

**SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE  
BULLETIN XXXI**

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***PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS***

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for the  
**SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE**

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**GOLDEN JUBILEE**

**FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING**

**Wednesday, October 19 — Saturday, October 22, 1988**

*New Orleans Marriott Hotel  
Canal and Chartres Streets, New Orleans, LA 70140*

**COVER ILLUSTRATION**

*Anonymous Ceramist - 2100 B.C., New Orleans, La.*

*Rendered by J. Richard Shenkel*



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**BULLETIN NUMBER 31**

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**SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

**GOLDEN JUBILEE**

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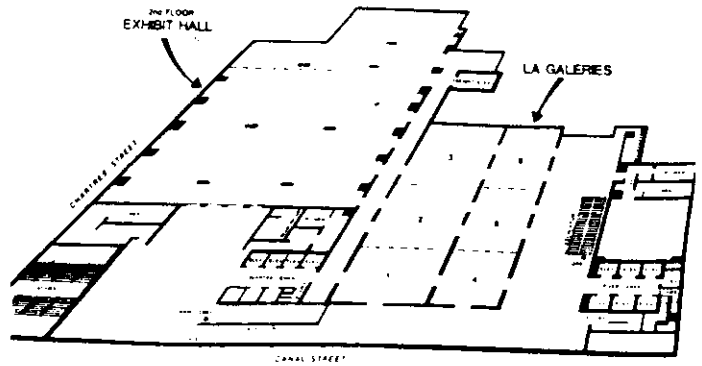
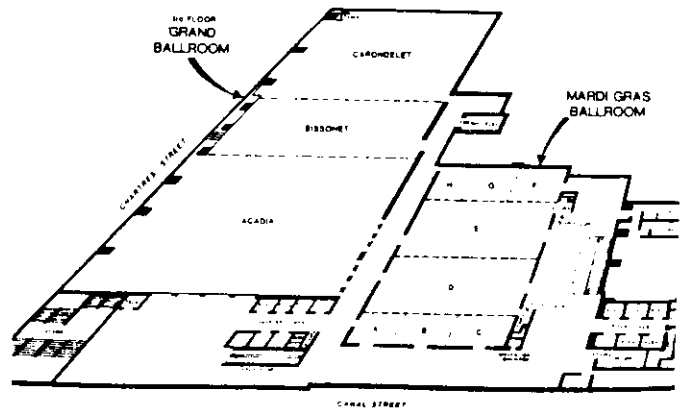
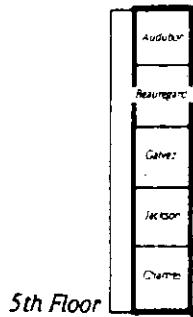
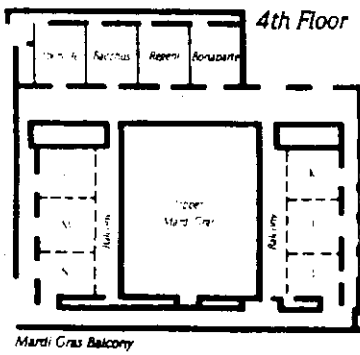
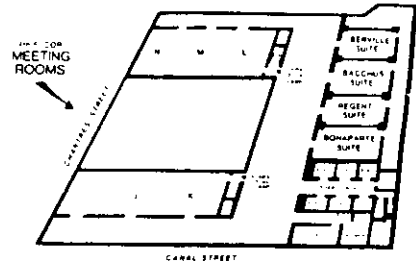
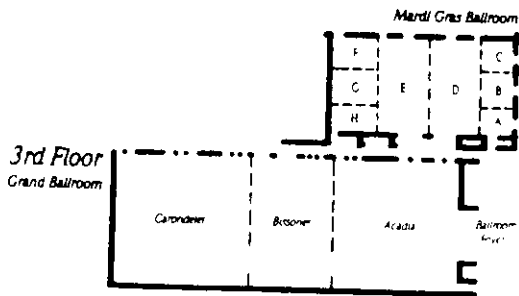
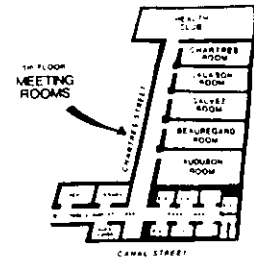
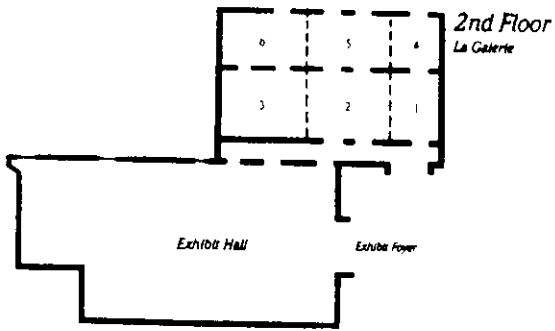
**New Orleans Marriott Hotel  
Canal & Chartres Streets, New Orleans, LA 70140**

**Hosted by:  
The Department of Anthropology  
University of New Orleans**

*Malcom C. Webb, Program Chairman*  
*J. Richard Skenkel, Local Arrangements*

# Marriott Hotel

## Meeting Rooms — Floor Plan



## *An Anniversary Message*

JERALD T. MILANICH

SEAC PRESIDENT

Fifty years of SEAC: a half century of archaeologists exchanging information on the southeastern United States! This special occasion is certainly deserving of commemoration and the 50th Anniversary is designed to do just that. Aply crafted by David Dye, Richard Shenkel, Malcolm Webb, and Stephen Williams, the program features several special activities, including a plenary session, banquet (with entertainment), and a gala dance with music spanning SEAC's 50 years.

Although SEAC is celebrating its golden anniversary, we are still five years shy of holding our 50th meeting. This year's SEAC is only the 45th actual meeting. Why this discrepancy? I had always assumed that the missing five years were because of World War II putting a crimp in the number of archaeologists who were around to attend SEAC, causing the annual meetings not to be held for five years. Is that indeed true?

My efforts to research the missing half decade (limited to reading back SEAC Newsletters in the files of the Florida Museum of Natural History's James A. Ford Library) produced the answer: yes and no. SEAC meetings 1 and 2 were evidently held in 1938 (although I could find no formal notice of either). Numbers 3 and 4 were held the next year at the Alabama Museum-WPA Laboratory in Moundville (June 23-24, 1939) and at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon (November 10-11), respectfully. William G. Haag, editor, published the programs of both meetings in Vol. II, number 1 and number 3 of the Newsletter.

The 5th annual meeting was held in 1940 (at Louisiana State University) and the 6th in 1941 (in Lexington). During those years, Editor Haag faithfully continued publishing the Newsletter (which reached Vol. II, number 4 in March, 1941). At that point WWII did intercede and SEAC did not have its 7th meeting until Knoxville in September, 1950. That was 38 years ago. Every year since, the meeting has been held (7 plus 38 does indeed equal 45). Haag resumed the Newsletter with Vol. III, number 1 in 1951 and society publications have continued (at times somewhat irregularly) until the present.

SEAC, like southeastern archaeology itself, continues to grow. Thirty-seven people attended the 3rd SEAC in 1939; by the end of that year \$37.00 in subscriptions had been collected against \$22.00 in actual expenses and \$25.15 in projected expenses (leaving a deficit of \$10.85). Today our membership is over 700 and our operating budget hovers around \$15,000.

Despite that growth, SEAC still retains the charm of a small society. We honor our traditions and we emphasize good archaeology and good times. We continue to adhere to our original mandate, a forum for archaeologists to exchange information on the Southeastern United States. I believe in that simplicity lies the reason for our charm and our success.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY!

## *Historical Note*

### THE FOUNDING OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Malcolm C. Webb

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference has survived to this day as the major forum for the exchange of ideas about Southeastern Prehistory (Stoltman, James B., in James E. Fitting, ed. *The Development of North American Archaeology*, 1973).

As the early decades of the twentieth century move on, the classification and description of archaeological materials became of increasing concern to North American prehistorians. A generation had passed since the demonstration that the ancient monuments of the eastern United States were the works, not of a mysterious race of "Mound Builders," but rather of the ancestors of the historical Indian tribes, and a significant degree of regional classification had taken place, perhaps the most outstanding of which was William H. Holmes (1903) *Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States*. Nevertheless, the picture thus far achieved was essentially a static one with no real sense of time depth or development. Moreover, the growing shift of North American archaeology away from traditional antiquarianism to anthropology made a mere cataloging approach to the materials recovered, as opposed to one which might allow functional cultural interpretations, seem ever more inadequate. Attempts to deal with these issues and, in particular to explore the possible benefits of seriation and stratigraphic excavation, which had already proven to be of great value in the southwestern United States and in Mesoamerica, took place at several midwestern archaeological conferences in the late 1920's and early 1930's, but the situation became immensely more critical with the rapid accumulation of archaeological materials from the W.P.A. projects of the early and mid 1930's.

Perhaps the most significant response to these problems (at least in the founding of SEAC) came from James B. Griffin and from James Ford of the Ceramic Repository of the Museum of Anthropology of the University of Michigan. The Repository had been established for the study of eastern United States pottery in the late 1920's by Carl E. Guthe, who had worked in the southwest and was therefore familiar with the systems of pottery description and classification which had been developed in that region, systems which had, by then, essentially evolved into the traditional (pre type-variety) "binomial" classification system, and as such, will be familiar to most readers. Griffin, of course, had already begun to establish his role as a major regional synthesizer, as well as, a skeptic of traditional interpretations, two enterprises which demanded reliable artifact descriptions, and Ford, although still a graduate student at Michigan, was already a highly experienced field worker and, more importantly, had begun attempts to establish objective pottery typologies for the Louisiana-Mississippi area, although his initial efforts in that direction were to prove too unwieldy for general use. The upshot of extended discussions was the call for a meeting of relevant southeastern workers to be held (in Griffin's office) on May 16-17, 1938 to discuss southeastern ceramic typology.

Present at the May meeting were J. L. Buckner; William G. Haag and Claude Johnston of the University of Kentucky, Joffre Coe from the University of North Carolina; David I. DeJarnette from the Alabama Museum of Natural History; Charles H. Fairbanks; T. M. N. Lewis of the University of Tennessee; V. J. Fewkes; J. Joe Finkelstein of the University of Oklahoma; A. R. Kelly from the Ocmulgee National Monument; Robert S. Neitzel; C. G. Wilder; Frederick R. Matson; George I. Quimby, Jr.; Ford and Griffin. Although invited, Preston Holder and Gordon R. Willey were not able to attend. The "Report of the Conference on Southeastern Pottery Typology" gave particular emphasis to an "Outline for Description of Types," closely following Guthe's suggested scheme but with more attention devoted to questions of regional and chronological distribution. The group also called for the deposition of type collections for the southeast at Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana State University, Alabama, Macon, and North Carolina. Most significantly, in light of later developments, however, was the arrangement for a further meeting of southeastern archaeologists for November, 1938 at Birmingham at which the results of excavation and analyses would be presented according to the newly established system. It was this latter meeting which then became the first of the Southeastern Archaeological Conferences in something like the format that has existed to the present day.

Readers who wish to learn more of this fascinating period in the development of our discipline may consult the following sources:

Brown, Ian W.

1978 James Alfred Ford, the Man and His Works. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Special Publication Number 4*. Edited by Drexel A. Peterson, Memphis: Memphis State University.

Griffin, James B.

1976 A Commentary on Some Archaeological Activities in the Mid-Continent 1925-1975. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 1(1):5-38.

Stoltman, James B.

1973 The Southeastern United States. *In The Development of North American Archaeology*. Edited by James E. Fitting. pp. 117-150. Anchor Books, Garden City, New York.

Willey, Gordon R., and Jeremy A. Sabloff

1974 *A History of American Archaeology*. W. H. Freeman, San Francisco.

## ***Reminiscences***

**J. Richard Shenkel**

I find that I cannot pass up this opportunity. I have not been here since the beginning of SEAC. My first meeting was in the very early 1960's when Hale Smith packed a of us, like troops, in a two-ton pick up truck with a tarp covering the back like a covered wagon named Bucephalus. And we headed for Macon. I was a pretty green undergrad at the time. We slept in the Ocmulgee Museum cellar on cots bought for the purpose (Hale was ever prepared). Our feelings were much as I imagine are those of today where I have seen as many as ten students crammed into a hotel room. Our crowd arrived in time for Stan South's historic sites conference because Hale as well as most of the rest of the Florida people were into that sort of thing. Afterall, in Florida we had Europeans permanently cluttering the landscape for almost 400 years with others intermittently passing through for 50 years prior to that and there is a lot of archaeology there as witnessed by this meeting.

The SEAC meeting (singular) started on Friday morning in a room no bigger than my standard class room with about sixty people. As I remember it, I feel that almost half were students and I am sure that our gang from Florida State were the largest contingent of undergrads. We did have a graduate student by the name of Bennie Keel.

The session started with "Show and Tell." Everyone got up by state call and described their previous summer. I think that was the meeting where Neitzel got up and showed his fly specked field maps of the Fatherland site. After lunch, Steve Williams moderated the discussion. Sorry Steve, I do not remember that year's topic. But that was what those conferences were about. A topic was chosen one year to be discussed on the Friday afternoon of the next year with all having a shot at the topic and everyone hearing all that was said. Saturday morning saw Williams trying to summarize what had been said the previous day. About 11:00, there was a business meeting, of sorts, and we decided where to go for the next year and what the next year's topic would be. Every other year was Macon back then which made the off years meeting a little shorter.

Following my first meeting, there was a session in Tuscaloosa, another at Macon, and a dizzying trip to New Orleans. In that first half decade of the sixties, I recall several significant breakthroughs that happened before my innocent student eyes. Binford introduced his pipestem dating method during one of the Thursday historic sessions, Struever gave us flotation, and at New Orleans, corn and pottery were divorced.

After that I took a recess for work elsewhere. When I returned in 1970, I found the intimate conference had become this convention-like thing with multiple sessions. This has continued to grow into the monster we have today with a projected attendance of 400 to 500 people and program that has serious papers extending into the evening and well into Saturday afternoon. This is good for it indicates the amount of work that is being accomplished. But I really loved those first four meetings that I was privileged to attend. The intimacy of the size allowed us simple undergraduates to interact casually with all of the greats of the first and second generation of SEAC; the Griffins, Ford, Neitzel, Haag, Sears, Fairbanks, De Jarnette, Kelly, Caldwell, and all the rest. I hope the tradition of bringing students to these meetings continues and that we of the third and fourth generations prove as accessible and stimulating to students as those gentlemen were to me. Those first four meetings of SEAC are probably one of the most significant reasons I am in this crazy profession.



# Program

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19: 5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.:

*Registration at the registration booth, second floor opposite LA GALERIE 6.*

*BOOK EXHIBIT — LA GALERIE 1*

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1988

## SESSION 1. LA GALERIE 3.

*General Session: Historic Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Bonnie L. Gums, Chair*

- 8:00 Archaeology and Historical Research at French Cohokia, Bonnie L. Gums, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL.
- 8:12 Ste. Genevieve, a French Colonial Village in the Illinois Country. Terry Norris, U.S.A.C., St. Louis District.
- 8:24 Archaeology in the Province of Timucua: 1988 Excavations at the Fig Springs Mission, Florida. Brent R. Weisman, Florida Division of Historical Resources.
- 8:36 Spanish Mission Archaeology in Florida: The Patale Mission, Leon County, Florida. Rochelle Marinan, Florida State University.
- 8:48 Processes in the Discovery of the "Lost" *Población De Barataria*. Betsy Swanson, New Orleans.
- 9:00 Archaeological Investigations of Four Spanish Colonial Period Sites, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Jill-Karen Yukabik and Herschel A. Franks, Earth Search, Inc.
- 9:12 Investigation of Elite Townhouse Sites in Charleston, South Carolina: A Preliminary Model. Martha Zierden and Kimberly Grimes. The Charleston Museum.
- 9:24 Archaeological Investigations on Heritage Plantation: Interpretations of Rice Agriculture Societies on Waccamaw Neck, South Carolina. Eric C. Poplin, Brockington and Associates.
- 9:36 Of Slave Cabins, Tenant Cabins, Dirt Floors, and the Development of Afro-American Culture. Kenneth L. Brown and Doreen Cooper, University of Houston.
- 9:48 Tar Kiln Variability and Significance. Michael A. Harmon and Rodney Snedeker, U.S. Forest Service, North Carolina.
- 10:00 Investigations into 1CA162, The Battle of Tallasseeatchee Site. Harry O. Holstein, Jacksonville State University, Alabama.
- 10:12 — 10:36: COFFEE BREAK**
- 10:36 The Port Hudson Confederate Soldiers' Cemetery (16EF63). Mary H. Manhein and Ann M. Whitmer, Louisiana State University.
- 10:48 Salvaging Louisiana's Legacy: The Cabildo Furniture, Collection Mitigation Project. George Ward Shannon, Jr.
- 11:00 Looters, Indians, Archaeologists, and the Law: The Slack Farm Site (15UN28). David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Council; Cheryl Ann Munson, Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology - Indiana University; Mary Lucas Powell, University of Kentucky.
- 11:12 Developing the St. Augustine Archaeological Protection Ordinance. Stanley C. Bond and Bruce J. Piatek, Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.
- 11:24 Implementing The St. Augustine Archaeological Ordinance. Christine Newman and Bruce J. Piatek, Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board.
- 11:36 New Orleans is Looking Forward to its Past: An Archaeological Survey and Plan for Sections of New Orleans. Paul C. Armstrong, Goodwin and Associates.
- 11:48 Archaeological Testing for National Register Nominations: An Example From Southwestern Virginia. C. Clifford Boyd and Sheila Swart, Radford University.

**SESSION 2. LA GALERIE 2**

**8:50 Introduction Coles Creek (Part One), Stephen Williams, Organizer and Chair, and co-organizer Tristram R. Kidder, Peabody Museum, Harvard University**

- 9:00 Coles Creek as an Indigenous Process. Jeffrey P. Brain, Harvard University.  
9:20 The Peabody Phase — Coles Creek in the Upper Sunflower Region, Mississippi. Sam Brooks, U. S. Forest Service.  
9:40 Models of Coles Creek in the Heartland. Alex Barker, University of Michigan.  
10:00 Coles Creek on the Western Louisiana Coast. Ian W. Brown, Harvard University.

