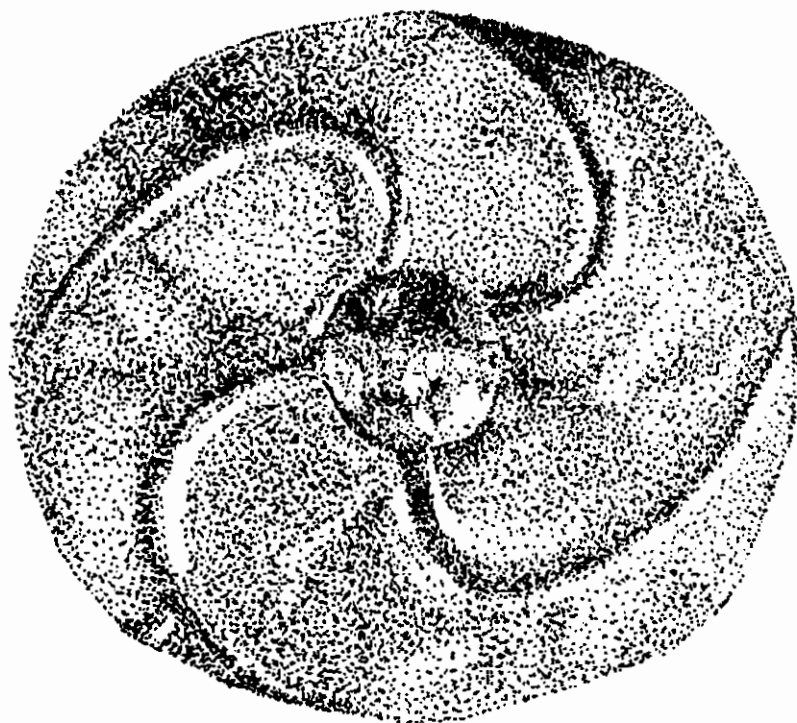


# ***SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE***



*Bulletin 32*

1989

COVER ILLUSTRATION: Gold disc with central gold button, from the contact period Buck Island Mound, Tampa, Florida, now on the University of South Florida campus. Drawing by Maggie Council, from photograph in Ripley P. Bullen, 1952, *Eleven Archaeological Sites in Hillsborough County, Florida*. Florida Geological Survey Report of Investigations No.8, page 76.



