11/14 8:10 AM)

Sassaman, Kenneth E., Glen T. Hanson, and Tommy Charles (S. C. Inst. of Arch. & Anthro., University of S.C.). LITHIC RAW MATERIAL PROCUREMENT AND THE REDUCTION OF HUMAN MOBILITY IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY, SOUTH CAROLINA

The archaeological distribution of lithic raw materials is often indicative of the regional scale of hunter-gatherer settlement systems. In the Southeast, researchers have found that raw material utilization becomes increasingly localized during the Holocene, presumably indicative of a reduction in the geographical range of hunter-gatherer bands. Using data from the South Carolina Collectors Survey, it is possible to detect regional patterns in the procurement and distribution of raw materials. The spatial models derived from these data are used to evaluate the argument for decreasing mobility. Aspects of the organization of lithic production and exchange are also evaluated as possible causes for the changes in raw material distributions observed. (11/12 9:50 AM)

Saunders, Rebecca (see Larsen, Clark Spencer)

Scarry, C. Margaret LATE PREHISTORIC MAIZE PRODUCTION STRATEGIES IN WEST-CENTRAL ALABAMA

Several lines of evidence concerning maize production in west-central Alabama during the late prehistoric period (A.D. 950-1450) are examined. A population of 438 maize cobs from sites associated with the Moundville system in the Black Warrior Valley and from the Lubdub site in the Tombigbee Valley is analyzed using a K-means cluster routine. Evaluation of the cluster solutions suggest that Mississippian populations in west-central Alabama raised at least two types of maize and that one type changed through time. Maize growth requirements are compared to environmental parameters in the Black Warrior Valley to assess the dependability of crop production. The results indicate that the risk of valley-wide crop failure is extremely low. These two lines of evidence are used to argue that Mississippian populations in west-central Alabama practiced a divided-risk crop strategy at the household or community level, but that chiefly organization was not required to buffer crop failures. (11/13 1:40 PM)

Scarry, John F. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) INTRODUCTION: REPRODUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION, ONE BECOMES ANOTHER

Standard treatments of the Mississippian societies have too often concentrated on describing synchronic structures-settlement patterns, subsistence procurement systems, and social hierarchies-or explaining the origins of the "essential" features of the Mississippian adaptation. They have tended to treat the societies themselves as uniform, static, units, chiefdoms that emerged, existed, and died without significant change between emergence and demise. This is manifestly not the case. This general evolutionary view cannot provide answers to specific cultural historical questions nor can it provide general explanations of the operation and evolution of complex societies. What we need are detailed examinations of specific evolutionary histories that address how and why individual polities changed as they reproduced themselves. Such studies can then provide data for more general models of the evolution of complex societies. (11/13 1:00 PM)

Scarry, John F. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE APALACHEE CHIEFDOM: CENTRALIZATION, DECENTRALIZATION, AND SOCIAL REPRODUCTION

Archaeological and ethnohistorical data suggest that the Apalachee polity underwent several periods of political centralization and decentralization during its lifetime. Increasing political centralization during the Lake Jackson phase (A.D. 1100-1450) was followed by a major disruption coinciding with marked shifts in ceramic styles and the apparent abandonment of mound centers. By the time of the de Soto entrada in 1539, the Velda phase polity was again a complex chiefdom. The early seventeenth century was another period of decentralization and internal dissension during which several Apalachee chiefs solicited Franciscan missionaries to come to the province. This evolutionary pattern may be viewed as the product of the interplay

of geographic and social forces that affected the reproduction of Apalachee society. An environment that fostered centralized control of subordinates, permitted elite involvement in regional prestige economy, and allowed for the production of the surpluses required by the elite promoted the development of complex political hierarchies. Structural conflicts and the mechanisms of political reproduction engendered occasional disruptions of political order and decentralization of chiefly authority, but not total dissolution of status differentiation and social structure. (11/13 2:50 PM)

Scarry, John F. (see Smith, Marion F.)

Schroedl, Gerald F. (see Meckelway, Henry S.)