**10:30 — 10:40 COFFEE BREAK!**

- 10:40 A View From the Inside Out: Coles Creek Culture in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Jon L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana and John Belmont, Lower Mississippi Survey, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.  
11:00 Coles Creek Culture in the Tensas Basin, Louisiana: A View From the Heartland. Tristram R. Kidder, Harvard University.  
11:20 The Coles Creek Period in the Arkansas River Lowland. Martha A. Rolingson, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.  
11:40 Coles Creek Culture and the Trans-Mississippi South. Frank F. Schambach, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

**SESSION 3. SALON H.**

**Symposium: Recent advances in Ohio Valley Archaeology, organized by Robert F. Maslowwzi (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and R. Berle Clay, Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky.**

- 8:30 Introduction  
8:40 Temporal and Spatial Artifact Variability in Kentucky Adena Mounds. Richard W. Jefferies, University of Kentucky.  
9:00 Adena Ceremonial Settlements. R. Berle Clay, Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky.  
9:20 The Old Fort Earthworks, Greenup County, Kentucky. A. Gwynn Henderson, Kentucky Archaeological Registry, David Pollack, Kentucky Heritage Commission, and Dwight R. Cooper.  
9:40 Woodland Research in Eastern Kentucky. Charles M. Niquette, Cultural Resources Analysts.  
10:00 Stone Tools in Cultural Perspective: Lithic Analysis at Two Ohio Valley Late Woodland Sites. Michael J. Shott, University of Kentucky.

**10:20 — 10:40 COFFEE BREAK**

- 10:40 Ceramic Patterning at the Late Woodland Childers Site. Nancy O'Mally, University of Kentucky.  
11:00 Woodland Subsistence Patterns in the Ohio Valley: A View From the Childers Site. Gerald Oetelaar, University of Calgary.  
11:20 Woodland Paleoethnobotany of the Ohio Valley Appalachian Plateau. Dee Ann Wymer, Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society.  
11:40 Discussant: Mark F. Seeman

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 20, 1988

**SESSION 4. Salon H.**

**General Session: Ceramic and Lithic Analyses. J. Ned Woodall, Wake Forest University, Chair.**

- 1:00 A Functional Analysis of the Ceramic Assemblage of a Deptford Phase Midden. Rita Kenion, University of South Carolina, Charlotte.
- 1:12 Ocmulgee Big Bend Cord-marked Pottery. Keith Stephenson, University of Georgia.
- 1:24 Ceramic Change in the Northwest North Carolina Piedmont, 300 B.C. — A.D. 1600. Rhea R. Marshall, Wake Forest University.
- 1:36 Culture Change in the Northwest North Carolina Piedmont, 300 B.C. — 1600. J. Ned Woodall, Wake Forest University.
- 1:48 Lithic Patterning at an Upland Site Location in Three Rivers, Texas. Michael L. Alterman, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.
- 2:00 Analysis of Surface Collections from Rhyolite Quarries in Randolph County, North Carolina. Andrea L. Novick, North Carolina Department of Transportation.
- 2:12 Recent Excavations at the Flint Ridge Quarries, Licking County, Ohio. Richard W. Yerkes, Ohio State University.
- 2:24 Tom's Rockshelter: A Test of the Limited Activity Hypothesis. Charles L. Hall, University of Tennessee.
- 2:36 Lithic Resource Utilization. Ann Frazer Rogers, Western Carolina University.
- 2:48 Prehistoric Ceramic Variability in the Arkansas Ozarks. John Mintz, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.

**SESSION 5. SALON H.**

**Symposium: Archaeology and History at Fort Polk, Louisiana. Organizers, David G. Anderson, National Park Service and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology; and John E. Ehrenhard, Southeast Region, NPS (Chair).**

- 3:30 Introduction. John E. Ehrenhard, Southeast Region, NPS.
- 3:40 The Fort Polk Historic Preservation Plan. James E. Cobb, U.S. Army Forces Command Archaeologist.
- 4:00 Large Scale Survey and Testing Projects at Fort Polk: An Example of Preservation Planning in Action. L. Janice Campbell and Prentice M. Thomas, Jr. New World Research, Inc.
- 4:20 Archaeology and History in West-Central Louisiana: Research Results of Fort Polk Cultural Resources Program. David G. Anderson, NPS/SCIAA.
- 4:40 National Park Service Awards Presentation. Paul Hartwig, Deputy Associate Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service.
- 5:00 Concluding Remarks. John E. Ehrenhard, Southeast Region, NPS.

**SESSION 6. LA GALERIE 2.**

**Symposium: Coles Creek (Part II) Stephen Williams, Organizer and Chair and Tristram Kidder, co-organizer, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.**

- 1:20 Introduction
- 1:30 The Formation of Emergent Mississippian Cultures in the Cahokia Heartland: An Overview. Andrew Fortier, University of Illinois.
- 1:50 Coles Creek and the American Bottom: Patterned Interaction? John Kelly, Southern University of Illinois — Edwardsville CMVARI.
- 2:10 The Eastern Coles Creek Frontier: The Mobile Drainage Basin. Ned J. Jenkins, Fort Toulouse/Jackson.

- 2:30 Coles Creek From A Mississippian Perspective. Stephen Williams, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.
- 2:50 Weeden Island/Coles Creek: A.D. 700 — 900. Jerald T. Milanich, Florida Museum of Natural History.
- 3:10 Northeast Arkansas: The Borderland? Dan F. Morse, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
- 3:30 Coles Creek and the Mississippian Emergence in Southeast Missouri. James E. Price, University of Missouri, Columbia.
- 3:50 The West: Coles Creek and the Caddo. Dee Ann Story, TARL.
- 4:10-5:10  
Discussants: James Stoltman, James B. Griffin, and Richard I. Ford with general discussion to follow.

**SESSION 7. LA GALERIE 3.**

***Symposium: The De Soto National Historic Trail: A Multidisciplinary Approach. Bennie C. Keel, National Park Service, Organizer and Chair.***

- 1:00 Introduction: The De Soto National Trail. Bennie Keel, National Park Service.
- 1:20 The National Historic Trail Planning Process. Sharon Keene, National Park Service.
- 1:40 The De Soto Trail Commission. James Knight, University of Alabama.
- 2:00 The Significance of the De Soto Expedition. Jerald T. Milanich, Florida Museum of Natural History.
- 2:20 The Route of the De Soto Expedition. Charles Hudson, University of Georgia.
- 3:20 — 3:30 Break**
- 3:30 Panel Discussion: Charles Ewen, Florida Department of State; Nick Fielder, Tennessee State Archaeologist; David Hally, University of Georgia; Chester DePratter, University of South Carolina; David Moore, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources; James Knight, University of Alabama; Patricia Gallaway, Mississippi Department of Archives and History; Dan Morse, Arkansas Archaeological Survey; Richard A. Weinstein, Coastal Environments, Inc.; Jim Corbin, Stephen F. Austin College; Jeffrey P. Brain, Harvard University.

Comments: Audience

- 5:00 Summary: Douglas Jones, University of Alabama

**SESSION 8. LA GALERIE 2**

***5:10 - 6:30 SEAC Annual Book Roast***

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1988

**SESSION 9. CANCELLED**

**SESSION 10. LA GALERIE 2.**

**General Session: Aspects of Subsistence, the Analysis of Flora and Fauna. H. Edwin Jackson, University of Southern Mississippi, Chair.**

- 6:36 Skeletal Mass Allometry: Intersite and Intrasite Comparability and the Effects of Sample Size and Composition. H. Edwin Jackson, University of Southern Mississippi.
- 6:48 Problems and Disparities in Zooarchaeological Analysis of Aquatic Faunal Collections. Randolph J. Widmer, University of Houston.
- 7:00 Using Age Class of Fishes to Determine Seasonal Occupation at the Fountain of Youth Site. Timothy S. Young, University of Georgia.
- 7:12 Freshwater Fish Remains from a Late Prehistoric Village Site on the Upper James River, Virginia. Thomas R. Whyte, James Madison University.
- 7:24 Zooarchaeological Analysis of the Eureka Landing Site (1Mn30), Monroe County, Alabama. Karen G. Wood, Southeastern Archaeological Services.
- 7:36 Calendars of the Coast: Seasonal Growth Increment Patterns in the Shells of Modern and Archaeological Southern Quahogs, *Mercenaria campechiensis*, from Charlotte Harbor, Florida. Irvy R. Quitmyer and Douglas S. Jones, Florida Museum of Natural History.
- 7:48 Salvage Excavations at Da411. Amy Felmley, Florida Atlantic University.
- 8:00 Vertebrate Fauna Usage at an Inner Coastal Plain Carolina Plantation. Jack H. Wilson, Jr., North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.
- 8:12 Late Nineteenth-Century Contexts in Wilmington, Delaware. Benjamin Resnick, Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.
- 8:24 Cherokee Animal Names: Semantic Correlates to the Cherokee Zooarchaeological Record. Arline Fradkin, University of Florida.
- 8:36 Using Soil Chemistry in Archaeological Site Interpretation: A Push for the Experimental Approach. James E. Myster, University of Tennessee.

**SESSION 11. LA GALERIE 3.**

**General Session: Aspects of Mississippian. George R. Holley, Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University — Edwardsville, Chair.**

- 6:36 Mississippian Production Systems: Political and Saline Solutions. Jon Muller, Southern Illinois University — Carbondale.
- 6:48 Textile Attributes and Production Complexity as Indicators of Caddoan Status Differentiation. Jenna Tedrick Kuttruff, Louisiana State University — Baton Rouge.
- 7:00 Mississippian Household Organization and Subsistence During the Mid-Fourteenth Century in the Buffalo River of the Arkansas Ozarks. Robert H. Lafferty, III, Midcontinental Research Associates and Neal H. Lopinot, Southern Illinois University — Edwardsville.
- 7:12 In Search of Mississippian Dynamics: Time and Settlement in the Kent Phase, Eastern Arkansas. John H. House, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
- 7:24 Redefining the Safety Harbor Culture: A Provisional Phase Sequence. Jeffrey M. Mitchem, Florida Museum of Natural History.
- 7:38 Archaeological Investigation of a Mississippian Fall-Line Chiefdom on the Middle Flint River. John E. Worth, University of Florida.
- 7:48 Mississippian Period Ceramic Assemblage, Mound Bottom, Tennessee. Keven E. Smith, Vanderbilt University.
- 8:00 Mississippian Settlement in Eastern Tennessee: The View from the Chickamauga Reservoir. Marvin T. Smith, Atlanta.

- 8:12 Implications and Interpretations of a Burned Late Sterling Structure from the Cahokia Site. Carol A. De Mott, Rodney C. De Mott, and Bonnie L. Gums, Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University — Edwardsville.
- 8:24 A Late Mississippian Keyhole Structure from Southern Illinois. Christy L. Wells, William I. Woods, and George R. Holley. Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University — Edwardsville.
- 8:36 The Growth and Decline of Cahokia. Alan J. Brown, George R. Holley, Neal H. Lopinot, William I. Woods, Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University — Edwardsville.
- 8:48 Methods for Examining Structure of a Large Mississippian Settlement, Patrice Teltser.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1988

**SESSION 12. LA GALERIE 3.**

**General Session: Paleoindian to Late Woodland. Robert M. Thorne, University of Mississippi, Chair.**

- 8:00 Paleoindian Lifeways in the Chesapeake Region: A Different Perspective. Richard J. Dent, The American University.
- 8:12 Recent Investigations at the Baucom Hardaway-Dalton Site, North Carolina. Albert C. Goodyear, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina and C. Vance Haynes, University of Arizona, and John E. Foss, University of Tennessee.
- 8:24 Investigations at Cathedral Caverns, (1Ms357), Marshall County, Alabama. Harry O. Holstein, Jacksonville State University and Carey B. Oakley, University of Alabama.
- 8:36 The Vanderbilt Grassmere Project: Preliminary Results. William R. Fowler and Kevin E. Smith, Vanderbilt University.
- 8:48 Max Patch and Rich Mountain: Two Ridgetop Localities in the Bald Mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. Burton L. Rurrington, Southwest Missouri State University.
- 9:00 22CI917: A Buried and Stratified Alexander Shell Midden on the Central Tombigbee River. John W. O'Hear, Mississippi State University.
- 9:12 The Tchula Connection: Early Woodland in North Mississippi. Janet Ford and John Connaway, University of Mississippi.
- 9:24 Early Woodland Societies in Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama. W. Dean Wood and T. Jeffrey Price, Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., Athens.
- 9:36 Miner's Creek: Preserving Atlanta's Prehistoric Past. David W. Chase, Stone Mountain, Georgia.
- 9:48 The Shelly Mound and Woodland Period Ceremonialism on the Interior Gulf Coastal Plain. Karl T. Steinen and Stacy L. Strickland, West Georgia College.
- 10:00 The Middle Woodland Platform Mound at the Walling Site. Vernon James Knight, Jr., University of Alabama.

**10:12 — 10:36 COFFEE BREAK**

- 10:36 The Temporal Affiliation and Morphological Characteristics of the Mobile Bay Pipeline Washington Cluster Points. Gregory A. Mikell, New World Research, Inc.
- 10:48 The Holding Site: A Hopewell Horticultural Village in the American Bottom. Thomas O. Maher.
- 11:00 New Perspectives on Ohio Hopewell-Southeastern U.S. Cultural Interaction. James B. Stoltman, University of Wisconsin.
- 11:12 The Vining Revival: A Late Simple Stamped Phase in the Central Georgia Piedmont. Daniel T. Elliott, LAMAR Institute, Inc. and Jack T. Wynn, U.S. Forest Service.
- 11:24 Investigations at The Pinson Enclosure. Robert Thunen, University of North Florida.

**SESSION 13. LA GALERIE 2.**

**Symposium: The Mississippian Period in West Tennessee and Western Kentucky. Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Tennessee Division of Archaeology, Organizer and Chair.**

- 8:00 Ceramics and Chronology at Wickliffe Mounds, (15BA4). Kit W. Wesler, Murry State University.
- 8:20 The Running Slough Site: A Mississippi Period Village in Western Kentucky. Lynn Mackin Wolforth. University of Illinois.
- 8:40 Structural Evidence from Chucalissa Unit 5. Gerald P. Smith, Memphis State University.
- 9:00 Early Mississippi Period Components in Western Kentucky. Paul P. Kreisa, University of Illinois.
- 9:20 The Shelby Forest Site. Charles H. McNutt, Memphis State University.
- 9:40 Test Excavations at 40LK3, Reelfoot Lake, Tennessee. Michael C. Moore and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Tennessee Division of Archaeology.
- 10:00 Episodic Zooarchaeology: Intrasite Variability in a Faunal Assemblage from Reelfoot Lake, West Tennessee. Rob Hoffman, Tennessee Division of Archaeology.

**10:20 - 10:30 COFFEE BREAK**

- 10:30 Late Prehistoric Research in the Reelfoot Lake Basin, Kentucky and Tennessee. Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., Tennessee Division of Archaeology, and Paul P. Kreisa, University of Illinois.
- 10:50 Western Kentucky and Mississippian Site Planning. Charles B. Stout, University of Illinois and Richard W. Wahls, University of Wisconsin — Madison.
- 11:10 - 11:40  
Discussants: Dan F. Morse and R. Berle Clay.

**SESSION 14. Salon H.**

***Symposium: The Influence of Paleoethnobotany on Archaeology Over the Past Fifty Years: Current Trends and Research. Organized by Donna L. Ruhl, Florida Museum of Natural History. C. Margaret Scarry, Florida State University, Co-Chair.***

- 8:00 The Intellectual Basis of Paleoethnobotany in the Southeast. Richard I. Ford, University of Michigan.
- 8:20 Recovering Plant Remains: Flotation Overview. Gail E. Wagner, Center for American Archaeology, Kemptsville.
- 8:40 The Archaic: Then and Now. Jefferson Chapman, University of Tennessee and Patty Jo Watson, Washington University.
- 9:00 Crops Before Corn in the East: Regional Patterns of Early and Middle Woodland Paleoethnobotany. Gayle J. Fritz, University of Michigan.
- 9:20 Late Woodland Overview. Sissel Johannessen, Minneapolis.
- 9:40 Variability in Mississippian Crop Production Strategies. C. Margaret Scarry, Florida State University.
- 10:00 Old Customs and Traditions in New Terrain: A Look at the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Paleoethnobotanical Data from *La Florida*. Donna L. Ruhl. Florida Museum of Natural History.

**10:20 - 10:30 COFFEE BREAK**

- 10:30 The Importance of Native Crops During the Late Archaic and Woodland. Richard A. Yarnell, University of North Carolina.
- 10:50 New Methods for Studying the Origins of New World Domesticates: The Squash Example. Deena Decker-Walters, University of Guelph.
- 11:10 Plants and People: Cultural, Biological, and Ecological Responses to Wood Exploitation. Lee Newsome, Florida Museum of Natural History.
- 11:30-12:00  
Discussants: Leonard Blake, Washington University and William Marquardt, Florida Museum of Natural History.



FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 21, 1988

**SESSION 15. LA GALERIE 2 AND LA GALERIE 3.**

**PLENARY SESSION: THEORY AND METHOD IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY COMMEMORATING FIFTY YEARS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE. Organized and Chaired by David H. Dye, Memphis State University.**

- 1:30 Archaeology Comes To Grip with History in the Natchez Area. James A. Brown, Northwestern University.
- 2:00 The Southeast in American Archaeology. Robert C. Dunnell, University of Washington.
- 2:30 From History to Hermeneutics: The Place of Theory in the Later Prehistory of the Southeast. Christopher S. Peebles, Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University.
- 3:00 Plant Cultivation in Florida — The View From Hontoon Island. Barbara A. Purdy, University of Florida.
- 3:30 Trend and Tradition in Southeastern Archaeology, Patty Jo Watson, Washington University (St. Louis).
- 4:00 Time and Stratigraphy: The Eternal Search in the Southeast. Stephen Williams, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

**SESSION 16. LA GALERIE 2 AND LA GALERIE 3. 4:45 — 5:30**  
**SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

**SESSION 17.**

- a. CARONDELET 6:00 Cash Bar**
- b. CARONDOLET 7:15 Grand Banquet with sbort speeches, ARCHAEOLOGY, EMIC AND ETIC, and the necessary appropriate toasts.**
- c. CARONDELET 9:00 (or so) Fiftieth Anniversary, Golden Jubilee Ball lasting till about 12:00 to 1:00. Decades Dance Contests with Prizes for the Best and Worst with a totally partial panel of judges. Bye-the-way, because of the early date of this meeting at the hotel's request, they are providing a free KEG for this festivity. First come - first served.**

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1988

**SESSION 18. LA GALERIE 2.**

**General Session: Skeletal Remains and Mortuary Practices. Charles T. Faulkner, University of Tennessee, Chair.**

- 8:00 Those Skeletons in the Closet: Skeletal Collections as a Vital Biomedical and Biocultural Resource. M. Cassandra Hill and Brenda Baker, University of Massachusetts — Amherst.
- 8:12 A Comparison of Infant Mortality Between Archaic Hunter- Gatherers and Mississippian Horticulturists in Tennessee. Rick R. Richardson, University of Tennessee.
- 8:24 Dietary Related Functional Change in Mandibular Morphology in Archaic Through Mississippian Skeletal Samples from Tennessee. Donna C. Boyd, University of Tennessee — Knoxville.
- 8:36 Some Preliminary Observations on the Association Between Late Prehistoric Health and Settlement Pattern Diversity in the Middle Cumberland Region of Tennessee. Leslie E. Eisenberg.
- 8:48 Prehistoric Disease and Dietary Behavior: Evidence from the Analysis of Desiccated Fecal Material Collected from Big Bone Cave, Van Buren County, Tennessee. Charles T. Faulkner, Sharon Patton, and Sandra Johnson, University of Tennessee — Knoxville.
- 9:00 Physical Anthropology of the Prehistoric Collections in the State of Mississippi: The Archaeological and Biological Links, Phase I. Nancy Ross.
- 9:12 Windover - An Archaic Florida Wet Site. Glen H. Doran, Florida State University.
- 9:24 Burial Status Differentiation as Evidenced by Fabrics from Etowah Mound C, Georgia. Virginia Schreffler Wimberly, University of Texas - Austin and Lucy R. Sibley, Ohio State University.
- 9:36 Use Wear Analysis of Burial Artifacts from the Little Spring Creek Mound (22IA636). Richard Stallings.