Bulletin 32

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

**ABSTRACTS OF THE  
FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE**

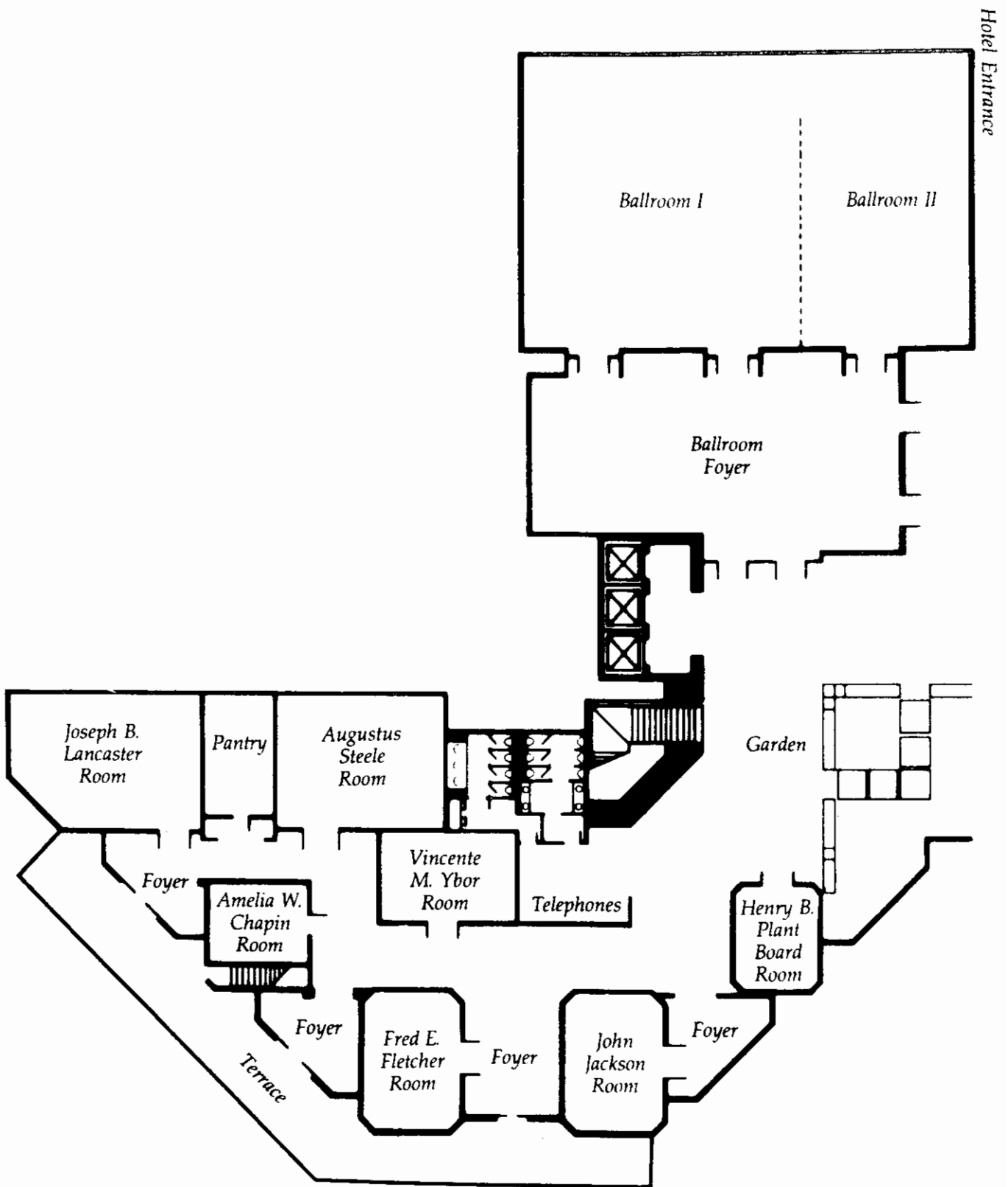
**TAMPA, FLORIDA  
8-11 NOVEMBER 1989**

*Edited by  
Nancy Marie White*

*Editorial Assistants: Lee Hutchinson-Neff, J. Raymond Williams*

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY  
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HARBOUR ISLAND HOTEL  
Floor Plan - Meeting Rooms



## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The 1989 Southeastern Archaeological Conference meeting is the first to be held in Tampa. According to tradition, this bulletin contains the meeting program and abstracts of papers and symposia.

During this 450th anniversary year of DeSoto's landing in Tampa Bay, we are pleased to have papers discussing the entire range of prehistory and many aspects of the historic record in the Southeast, as well as interaction with more recent material culture at the reception in the Victorian period Henry B. Plant Museum, and in the person of our keynote speaker William Rathje.

The museum reception was made possible by donations from Tampa Bay area archaeologists (amateur, student, and professional), organizations, and alums of the University of South Florida archaeology program: Robert Austin, Joseph Brinton, Laura Kammerer, Joan Deming, Elizabeth Horvath, Jeff Mitchem, Ann Reed, Dorothy Ward, Ray Williams, Robert and Carolyn Vander Gronden, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., the Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society, Piper Archaeological Research, Inc., and the USF Anthropology Club. All these are deserving of great thanks for their generosity in welcoming the SEAC membership to our sunny city.

Many other individuals are to be thanked for their contributions to this SEAC meeting. Live music for the dance, arranged by Dana Ste.Claire, is performed by famous former Tampa area band Johnny Blue and the Nightmares (Boom Boom Bob Dobalena, Max Fyre, T-Bone Bullet, and Dee Dee Dixon the Rock and Roll Vixen), reunited especially for this occasion after breaking up to allow some members to work at professional archaeology jobs.

Archaeologists Pat Essenpreis and Mike Hambacher assisted in putting together the program. USF graduate and undergraduate student helpers pitched in with many tasks of organization. They are led by Lee Hutchinson-Neff, who handled the day-to-day paperwork involved in conference planning, both for the program and the local arrangements.

This year many changes have been instituted in the procedures for submitting paper and symposium abstracts. As the organization grows, imposing stricter standards is impossible to avoid. The members are to be commended for handling the proliferation of forms and new rules with a modicum of grace, and coming through with a great lineup of presentations.

Nancy Marie White  
Tampa, Florida  
October 1989

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## **REGISTRATION, Lobby Garden Area**

Wednesday (8 November) ..... 5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.

Thursday (9 November) ..... 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Friday (10 November) ..... 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

## **Book Exhibits, Ybor Room and Fletcher Room**

Thursday: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Friday: 8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

Saturday: 8:00 A.M. - Noon

## **Poster Sessions, Ballroom Foyer**

Continuous, interactive

D. G. Anderson (South Carolina Inst. of Archaeology & Anthropology): Late Prehistoric Phases in the Eastern Woodlands:

An Interactive Mapping Project.

A. F. Rogers (Western Carolina U): Sixteenth Century Spanish Artifacts from Western North Carolina.

## **WEDNESDAY 8 NOVEMBER**

1:30 - 4:00 P.M. : DeSoto Trail Commission Meeting. Jackson Room

4:00 - 6:30 P.M. : SEAC Board Meeting. Jackson Room

## **THURSDAY MORNING 9 NOVEMBER**

### **I. General Session - Mississippian Studies I. Ballroom I**

Chair: J. E. Kelly (Southern Illinois U, Edwardsville)

8:00 S. Lee (U Arkansas): The Hunchback Effigy Ceramics of the Prehistoric Southeastern U.S.