Schroedl, Gerald S. (U Tennessee) COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF OLD STRUCTURES AND PIT FEATURES AT HIWASSEE OLD TOWN (40PK3)

An important goal of the 1987 summer excavations at Hiwassee Old Town (40PK3) was to gather comparative data regarding eighteenth century Overhill Cherokee structures and pit features. Five structures and over 75 pit features were excavated at the site. Structures and associated features are comparable to late eighteenth century patterns known archaeologically in the lower Little Tennessee River valley and described in ethnohistoric sources. Observations on pit features at Hiwassee Old Town add considerable detail to available studies of pit morphology as well as models of pit use and abandonment. Because of the work at Hiwassee Old Town, greater resolution in pit feature artifact assemblage studies from Overhill Cherokee sites is now possible. (11/13 12:00 PM)

Shapiro, Gary (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) INSIDE THE APALACHEE COUNCIL HOUSE AT SAN LUIS.

Large circular council houses were important features of southeastern missions. They served as places of assembly for regular dances and public ceremonies, and as lodging for visitors. When Spanish officials visited the missions, they held audiences with the Indians in the council house, and posted regulations there. In the spring of 1986, excavations confirmed the location and size of the council house at San Luis, the seventeenth century capital of Apalachee. This paper summarizes the building's architecture, artifact assemblage, and artifact distributions revealed by 250 square meters excavated thus far. This excavation is a relatively small portion (about 25%) of the 36 m diameter structure. The building is impressive not only for its scale and state of preservation, but also for its emplacement. Excavations in the spring of 1987 confirmed that the council house was situated directly across the town plaza from the San Luis church complex, which brings to mind elements of both Indian and Hispanic town planning traditions. (11/12 10:20 AM)

Shapiro, Gary (see Williams, Mark)

Shott, Michael and Gerald A. Oetelaar (U Kentucky) LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENTS IN THE UPPER OHIO RIVER VALLEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE CHILDERS AND WOODS SITES, MASON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

The University of Kentucky recently completed fieldwork at two Late Woodland sites on the Ohio River in Mason So., West Virginia. Funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, extensive excavation of over 50% of the remaining area at the Childers site (46Ms121) exposed the remnants of a Late Woodland or transitional Fort Ancient village. The research effort, just beginning, will involve traditional concerns --chronology, subsistence reconstruction, settlement organization -- as well as the social processes attending the Late Woodland/Ft. Ancient transition. The Woods site (46Ms14) comprises a series of presumably

brief occupations distributed over a half-kilometer of a Pleistocene age levee. Over 20% of the site was cleared and exposed features were excavated. Occupation at the Woods site may span a considerable period, but most apparently is Late Woodland in age. In combination, the two data sets provide complementary views of Late Woodland land use in the upper Ohio Valley. (Research Report) (11/50 AM)

Sibley, Lucy R. (Ohio State U) ETOWAH TEXTILES - AN APPRAISAL OF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

Recent research efforts focusing on the direct fabric evidence recovered from Etowah's Mound C combines physical/chemical and fabrication analyses with burial and site data to infer behavior on the part of the Etowah people. Examinations of textiles from these separate burials are reviewed. The textiles exhibit diversity in structure, placement in the burials, and probable former function. At present there are 150 inventory numbers designating Etowah fragments, 115 of which are fabrics or pseudomorphs after fabrics and 35 are matting. Along with copper objects, they were recovered from 49 burials occurring in the last two phases of the mound's use. Broadly defined, the class of evidence known as textiles, encompasses items prepared from flexible strands and includes cordage and matting as well as fabrics. The cultural implications of textiles as one class of material culture are explored. (11/13 11:20 AM)

Smith, Bruce D. (Smithsonian Institution) DISCUSSANT - BETWEEN EMERGENCE AND DEMISE: EXAMINING POLITICAL CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES (11/13 3:10 PM)

Smith, Bruce D. (Smithsonian Institution) DISCUSSANT - THE SHRIMPERS ARE COMING: A PLAUSIBLE BUT POSSIBLY UNFALSIFIABLE HYPOTHESIS (11/12 4:45 PM)

Smith, J. N. Leith (U South Carolina) SEEING THE FOREST FOR THE TREES: GOALS FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF 18th CENTURY FREE AFRO-AMERICANS

This paper explores the past, present, and future directions of Afro-American archaeological studies in an effort to identify potential research questions and goals for 18th century free black sites. A literature review was conducted to reveal the major foci of past studies. Although major subject areas were identified by the authors, the goals of their research were rarely explicitly stated. Therefore, a questionnaire presenting six potential goals for the excavation of a hypothetical 18th century free black site was sent to a sample of archaeologists, historians, and folklorists. Questionnaire responses were statistically evaluated and they revealed a hierarchical set of goals which guide present scholars. Three proximate goals; the elucidation of adaptations, the definition of status, and the identification of Africanisms were identified along with two broader research objectives which could encompass the former goals. These broader objectives are the understanding of cultural identity through ethnic recognition. Finally, education was revealed to rest at the pinnacle of this hierarchy and was seen by most to be the primary goal toward which scholars of black research should strive. (11/12 10:20 AM)

Smith, Julie Barnes (see Smith, Marvin T.)