**SESSION 19. LA GALERIE 2.**

**General Session: The Protobhistoric and Contact Periods. Joseph B. Mountjoy, University of North Carolina - Greensboro, Chair.**

- 10:12 Contact Period Sites in North and North Central Florida. Kenneth Johnson, Florida Museum of Natural History.
- 10:24 The 16th Century Expansion of Settlement in the Upper Oconee Watershed, Georgia. Stephen A. Kowalewski, University of Georgia and James W. Hatch, Pennsylvania State University.
- 10:36 The Bullard Site: Twenty-four Mounds in the Georgia Swamp. Mark Williams, Don Evans and Bruce Dod, LAMAR Institute, Mercer University.
- 10:48 Archaeological Investigations at the West Mounds (22TU520), Tunica County, Mississippi. David H. Dye and Andrew C. Buchner, Memphis State University.
- 11:00 Archaeological Visibility of Historic Indians. David H. Jurney and Melissa Green, Southern Methodist University.
- 11:24 Patterns in 1,000 Years of Settlement in Coastal Louisiana: The Archaeology of Golden Ranch Plantation, LaFourche Parish, Louisiana. Charles E. Pearson, Coastal Environments, Inc.
- 11:36 Goldsmith Oliver 1 and 2 (3PU55 and 3PU306): Protohistoric "Quapaw Phase" Sites Near Little Rock, Arkansas. Marvin D. Jeter and James P. Harcourt, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
- 11:48 Observations on Late Prehistoric Period Monongahela Culture Settlement Patterns Within the Allegheny Plateau Section of Fayette and Adjacent Westmoreland and Allegheny Counties, Southwestern Pennsylvania. William C. Athens, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. and William C. Johnson, University of Pittsburgh.
- 12:00 Early Radiocarbon Dates From a Site on the Pee Dee — Siouan Frontier in the Piedmont of Central North Carolina. Joseph P. Mountjoy, University of North Carolina - Greensboro.

- 12:12 Historic Creek Architectural Adaptations to the Deerskin Trade. Gregory A. Waselkov, University of South Carolina.
- 12:24 The Olgletree Island Site, A Contact Period Site in Northeast Alabama. Richard Walling, Memphis State University.
- 12:36 The Lake Jackson Site: A Discussion of Trade and Metalwork Technology in a North Florida Archaeological Site. Johnathon Leader.

**SESSION 20. LA GALERIE 3.**

*Symposium: Eastern North American Exchange at 1100 B.C., Jon L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Organizer and Chair.*

- 8:00 Poverty Point - Norwood Relationships in the Late Archaic Gulf Coast Network. David S. Phelps, East Carolina.
- 8:20 The Elliotts Point Complex: A Localized Poverty Point Complex Expression on the Northwest Florida Coast. Prentice M. Thomas and L. Janice Campbell, New World Research, Inc.
- 8:40 The Introduction and Development of Ceramics in the Gulf Coastal Plain, ca. 1100 B.C. — A By-product of the Poverty Point Trade Sphere. Ned J. Jenkins, Fort Toulouse/Jackson.
- 9:00 Evidence for Poverty Point Contact in the Western Middle Tennessee Valley. Eugene M. Futato, University of Alabama.
- 9:20 Rocks from the Northeast, Middle and Late Archaic Exchange in North Mississippi. Jay K. Johnson, University of Mississippi and Sam O. Brooks, U.S. Forest Service.
- 9:40 Wyandotte Chert and its Look-Alikes: Implications for Late Archaic Exchange. Kenneth B. Tankersley, Indiana State University and Pamela A. Schenian, Murry State University.

**10:00 COFFEE BREAK**

- 10:20 The Late Archaic of the Little River Lowlands and Its Regional Relations. Robert C. Dunnell and Fran H. Whittaker, University of Washington.
- 10:40 Poverty Point in West Tennessee. Gerald P. Smith and Charles H. McNutt, Memphis State University.
- 11:00 Northeast Arkansas Trade About 1000 B.C., Dan F. Morse, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
- 11:20 Directional Exchange Patterns During the Poverty Point Period in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. Geoffrey R. Lehmann, Mississippi Department of Archives and History.
- 11:40 Trade Dynamics During the Late Archaic to Poverty Point Transition at the Cedarland and Claiborne Sites, Southern Mississippi. James E. Bruseth, Southern Methodist University.
- 12:00 The Local Side of Poverty Point Exchange. Jon L. Gibson, University of Southwestern Louisiana.
- 12:20 Discussant: Howard D. Winters

**SESSION 21. SALON H.**

*Symposium: History and Documentation of Southeastern Prehistory, Edwin A. Lyon, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Organizer and Chair.*

- 8:00 Some Highlights in the History of Florida Archaeology. John Griffin, Southeastern Frontiers.
- 8:20 H. L. Lewis: Black Artist and (1882-1883) Archaeological Illustrator in Arkansas and Louisiana. Marvin Jeter, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
- 8:40 History of the Macon Thick Pottery Type. John Walker, National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center.
- 9:00 Public Archaeology, Cultural Resources Management, and Moss-Bennett: Then and Now. Charles McGimsey, Arkansas Archaeological Survey.
- 9:20 Formation Processes of Archaeological Records. Edwin A. Lyon, U. S Army Corps of Engineers.
- 9:40 The Assessment of Kentucky's New Deal Archaeological Archives. Virginia Grady Smith, Kentucky Humanities Council, May Lucas Powell, University of Kentucky, and George R. Milner, Pennsylvania State University.
- 10:00 Discussant: William G. Haag, Louisiana State University - Baton Rouge.

**SESSION 22. SALON H.**

***Symposium: Recent Investigations in the State of Louisiana Sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Van Tries Button, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Organizer and Chair.***

- 11:00 Recent Archaeological Survey in the Terrebonne Marsh Area, Louisiana. David B. Kelley and Richard A. Weinstein, Coastal Environments, Inc.
- 11:20 Assessment of Project Impacts on the Archaeological Base of the Terrebonne Marsh, Achafalaya Basin, Louisiana: A Phased Approach. Michael Stout, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- 11:40 The Battle of Fort Bisland: Historical Research and Development of an Archaeological Research Design. Lawrence L. Hewitt, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
- 12:00 Which Came First, the Bottle or the Bowl: A Comparative Study of Manufacture-Deposition Lag in the New Orleans Area. Jeanne E. Harris, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
- 12:20 How Well Do Research Designs Work: A Comparative Study of the Research Design for Four Floodwall Segments with the Results of Archaeological Investigations. Steve Hinks, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
- 12:40 New Orleans District Nautical Cultural Resources Management Plan. Calvin H. Jennings, Colorado State University.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 22, 1988**

**SESSION 23. LA GALERIE 2.**

**General Session: *Aspects of Method and Theory*, Ezra Zubrow, State University of New York at Buffalo, Chair.**

- 1:30 Extensive Growth: The Prehistoric /demography of the Southeast (A Trial Run). Ezra Zubrow, SUNY @ Buffalo.
- 1:42 Problems and Potential Solutions in Archaeological Sampling. Jack D. Nance, Simon Fraser University.
- 1:54 Interpreting Intrasite Patterns Using Trend Surface Analysis. Richard W. Stoops, Jr. University of Tennessee - Knoxville.
- 2:06 Rank Ordering of Sites in the Kisatchie National Forest. Timothy P. Phillips.
- 2:18 The Use of an Airborne Multispectral Scanner for Archaeological Reconnaissance in Florida. David Wagner, Space Remote Sensing Center.
- 2:30 The Preservation of Archaeological Field Records in the Southeast: Is there a Future in the Past? Michael Trinkley, Chicora Foundation, Inc.
- 2:42 The Role of Archaeology in Public Education: A Protohistoric Powhatan House Reconstruction Project.
- 2:54 New Hypotheses for the Demise of the Shellmound Archaic. Cheryl Claassen, Applachian State University.

# Abstracts of Papers

**4. Alterman, Michael L., (Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.). LITHIC PATTERNING AT AN UPLAND SITE LOCATION IN THREE RIVERS, TEXAS.**

A project conducted in Three Rivers, Texas, is described in which controlled surface collection was able to define discrete site areas within a diffuse upland lithic scatter. Transects were established to sample approximately 10 percent of the 302-acre project area. Field mapping of artifacts identified several relative concentrations that were subsequently examined for subsurface integrity. Following laboratory analysis, frequency graphs were generated for cores, flakes, and tools. These data formed the basis for defining seven prehistoric sites. Observations concerning lithic materials, technology, and the function of tools were useful in interpreting settlement patterns and lithic technology in this region.

**5. Anderson, David G., (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). Co-organizer of Symposium: ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY AT FORT POLK, LOUISIANA: AN EXAMPLE OF THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLANNING PROCESS IN ACTION.**

Over the past 15 years an extensive program of archaeological and historical research has been conducted in the interriverine zone of west-central Louisiana as part of the U.S. Department of the Army's ongoing cultural resource management program on the Fort Polk Military Reservation. To date almost 1700 archaeological sites have been identified, and close to 100 have seen intensive testing or large scale excavation. The compliance program at Fort Polk has generated a vast amount of information, and serves as a model to other federal land management agencies and installations. The process by which this research was accomplished, and some of the research results themselves, are examined to acknowledge the debt the archaeological profession owes agencies conducting responsible land management practices.

**5. Anderson, David G., (NPS/SCIAA). ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY IN WEST-CENTRAL LOUISIANA: RESEARCH RESULTS OF FORT POLK CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM.**

Fifteen years of cultural resource management on the Fort Polk Military Reservation have resulted in the discovery of almost 1700 archaeological and historic sites. The nature of the directed research that produced this database, and some of the major accomplishments of the program, are briefly summarized. Locational, environmental, and assemblage data from all of the sites have been collected and standardized, and used to develop a

local cultural sequence, and diachronic models of historic and prehistoric site location and settlement. Variability in population density and land use over the period of human occupation is evident, and can be linked to changes in the physical and cultural environment at both the local and regional level.

**1. Armstrong, Paul C., (Goodwin and Associates). NEW ORLEANS IS LOOKING FORWARD TO ITS PAST: AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND PLAN FOR SECTIONS OF NEW ORLEANS.**

During the fall of 1987, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., produced an in-depth study of the archaeological preservation needs of the city of New Orleans. Entitled "New Orleans is Looking Forward to its Past," this study identified important socioeconomic groups in New Orleans' history and their settlement patterns, and discussed the likelihood of discovering intact, accessible sites associated with these groups. It also identified present problems, such as inadequate funding and lack of control over private development, which have hampered archaeological preservation in New Orleans. Finally, the report makes recommendations for future archaeological research within the city. (Mr. Armstrong would like to present the findings of this report as an independent paper for the SEAC.)

**19. Athens, William C., (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) and William C. Johnson, (University of Pittsburgh). OBSERVATIONS ON LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD MONONGAHELA CULTURE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS WITHIN THE ALLEGHENY PLATEAU SECTION OF FAYETTE AND ADJACENT WESTMORELAND AND ALLEGHENY COUNTIES, SOUTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.**

The majority of (Late Prehistoric period Monongahela culture) sites in the Allegheny Plateau section of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania, are in upland rather than stream terrace settings and represent the loci of one or more horticulture villages. Upland village sites exhibit a strong correlation with drainage divides between streams flowing into the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. Proximity to Historic period Indian trails with presumed prehistoric antecedents and to soils with high maize horticulture potential suggest that the upland Monongahela villages do not represent refugia occupied by politically weaker groups driven from allegedly favorable valley settings by more powerful neighbors.

**18. Baker, B., see Hill, M. Cassandra**

**2. Barker, Alex, (University of Michigan). MODELS OF COLES CREEK IN THE HEARTLAND.**

Most theoretical models of chiefdoms have been derived from and applied to secondary, complex chiefdoms. These models may not apply to primary, simple chiefdoms like those represented by Coles Creek settlements. Instead, a model is presented which emphasizes the structural capacities and limitations of simple hierarchies as decision-making systems. Using information and location theory it examines the scope and extent of authority exercised by chiefs in simple hierarchies.

**10. Blackmon, W. G., see Standifer, Marie S.**

**1. Bond, Stanley C., and Bruce J. Piatek, (Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board). DEVELOPING THE ST. AUGUSTINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION ORDINANCE.**

St. Augustine is the oldest continuously occupied city in the continental United States and represents one of our most important Spanish colonial resources. Rapid growth in St. Augustine and St. Johns County, Florida, threatened these significant archaeological resources. To protect archaeological sites in St. Augustine, an archaeological protection ordinance was passed in December of 1986. The purpose of this paper is to outline how this ordinance was developed and enacted.

**1. Boyd, C. Clifford and Sheila Swart, (Radford University). ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING FOR NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS: AN EXAMPLE FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.**

The completion of National Register nominations for archaeologically significant sites is a difficult, tedious process, but one that is a necessary aid in their preservation. Problems in the determination of integrity and research potential of properties (under National Register Criterion D) are discussed in relation to a recently completed National Register nomination project in Montgomery County, Virginia. The results of this project, which included the archaeological testing of one prehistoric and ten historic sites and the recovery and analysis of several thousand artifacts, are also summarized.

**18. Boyd, Donna C., (University of Tennessee - Knoxville). DIETARY RELATED FUNCTIONAL CHANGE IN MANDIBULAR MORPHOLOGY IN ARCHAIC THROUGH MISSISSIPPIAN SKELETAL SAMPLES FROM TENNESSEE.**

This study examines metric and morphological changes in mandibular anatomy across Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian skeletal samples from West, Middle, and East Tennessee. These groups reflect a transition from a relatively hard-textured (hunting-gathering) to a soft-textured (agricultural) food bolus. Across the temporal groups, gracilization in dimensions of the mandible and size and orientation of masticatory muscles is expected. Results of this study indicate reduction in some

dimensions; however, several unexpected changes occur. These changes (such as increasing mandibular length over time) are interpretable within the context of mandibular function and biological responses to dietary change.

**2. Brain, Jeffrey P., (Harvard University). COLES CREEK AS AN INDIGENOUS PROCESS.**

Despite some superficial similarities to Mississippian developments in the northern part of the Mississippi Valley, the Coles Creek culture in the southern part of the valley is distinctly different and temporally precedent in its formation. Coles Creek retained its individual character, with minor (although significant) variations through time and space, until major influences became apparent in the archaeological record soon after the beginning of the present millennium.

**2. Brooks, Sam (U.S. Forest Service). THE PEABODY PHASE - COLES CREEK IN THE UPPER SUNFLOWER REGION, MISSISSIPPI.**

Coles Creek in the northern yazoo Basin suffers from an identity crisis. It is certainly not what James Ford would have called Coles Creek. It is much closer to what Philip Phillips calls Deasonville and what Martha Rolingson calls Plum Bayou. This paper will attempt to describe what is known of Coles Creek in the northern Yazoo Basin in terms of ceramic content, lithics, settlement patterns, and subsistence.

**20. Brooks, S. O., see Johnson, J. K.**

**11. Brown, Alan J., George R. Holley, Neal H. Lopinot, William I. Woods, (Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville). THE GROWTH AND DECLINE OF CAHOKIA.**

A model describing the growth and decline of the Cahokia polity in the American Bottom region has been developed through a synthetic approach. In this model the ascendancy of Cahokia is attributed to processes of competition, consolidation, and agricultural intensification. Following this, Cahokia witnessed a period of maximum growth and pan-regional interaction. The dominance of Cahokia was short-lived due to a variety of social and physical environmental problems. These rapidly led to instability and a long period of decline at the site.

**2. Brown, Ian W., (Harvard University). COLES CREEK ON THE WESTERN LOUISIANA COAST.**

This paper focuses on the development of Coles Creek culture in southwest Louisiana, particularly in the Petite Anse region where the Lower Mississippi Survey has conducted investigations since 1978. Considerable excavation has been conducted at the Morgan site (LMS 34-G-2) mound center on Pecan Island and at surrounding Coles Creek sites in the marsh of Vermilion and Iberia parishes. This paper examines the material culture of the Coles Creek peoples of this region, with an eye towards external





**12. Chase, David W., (Stone Mountain, Georgia). MINER'S CREEK: PRESERVING ATLANTA'S PREHISTORIC PAST.**

Atlanta is one of the fastest growing cities in the country. The intensity and speed of this expansion poses a threat to all cultural resources within a large area of northwestern Georgia. Miner's Creek, a significant multi-component predominantly Woodland site, already partly destroyed, is being investigated by professionally led volunteer members of the Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society. The remaining undamaged portion of the site has been sealed off by a thick mantle of flood alluvium thus enhancing the site's integrity and importance.

**23. Claassen, Cheryl, (Appalachian State University). NEW HYPOTHESES FOR THE DEMISE OF THE SHELLMOUND ARCHAIC.**

The author explores shellmound archaeology ideology for several new competing hypotheses as to why shellmounds ceased in the terminal Archaic on the Green River. These hypotheses implicate gender and religious beliefs based on recent ethnoarchaeological work on San Salvador Island, Bahamas.

**3. Clay, R. Berle, (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky). ADENA CEREMONIAL SETTLEMENTS.**

The excavation of the Niebert Site (46MS103), Kirk Mound (46MS112) and Newman Mound (46MS110) in Mason County, West Virginia, provides new information on the structure of Middle Woodland Adena ceremonial settlements. The Niebert Site, a Mortuary camp with a series of circular enclosures, and the two burial mounds, suggest a series of conjugated activity loci, products of a ceremonial sequence structured around mortuary processing. A specific reconstruction of the Gallipolis locality and a more general reconstruction for Ohio Valley Adena is suggested.

**5. Cobb, James E., (U.S. Army Forces Command Archaeologist). THE FORT POLK HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN.**

Army Installations are required to develop Historic Preservation Plans (HPP's) and coordinate these plans with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Fort Polk HPP is the mechanism for identifying and placing a priority on cultural resource efforts and obtaining the necessary funds for conducting studies. Fort Polk's HPP was developed in three phases: a technical synthesis of previous cultural resource investigations; a planning manual identifying future projects and coordination procedures; and a comprehensive site inventory/map series depicting known site loci and probability areas based on environmental parameters. The HPP process at Fort Polk has raised the level of historic preservation awareness within the installation command group and has placed historic preservation on

an equal footing with other required and regulated activities.

**12. Connaway, J., see Ford, Janet**

**14. Decker-Walters, Deena, (University of Guelph). NEW METHODS FOR STUDYING THE ORIGINS OF NEW WORLD DOMESTICATES: THE SQUASH EXAMPLE.**

New methods for investigating the origins of New World domesticates include allozyme analysis and image analysis. In case of *Curcubita pepo*, the allozymes provided strong evidence of two phylogenetic lineages, one rooted in Mexico and the other in eastern U.S. Wild populations from Texas (var. *texana*) were allozymically distinct within the eastern U.S. lineage. Image analysis of seeds revealed that var. *texana* could be distinguished from closely-related cultivars. A similar analysis on archaeological material from Florida classified many of those seeds as var. *texana*. These findings suggest that *C. pepo* remains in eastern U.S. cannot always be assumed to represent domestication.

**11. DeMott, Carol A., Rodney C. DeMott, and Bonnie L. Gums (Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville). IMPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF A BURNED LATE STERLING STRUCTURE FROM THE CAHOKIA SITE.**

The Cahokia Interpretive Center Tract II excavations identified a burned Late Stirling phase, wall trench structure with an *in situ* material inventory; one of only two such occurrences so far identified at the Cahokia site. The data recovered from this feature are significant in that they provide information regarding household material contents and the organization of domestic activities.

**3. DeMott, R.C., see DeMott, Carol A.**

**12. Dent, Richard J. (The American University). PALEOINDIAN LIFEWAYS IN THE CHESAPEAKE REGION: A DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVE.**

The Chesapeake region has yielded a substantial number of artifacts assignable to the Paleoindian period. Some of these artifacts constitute definable sites, many were collected from otherwise isolated contexts. Archaeology has traditionally minimized the analytical usefulness of these data. Major concerns center on either the belief that few actual sites exist in the region or an unwillingness to view isolates as useful information. This paper suggest another perspective. Based on recent research, a number of Paleoindian sites are identified and an argument is made for viewing isolates as a key toward understanding Paleoindian lifeways in the Chesapeake region.

**19. Dod, B. see Williams, Mark**

**18. Doran, Glen H. (Florida State University). WINDOVER - AN ARCHAIC FLORIDA WET SITE.**

Wet site excavation provides unique archaeological opportunities and problems. Three field seasons have produced one of the largest collections of New World human skeletal material between 7,000 and 8,000 years old and a variety of normally perishable artifacts (fabrics, bottle gourd fragments, bone, antler, wood, dentary, and shell tools). The multidisciplinary approach to biocultural adaptation combines metric and nonmetric osteological information, stable isotope and bone proteins. Peat deposits in the southeast are extensive but no burials of this nature have been identified outside of Florida.

**20. Dunnell, Robert C. and Fran H. Whittaker, (Department of Anthropology, University of Washington). THE LATE ARCHAIC OF THE EASTERN LOWLANDS AND ITS REGIONAL RELATIONS.**

Although Late Archaic remains are abundant throughout the Eastern Lowlands of the central Mississippi Valley, they are neither well described nor well dated. We describe our investigations at four localities assignable to the Late Archaic, which we take to be coincident with a stable, swamp-focused settlement pattern dating from at least 3200 BC up through the early centuries of the Christian era. The appearance of vessel ceramics in limited numbers around 200 B.C. serves to identify the very latest period but otherwise the unit is temporally undifferentiated. The general affiliations and stylistic resemblances all lay with the archaic of the lower Mississippi Valley, not surprising in view of the environmental similarities. Continuing contact is indicated by the close stylistic resemblance of the initial vessel pottery with that to the south. In contrast to later occupations, Late Archaic assemblages have abundant stone from diverse sources. While the bulk of the stone comes from Crowley's Ridge nearby, the high incidence of exotic lithics suggest either a significant regional trade in industrial materials (if sedentary) or a larger territory (if mobile) than characteristic later. Materials securely identified as the product of long distance trade (e.g., steatite) are rare and probably limited to nonindustrial uses. Thus it would appear that the Late Archaic of the Eastern Lowlands participated only marginally in the long distance trade noted for other areas at this time.

**15. Dunnell, Robert C., (University of Washington). THE SOUTHEAST IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY.**

Geographic regions tend to develop distinctive ways of doing archaeology partly in consequence of the nature of the physical remains and partly in consequence of focusing on particular historical problems. Less obviously geographic areas oscillate in their relation to the discipline as a whole, sometimes contributing and sometimes consuming

conceptual innovations. Southeastern archaeology is reviewed within this framework, beginning in the nineteenth century and continuing to the present. An attempt is made to explain the trends observed and assess the effect of the variable relation with the discipline as a whole on the development of Southeastern archaeology.

**15. Dye, David H. (Memphis State University). PLENARY SESSION: THEORY AND METHOD IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY COMMEMORATING FIFTY YEARS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.**

In Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, a plenary session is offered which emphasizes the theoretical and methodological contributions of Southeastern archaeology. Over the last 50 years archaeology has witnessed an unprecedented growth in knowledge, resulting in the development and modification of theory, method, and associated field/laboratory techniques. The resulting diversity of theoretical has contributed in turn to that body of theory. Papers in this symposium address the various theoretical and methodological trends of Southeastern archaeology in the past and present.

**19. Dye, David H. and C. Andrew Buchner, (Memphis State University). ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE WEST MOUNDS (22TU520), TUNICA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.**

In this paper we outline the 1988 archaeological investigations at the West Mounds (22TU520) located in Tunica County, Mississippi. A preliminary analysis of the controlled surface collection at the 77.7 ha. Late Mississippian/Protohistoric site is discussed. Three radiocarbon determinations from two burned buildings at Mound A and one from Mound B stratigraphic cuts from Mounds A and B, and artifacts from the floor of Building No. 1 at Mound A are presented.

**5. Ehrenard, John E., (National Park Service, Southeast Region), Chair and Introduction. Co-organizer, David G. Anderson, (National Park Service and South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology). SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY AT FORT POLK, LOUISIANA, INTRODUCTION.**

Over the past 15 years an extensive program of archaeological and historical research has been conducted in the interriverine zone of west-central Louisiana as part of the U.S. Department of the Army's ongoing cultural resource management program on the Fort Polk Military Reservation. To date almost 1700 archaeological sites have been identified, and close to 100 have seen intensive testing or large scale excavation. The compliance program at Fort Polk has generated a vast amount of information, and serves as a model to other federal land management agencies and installations. The process by which this research was

accomplished, and some of the research results themselves, are examined to acknowledge the debt the archaeological profession owes agencies conducting responsible land management practices.

**18. Eisenberg, Leslie E., SOME PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LATE PREHISTORIC HEALTH AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN DIVERSITY IN THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION OF TENNESSEE.**

Continuing research efforts focusing on population health and adaptation at several late prehistoric sites around Nashville, Tennessee, are yielding unexpected insights into the association between relative levels of health and disease in Middle Cumberland populations and site location. This paper will review the paleopathological research undertaken to date, and its provisional implications for interpreting settlement pattern diversity on a regional scale.

**12. Elliott, Daniel T. (LAMAR Institute, Inc.) and Jack T. Wynn, (U.S. Forest Service). THE VINING REVIVAL: A LATE SIMPLE STAMPED PHASE IN THE CENTRAL GEORGIA PIEDMONT.**

In 1938 A. R. Kelly proposed the type name Vining simple stamped for central Georgia. By 1939, Vining was discarded by his colleagues in favor of Mossy Oak. This was probably a mistake - Mossy Oak's age, cultural affiliation, and geographical extent remain elusive. Vining has been forgotten. We attempt to revive usage of Vining - as a ceramic type and phase marker for central Georgia. Survey has located many Vining phase sites in the Oconee uplands. A post-Swift Creek and pre-Lamar age for Vining is suggested by the surface collections and limited test excavation. A summary of the data is presented.

**19. Evans, D., see Williams, Mark**

**18. Faulkner, Charles T., Sharon Patton, and Sandra Johnson, (University of Tennessee - Knoxville). PREHISTORIC DISEASE AND DIETARY BEHAVIOR: EVIDENCE FROM THE ANALYSIS OF DESICCATED FECAL MATERIAL COLLECTED FROM BIG BONE CAVE, VAN BUREN COUNTY CAVE, TENNESSEE.**

Eight desiccated human's feces collected from the Big Bone Cave (40VB103) were analyzed for dietary contents and parasite products. Radiocarbon dated torch material from the cave indicated that it was a locus of human activity approximately 2177 ± 145 years ago. The suite of plant species represented in the dietary contents suggest a specialized menu composed of lightweight high energy foodstuffs. Parasitic species infecting the population using the cave were: *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Orcheopeas howardii* and protozoan-like cysts identified as *Giardia*. The cysts were definitively identified as *Giardia* using an indirect immunofluorescent antibody test. The

only report of *Giardia* in a prehistoric context is the identification of cysts in two 1800 year old paleofecal specimens from a cave in Israel. *Giardis* has never been reported from paleofeces in the New World.

**10. Felmley, Amy, (Florida Atlantic University). SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS AT DA411.**

Preliminary report on five month salvage excavations of the Dolphin Stadium Site, Dade County, Florida: a multi-component black dirt midden site utilized from the Late Archaic through the Historic Seminole Period. Research completed by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. focused on the nature of occupation at this inland site with emphasis on reconstruction of subsistence base and resource catchment areas. Research also sought to test the effectiveness of metal detection surveys on a Seminole Indian site and the use of a grader machine in the salvage of large archaeological sites.

**12. Ford, Janet, and John Connaway, (University of Mississippi). THE TCHULA CONNECTION: EARLY WOODLAND IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI.**

Review of the ceramic material recovered from excavations in northwest Mississippi over the past quarter century suggests that burial mounds were, indeed, part of the Tchula period cultural inventory. In addition, data from unreported, under-reported and misreported and outlier of Alexander culture as a link the Tchefuncte-Tchula-Lake Coromorant-Alexander continuity across northern Mississippi from the area of the Alabama-Tennessee border to that of the Turkey Ridge, Boyd, Norman and Tuscola phases in the Yazoo Basin.

**14. Ford, Richard I., (University of Michigan). THE INTELLECTUAL BASIS OF PALEOETHNOBOTANY IN THE SOUTHEAST.**

The recovery and interpretation of plant remains from archaeological sites in the Southeast has paralleled similar activities elsewhere in North America. Attention first focused on macroscopic waterlogged carvings from Florida and an array of desiccated dry plant foods, paleofeces, beds, and textiles from Kentucky and the Ozarks. Large assemblages of charred plant remains did not become commonplace until the WPA projects. The Kentucky shell mound project pointed the direction for recovering microscopic remains and pioneered water separation methods now commonplace throughout the South. The styles of interpretation first were botanical lists and ethnographic analogy. Now complex human ecological methods reflect the potential of an enlarged data base.

**6. Fortier, Andrew. (University of Illinois). THE FORMATION OF EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURES IN THE CAHOKIA HEARTLAND: AN OVERVIEW.**

Factors in the development of Emergent Mississippian cultures in the Cahokia heartland are presented with particular attention given to the transition (A.D. 700-800) and early formative (A.D. 800-900) periods. The rise of courtyard villages, the introduction of maize, the increasing diversity in house types, expanded regional exchange, and new ceramic elements represent some of the hallmarks of the Emergent Mississippian period in the Cahokia area.

12. Foss, J. E., see Goodyear, Albert C.

**12. Fowler, William R., and Kevin E. Smith, (Vanderbilt University). THE VANDERBILT GRASSMERE PROJECT: PRELIMINARY RESULTS.**

Recent excavations conducted at the Grassmere site in the Nashville Basin have revealed a shallow but significant Late Archaic-Early Woodland settlement along a small spring-fed tributary of the lower Cumberland River. Comparative data from contemporaneous sites in the lower Tennessee and Cumberland river valleys suggest that this was probably a seasonal hunting camp. Preliminary analysis of chipped stone artifacts indicates sequential occupation of the site spanning several centuries. The Grassmere data promise to improve our knowledge of the poorly understood transition from the Archaic to the Woodland period in middle Tennessee.

**10. Fradkin, Arline. (University of Florida) CHEROKEE ANIMAL NAMES; SEMANTIC CORRELATES TO THE CHEROKEE ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD.**

Fold semantic analyses may be correlated with the study of faunal remains recovered from protohistoric and historical archaeological sites. The language and culture of the Cherokee Indians living in the Overhill towns in eastern Tennessee during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries serve as the subject for the present study. Cherokee animal names are examined as a means of gaining insight into the significance of particular animals within the Cherokee culture. Such findings, in turn, are compared to the Cherokee zooarchaeological record. The latter consists of faunal samples recovered from the Cherokee Chota and Citico sites.

1. Franks, H. A. see Yukabick Jill-Karen

**14. Fritz, Gayle J. (University of Michigan). CROPS BEFORE CORN IN THE EAST: REGIONAL PATTERNS OF EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PALEOETHNOBOTANY.**

Practicing paleoethnobotanists generally agree that pre-maize plant husbandry systems flourished in eastern North America, with evidence for considerable amounts of food production by 500 B. C. Problems arise, however, in assessing dietary significance and social impact of the indigenous crops and in determining the geographic extent of pre-

maize cultivation systems. Modern cultural biases and prevailing archaeological perspectives may hinder appreciation of the importance of indigenous seed crops. Quantified evidence indicates abundance in certain fairly extensive areas.

**20. Futato, Eugene M. (Alabama, Alabama State Museum of Natural History) EVIDENCE FOR POVERTY POINT CONTACT IN THE WESTERN MIDDLE TENNESSEE VALLEY.**

The western middle Tennessee Valley shows evidence of very intensive middle and Late Archaic occupation. Exotic lithic raw materials and otherials indicate extra-regional contact by the latter Middle Archaic. The evidences intensify by the very late Archaic, reaching a peak during Poverty Point times. Lithic materials found at Poverty Point are the reciprocal indicators of contact, complementing effigy beads and perhaps materials such as novaculite in the Tennessee Valley. The development, directions, and materials involved in the trade network are outlined.

**20. Gibson, Jon L. (University of Southwestern Louisiana). Symposium Abstract. EASTERN NORTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE AT 100 B. C.**

Trade was an integral part of Eastern North American cultural development. During the late Archaic stage, exchange expanded in both geographic scope and intensity. One of the most widespread networks centered on the Poverty Point site in the Lower Mississippi Valley. This symposium focuses on the various regions involved in this trade network at its peak around 1100 B. C. Emphasis is placed on the identification of circulating materials, the intensity and structure of exchange, and the contexts and dynamics of trade in local and pan-Eastern cultural developments.

**2. Gibson, Jon L., (University of Southwestern Louisiana) and John Belmont (Lower Mississippi Survey, Harvard University). A VIEW FROM THE INSIDE OUT: COLES CREEK CULTURE IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY)**

Recent spatial analysis Sicily Island and Coles Creek pottery from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana reveals groupings which not only fail to coincide with natural physiographic regions but which contract and expand through time (Gibson and Belmont 1986). The taxonomic, historical, and socio-political dimensions of these groupings are explored.

**20. Gibson, Jon L., (Southwestern Louisiana). THE LOCAL SIDE OF POVERTY POINT EXCHANGE.**

The dynamics and organization of Poverty Point exchange on the local level at 1100 B. C. are examined in light of the distribution of exotic materials within the Poverty Point site itself and among several satellite components in the immediate hinterland.

12. **Goodyear, Albert C. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina) and C. Vance Haynes, (University of Arizona), and John E. Foss, (University of Tennessee). RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BAUCOM HARDAWAY-DALTON SITE, NORTH CAROLINA.**

In September of 1987, archaeological, geological, and pedagogical investigations were conducted at the Baucom site, a rich Early Archaic site on the Rocky River, Union County, N. C. Backhoe testing indicated stratified Archaic remains between 2 and 3 m below surface including hearths. The purpose of the project is to evaluate the stratigraphy and radiocarbon date ( accelerator) the early Holocene occupations of the site. Over 50 charcoal samples were taken. The project is funded by the National Geographic Society.

19. **Green, M., see Jurmey, David H.**

21. **Griffin John (Southeastern Frontiers) SOME HIGHLIGHTS IN THE HISTORY OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY.**

An overview of the history of archaeology research in Florida is provided, centering on a few of the sites, projects, and archaeologists representing the development of the discipline and the role of research in Florida in this development. The present summary will focus on the period prior to 1960, by which date the basic time-space framework had been established and the stage set for the more extensive and intensive involvements of recent decades.

1. **Grimes, K., see Zierden, Martha**

11. **Gums, B. L., see DeMott, Carol A.**

1. **Gums, Bonnie L. (Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville), IL. ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH AT FRENCH COHOKIA.**

Founded in 1699, Cahokia, Illinois was the earliest permanent French colonial settlement in the Mississippi River valley. Recent archaeological investigations within the modern town of Cahokia have resulted in the excavation and analysis of a mid to late eighteenth-century French colonial domestic structure. In addition, archaeological work and historical research conducted by the Works Progress Administration and centered on the ca. 1737 Cahokia Courthouse has been reexamined. As a result of these investigations further documentation has been provided for the French Colonial Period at Cahokia.