Smith, Marion F. and John F. Scarry (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) APALACHEE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS: THE VIEW FROM THE FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE, 1987

Records at the Florida Master Site File are helpful in assessing our understanding of Apalachee-Fort Walton settlement patterning 40 years after Willey's Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast. While biases in survey coverage, lack of large-scale excavations, and chronometric

problems are likely to affect the data, we can demonstrate suggestive patterning even now. These patterns are discussed and compared to recent syntheses by Tesar, Payne, and Bryne. We end by indicating fruitful directions for research. (11/13 10:40 AM)

Smith, Marvin T. and Julie Barnes Smith (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) **WEEPING EYE MASK GORGETS IN NORTH AMERICA**

Shell "mask" gorgets with the weeping eye motif have been a recognized form of late prehistoric southeastern art since the nineteenth century. Like all art, gorgets exhibit variations in style and form which are classifiable. This paper presents a classification of several styles of "mask" gorgets constructed using differences in engraving and mask form. The distribution of the gorget styles are examined, and an attempt is made to place these artifacts within a frame of reference suggesting their function in society through their archaeological context. (11/12 3:00 PM)

Smith, Steven D., Sharon L. Pehrul, and Natalie P. Adams (SC Institute of Archeology and Anthropology) **REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT A CIVIL WAR CEMETERY FOLLY ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA**

In May of 1987, the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology was informed by relic hunters of human bones being exposed at a private construction site on Folly Island. The area had been known for years as the location of a Union encampment of some 18,000 troops during the Civil War. Jungle like conditions, however, had protected the site from all but the most avid relic collectors until construction activities had cleared roadways for the residential development. Two of the numerous collectors that had swarmed the area discovered the bones of a Union burial ground within the encampment. The Institute, in cooperation with the landowner, the city of Folly Beach, and the Charleston County Medical Examiner's Office, recognized the historical importance of the burials, and began salvage excavations in the exposed roadway to recover the burials for archaeological and physical anthropological analysis. This paper will simply report on the field work and discuss preliminary findings of this salvage work. (11/13 8:40 AM)

Snedeker, Rodney (see Harmon, Michael)

Sonderman, R. (see Potter, Stephen)

South, Stanley (SC Inst. of Arch. & Anthro., University of South Carolina) **ARTIFACTS FROM SIXTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH SANTA ELENA**

Since 1979, expeditions at the Spanish colonial capital of Santa Elena have revealed a wide variety of artifact classes. A major interest has been the status differences reflected by the distribution of these artifacts in archaeological context. Differences between the Fort of San Felipe (1572-1576) and the town of Santa Elena (1566-1587) are often dramatic, reflecting different functions and status relationships. This presentation reviews the artifact classes involved and some of the findings in terms of status and function in relation to the exploitation of energy resources by the Spanish colonists. (11/13 9:40 AM)

Stallings, Richard J. (U Mississippi) **THE CITRONELL GRAVELS IN MISSISSIPPI**

The Citronell geologic formation was the source of lithic raw materials utilized extensively by prehistoric native Americans on the periphery of the Mississippi Valley and along the Gulf Coastal Plains. The purpose of this study is to provide the archaeologist working in these areas with a guide to the identification of these cherts. The areal extent of the Citronell deposit is presented to provide the archaeologist with an idea of where these cherts are most likely to

occur. A quantitative description of the macroscopic characteristics of this raw material in both its natural and thermally altered condition is also given. Though the samples used in this study were collected from the Loess Bluffs of northwestern Mississippi, it is believed that the description of the cherts presented here can be applied to most, if not all, of the Citronell deposit. (11/12 2:00 PM)

Steen, Carl R. (SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) PLANTATION ARCHAEOLOGY UNDERWATER: THE TWO CANNON WRECK

The Underwater Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology conducted limited site testing and extensive archival research on the Two Cannon Wreck (38BK856), a vessel located in the Cooper River offshore from Lewisfield Plantation in Berkeley County, S C. A reminiscence of an action fought at Lewisfield during the Revolutionary War in which two British vessels were reportedly sunk led two sport divers to the site, which, after bringing up two cannons, they reported to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Pursuant to the mandates of the states underwater antiquities act, the underwater division has undertaken a long term plan of investigation of the site. The first phase of the project, to be reported on here, included extensive archival research, and limited site testing. The archival research has presented a paradox because the supposed action is not discussed in the documents. Thus a historian relying solely on documentary evidence would be forced to conclude that the action had probably not occurred. However, the archaeological testing of the site revealed a burnt vessel containing Revolutionary War period British military items, which would tend to confirm the reminiscence. In addition, the initial testing of the site has revealed a substantial plantation component. The underwater component of plantation sites have been ignored by archaeologists dealing with plantation sites, and by underwater archaeologists concerned with research on watercraft as well. The present investigation suggests that the underwater components of sites should not be ignored. (11/13 10:10 AM)

Steinen, Karl T. (West Georgia College) THE BALFOUR MOUND: A WEEDEN ISLAND MOUND IN SOUTH GEORGIA

Excavation of the Balfour Mound in Grady County, Georgia have provided insights into the nature of Late Weeden Island ceremonialism in the interior of the Gulf Coastal Plain. Interpretations of the mound structure and content are presented in light of evolving models of Weeden Island social structure and political organization. (Research Report) (11/14 10:20 AM)

Stewart, Marilyn C. (Rollins College) THE HUNTER'S CREEK ARCHAIC PROJECT, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

Mitigation of a relatively undisturbed lithic site on the Hunter's Creek housing development near Orlando offered an opportunity of substantially increasing our knowledge of the Early and Late Archaic in Florida. Research strategies focused on maximizing statistically useful data on lithic manufacture and use. Data include possible postmolds, distributional information, and a partially finished attribute analysis of 300 projectile points and tools, 12,000 medium flakes, and 100,000 small flakes, 4-10 mm in size. Methodological issues include sampling designs, post-depositional processes in a pine flatwoods environment, and the potential value in meticulous analysis of tiny flakes, which were found to comprise 75-80% (by count) of artifacts recovered. (11/12 8:20 AM)

Stewart, Michael (Berger and Associates), Jay Custer (U Delaware) and Don Kline A DEEPLY STRATIFIED HOLOCENE SEQUENCE IN THE UPPER DELAWARE VALLEY, PENNSYLVANIA.

The Upper Delaware Valley has a long history of archaeological research at deeply stratified sites. However, for all of the excavations that have been completed, knowledge of prehistoric cultures and environments pre-dating 3000 BC or the Late Archaic period is piecemeal. The Shawnee Minisink Site is an exception, having recently provided new information on the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic occupations of the Valley. About one mile upriver from Shawnee Minisink, a stratified sequence 23 feet thick is currently under investigation on Upper Shawnee Island. Artifact deposits identified to date include Early Archaic, possibly Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland components. Two radiocarbon dates have been obtained: 1565 BC + 55 years from the level at six feet below surface; and 7380 BC + 545 years from the level at 14 feet below surface. The sedimentary sequence is suggestive of several major changes in depositional processes. Of special interest is a dramatic decrease in landscape stability and increase in flood depositions during the mid-Holocene. Similar changes are evident in deposits in the Middle and Lower sections of the Delaware Valley and appear to be an indirect reflection of regional climatic changes. This paper provides preliminary interpretations of the Upper Shawnee Island locality, its place in regional sequences, and its potential role of dealing with current archaeological and paleoenvironmental problems. (11/14 1:40 PM)

Thomas, David H. (American Museum of Natural History) RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT SANTA CATALINA DE GUALE (ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND, GEORGIA)

Recent intensive excavation at Santa Catalina de Gaule (St. Catherines Island, Georgia) has targeted the convento/cocina complex. Two well-defined building sequences are evident. The first convento was built in the late 16th century, and apparently burnt in the 1597 Juanillo Rebellion. After a period of abandonment, a smaller convento was re-built on the same site, but with a slightly different orientation. A separate cocina was also constructed in the 17th century. In this paper, we update the on-going excavations at both buildings, emphasizing how the architectural evidence can be used to examine Franciscan objectives in their missionary effort. (11/12 8:40 AM)