4. **Hall, Charles L. (University of Tennessee). TOM'S ROCKSHELTER: A TEST OF THE LIMITED ACTIVITY HYPOTHESIS.**

Rockshelters differ from other types of sites utilized prehistorically in that they are sheltered from the elements, limited in distribution by lithologic and

epigenetic requirements, and of infinite size. We should expect that location, and influenced the appropriateness of various locations for the performance of specific tasks. Recent attempts to interpret rockshelter function have born out this expectation. The most common interpretation of sheltered site function emphasizes the limited range of activities pursued and the generally ephemeral nature of the occupation. A test of this "limited activity hypothesis" is presented using lithic materials excavated from a small rockshelter located along the Duck River in Middle Tennessee (40MU430). Expectations derived from this hypothesis are concluded that the hypothesis is supported by the data considered.

19. **Harcourt, J. P., see Jeter, Marvin D.**

1. **Harmon, Michael A., and Rodney Snedeker, (U. S. Forest Service, North Carolina). TAR KILN VARIABILITY AND SIGNIFICANCE.**

Tar kilns are a visible by-product of the naval stores industry which has been important to the economic development of North Carolina and other southeastern states. Recent surveys on the Croatan National Forest have recorded numerous tar kilns. These large, doughnut shaped earthen features are relatively common in the Coastal Plain, but their information potential and National Register eligibility have not been adequately examined. Variability in kiln construction, firing and collecting techniques, and the physical record of these practices will be examined. A standardized terminology for kiln elements will be discussed, as will a predictive model for determining tar kiln locations.

22. **Harris, Jeanne E., (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.). WHICH CAME FIRST, THE BOTTLE OR THE BOWL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MANUFACTURE-DEPOSITION LAG IN THE NEW ORLEANS AREA.**

Bottle lag in the chronological record has been the topic of several recent studies. Research into the mechanisms responsible for the manufacture-deposition lag have identified several factors that contribute to bottle lag. While similar research has been done concerning ceramic manufacture-deposition lag, little or no comparison has been done between the ceramic and bottle lag times within site assemblages. This paper presents a comparative study of urban and rural site assemblages in the New Orleans area, based on manufacturer's marks and bottle embossments. Assemblages from three urban and three rural sites were examined. For each site, chronological differences and similarities between ceramic and bottle glass assemblages were studied. The results of these studies reveal that despite manufacture-deposition lag, bottles still enter the archaeological context earlier than ceramic vessels. The study results also indicate that the bottle lag time was less in the urban area than in rural.

5. Hartwig, Paul, (Deputy Associate Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service). NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AWARDS PRESENTATION.

19. Hatch, J. W., see Kowalewski, Stephan A.

12. Haynes, C. V., see Goodyear, Albert C.

3. Henderson, A. Gwenn, (Kentucky Archaeological Registry), David Pollack, (Kentucky Heritage Commission), and Dwight R. Cropper, (South Portsmouth, Kentucky). THE OLD FORT EARTHWORKS, GREENUP COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

The Old Fort Earthworks, the westernmost segment (Group A) of the Portsmouth Works, in Greenup County, Kentucky, consists of a square earthen enclosure with linear arms that extend from its east and west walls. Investigations at this site in the late 1930's by Charles T. R. Bohannon under the auspices of the W. P. A. documented the manner in which this important Hopewellian earthwork was constructed and the planned nature of its construction.

22. Hewitt, Lawrence L., (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) THE BATTLE OF FORT BISLAND: HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DESIGN.

This paper details the results of historical research concerning the Battle of Bisland, April 12-13, 1863. This research determined the extent of the battlefield and to identify and locate key features; also determined what preparations the Confederates made at the battle site, and the nature and potential distribution of artifactual remains expected to be associated with the battle. The historic significance of the battle was assessed, both in the context of the Civil War and within the larger framework of military history. An assessment was made of post-depositional impacts to the battlefield, in order to determine the integrity of the archaeological deposits predicted by the research. Since the battlefield was determined to possess the quality of significance as defined by the National Register criteria (36 CFR 60.4), a research design was developed for future archaeological investigations.

18. Hill, M. Cassandra, and Brenda Baker, (University of Massachusetts-Amherst). THOSE SKELETONS IN THE CLOSET: SKELETAL COLLECTIONS AS A VITAL BIOMEDICAL AND BIOCULTURAL RESOURCE.

Human burials and associated artifacts are an integral part of the reconstruction of past lifeways. In addition to the more obvious information on temporal and special biocultural development and transformation, the interments often reveal insights into the ultimate success or failure of various biocultural systems in the ongoing process of adaptation.

Human skeletal remains provide direct evidence of the overall health of prehistoric populations, and invaluable insights into modern and past disease processes which impact the skeleton and are difficult to study in living individuals. Reburial results in an incalculable loss of biological and cultural data, without which the keys to unlocking our past and future may remain entombed.

22. Hinks, Steve, (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.) HOW WELL DO RESEARCH DESIGNS WORK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN FOR FOUR FLOODWALL SEGMENTS WITH THE RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

In 1985, Goodwin & Associates, Inc. presented a research design and data recovery plan for the historic archaeological treatment of properties located within a series of four planned floodwall segments on the left descending bank of the Mississippi River in the city of New Orleans. The results of this plan identified eleven of a total of forty-two city blocks, and two additional significant locations in the up river segment, as potentially containing buried cultural resources. Because of the narrow linear configuration of the direct impact zones, monitoring and archaeological recordation during construction had the potential to provide important information on the history of the riverfront. This paper is a comparison of this plan with the actual results of the floodwall monitoring projects. Included in this discussion is a review of the unforeseen problems encountered during monitoring that hindered the identification and delineation of anticipated buried cultural resources.

13. Hoffman, Rob (Tennessee Division of Archaeology). EPISODIC ZOOARCHAEOLOGY: INTRASTATE VARIABILITY IN A FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE FROM REELFOOT LAKE, WEST TENNESSEE.

Faunal assemblages from archaeological contexts are very often presented as monothetic sets, an amalgamation of data from various locations within a single site. This allows for types of analysis that ultimately focus on very general patterns of resource exploitation at the settlement level. Analysis of intrasite variability in faunal assemblages is much less common. At the Mississippi River site 40LK3 at Reelfoot Lake, Faunal remains recovered from spatially discrete pit features give a more mosaic view of the zooarchaeology within a single settlement. Comparisons of these features suggest that seasonal and geographic variability in resource exploitation may produce zooarchaeological contrasts that are as profound within sites as between sites. Consequently, researchers may want to incorporate the intrasite variability in faunal assemblages as a factor in generating multi-site comparative models.

11. Holley, G. R., see Brown, Alan J.

11. Holley, G. R., see Wells, Christy L.

**1. Holstein, Harry O., (Jacksonville State University, Alabama). TAR KILN VARIABILITY AND SIGNIFICANCE. INVESTIGATIONS INTO 1CA162, THE BATTLE OF TALLASSEEHATCHEE SITE.**

Jacksonville State Archaeological Resource Laboratory recently began excavating 1Ca162, the Battle of Tallasseehatchee Site, near Alexandria, Alabama. This site was believed to be the location of a major military encounter of the War of 1812 in which 1,000 Tennessee militiamen under the command of General Andrew Jackson attacked a Red Stick Creek Indian village. In the course of the battle, 187 Creek Indians and five Tennessee Militiamen were killed. Archaeological, historical, and topographical data gained through this investigation confirms 1Ca162 as the location of the historic battle.

**12. Holstein, Harry O., (Jacksonville State University, Alabama) and Carey B. Oakley, (University of Alabama). INVESTIGATIONS AT CATHEDRAL CAVERNS, 1MS357, MARSHALL COUNTY, ALABAMA.**

Jacksonville State University, the University of Alabama, Northeast Alabama State Junior College, and the Alabama Department of Conservation conducted a preliminary investigation at Cathedral Caverns, 1Ms357, near Grant, Alabama. Twelve two meter square excavation units revealed a substantial Archaic and Woodland aboriginal presence near the mouth of the Cavern. Archaeological deposits extended to a depth of 244 cm (96.1") below surface. Artifact assemblages and ecofact remains indicate a continual use of the Caverns as a short term hunting/gathering camp from Archaic times.

**11. House, John H. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). IN SEARCH OF MISSISSIPPIAN DYNAMICS: TIME AND SETTLEMENT IN THE KENT PHASE, EASTERN ARKANSAS.**

Comparison of Kent phase settlement patterning with that of the neighboring Parkin phase indicated a lesser degree of settlement nucleation and perhaps less stability of settlement. Small-scale excavations carried out in March 1988 at two Kent phase village middens, Clay Hill and Kent, revealed deep artificial fill sequences with surprisingly low densities of occupational debris. Preliminary interpretations see a lack of evidence for fortified villages and suggest comparatively rapid settlement and community pattern change over the span of the Kent phase.

**7. Hudson, Charles, (University of Georgia). THE ROUTE OF THE DE SOTO EXPEDITION.**

Research initiated in my graduate seminar about a decade ago was coincident with a renewed interest in the earliest periods of European contact with Southeastern Indians by a number of anthropologist, archaeologist, historians, as well as geologist. Our research at the University of Georgia and the collaboration with other specialist has

provided a more accurate and tenable route for the De Soto expedition that previous scholars have been able to suggest. The putative route is described and key data are presented in support of the interpretation of the De Soto expedition's travel across the southeastern quarter of the nation.

**10. Jackson, H. Edwin. (University of Southern Mississippi). SKELETAL MASS ALLOMETRY: INTERSITE AND INTRASITE COMPARABILITY AND THE EFFECTS OF SAMPLE SIZE AND COMPOSITION.**

The application of skeletal allometry, in archaeological analysis has increased in recent years, particularly in studies of southeastern faunal assemblages. Two approaches can be distinguished, one based on linear measurements of bones for the purpose of estimating animal size and the other using skeletal weight to estimate dietary contribution. In this paper, the application of the latter is examined. It is suggested that this method, as presently used with fragmentary remains, may not provide a dependable characterization of the relative contribution of identified taxa.

**3. Jefferies, Richard W. (University of Kentucky). TEMPORAL AND SPATIAL ARTIFACT VARIABILITY IN KENTUCKY ADENA MOUNDS.**

The University of Kentucky Adena Project has focused on examining and reanalyzing field records and artifacts from Adena mounds excavated in the 1930s by WPA archaeologist. As part of this ongoing project, flaked stone artifacts from the Robbins and Wright mounds were re analyzed and assigned to specific mound construction episodes using WPA field notes and profile drawings. Metric and morphological data were compiled for artifacts within each stage. Assemblages from the two mounds are compared to assess regional artifact variability during late Adena. Artifact recovery efforts of WPA excavators are evaluated to identify the problems and limitations of using these collections and records.

**6. Jenkins, Ned J., (Fort Toulouse/Jackson). THE EASTERN COLES CREEK FRONTIER: THE MOBILE DRAINAGE BASIN.**

This paper will consist of three primary parts. It will (1) Characterize the late Woodland period in the Mobile drainage basin, (2) Briefly summarize the late Woodland phases in that region and briefly discuss their relationship to Coles Creek, (3) Discuss the Mississippianization of the region, i.e., the origins of the Moundville and Pensacola cultures and their morphological, temporal and spatial relationships to the indigenous late Woodland cultures.

**22. Jennings, Calvin H., (Colorado State University). NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT NAUTICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

Based on the history of navigation in the New Orleans District developed by Coastal Environments, Inc., the District has developed a plan for the future management of submerged nautical sites in its waterways. 1800 wrecks, dating between 1221 and 1985, have been reported for the District though only 30 have been recorded as archaeological sites. The management plan is based on a system of evaluation of the information potential of a site in relation to a group of problem domains. The significance of each site will also be assessed in terms of its association with events or people important in national, regional or local history. Site integrity and the degree to which its class is represented in the extant inventory of National Register nautical properties will also be considered. The District intends to develop a memorandum of agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer which will allow use of this plan in lieu of site by site Sec. 106 review.

**19. Jeter, Marvin D., and James P. Harcourt, (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). GOLDSMITH OLIVER 1 AND 2 (3PU55 AND 3PU506): PROTOHISTORIC "QUAPAW PHASE" SITES NEAR LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.**

The Goldsmith Oliver site (3PU5) has long been known as a protohistoric in early historic "Quapaw phase" habitation site, based on surface collections. Recent research discovered the adjacent and related Goldsmith Oliver 2 site (3PU306), which was partially mitigated by the Survey in 1987. It yielded 16 burials and a ceramic assemblage dominated by "helmet bowls"; glass and tubular metal beads were also found. This is the first major excavated site of this complex since Ford's (1961) work at Menard, and will contribute to the resolution of the "Quapaw paradox."

**21. Jeter, Marvin D., (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). H.L. LEWIS: BLACK ARTIST AND (1882-1883) ARCHAEOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATOR IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.**

Henry Jackson Lewis (c. 1850-1891), born a slave in Mississippi, trained himself as an artist. He lived in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and sold drawings to national periodicals. In late 1882 and early 1883, he worked with Edward Palmer of the Smithsonian's Mound Exploration Division, drawing Arkansas mounds. Of the 37 drawings he made during this time, 31 are still at the Smithsonian. Later in 1883, he also drew the Troyville Mounds in Louisiana. Here, I will present and discuss his mound drawings, and other aspects of his life, especially his later career in Indiana as the first Black political cartoonist.

**14. Johannessen, Sissel, (Minneapolis). LATE WOODLAND OVERVIEW.**

**20. Johnson, Jay K., (University of Mississippi) and Sam O. Brooks (U.S. Forest Service). ROCKS FROM THE NORTHEAST, MIDDLE AND**

**LATE ARCHAIC EXCHANGE IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI.**

The Fort Payne formation in northeast Mississippi is thought to be an important source of exotic chert at the Poverty Point site. An examination of the distribution of this raw material in north Mississippi documents an extensive and complex exchange network coincident with the Benton horizon (3600-3000 B.C.). The occurrence of Fort Payne chert during the remainder of the Archaic is much more restricted. Likewise, there are few other indicators of late Archaic cultural complexity in north Mississippi, suggesting that this was not a major route of access.

**19. Johnson, Kenneth, (Florida Museum of Natural History). CONTACT PERIOD SITES IN NORTH AND NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA.**

The Florida Museum of Natural History is conducting a series of archaeological surveys in north and north central Florida to locate Indian village sites contacted by early European explorers. Prior research over the past forty years had verified archaeologically a series of early Spanish-Indian sites across southern Columbia and Suwannee Counties, including Fig Springs, Baptisino Springs and Charles Springs. Our current survey has identified a second series of early Spanish-Indian sites, the new string of sites is situated well back from the rivers, and the sites are oriented to lakes in a narrow band of good soils. The two sets of sites are separated by a "green desert" of dry sandhills. Both sets of sites are situated along major trail corridors. Investigations at one large site, Indian Pond, have revealed 17th century artifacts over a 50-plus acre area, with discrete concentrations marking the locations of probable Indian structures as well as Spanish-style structures.

**18. Johnson, S., see Faulkner, Charles T.**

**19. Johnson, W. C., see Athens, Williams P.**

**19. Joiner, K. M., see Ramenofsky, Ann F.**

**10. Jones, D. S., see Quitmyer, Irvy R.**

**19. Journey, David H., and Melissa Green, (Southern Methodist University). ARCHAEOLOGICAL VISIBILITY OF HISTORIC INDIANS.**

The discontinuous nature of cultural developments has been captured in the archaeological and ethnohistorical records of The Cherokee and Alabama/Coushatta, among other southeastern Indian groups. Both were prominent during the dislocation of native groups westward in advance of Colonial American frontiers. Their material culture changed in response to progressive acculturation, and some of the late eighteenth and nineteenth century historic Indian artifact assemblages resemble Anglo-American assemblages of similar periods. In addition, sites of these groups can be found from



their heartlands in the interior southeast, through Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma; and represent the material and social evolution of these societies.

**7. Keel, Bennie C., (National Park Service). Symposium Abstract THE DE SOTO HISTORIC TRAIL: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH.**

The implication that the exploration of the interior southeastern United States by H. De Soto was a nationally significant event was recognized by the 100 Congress in the passage of Public Law 100-187. The act requires the National Park Service to undertake a feasibility and desirability study of designating a historic trail commemorating De Soto's travels. Subsequently, NPS has taken advantage of the relative recent renewal of interest in the early Spanish contact period across the region in developing its study. The papers in this symposium explain the study process required by the National Trails System Act, as amended (Keene); the role, function and structure of the Southeastern De Soto Commission (Knight); the archaeological and historical significance of the De Soto expedition (Milanich); and the reconstruction of the route (Hudson). A panel of experts has been assembled to comment and to answer questions regarding the trail study and De Soto's route. The chairman of the Southeastern De Soto Commission (Jones) will summarize the symposium.

**7. Keene, Sharon, (National Park Service). THE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL PLANNING PROCESS.**

Public Law 100-187 requires the National Park Service to undertake a feasibility and desirability study of designating a De Soto National Historic Trail. Such studies must be conducted in accordance with the Act which requires appointing an advisory council, conducting technical studies, holding public meetings, preparing a report recommendations and other administrative requirements. Information regarding the planning process is provided in order for the membership of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference to evaluate the status of the NPS study.

**22. Kelley, David B., and Richard A. Weinstein, (Coastal Environments, Inc.). RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE TERREBONNE MARSH AREA, LOUISIANA.**

Beginning in the fall of 1986 and continuing into the spring of 1987, Coastal Environments, Inc. carried out a program of extensive survey and limited test excavations in the marshes of Terrebonne, St. Mary, and Assumption Parishes. The research was performed under contract to the New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers, as part of the planning process for flood protection in the Morgan City area. Fieldwork included a sample survey of 1% of the 300,000 acre area, reconnaissance surveys of several levee alignments, and revisits to 33 previously

recorded sites. The results of the research are being integrated with the findings of a recent geomorphic study of the area in order to develop a sequence of paleogeographical reconstructions of the area through time. These reconstructions will then serve as the basis for examining aspects of human adaptation to the changing deltaic environment. Another portion of the research will utilize the results of a recent predictive model of environmental change in the area to consider the impacts of the various flood protection alternatives on the archaeological sites located there.

**6. Kelly, John, (CMVARI). COLES CREEK AND THE AMERICAN BOTTOM: PATTERNED INTERACTION?**

The development and growth of Cahokia can be attributed in part to a very extensive network of interaction with adjoining areas of the Mississippi Valley. For Cahokia this interaction has its roots in the Emergent Mississippian complexes of the American Bottom. This paper will examine the current evidence for this interaction and its impact on the respective participants in the American Bottom and the Lower Mississippi Valley.

**4. Kenion, Rita, (University of South Carolina -- Charlotte). A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE OF A DEPTFORD PHASE MIDDEN.**

How did ceramic containers function in the storage and processing technologies of sedentary hunter-gatherers? This paper attempts to categorize Deptford Phase ceramic vessels into functionally meaningful clusters, using an assemblage of over 500 fragmentary and reconstructable vessels from the G.S. Lewis-West Site (38AK228), which served as a multi-seasonal, residential base for a Middle Woodland, logistically-organized, settlement system positioned on the Savannah River.