Thunen, Robert (U North Florida) RECENT INVESTIGATION AT THE PINSON MOUNDS ENCLOSURE

Soil probes and test pits were used to investigate possible activity areas at the Pinson Mounds Enclosure in west Tennessee. Small scale investigation have revealed a lack of cultural material within this Middle Woodland enclosure. Although the majority of the subsurface is culturally sterile, an area west of the platform mound appears to be a small platform or artificial staging area. Comparable features have not been recorded at other Middle Woodland enclosures. This platform area is hypothesized as an important area of use within the enclosure's spatial design. (11/14 10:30 AM)

Tippitt, V. Ann (U North Carolina - Chapel Hill) UTILIZATION OF LITHIC RESOURCES AT LATER PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT

Recently, the interest in late prehistoric groups in the Piedmont has increasingly focused on the organization of technology and other subsistence-related activities. These research efforts have been undertaken to understand the structure and distribution of groups before and at the time of European contact. This information is necessary to understand differing Native American responses to contact situations. In a preliminary effort, late prehistoric patterns of lithic resource utilization are investigated by examining ground and chipped stone tools from selected sites along the Catawba/Wateree River drainage. Both formal variation and raw material selection patterns are presented. (11/14 9:10 AM)

Trinkley, Michael (Chicora Foundation, Inc.) THE LIFESTYLE OF FREEDMEN AT MITCHELVILLE, HILTON HEAD ISLAND: EVIDENCE OF A CHANGING PATTERN OF AFRO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISIBILITY

Otto's work at Georgia slave sites has suggested a pattern of "Afro-American archaeological visibility." Recent work by the Chicora Foundation at Mitchelville, a freedmen's village built, governed, and occupied by recently freed Sea Island blacks, has revealed a changing pattern of Afro-American archaeological visibility which, prior to this study, had only been hinted at by historians. This paper discusses the archaeological investigations at Mitchelville and documents the social status, wealth, and lifestyle of the "contraband" blacks. (11/12 11:20 AM)

To be announced (PSD,NPS-Atlanta) HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD STANDARDS

Cultural properties related to the agricultural basis of the south in tobacco, sugar, and cotton, are being lost in the rural sections of the southeast to neglect, demolition and abandonment. In many cases where Tax Incentives of the Section 106 Process does not apply recordation is the best means of preserving information about the resource. The speaker will present information on the HABS/HAER program in the southeast region, the program standards for recording, and how states may utilize them in their programs. (11/12 10:30 AM)

Trubowitz, Neal L., and James R. Jones (Indiana University-Indianapolis) WEA AND KETHTIPPECANUNK: THE TWO LARGEST KNOWN 18TH CENTURY VILLAGES IN INDIANA

While there were many 18th century Native American villages reported by historical literature within Indiana, only two (the largest) have been firmly identified archaeologically, the Wea village and Kethtippecanunk. Both of these villages in the Wabash drainage in the vicinity of Lafayette, IN, have suffered from decades of relic collecting and erosion. These two sites were inhabited by different bands of the Miami, and had strong associations with early European settlement. The most southerly trading post of French Canada, Fort Ouiatenon, was established immediately across the Wabash from the Wea village, and French traders later took up residence among the Indians at Kethtippecanunk. In 1986 and 1987 systematic field investigations including surface and proton magnetometry reconnaissance and limited test excavations were undertaken on these too-long neglected sites, as part of a new long-term research program studying acculturation in the central Wabash Valley. Initial research focused on determining site limits, contents, and conditions. Current results and conclusions are presented. (11/12 3:20 PM)

Turner, K. Anne (Engineering Science Co) THE ARCHAEOLOGY LAB. - FOR THE PUBLIC OR THE ARCHAEOLOGIST?