**2. Kidder, Tristram R., (Harvard University). COLES CREEK CULTURE IN THE TENSAS BASIN, LOUISIANA: A VIEW FROM THE HEARTLAND.**

The Tensas Basin of Louisiana has long been considered to be one of the locations where Coles Creek culture evolved and late flourished. While the culture historical position of Coles Creek in the Tensas Basin is reasonably well known, we have less of an understanding of the culture's subsistence and social organization. This paper will briefly synthesize the culture historical sequence in the Tensas Basin and these data to present a tentative outline of regional Coles Creek culture dynamics, focusing particularly on internal political and economic organization and external contacts.

**7. Knight, Vernon James, Jr., (University of Alabama). THE DE SOTO TRAIL COMMISSION.**

Over the course of 1986-1988, the De Soto Trail Commission has evolved from an ad hoc steering committee to a formal commission with repre-

representatives appointed by the governors of each of the ten De Soto states. Its changes include promotion of trail marking efforts in the individual states, coordination of exhibits and commemorative events for the 450th anniversary, assistance to the National Park Service for the De Soto National Historic Trail Study, and encouragement of scholarly research on the initial contact period in the Southeast.

**12. Knight, Vernon James, Jr., (University of Alabama). THE MIDDLE MOORLAND PLATFORM MOUND AT THE WALLING SITE.**

The Walling site, in the eastern Wheeler Basin region, has long been recognized as a Middle Woodland village associated with the Copena mortuary complex. Three mounds are peripheral to a ring-shaped settlement. Two conical mounds lie just to the east. Recent excavation of the platform mound on the western margin reveals three initial stages built between A.D. 100 - 350. Summit remains disclose a pattern of mound use that is neither mortuary nor deomicalary. Instead, I infer a combination of feasting, production and temporary storage of goods involving local and exotic raw materials, and ritual activity involving erection of large poles.

**19. Kowaleski, Stephen A., (University of Georgia) and James W. Hatch, (Pennsylvania State University). THE 16TH CENTURY EXPANSION OF SETTLEMENT IN THE UPPER OCONEE WATERSHED, GEORGIA.**

We summarize excavations at 13 non-riverine, late Lamar habitation sites; intensive surveys of non-riverine, cleared land totalling 3500 ha; and extensive surveys of forested land. These data suggest expansion of dispersed homesteads at densities of 3- 11 sites per sq. km., over an area of 3000-4000 sq. km. A great majority of these sites date to the 16th and early 17th centuries; some have glass beads and peach pits. Availability of fertile, upland soils was one key factor behind the high density of upland sites. Though it would be unusual, we cannot yet rule out a post-De Soto, 16th century demographic expansion.

**13. Kreisa, P. P., see Mainfort, Robert C.**

**13. Kreisa, Paul P., (University of Illinois). EARLY MISSISSIPPI PERIOD COMPONENTS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.**

Recent excavations have resulted in the identification of several early Mississippi period components in western Kentucky. While radiocarbon dates indicate the contemporaneity of these components, artifact assemblages differ greatly. Assemblages from Marshall (15CE27) and several other sites from southwestern Kentucky resemble material from the Cairo Lowland of southeast Missouri, northwest Tennessee, and northeastern Arkansas. Assemblages from Twin Mounds (15BA2) and other sites in northwestern Kentucky are more similar to

those in southern Illinois and the Tennessee-Cumberland region. The assemblages from western Kentucky are contrasted, and implications for regional interaction and cultural boundaries are discussed.

**11. Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick, (Louisiana State University - Baton Rouge). TEXTILE ATTRIBUTES AND PRODUCTION COMPLEXITY AS INDICATORS OF CADDOAN STATUS DIFFERENTIATION.**

Differential production and use of textiles by high and low status groups within the Arkansas Valley and southern Ozark Caddoan culture are investigated. The 119 textiles studied were recovered from burial contexts in Craig Mound at the Spiro Site in eastern Oklahoma (high status) and in eight Ozark bluff shelters in Missouri and Arkansas (low status). The research consists of an analysis of both contextual and specific textile attributes and a ranking of the textiles according to an ordinal index of production complexity.

**11. Lafferty, Robert H., III, (Midcontinental Research Associates) and Neal H. Lopinot, (Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville). MISSISSIPPIAN HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION AND SUBSISTENCE DURING THE MID-FOURTEENTH CENTURY IN THE BUFFALO RIVER OF THE ARKANSAS OZARKS.**

Archaeological excavation in 1986 at the Erbie campground situated along the Buffalo National River in the Arkansas Ozarks resulted in the identification of a Mississippi period house and associated features. This homestead dated to the mid-14th century, and consisted of a 8 m x 6 m individually set post structure and seven internal pits with excellent faunal and floral preservation. A wide range of cultivated (maize, beans, squash, chenopodium, sunflower, little barley) and wild (deer, fish, birds) species are represented suggesting year-round occupation. Spatial and functional analysis of the plow zone artifacts define three household activity areas: domestic, stoneworking, and sleeping.

**19. Leader, Jonathan. THE LAKE JACKSON SITE: A DISCUSSION OF TRADE AND METAL WORKING TECHNOLOGY IN A NORTH FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE.**

This paper discusses a late Mississippian site in terms of its contacts with other neighboring sites. Metal artifacts recovered from the site demonstrate extensive trade from without the site and the incorporation of these materials within the site.

**20. Lehmann, Geoffrey R. DIRECTIONAL EXCHANGE PATTERNS DURING THE POVERTY POINT PERIOD IN THE YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI.**

A seriation based on the major general source areas of foreign lithics from Poverty Point components in

the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi, suggests that the source areas may have been exploited differentially through time, materials from all major source areas were utilized in the Yazoo Basin. Materials from the upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers were the first to disappear, followed by those from southeast Missouri. These breaks may coincide with the final shift of the Mississippi River from its Stage 4 meander belt to the present Stage 5 meander belt. The maintenance of overland routes to the west and east is evidenced by the continued exploitation of the Ouachita source area and by the introduction of Middle and late Gulf Formational ceramics.

11. Lopinot, N. H., see Brown, Alan J.

11. Lopinot, N. H., see Lafferty, Robert H.

21. Lyon, Edwin A., (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). Symposium Abstract. **HISTORY AND DOCUMENTATION OF SOUTHEASTERN PREHISTORY.**

The 50th anniversary of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference is an appropriate time to reconsider the history and documentation of Southeastern archaeology. This symposium will review selected events and processes in the history of Southeastern archaeology, including an overview of Florida archaeology, the career of an archaeological illustrator, the history of a pottery type, and the Moas-Bennett bill. The second focus of the symposium, archaeological documentation, will be discussed by two papers, one on the characteristics of archaeological documentation, and the other on the University of Kentucky's archaeological archives program.

21. Lyon, Edwin A. (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). **FORMATION PROCESSES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS.**

Archaeological records are an important resource for contemporary archaeological research and the history of archaeology. The Society for American Archaeology is developing a program to preserve and improve access to archaeological documentation, but we lack a clear understanding of the characteristics of records. This paper will present a systematic approach to archaeological documentation as a basis for a preservation program. It will apply the concept of formation processes of the archaeological record to archaeological documentation. Cultural and noncultural processes will be identified followed by a discussion of implications for preservation and use of archaeological documentation.

12. Maher, Thomas O., **THE HOLDING SITE: A HOPEWELL HORTICULTURAL VILLAGE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM.**

The Holding site represents the first substantial Hopewell residential site excavated in the American Bottom. Seven structures, 143 pits, 13 stains of in-

determinate function, and 74 nonstructural postmolds were identified. Ceramics and lithics were recovered indicating interaction with Middle Woodland groups in the lower Illinois River valley, southern Illinois, and possibly the lower Mississippi River valley. Artifacts created from non-local material (obsidian, mica, and copper) were also retrieved. Seeds of domesticated maygrass, goosefoot, erect knotweed, and little barley were recovered from feature context. The position of the Holding site in a larger Hopewell settlement of the American Bottom is also discussed.

13. Mainfort, R. C., see Moore, Michael C.

13. Mainfort, Robert C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology). Symposium Abstract. **THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD IN WEST TENNESSEE AND WESTERN KENTUCKY.**

The landmark tomes produced by the Lower Mississippi Valley Survey have generally ignored west Tennessee and western Kentucky, leaving readers with the impression that there are virtually no significant Mississippian sites in the region. This is certainly not the case, but despite a rich archaeological record, relatively little fieldwork had been conducted in the region until recently. The papers in this symposium vary in scope from test excavations at single sites to large-scale regional surveys and syntheses. Particular attention is paid to ceramics, chronologies, and site structure.

13. Mainfort, Robert C., Jr., (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and Paul P. Kreisa, (University of Illinois). **LATE PREHISTORIC RESEARCH IN THE REELFOOT LAKE BASIN, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.**

Recent fieldwork in the Reelfoot Lake Basin has yielded a large sample of sites dating between A.D. 700-1500. Temporal trends in ceramics from the region are outlined. Based on ceramic data and radiocarbon dates, the nature and locations of major sites are examined over time. Interpretive difficulties posed by small sites are also discussed.

1. Manhein, Mary H., and Ann M. Whitmer, (Louisiana State University - Baton Rouge). **THE PORT HUDSON CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' CEMETERY (16EF63).**

In 1863, toward the end of the siege of Port Hudson, a Confederate cemetery was supposedly established near the old town of Port Hudson, Louisiana. Believing that they had located the cemetery, the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the 1960's placed commemorative markers over the graves. In 1987, a team of anthropologists from Louisiana State University was asked to archaeologically confirm the presence of Confederate interments. Our investigations revealed that civilians were buried beneath the markers, that the military cemetery was located forty meters away, and that Confederate and Union soldiers had been interred side by side.

**4. Marshall, Rhea R., (Wake Forest University). CERAMIC CHANGE IN THE NORTHWEST NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT, 300 B.C. - A.D. 1600.**

In the North Carolina Piedmont ceramic change over the time period from ca. 300 B.C. to ca. A.D. 1600 has traditionally been viewed along typological lines. Recognition of the loss of information which may result from such a normative interpretation of artifact variability has recently led some researchers to study Piedmont ceramics at the attribute level. An examination of changes in ceramic attribute states in terms of their function within the technological subsystem of the culture producing them has been undertaken. It is proposed that shifting emphasis between and within specific activity sets through time is responsible for observed trends in Piedmont ceramics.

**1. Marrinan, Rochelle. (Florida State University). SPANISH MISSION ARCHAEOLOGY IN FLORIDA: THE PATALE MISSION, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA.**

Mission San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale was founded during the first wave of missionization of the Apalachee people of Northwest Florida around 1633-34. The mission's name persisted to the end of Spanish involvement in this area and is among those figuring in accounts of destructive raids led by James Moore of South Carolina. One location of this mission has been under investigation by the Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, since 1984. This paper presents a summary of findings within the context of current mission investigations in Florida and Georgia. Contrasting interpretations of Spanish mission archaeology from the 1940's to the present are also considered.

**3. Maslowski, Robert F. (U. S. Army Corp of Engineers) & Clay R. Berle (Office of the State Archaeologist, University of Kentucky). RECENT ADVANCES IN OHIO VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY.**

Surveys, test excavations and mitigation projects on Woodland sites in southern West Virginia and eastern Kentucky have advanced our understanding of Woodpatterns and technological processes. Re-analysis of WPA mound and earthwork excavations have also contributed to interpretations of Woodland archeology. The following papers summarize major advances in each of these areas using data from recent surveys and excavations as well as WPA excavations.

**21. McGimsey, Charles, (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY, CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, AND MOSS-BENNETT THEN AND NOW.**

The perceptions of public archaeology, Cultural Resource Management, and the Moss-Bennett legislation have shifted somewhat from initial conception, to implementation, to current practices. Understanding the history of these and all such

developments is made more difficult because the perceptions of the key participants can become almost unconsciously altered and the hindsight of nonparticipants is often badly awry. The evolution (actual and imagined) and interrelationship of the concepts identified here will be briefly reviewed.

**13. McNutt, Charles H., (Memphis State University). THE SHELBY FOREST SITE.**

The Shelby Forest site (40SY489) is located in Shelby County, just north of Memphis, Tennessee, and was tested in 1987 by Eda C. Fain, under the supervision of the author. The cultural deposit consisted of a deeply buried and apparently uncontaminated Early Mississippian zone overlain by silt and a thin deposit of late (20th century) historic material. The Early Mississippian deposit shows a very strong preponderance of shell-tempered ceramics, with red-filming quite common. Large jars, pans, hooded water bottles, and juice presses are represented. No incised decoration occurs. A small number of non-distinctive Baytown Plain sherds and presumably intrusive examples of Coles Creek Plain, var. Blakely or Greenhouse also occur. Two radiocarbon dates suggest a calibrated occupation date in the 12th century.

**20. McNutt, Charles H., see Smith, Gerald**

**12. Mikell, Gregory A., (New World Research, Inc.). THE TEMPORAL AFFILIATION AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOBILE BAY PIPELINE WASHINGTON CLUSTER POINTS.**

The Mobile Bay Pipeline project conducted by New World Research, Inc. (NWR) for TRANSCO, Inc. contributed greatly to the prehistoric data for southwestern Alabama. Among the many research issues addressed by NWR's investigations is a refinement of the morphological characteristics and temporal affiliation of the Washington projectile point type, a point type which is apparently restricted to the southwest Alabama region. The Washington point, which has rarely been recovered in controlled subsurface test excavations, is shown to be primarily associated with Middle Woodland Porter and Miller II phase components as well as less frequent associations with Late Woodland McLeod and Miller III components. In addition to clear associations with Middle and Late Woodland ceramics, a study of the form and dimensions of a fairly large sample (n=49) shows that two varieties - variety Washington and variety Okatuppa - are present within the parent type. Evidence suggests that the morphological variations may be related to methods of manufacture.

**21. Milner, G. R., see Smith, Virginia Grady**

**13. Moore, Michael C., and Robert C. Mainfort, Jr., (Tennessee Division of Archaeology). TEST EXCAVATIONS AT 40LK3, REELFOOT LAKE, TENNESSEE.**

40LK3 consists of a badly eroded platform mound and an extensive habitation area. Because of downwarping caused by the New Madrid earthquakes, most of the latter is normally submerged below the pool level of Reelfoot Lake. During 1987, low lake levels permitted excavation of several large features at the site. Two radiocarbon determinations suggest an age of approximately A.D. 900.

**20. Morse, Dan F. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey). NORTHEAST ARKANSAS TRADE ABOUT 1000 B.C.**

Northeast Arkansas during the late Archaic was the location of a vibrant population. Trade was an important aspect of their behavior. Copper, chert, quartz crystals, novaculite, steatite, and conch shells were imported. Local resources included cherts, quartzites, and red ocher, some of which were probably exported.

**19. Mountjoy, Joseph P., (University of North Carolina - Greensboro). EARLY RADIOCARBON DATES FROM A SITE ON THE PEE DEE - SIOUAN FRONTIER IN THE PEIDMONT OF CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA.**

Controlled surface sampling and test excavations in 1973, 1974, and 1985 at a small habitation site (the Payne site) on a river terrace in the southern fringe area of the North Carolina piedmont have revealed remains of a Late Woodland occupation, including refuse middens and pits, a round dwelling, two hide smoking pits, and two human burials. Approximately 47% of the classifiable pottery pertains to the Pee Dee tradition best known at the Twon Creek site 30 miles southwest of the Payne site, and another 47% is attributable to the Uwharrie-Caraway-Dan River series best known from sites of possible Siouan affiliation located to the north of the Payne site. Three radiocarbon dates have been obtained from materials excavated from different site features: corn cobs from a hide smoking pit, charcoal from the refuse associated with a sub-floor fetus burial, and charcoal from a trash pit. The central dates range from A.D. 1040 for the corn cobs, to A.D. 1090 for the subfloor burial, to A.D. 1130 for the trash pit, all dates plus or minus 60 years. Based on the associated pottery, Pee Dee in the first two instances and non-Pee Dee in the third, these dates are surprisingly early. Some of the implications of these dates are discussed.

**1. Munson, C. A., see Pollack, David**

**23. Nance, Jack D., (Simon Fraser University). PROBLEMS AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLING.**

Statistical sampling has become commonplace in archaeological research; in survey work, in general site excavation, and in collecting samples for specialized within-site studies. It is fair to say that the introduction of probabilistic sampling in archaeology has

significantly altered the way in which the archaeological record is perceived, has had a substantial impact on how archaeology is currently practiced, and perhaps has influenced our view of what is and is not good archaeology. Yet, in spite of the fact that intensive study of archaeological sampling has occurred over the last decade and a half, use of probabilistic sampling plans in archaeological investigations remains problematic. Many, if not most, of the problems faced by the statistical sampler in an archaeological context originate because of the researcher's inability to assemble samples of archaeologically relevant entities in which all significant variables are controlled to a satisfactory degree. This paper presents a review of some of the major problems that plague attempts probabilistic archaeological sampling and suggests some sampling procedures and analytic techniques that may play a significant role in alleviating some common archaeological sampling problems.

**1. Newman, Christine, and Bruce John Piatek.B (Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board). IMPLEMENTING THE ST. AUGUSTINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORDINANCE.**

St. Augustine, Florida has a unique archaeological ordinance which can serve as a model for similar preservation efforts. The ordinance calls for the protection of the city's rich cultural heritage on both public and private lands. The ordinance is implemented through the city's planning and building department. A wide variety of projects have been conducted since the ordinance was enacted in 1986. Volunteer participation, public response and property owner reaction has, on the whole, been positive.

**14. Newsome, Lee. (Florida Museum of Natural History). PLANTS AND PEOPLE: CULTURAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND ECOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO WOOD EXPLOITATION.**

Recent studies of biological remains from archaeological sites have undergone progressive refinements and innovations that parallel changes in the discipline of archaeology as a whole. In preindustrial societies wood and woody materials--vital for cooking, heating, lighting, housing, transportation, and ideological paraphernalia-- are often central to human adaptation and change. Analysis of wood and charcoal has moved from simple enumeration of species present and use as baseline subsistence and environmental data, to broader applications such as the study of sociopolitical development, human impacts on the environment, and cultural responses to resource depletion. This paper focuses on specific case studies that show the potential of wood analysis. Included are two examples from South Florida where species used for fuelwood were types that can withstand great exploitation pressure and may even respond positively to such pressure, and finally, recent applications of wood to paleoenvironmental studies.

12. Oakley, C. B., see Holstein, Harry O.

18. Patton, S., see Faulkner, Charles T.

19. Pearson, Charles E. (Coastal Environments, Inc.). **PATTERNS IN 1,000 YEARS OF SETTLEMENT IN COASTAL LOUISIANA: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF GOLDEN RANCH PLANTATION, LAFOURCHE PARISH, LOUISIANA.**

Over the past two summers, Coastal Environments, Inc., of Baton Rouge, has been involved in an archaeological survey and historical study of Golden Ranch Plantation, located in the upper Barataria Basin in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. The habitable land on the plantation consists of the natural levees of a large crevice splay off of Bayou Lafourche, a former Mississippi River main channel or tributary. The focus of the study has been to inventory the archaeological sites on the property and to examine the patterns of prehistoric and historic settlement on this single, large, natural feature. The survey has found over 100 archaeological locales. The vast majority of the discovered sites are small, prehistoric and historic *Rangia cuneata* shell middens located on the natural levees of the three major channels of the crevasse system. The earliest components found date to the late Coles Creek Period (circa A. D. 1000- A. D. 1200) and the site data suggests that the crevasse splay on which the plantation is located was formed slightly earlier than that time period. Occupation of the crevasse continued through the prehistoric period into the present. Several locales were found which contain very late aboriginal ceramics in association with European wares, such as French faience and lead-glazed red wares. The current supposition is that these sites are related to the Chaouacha or Ouacha Indians who occupied the area when first visited by the French in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. Sites dating to the historic period include several mid and late eighteenth century components associated with the early French ownership of the property plus a number of localities dating to the mid-nineteenth century and associated with various components of the sugar plantation established there in the 1830s. The patterns of settlement of the crevasse splay over its approximately 1,000 years of existence are discussed. The data reveal differences in settlement patterns over this period reflecting shifts in exploitation of the natural resources of the crevasse. These shifts are related to changes in the cultural systems of the occupants of the crevasse as well as to changes in the natural system itself.

15. Peebles, Christopher S., (Glenn A. Black Laboratory, Indiana University). **FROM HISTORY TO HERMENEUTICS: THE PLACE OF THEORY IN THE LATER PREHISTORY OF THE SOUTHEAST.**

Southeastern archaeologists, much like Candide, have preferred to cultivate their gardens rather than join in the rhetorical battles that have beset the dis-

cipline over the last three decades. Some have explained the reluctance to join in the debate as unalloyed xenophobia; others have attributed it to plain good sense. In either case it is obvious that the best work done in the Southeast over the last thirty years is equal to that done anywhere, including works produced in those regions of the country where the methodological debate has been most bitter. It thus is appropriate to examine the implicit and explicit roles given to theory in contemporary Southeastern archaeological research. Familiarity dictates that most of the examples be drawn from recent work on several Mississippian polities in the region. The approach taken will be that (1) logical empiricism and its antipathy to history as a discipline, which were hallmarks of the so-called "New" archaeology, were moribund before they could reach the Southeast, (2) the family of cognitive, experiential models of science championed by figures as diverse as Gerald Holton, Ian Hacking, Ronald Giere, and even Karl Popper actually do describe why Southeastern archaeology has been productive—they emphasize the art of the solvable, (3) the next set of battles, which loom on the horizon, will be fought over whether or not archaeology is a science, and irrespective of that—the answer to this question, whether or not it is an autonomous discipline that, to quote Ian Hodder, is neither art nor science. In all of these cases, but over the right to interpret the past and the legitimacy of the interpretations offered.

20. Phelps, David S. (East Carolina). **POVERTY POINT - NORWOOD RELATIONSHIPS IN THE LATE ARCHAIC GULF COAST NETWORK.**

The Norwood phase is the final Archaic manifestation in the Big Bend region of Florida, in the latter part of which the transition to a more elaborate cultural tradition was accomplished. During the Norwood phase, fiber tempered ceramics are introduced as part of a pan-Southeastern cultural exchange, ideas and artifacts, some of which have originated in the Poverty Point complex. The Norwood phase assemblage reflects the inferences of the broader cultural network of that time while also representing a specific regional integrity.

23. Phillips, Timothy P., **RANK ORDERING OF SITES IN THE KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST.**

Although numerous cultural resources surveys have been conducted on large portions of the Kisatchie National Forest, little is presently known about the settlement and land use patterns of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Forest. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the distributional patterns of upland aboriginal sites in terms of a hypothetical model of the distribution of the sites. The model, which is an economic/ecological model, will be tested by use of the Kruskal-Wallis rank ordered statistical procedure.

1. Piatek, B.J., see Bond, Stanley C.

2. Piatek, B. J., see Newman, Christine

1. Pollack, David. (Kentucky Heritage Council; Cheryl Ann Munson, Glenn Black Laboratory of Archaeology - Indiana University; Mary Lucas Powell, University of Kentucky. **LOOTERS, INDIANS, ARCHAEOLOGISTS, AND THE LAW: THE SLACK FARM SITE (15UN28).**

Recent looting of the Slack Farm site (15UN28) a Caborn-Welborn phase (A.D. 1450-1650) village in Union County, Kentucky, resulted in the disturbance of hundreds of prehistoric/protohistoric burials. The arrest of 10 individuals who are alleged to have looted this site attracted the attention of archaeologists, the general public, the Kentucky General Assembly, and Native American activists. To assist the State Medical Examiner's investigation of the disturbed area, archaeological investigations were carried out at the site. This paper summarizes the legal and legislative actions that resulted from the arrest of the alleged looters, the relationship between the archaeologists and concerned Native Americans, and the preliminary results of the archaeological fieldwork and the analysis of the recovered skeletal remains.

3. Polleck, D., see Henderson, A. Gwynn

1. Powell, M. L., see Pollack, David

21. Powell, M. L., see Smith, Virginia Grady

12. Price, T. J., see Wood, W. Dean

15. Purdy, Barbara A., (University of Florida). **PLANT CULTIVATION IN FLORIDA-- THE VIEW FROM HONTOON ISLAND.**

Hontoon Island is located along the St. Johns River in Volusia County, Florida. Since 1980, excavations have been conducted in water-saturated deposits fringing the north end of the island. For 1500 years the flora and fauna from the natural and cultural environments accumulated and survived in a superb state of preservation entombed in strata that were not trampled or compressed following deposition. As a result it has been possible to delineate cultural practices and changes rather precisely and to place them chronologically with the aid of radiometric analyses. The site has yielded evidence to suggest that (1) gourds were grown from the earliest occupation periods at Hontoon Island, (2) pumpkins were cultivated late in the prehistoric period (ca. A.D. 1500) but was not accompanied by objects of European manufacture, and (4) European objects appeared around A.D. 1530 to A.D. 1550 along with extreme modifications in the cultural inventory followed shortly by site abandonment. In this paper I examine the implications of these events.

10. Quitmayer, Irvy R. and Douglas B. Jones. (Florida Museum of Natural History). **CALENDERS OF THE COAST: SEASONAL GROWTH INCREMENT PATTERNS IN THE**

**SHELLS OF MODERN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOUTHERN QUAHOGS, *MERCENARIA CAMPECHIENSIS*, FROM CHARLOTTE HARBOR, FLORIDA.**

A longitudinal study (1986-87) of the timing and seasonal pattern of annual shell growth increment formation in living southern quahogs, *Mercenaria campechiensis*, collected from two locations in Charlotte Harbor, Southwest Florida provide a tool for the analysis of season of aboriginal quahog harvest. Quahog shells mark seasonal changes in the aquatic environment much like tree rings record environmental events from the terrestrial biotype. During the course of this study, we correlated changes seen in radial cross-sections of southern quahog shells with seasonal environmental variations throughout the year. This represents an important first step in understanding the season/s of archaeological site occupation. When this contemporary model is compared to quahog shells excavated from Josslyn Island (8LL32) a late winter - early spring period of harvest is indicated. Shells from Useppa Island (8LL51) represent a spring harvest

10. Ramanofsky, A. F., see Standifer, Marie S.

19. Ramenofsky, Ann, Ann M. Whitmer, and Kathryn M. Joiner, (Louisiana State University -- Baton Rouge). **PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JOSH PAULK SITE (16ct333), A LATE PREHISTORIC MANIFESTATION IN CATAHOULA PARISH, LOUISIANA.**

Josh Paulk is a prehistoric site located on an alluvial ridge near Larto Lake. The site was surface collected in 1987, and a sub-surface testing program was initiated in 1988. Although analyses have hardly begun, preliminary assessments suggest that the area was inhabited intermittently from the Troyville through Plaquemine periods; the most extensive and intensive use was confined to the Plaquemine period. In this report, the logic of surface collection and excavation are presented along with preliminary assessments of the geomorphic setting and site structure. The field flotation system is also described.

14. Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History) and C. Margaret Scarry (Florida State University). Symposium Abstract. **THE INFLUENCE OF PALEOETHNOBOTANY ON ARCHAEOLOGY OVER THE PAST FIFTY YEARS: CURRENT TRENDS AND RESEARCH**

One purpose of this symposium is to provide a diachronic overview of the theoretical, methodological, and substantive changes that have occurred in the field of Paleoethnobotany over the past five decades. It is here that the papers and discussions will elucidate the change that has ensued over the years from the isolate appendices to the integral components of interdisciplinary archaeological research and theory building. Topics

such as the origins of incipient horticulture and the emergence of Mississippian chiefdoms have always been of major interest to the archaeological community. Flotation methods have vastly improved the empirical data base for these and other subsistence and social organization issues. The tripartite organization: Introduction; Temporal/Spatial Perspectives-Subsistence Trends, etc.; and Current Trends and Research was designed not only to interest both the specialist and the general archaeologist, but to look at the role of theory and method in restructuring our views of the various Temporal/Spatial Periods and Cultures in the Eastern United States. Section three was included to touch on the potential that new empirical methods and interdisciplinary research holds for the future.

**18. Richardson, Rick R., (University of Tennessee). A COMPARISON OF INFANT MORTALITY BETWEEN ARCHAIC HUNTER-GATHERERS AND MISSISSIPPIAN HORTICULTURISTS IN TENNESSEE.**

Although there is general agreement among many researchers concerning the decline in health and nutrition which accompanied the shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture, few studies have directly addressed the differences in infant mortality between these two distinct cultural adaptational strategies. This research focuses on infant mortality as an indicator of general health and nutritional status. Results from the present study, which utilizes more than 1,200 skeletal samples from seven sites, indicate a significant difference in infant mortality between prehistoric hunter-gatherers and agriculturalists in Tennessee.

**4. Rogers, Ann Frazer. (Western Carolina University). LITHIC RESOURCE UTILIZATION AT THE PLUM GROVE SITE (40WG17).**

Plum Grove (40WG17) is a multi-component site in upper east Tennessee which was occupied from the Archaic through Proto-historic periods. Lithic resources in the area include small nodules of chert found in nearby dolomite formations, and quartz and quartzite cobbles from the adjacent Nolichucky River. Examination of lithic tools from various temporal periods indicates that selection of raw material was influenced more by the relative sizes of tools characteristic of those periods than by availability of raw materials.

**18. Ross, Nancy, PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE PREHISTORIC COLLECTIONS IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL LINKS, PHASE 1.**

This multi-year study, the first of its kind for Mississippi, is being sponsored by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Skeletal material from Tchula through Late Mississippian sites is being analyzed from a physical anthropological and an archaeological perspective to develop multi-dimensional understanding of temporal chan-

ges in subsistence patterns of prehistoric societies. The study is intended to complement and work synergistically with current archaeological research. Traditional macroscopic analysis is combined with microscopic studies. Remote sensing technology, with the help of Stennis Space Center (NSTL) is being explored as a technique to enhance the microscopic analysis of the material.

**14. Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History). OLD CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN NEW TERRAIN: A LOOK AT THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURY PALEOETHNOBOTANICAL DATA FROM LA FLORIDA.**

Initially Spanish settlers and missionaries attempted to establish a microcosm of the Old World in La Florida. However, traditional foods such as wheat and grapes were not readily adaptable to the coastal habitats. Evidence from 16th century Spanish colonies reflects a period of experimentation and adaptation with Indian domesticates being integrated with the Old World cultigens. Yet, 17th century archaeobotanical data and ethnohistoric materials indicates continued experimentation of these preferred Spanish foods as missions were established north and west of the founding colonies reflecting varying processes of colonial (Spanish and Indian) adaptation.

**14. Scarry, C. Margaret, (Florida State University). VARIABILITY IN MISSISSIPPIAN CROP PRODUCTION STRATEGIES.**

Dependence on maize has long been recognized as a distinctive feature of Mississippian subsistence economies. Archaeobotanical and human skeletal studies indicate a dramatic rise in maize production and consumption in the Late Prehistoric period. There is however, increasing evidence for regional variation in Mississippian subsistence systems. This paper examines the production strategies of several major Mississippian polities. Variability in production strategies is evaluated within the context of our current understanding of pre-maize husbandry systems and of the social transformations that mark the emergence of the Mississippian chiefdoms.

**20. Schenian, P. A., see Tankersly, Kenneth B.**

**18. Silby, L. R., see Wimberly, Virginia Schaefflar**

**20. Smith, Gerald and Charles H. McNutt, Memphis State University. POVERTY POINT IN WEST TENNESSEE.**

Several elements of the Poverty Point complex, including Poverty Point objects, specific projectile forms, and carved jasper beads have been recorded in west Tennessee. Much of this material occurs on the surface. Other material appears to be associated with Early Woodland and later horizons. Excavations have not produced a component that can be satisfactorily interpreted as a site unit intrusion into



west Tennessee from Bayou Macon. Nevertheless, the known distribution of Poverty Point sites into the northern Yazoo Basin, the presence of lithic material from Tennessee and northeast Mississippi at Poverty Point, the occurrence of both primary and secondary Poverty Point traits in west Tennessee, and the general time period to which many of these traits pertain all conspire to indicate the very definite probability of strong influence if not contact between the Poverty Point area and west Tennessee. It would not be particularly surprising to find that some characteristics of a west Tennessee version of Poverty Point persisted into subsequent time periods.

12. Smith, K., see Fowler, William R.

21. Smith, Virginia Grady, (Kentucky Humanities Council), May Lucas Powell, (University of Kentucky), and George R. Milner, (Pennsylvania State University). **THE ASSESSMENT OF KENTUCKY'S NEW DEAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVES.**

The Museum of anthropology at the University of Kentucky houses over a million artifacts and hundreds of associated skeletal materials as a result of Relief era archaeological projects. In spite of the enormous quantities of materials recovered and the research value of these collections, until 1985, little had been done to assess and organize the over 17,000 pages of explanatory documents related to these collections. We are presenting here the results of a survey and investigation of the records. We will outline our efforts to inventory, consolidate, and reorganize site documents and to report the results of impact to date of its collections, and anticipated collections management activities.

1. Snedekar, R. J., see Harmon, Michael A.

18. Stallings, Richard. **USE WEAR ANALYSIS OF BURIAL ARTIFACTS FROM THE LITTLE SPRING CREEK MOUND (22LA636).**

During the summer of 1987 the University of Mississippi conducted test excavations at the Little Spring Creek Mound in Panola County, Mississippi. Three probable burial areas were discovered, only one of which contained any mortuary goods. The burial furniture included galena, ochre, five chipped stone and four ground stone artifacts. A sixth chipped stone artifact was discovered in the general mound fill. The chipped and ground stone artifacts were studied under high and low-power magnification for signs of use-wear. The results of analysis are presented along with the implications for the mortuary practices of this unusual Gulf Formational site.

10. Standifer, Marie S., Shirley C. Tucker, William J. Blackman, and Ann Ramenofsky. (Louisiana State University -- Baton Rouge). **CHARACTERISTICS OF CHARRED APIOS AMERICANA MEDIKUS TUBERS.**

Tubers of *Apios Americana* (groundnut) are known to have been used by numerous historic Indian tribes and have been reported from several archaeological sites in the Eastern Woodlands. Identifying tuber fragments in archaeological samples is difficult and requires modern comparative material. This paper focuses on a study of experimentally charred groundnut tubers and describes anatomical and morphological characters useful in identifying archaeological specimens

12. Steinen, Karl T. and Stacy L. Strickland. (West Georgia College). **THE SHELLY MOUND AND WOODLAND PERIOD CEREMONIALISM ON THE INTERIOR GULF COASTAL PLAIN.**

In the late 1960's, a small Weeden Island burial mound was excavated in Pulaski County, Georgia, and the material that was recovered was donated to West Georgia College. A typological analysis of the vessels and sherds from this mound was conducted in 1988 and is presented. The Shelly Mound is apparently an Early Weeden Island mound with some distinctive ceramic characteristics. These are discussed in relation to our understanding of regional varieties of Weeden Island and the dynamics of population growth and expansion during the Woodland Period. It is suggested that the Shelly Mound represents a manifestation of Weeden Island ceremonialism that was practiced by indigenous peoples of the Middle Ocmulgee Basin who did not use Weeden Island series in their secular lives. This sacred/secular dichotomy is discussed in relation to evolving models of Weeden Island life.

23. Stoops, Richard W., Jr. (University of Tennessee - Knoxville). **INTERPRETING INTRASITE PATTERNS USING TREND SURFACE ANALYSIS.**

The surface distribution of archaeological remains typically presents a complex pattern that may make interpretation difficult. In this paper, a method will be presented that assists in untangling these distributions. This method utilizes Trend Surface Analysis to characterize surface remains by subsets of materials (e.g. historical or prehistorical, lithic or ceramic, different debitage classes) and thereby give an objective means of comparing them. To demonstrate this procedure, trend surfaces are generated based on a controlled surface collection from a multicomponent site in northeast Tennessee.

13. Stout, Charles B., (University of Illinois) and Richard W. Wahls, (University of Wisconsin -- Madison). **WESTERN KENTUCKY AND MISSISSIPPIAN SITE PLANNING.**

Generally consistent patterns of site organization are recognized at many Mississippian centers in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, e.g., intervals between functional units, directional orientation of intrasite feature, and the proportion of plaza area to the area covered by mounds. Research results from western Kentucky Mississippian sites are compared with those from other sites to illustrate consistency

and variation of general engineering themes. Previously untried methods are suggested to gain more needed data applicable to spatial studies.