An archaeology laboratory serves many functions and is used or visited by many people, some of whom can have a conflict of interests. This paper will discuss three groups of people who use or reap benefit from the laboratory, other than the archaeologist: the volunteer or intern, the media and the developer. When a laboratory space is created, each of these groups needs to be considered in order to decide the optimum functional use of space and facilities. The archaeology laboratory can serve an important role in public relations as well as be the center for the processing, analysis and storage of artifacts. (11/12 1:50 PM)

Verrey, Robert and Laura Henley (Catholic U) PERCEIVING THE PAST: ARCHAEOLOGICAL REALITY VS. NEIGHBORHOOD REALITY

This paper discusses what happens when the archaeologist's perception of historical reality conflicts with the neighborhood perception of historical reality. In studies of two neighborhoods in the District of Columbia, there seemed to be a perceived need for links to the historic past, creating the modern equivalent of "creation myths which are at odds with the findings of the two surveys. How can these "creation myths" aid or hinder historical and archaeological analysis, and what role does the scholar have in continuing or refuting the neighborhood perception of the past. (11/12 12:30 PM)

Walker, Karen Jo (U Florida) CHARLOTTE HARBOR MARITIME ADAPTATION: SYNCHRONIC AND DIACHRONIC VARIATION

An integrative analysis of mangrove estuarine ecology, shell midden archaeology, and Holocene sea level fluctuation demonstrates that an understanding of ecological setting, both in space and time, is requisite to the interpretation of prehistoric human subsistence patterns. Considerable variation occurs within the estuarine setting and this is clearly reflected in coastal midden ecologies. Contemporary environmental settings roughly approximate that which is archaeologically represented when viewed from a synchronic perspective. Diachronic, fine-scale analysis is employed to detect inter-site and intra-site variation in paleo-environments along with human responses to these changes. Molluscan salinity indicators and relationships among molluscan species provide data that sidestep the problems of spatial and seasonal comparability to allow both inter-site and intra-site comparisons. Preliminary observations indicate that temporal variation in species composition is a complex matter and the fluctuations in the position of sea level are partially responsible. (11/13 4:20 PM)

Ward, H. Trawick (see Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr.)

Weaver, Louella W. (see Wesler, K.)

Weinstein, Richard A. (Coastal Environments, Inc.) THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA: EVIDENCE FOR SHRIMP PROCUREMENT (11/12 3:25 PM)

Welch, Paul D. (SUNY Binghamton) THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE MOUNDVILLE CHIEFDOM

Research conducted on the prehistoric chiefdom centered at Moundville, Alabama, permits a comprehensive reconstruction of that society's economy. Throughout the core area of the Chiefdom, subsistence goods were locally produced or procured, with a portion of the subsistence goods passed up to the nobility for their use. Non-local raw materials were brought to Moundville, the paramount center, and were there converted to finished products. Such products were then differentially distributed within the chiefdom according to the status association of each good. Goods imported in finished form came to the paramount center, but were not distributed elsewhere in the chiefdom. This pattern differs from models of chiefdom economy extant in the literature. These differences may account for the unusual stability and longevity of the Moundville chiefdom. (11/13 10:20 AM)

Wesler, Kit W. and Louella W. Weaver (Wickliffe Mounds Research Center) HALF A CENTURY AT WICKLIFFE MOUNDS: RE-EVALUATING THE EARLY YEARS THROUGH NEW EXCAVATIONS.

The Wickliffe Mounds site (15Ba4) was first excavated in the 1930's by amateur investigators. When the Wickliffe Mounds Research Center took charge of the site in 1983, the 1930's materials had never been analyzed or reported. A National Science Foundation grant has allowed reinventory of the early collection. Excavations from 1984 through 1987 have been designed to reevaluate the early work, towards establishing the prehistoric contexts and possible

biases of the extant collections. Results to date allow reconstructions of mound contours, construction of an internal chronology, and a preliminary picture of how this site developed over the period A.D. 1000 to 1300. (11/13 8:20 AM)

West, Alexander (U South Carolina) AFRO-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY ON FILM AND VIDEO

A recent study has shown that public education is one of the major goals of Afro-American archaeology. This paper explains the goals of communicating recent findings about Afro-American culture using films and video. What issues are important to address together with how to best present these are delineated using the author's video production about lifeways in colonial South Carolina. It is argued that archaeologists dealing with plantation society have a particular responsibility to explain and highlight the contribution of Afro-American culture to American history because this has traditionally been ignored or misrepresented. Thus in public education we seek to accurately reconstruct and so equalize the historical position of contemporary Blacks. (11/12 11:40 AM)

West, Jolee, and Dale L. Hutchinson (U Illinois) ANIMAL MODIFICATION OF BONE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS

Bone is subject to several modifications during and after decomposition of soft tissues. One of the most prevalent of these modifications is gnawing by animals, especially carnivores and rodents. Although investigation of animal gnawing on bone has received attention in paleoanthropological studies, skeletal materials from other contexts have received little attention with regard to animal gnawing. We report in this paper the results of animal gnaw mark patterning on human skeletal materials. Replication experiments and human skeletal remains from two Florida sites form the basis of our discussion. Implications of this type of study for discussion of preburial mortuary practices are examined, particularly with regard to the storage of the dead in above-ground structures or platforms. (11/13 3:40 PM)

Wheaton, Thomas R. (Garrow & Associates, Inc.) MAKING LIME IN A GEORGIA WORLD: ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE JIMMIE GREEN LIME KILN, BERKELY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Data from the excavation of an eighteenth-century lime kiln in the South Carolina lowcountry are used to describe the construction and function of this particular kiln, and of lime production in general. Comparison of the form and construction of the Jimmie Green lime kiln with historical and archaeological examples indicate that it was less efficient than earlier kiln forms. This lesser efficiency is attributed to a Georgian world view on the part of the kiln's builder, who sought a symmetrical construction plan at odds with traditional kiln architecture. The reasons and implications of this choice are explored. (11/13 3:40 PM)

White, Nancy Marie (U South Florida) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE CHIPOLA RIVER VALLEY, NORTHWEST FLORIDA: EARLY PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION IN THE APALACHICOLA VALLEY AREA

The famous scenic spring-fed Chipola River is the largest tributary of the great Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Archaeological survey was conducted along the 84 mile long valley of the Chipola by the U South Florida in 1986. We located 182 newly recorded sites in four weeks. There were no historic aboriginal sites and few Fort Walton settlements. Woodland sites were more numerous. One Swift-Creek/ Weeden Island burial mound was discovered. Archaic and Paleo-Indian sites were located in relatively high numbers. No Paleo-Indian evidence has yet come from the larger Apalachicola Valley proper. This major settlement difference may exist because 1) our evidence is biased 2) the Chipola Valley environment with

its numerous chert quarries may have been preferable 3) the larger river may have flowed in the Chipola's channel during the late Pleistocene. (Research Report) (11/14 11:30 AM)

Widmer, Randolph J. (U Houston) A *MERCENARIA* TOOL REDUCTION SEQUENCE FROM THE SOLANA SITE, 8Ch67, SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

Analysis of *Mercenaria* shell remains from the Middle Woodland Period Solana site in Southwest Florida, indicate that they were utilized as tools, not food. Analysis and classification of the shell debitage and exhausted and broken tools indicate a patterned manufacturing process resulting in distinctive adze-like tools which are highly curated. The reduction sequence of their manufacture, the resulting debitage types from each manufacturing stage and tool use debitage have been identified and delineated. (11/14 10:50 AM)

Williams, Mark (LAMAR Institute/U Georgia), and Gary Shapiro (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research/LAMAR Institute) THE CHANGING CONTEXTS OF POLITICAL POWER IN THE OCONEE VALLEY

None of the five known Mississippian mound centers in the Oconee Valley were occupied throughout the entire late prehistoric period (A.D. 1100-1600). The growth and decline of these sites reflects the changing political and demographic context in which the Oconee chiefdoms developed. Our excavations at the mound centers must be considered together with the survey data gathered by our colleagues on more than 1,000 non-mound sites. The internal and external conditions that influenced the degree and relative stability of chiefly power are addressed with these data. (11/13 2:10 PM)

Williams, Stephen (LMS, Peabody Museum, Harvard U.) INTRODUCTION: THE SHRIMPERS ARE COMING: AN INTERESTING BUT POSSIBLY UNFALSIFIABLE HYPOTHESIS (11/12 3:00 PM)

Williamson, Raymond A. (Office of Technological Assessment) OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, ARCHEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

OTA under the direction of the Congress has investigated and published a study of new archeological methodologies for data recovery. Presentation of this information is to provide new options for state offices guiding federal agencies in the data recovery process, utilizing the latest techniques and methodologies. (11/12 11:30 AM)

Wilson, Jack H., Jr. (NC Department of Cultural Resources) ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT

Research into the Native American cultures that inhabited the North Carolina Piedmont during historic times has accelerated over the last two decades following a number of sporadic periods of interest in the first three-quarters of the twentieth century. A major reason for these recent advances in the study of the historically known Indian groups has been the growing awareness that much of the knowledge attributed to Southeastern archaeology, especially that of the Carolina and Virginia Piedmont, is little more than dogma. Rather than being employed only to isolate and prove the location of an Indian group at a particular point in time, the ethnohistoric record has come to be used to provide hypotheses about the location and relationships of particular Indian groups that can be tested by archaeology. This approach can provide more benefits to the ongoing study of both the Spanish explorations and the English conquest of the Carolina Piedmont. Better cooperation and communication between historians, anthropologists, and archaeologists would greatly aid the many efforts being conducted to study the peoples and cultures of early historic America. (11/12 4:20 PM)

Wood, Karen G. (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.) ETOWAH: A NINETEENTH CENTURY IRON INDUSTRY COMMUNITY IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

An archaeological survey of the Allatoona Reservoir in northwest Georgia found extensive remains of an iron industry along the Etowah River in Bartow County. Previous archival work had established the existence of the community of Mark Cooper's Etowah Manufacturing and Mining Company in the area. However, until an archaeological survey and more archival research was conducted, the existence of the community of Etowah had been mostly forgotten. An examination of the Allatoona Reservoir survey data has helped to define the iron industry complex at Etowah resulting in a more comprehensive understanding of the settlement patterns of an early nineteenth century iron mining and manufacturing community in Georgia. (11/13 3:20 PM)

Wood, W. Dean, and Robbie Ethridge (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.) THE SEARCH FOR SIXES OLD TOWN: CHEROKEE GEORGIA IN 1830

The Cherokee Indians settled the Etowah River Valley of North Georgia during the first three decades of the nineteenth century. Intensive archaeological fieldwork and archival research have established the location of the dispersed farming community of Sixes Old Town. Twenty-six farmsteads have been found along the river. They were recognized by the presence of a distinctive aboriginal ware (Galt), often associated with European import ceramics. Historical documents reveal the Cherokees in the Allatoona area as being well on the way to acculturation in white society as yeoman farmers and entrepreneurs. (11/12 4:00 PM)

Woodall, J. Ned (Wake Forest U) LATE WOODLAND INTERACTION IN THE GREAT BEND AREA, YADKIN VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA

Between 1973 and 1984 survey and excavation in the upper Yadkin Valley of North Carolina have revealed evidence of a complex exchange network operating during the Late Woodland which moved high-quality lithic raw materials into that region. The exchange centered on large sites, and raw material apparently moved from these "gateway communities" to smaller surrounding hamlets. It is possible that marine shell beads functioned as trade regulators in this exchange system, based on their abundance on large sites and association with certain adult male burials. Excavation and survey in 1986 and 1987 focused on a section of the valley upstream of an extensive area of shoals to determine whether this geological feature acted as a barrier to the exchange system and to other forms of social intercourse. Preliminary results indicate a marked contrast in several aspects of material culture, including lithic raw materials, between contemporary sites above and below the shoals, suggesting an ethnic and economic barrier was indeed present. (11/12 11:30 AM)

Wright, Henry T. (U Michigan) DISCUSSANT - BETWEEN EMERGENCE AND DEMISE: EXAMINING POLITICAL CHANGE IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES(11/13 3:30 PM)

Wurtzburg, Susan (see Jackson, Laurie J.)

Yates, Bonnie C. (see Perttula, Timothy K.)

Zierden, Martha, and Dale Rosengarten (The Charleston Museum) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF CHARLESTON'S BLACK POPULATION

The archaeological investigation of black Americans has, for the past fifteen years, focused on plantation slave settlements in the southeastern United States; however, a significant portion of the country's slave population lived in urban areas. Likewise, the cities were home to the majority of the nation's free black population. As one of the major urban centers of the

southeastern United States, Charleston, South Carolina contained a significant number of black residents, slave and free. Varied, and often complex, economic and social relationships existed in the cities, between urban slaves and their masters, between urban slaves and the free black population, and between the dominant white and marginal free black groups. As a result, urban slaves were often less dependent on their masters, and had more opportunity for economic advancement and individual expression. Likewise, free blacks were often economically successful and as a marginal population, worked to create social distance between themselves and their enslaved brethren. These, and other aspects of urban life, imply that the archaeological record of these people will be significantly different from that of the plantation slave. An historical and demographic survey of the antebellum suburbs of the Neck, home to the majority of Charlestons' black population, has provided the background information necessary to propose several broad research questions to guide the archaeological investigations of these urban sites. (11/12 10:40 AM)