**22. Stout, Michael, (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT IMPACTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASE OF THE TERREBONNE MARSH, ACHAFALAYA BASIN, LOUISIANA: A PHASED APPROACH.**

The potential effects of the Avoca Island Levee Extension on the Terrebonne Marsh presented several problems for the assessment of impacts on the archaeological resource base. These problems included a complex geomorphis situation, scant archaeological survey coverage, a subsided environment, and generalistic identification of impact areas. The solution implemented was a two-phased study. The initial phase was a detailed geomorphological analysis with assessment of archaeological implications, followed by a stratified random sample survey of the Terrebonne Marsh. The sample survey represents the first regional attempt to develop a settlement model in the Louisiana coastal area based on a statistically valid sample.

**12. Strickland, S. J. see Steinen, Karl T.**

**1. Swart, S., see Boyd, C. Clifford**

**20. Tankersley, Kenneth B. (Indiana University) and Pamala A. Schenian (Murry State University). WYANDOTTE CHERT AND ITS LOOK-ALIKES: IMPLICATIONS FOR LATE ARCHAIC EXCHANGE.**

Wyandotte chert from southern Indiana/northern Kentucky is one of the highest quality sites in the midwestern United States and was intensively exploited during prehistory. Artifacts of this material have been recovered from late Archaic sites that are greatly distant from the Wyandotte chert source and the presence of this material has been used to reconstruct widespread exchange networks. The presence of Wyandotte chert look-alikes in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee, however, are complicating issues. this paper will provide petrographic attributes that can be used to discriminate Wyandotte chert from its look-alikes and suggest alternative procurement areas used during the Late Archaic.

**23. Taylor, Michael, THE ROLE OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION: A PROTO-HISTORIC POWHATAN HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT.**

Primary historical accounts and archaeological research provide the basic background source material for a hamlet sized Proto-Historic Powhatan Indian Village replication and interpretive project at Jamestown Festival Park in Jamestown, Virginia. By utilizing the Archaeological record as a documentation resource the general public is exposed to the

culture, technology and history of Native Americans in Tidewater, Virginia through permanent educationally oriented living history programs. This presentation will detail the role archaeology has played in the reconstruction of a Proto-Historic type Powhatan Longhouse. Interpretive and technological strategies will also be summarized concerning Archaeology's contribution and enhancement to public education experiences.

**5. Thomas, P. M., see Campbell, L. Janice**

**20. Thomas, Prentice M., Jr., and L. Janice Campbell. THE ELLIOT'S POINT COMPLEX: A LOCALIZED POVERTY POINT EXPRESSION ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA COAST.**

Elliot's Point is a regional manifestation of Poverty Point culture that persisted on the northwest Florida Gulf Coast from around 2000 B.C. until 500 B.C. Defined originally on the basis of a limited inventory, the number of Elliot's Point components has increased to over 30, most of which are concentrated in four clusters around Choctawhatchee Bay. Elliot's Point groups were involved in the trade networks that were centered at the Poverty Point Site around 1100 B.C. However, situated far to the southeast of that northeastern Louisiana site, the Elliot's Point complex was a marginal participant. While the assemblages are characterized by typical Poverty Point artifacts, lapidary item and exotic raw materials are rare. Nevertheless, whatever the stimulus may have been for the rise and flourishing off Poverty Point, its influence was felt on the northwest Florida coast where groups also developed their own localized expression of this terminal archaic phenomenon.

**23. Trinkley, Michael, (Chicora Foundation, Inc.). THE PRESERVATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECORDS IN THE SOUTHEAST: IS THERE A FUTURE IN THE PAST.**

While archaeology has gone through a period of theoretical and methodological sophistication, concern for the conservation of artifacts and preservation of field records has been largely neglected. This research examines the methods used by a number of major Southeastern repositories to curate field records, including paper and photographic materials. These techniques are evaluated for their effects on the stability and life expectancy of the records. Archival storage methods and materials, which would guarantee the preservation of these irreplaceable documents, are discussed and the costs are addressed.

**10. Tucker, S. C., see Standifer, Marie S.**

**14. Wagner, Gail E. (Center for American Archaeology, Kempsville). RECOVERING PLANT REMAINS: FLOTATION OVERVIEW.**

Flotation is a well-established method for recovering small plant remains. Like any other recovery

technique, it selectively limits which of the preserved remains will be recovered. Small changes in method or equipment can result in different recovery rates. Ideally, the analyst should be able to account for the effect of the recovery system on the data base. In the overview of flotation, I summarize the techniques commonly used and evaluate their practicality as well as their effects on the data base.

**23. Wagner, David, (Space Remoter Sensing Center). THE USE OF AN AIRBORNE MULTI-SPECTRAL SCANNER FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN FLORIDA.**

A Daedalus 1260 multispectral scanner was flown over several research area in Florida yielding digital data with a spatial resolution of .75 meters. The scanner's spectral resolution covers 11 discrete bandwidths of the electromagnetic spectrum ranging from long wavelength ultraviolet through visible light and reflected infrared into thermal infrared. A variety of image processing routines were run on the data including contrast enhancement, directional filtering, band ratioing, and principal components analysis. These routines enhanced a variety of features not visible in conventional aerial photography, and preliminary ground truthing has yielded very promising verification of Spanish archaeological features.

**13. Wahls, R. W., see Stout, Charles B.**

**21. Walker, John, (National Park Service, Southeast Archaeological Center). HISTORY OF THE MACON THICK POTTERY TYPE.**

The history of the Macon Thick pottery type serves to illustrate the development of pottery typology in the Southeast. Recognized as an unusual ceramic by 1935, sherds of this type were taken to the first conference on Southeastern pottery typology at Ann Arbor in May 1938. Six months later a description of the type was presented at the second pottery conference in Birmingham. Withdrawn because of disagreements regarding classification of the type, the Macon Thick description was not published until 1940. The description was of a flat-based cylindrical jar; however, when one of the "jars" was finally restored in 1971, it proved to be a funnel similar to Wickliffe Thick.

**19. Walling, Richard, (Memphis State University). THE OLGLETREE ISLAND SITE, A CONTACT PERIOD SITE IN NORTHEAST ALABAMA.**

The Olgletree Island site (1Ta238), previously reported as 1Ta107) is the northernmost site known to contain Kymulga complex ceramics. Although the site has never been fully analyzed or reported, Olgletree has received a fair amount of attention in the archaeological literature over the past several years. This interest was sparked by the recovery of a Nueva Cadiz Twisted bead from the floor of a burned aboriginal structure during the 1961 excavations.

Though materials resulting from Archaic and Woodland occupations were also recovered, the major component resulted from a mid-Sixteenth century occupation. Results of the recent analysis are summarized. Emphasis is placed on the Contact period ceramics and artifacts of European manufacture and on the integration of the site into the cultural framework presently being developed for the area.

**19. Waselkov, Gregory A., (University of Alabama). HISTORIC GREEK ARCHITECTURAL ADAPTATIONS TO THE DEERSKIN TRADE.**

Ongoing excavations at the site of Fusihatchee, (EE19), have revealed that a change in Creek domestic architecture occurred around A.D. 1700. Before that date, the Creeks built rectangular "summer" houses; and octagonal semisubterranean "winter" houses; after 1700 only summer houses were built. The semisubterranean style continued on a larger scale for public structures, however. The discontinuance of winter houses by the Creeks, and their retention elsewhere in the Southeast seems to relate to the degree of winter village dispersal prompted by the deerskin trade.

**15. Watson, Betty Jo, (Washington University - St. Louis). TREND AND TRADITION IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY.**

Major and minor themes characterizing archaeological inference in and about the Southeast are described and analyzed using authoritative syntheses from different times in the last 50 years. These themes are compared with those that dominated Americanist archaeology as a whole during the pre- and post-World War II decades. Conclusions are drawn concerning the status of archaeological theory and method in the Southeast at present and at various times in the past.

**14. Watson, P.J., see Chapman, Jefferson**

**22. Weinstein, Richard A., see Kelly, David B.**

**11. Wells, Christy L., William I. Woods, and George R. Holley. (Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville). A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN KEYHOLE STRUCTURE FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.**

During excavation of the Doyle site, a late Mississippian farmstead in Fayette County, Illinois, a single-post structure with an extended ramp leading into the rectangular basin was identified. Such features, termed keyhole structures, typically relate to early Late Woodland occupations. Although similar features have been identified at Mississippian sites in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, none are associated with so late a context. The results of the Doyle site excavation and their significance in regard to interior upland Mississippian settlement will be discussed.

**1. Whitmer, A. M., see Manheim, Mary H.**

19. Whitmer, A.M., see Ranemofsky, Ann F.

15. Whittaker, F.H., see Dunnall, Robert C.

**19. Williams, Mark; Don Evans and Bruce Dodd, (LAMAR Institute, Mercer University). THE HOLLAND SITE: TWENTY-FOUR MOUNDS IN THE GEORGIA SWAMP.**

Archaeological research has been initiated on the almost unknown Bullard site, located 20 miles south of Macon, Georgia near the east bank of the Ocmulgee river in Twiggs county. The Bullard site has a staggering total of 24 mounds, all likely dating to the DeSoto period. All of the mounds are small, ranging in height from only .5 to 2 meters. Their small sizes may be due to the very short life span of the settlement. Most of the mounds appear to be round in shape, but at least two are square. Almost all of them seem to have banked earth rims around their summits. An accurate map has now been produced of the mounds and the extent of the village around them is now being determined. If our excavations confirm that Bullard does date to the DeSoto period, its role in the chiefdom of Ichisi, presumably centered at the Lamar site, will need to be addressed. The fact that there are such a huge number of mounds makes this a unique site in Georgia and all of the South Appalachian Mississippian area. Whether the mounds are of purely domestic origin or of ceremonial nature is a key question to be addressed in our ongoing excavations.

**2. and 6. Williams, Stephen, (Peabody Museum, Harvard University). Symposium Abstract. THE COLES CREEK CULTURE.**

The Coles Creek culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley is broadly contemporary with Emergent Mississippian cultures throughout the southeastern United States. The Coles Creek culture during the period A.D. 700-1100 underwent a presumed rapid growth of population, and concomitantly, the development and expansion of socio-political stratification and complexity. Coles Creek and related culture groups expanded to fill virtually every area of the Lower Mississippi Valley, and also exerted important influences on neighboring groups to the east, west, and north. Despite the importance of Coles Creek and its regional significance, little is known about the culture in terms of settlement, subsistence, and social systems. Furthermore, we have a poor understanding of the role of Coles Creek in pan-regional developments. What is the relation of Coles Creek to Emergent Mississippian or Caddoan cultures or even Weeden Island? How and where are these contacts manifest? What models can be utilized to explain these relationships? Papers presented at this symposium will address two related questions: 1) what is known about Coles Creek in terms of indigenous development; and 2) what impact does Coles Creek have on neighboring cultures, and also what significance do these cultures have for the origin and development of Coles Creek culture in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

**15. Williams, Stephen, (Peabody Museum, Harvard University). TIME AND STRATIGRAPHY: THE ETERNAL SEARCH IN THE SOUTHEAST.**

An historical consideration of the search for these essential ingredients for understanding prehistory. The time scale applied to the archaeological remains in the Southeast, broadly considered, and the association with native Americans will be discussed in the perspective of some current views of a "flat" picture. The search for significant stratigraphic records in the area to document the temporal dimension will also be reviewed.

**18. Wimberley, Virginia Schreffler, (University of Texas - Austin) and Lucy R. Sibley, (Ohio State University). BURIAL SITES DIFFERENTIATION AS EVIDENCED BY FABRICS FROM ETOWAH MOUND C, GEORGIA.**

The Wilbanks Phase burials of Mound C at Etowah, Georgia, were analyzed for differences that would indicate that individuals were accorded different types of mortuary treatment and ritual grave accompaniment relative to the ability to command preferential treatment owed to their various and cumulative social persona. While textile evidence was closely associated with copper artifacts, there were two burials that displayed textile evidence which did not have copper articles. Fabric pieces were very small fragments of three structural types: braid, oblique interlacing, and spaced two strand S twining. Textiles, though limited in these burials, do appear to be related to status differences. If textiles were merely utilitarian objects than the distribution of types should have been the name or very similar throughout the graves. This was not the case. Different structural complexity types were found in separate burials and these burials were ones designated as higher status by the non-textile mortuary practices.

**10. Wilson, Jack H., Jr., (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources). VERTEBRATE FAUNA USAGE AT AN INNER COASTAL PLAIN CAROLINA PLANTATION.**

A total of 1230 bone elements weighing 2122.5 grams from excavated contexts at Oatland Plantation were analyzed for this study. Samples were obtained from three nineteenth century locales at the site--the main house, a posited slave structure, and an unidentified demp/activity area. The analysis followed standard zooarchaeological procedures, with biomass determinations being made using allometry. The patterns exhibited by the calculated biomass contributed by various animal species differs markedly from patterns found at plantation sites of the tidewater and esturine settings of the Carolinas and Georgia. This divergence is not unexpected given that the plantation is situated on the Waccamaw River in the Inner Coastal Plain of South Carolina. The results of this study provide support for the proposition set forth by Reitz, Gibbs and Rathburn (1985) that the slaves both within and out-

side tidewater/estuarine locations would utilize wild animal resources, with differences in the patterns of faunal exploitation being tied to differences in the environment, and to suspected differences in behavior.

**13. Wolforth, Lynn Mackin, (University of Illinois). THE RUNNING SLOUGH SITE: A MISSISSIPPI PERIOD VILLAGE IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.**

This data oriented discussion of materials excavated from two test units at the Running Slough site (15FU67) is part of a continuing effort to understand the late prehistory of western Kentucky's Jackson Purchase. Estimated from two radiocarbon samples, the calibrated age range for Running Slough is AD 1012 to AD 1245. Ceramic styles are similar to those from other sites in western Kentucky with overlapping age ranges. The subsistence remains from this village size site provide a comparative sample for the subsistence remains from the more heavily sampled large Mississippi town sites.

**12. Wood, Dean W. and T. Jeffrey Price, (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc., Athens). EARLY WOODLAND SOCIETIES IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA AND NORTHEAST ALABAMA.**

Early Woodland societies along the Etowah and Coosa Rivers of Northwest Georgia and Northeast Alabama are studied through an analysis of Long Branch Fabric Marked and Dunlap Fabric Marked potteries. Techniques used in the study include trace element analysis of sherds and a regional approach to the distribution and frequency of both types. The study concludes that the clays from which the two types were made are different in terms of their chemical composition. When coupled with frequency-distribution curves, these data provide a glimpse of the ebb and flow of influence among Early Woodland societies in the region.

**10. Wood, Karen G., (Southeastern Archaeological Services), ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE EUREKA LANDING SITE (IMN 30), MONROE COUNTY, ALABAMA.**

Test excavations of the shell midden site IMN30 on the lower Alabama River indicated multi-component occupations with a strong late Woodland complex. The site was rich in both vertebrate and invertebrate materials. Faunal specimens from both fine-screen and one-quarter inch samples were analyzed. A moderately high diversity of vertebrate species taxa were identified while the invertebrate species taxa diversity were rather low. Faunal materials occurred primarily in the shell midden as opposed to pit features. Analysis of these faunal materials represents the first zooarchaeological data from a freshwater river site in the lower Gulf Coastal Plain.

**4. Woodall, J. Ned, (Wake Forest University). CULTURE CHANGE IN THE NORTHWEST NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT, 300 B.C. - 1600.**

Building on recent studies in ceramic technology it now is possible to model the changing patterns of cultural ecology indexed by altering frequencies of particular functional categories of Woodland pottery in North Carolina's Piedmont. Early Woodland vessels are designed for heating efficiency and portability; after A.D. 600 storage becomes increasingly important and cooking in pottery declines; after A.D. 1200 cooking is again emphasized, but not portability. Also after A.D. 1200 decorated bowls increase in frequency. The Late Woodland pattern may be reflecting the introduction of legumes and increased territoriality and boundary marking encouraged by ecologically tethered communities with scarce arable land.

**11. Woods, W.I., see Brown, Alan J.**

**11. Woods, W.I., see Wells, Christy S.**

**11. Worth, John E., (University of Florida). ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A MISSISSIPPIAN FALL-LINE CHIEFDOM ON THE MIDDLE FLINT RIVER.**

This paper presents the results of two years of archaeological research on the Middle Flint River in central Georgia. Regional survey and test excavations were carried out with the aim of delineating the geographic and chronological distribution of Mississippian occupation associated with two known platform mounds immediately below the Fall-Line. Stratified ceramic collections from both Neisler (9Tr1) and Hartley-Fosey (9Tr12) mounds were employed in the construction of a Mississippian period ceramic chronology for the region, and data from regional survey were examined in order to assess the spatial distribution of archaeological sites contemporaneous with periods of mound construction and use. Results reveal the existence of a small chiefdom centered on the large floodplain habitat below the Fall Line. The excavation of a crystalline quartz bead fragment, possibly Spanish in origin, may support the hypothesis that this chiefdom was the Province of Toa visited by De Soto in 1540, shortly before the abandonment of the region.

**3. Wymer, Dee Ann, (Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society). WOODLAND PALEOETHNOBOTANY OF THE OHIO VALLEY APPALACHIAN PLATEAU.**

Several projects in West Virginia and eastern Kentucky, particularly the Gallipolis Lock and Dam Replacement Project, have yielded dense and diverse archaeobotanical assemblages. The projects' paleoethnobotanical records, ranging from archaic through Late Woodland, reveal clear trends in the evolution of subsistence systems, as well as changes in human-land interaction through



## Editorial Comment

It was noted on reviewing many of the papers that were submitted that the late prehistoric period named after the middle range of the Mississippi River, the Mississippi Period, had two different spellings, one preferred by computer dictionaries, Mississippean (with an "e" as the third from last letter), and the other, a more traditional spelling, Mississippian (with an "i" in the same place). This latter spelling seems to have been a more logical choice given that Mississippi does end with an "i". In this bulletin, we have elected to use the traditional spelling as used in *Archaeology of the Eastern United States*, James B. Giffin, Ed., University of Chicago Press, 1952, (otherwise known as the Green Bible). This is also the preferred spelling used in Jennings's *Ancient North Americans*. Newman also used this spelling in *An Introduction to Louisiana Archaeology as Fagan in People of the Earth*. This list could continue for many pages.

It would seem that this would be an acceptable time to decide on the appropriate spelling of Mississippean vs. Mississippian. If the traditional "i" version is preferred, the various software companies with dictionaries should be notified as to *our* preferred spelling of the word. After all, as a proper noun, it is again *our* work.

This all reminds me of a family named Weedon who owned an island in Tampa Bay which was named after them. A site of some significance was found there and became the type site for an entire period of Gulf Coastal prehistory named Weeden Island. In this case, the final "o" in Weedon became an "e" somewhere in the original description, and the "e" spelling has been with us ever since.

J. R. S.