8:20 J. Allan (U Florida) & W. Van Horne (U Georgia): Symbolic and Ritual Aspects of Mississippian Warclubs

8:40 N. A. Ross-Stallings (U Mississippi): Treponemal Syndrome at the Austin Site (22Tu54)

9:00 J. E. Kelly (Southern Illinois U): Archaeological Investigations of the East St. Louis Mound Center: Past and Present

9:20 P. B. Drooker (Harvard): Another Piece of the Puzzle: Gleaning Information from Textile Impressions on Mississippian Pottery

- 9:40 D. H. Dye (Memphis State U): Mississippian Warfare in the Central Mississippi Valley
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 M. R. Childress (Memphis State U): An Assemblage of Vessels from the Chucalissa Site, Shelby County, Tennessee
- 10:40 K. G. Lorenz (U Illinois): Archaeological Survey and Testing on and around a Platform Mound in the Big Black River Valley of Mississippi
- 11:00 T. J. Riley & K. G. Lorenz (U Illinois): Stringers and Thatch: A Discussion of the Excavated Remains of Lower Mississippian Structural Members
- 11:20 G. J. Fritz (U Michigan, Museum of Anthropology) & A. F. Ramenofsky (Louisiana State U): Problems of Subsistence Reconstruction In the Catahoula Lowlands, East Central Louisiana
- 11:40 L. S. Alexander & M. C. R. McCollough (Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Assoc.): Late Mississippian in Southeast Tennessee

II. **Symposium: Advances in South Florida Archaeology: Beyond Glades I-II-III.** Ballroom II  
 Chair & Organizer: W. H. Marquardt (Florida Museum of Nat. Hist.)

- 8:00 M. Russo (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): Modelling Archaic Settlement and Subsistence Patterns in South Florida
- 8:20 R. W. Estabrook & R. J. Austin (Piper Archaeological Research): Shell Scatter Sites in South Florida
- 8:40 R. J. Widmer (U Houston): Late Prehistoric Adaptation in the Ten Thousand Islands Area
- 9:00 K. J. Walker (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): Artifacts of a Fishy Nature: Charlotte Harbor's Prehistoric Estuarine Fishing Technology
- 9:20 W. H. Marquardt (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): A New Look at South Florida Shell Artifacts
- 9:40 A. S. Cordell (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): Chronological Potential of Plain Pottery in Southwest Florida
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 C. M. Scarry (Florida State U), L. A. Newsom (Florida Museum of Nat. Hist.) & M. A. Masson (U Pittsburgh): Calusa and Tequesta Plant Use: Evidence Gleaned from Archaeobotanical Data
- 10:40 W. G. Johnson (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): The Role of Maize in South Florida Aboriginal Societies: An Overview
- 11:00 J. W. Griffin (Southeastern Frontiers): Bear Lake and Beyond
- 11:20 Open discussion by participants
- 11:40 Questions from the floor

III. **Symposium: Middle Tennessee Regional Archaeology: Past Investigations and Future Goals.**  
 Lancaster Room  
 Chair & Organizer: L. E. Eisenberg (NYU)

- 8:00 L. E. Eisenberg (NYU): Early Archaeological Research in Middle Tennessee: An Historical Overview
- 8:20 K. E. Smith (Vanderbilt) & J. Broster (Tennessee Div. Archaeology): Mississippian Settlement Patterning in the Middle Cumberland Region
- 8:40 W. O. Autry (U Chicago) & E. Breitburg (U Cincinnati): Late Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence in the Lower Tennessee -Cumberland Region



- 9:00 D. C. Boyd & C. Boyd (Radford U): A Biocultural Comparison of the Middle Cumberland, Dallas, and Mouse Creek Cultures
- 9:20 Discussant: C. S. Peebles (Indiana U)

IV. General Session: **Geographic Information Systems**. Lancaster Room  
Chair: I. Williams (Arkansas Archaeological Survey)

- 10:20 F. L. Briuer (USACE Waterways Experiment Station) & I. Williams (Arkansas Archaeological Survey): Geographic Information Systems: A CRM Tool for Evaluating Historic Sites
- 10:40 I. Williams (Arkansas Archaeological Survey): The Application of a Geographical Information System in Archaeological Intra-Site Spatial Analysis
- 11:00 R. J. Stallings (U Mississippi): The Use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) for Predictive Modeling in the Northeastern Yazoo Basin, Mississippi
- 11:20 J. K. Johnson, V. France, & G. France (U Mississippi): Survey in the Hinterlands: Settlement Pattern Results from the DEC II Project in North Mississippi

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON 9 NOVEMBER**

V. Symposium: **The Lower Mississippi Survey: 1939-1989: A Review at Fifty**. Ballroom I  
Chair & Organizer: S. Williams (Harvard)

- 1:00 J. B. Griffin (Smithsonian): LMS: Founding and the Early Days
- 1:20 S. Williams (Harvard): LMS: '48 to '68 - from Cairo to Vidalia
- 1:40 J. P. Brain (Harvard): LMS: From the '70s: On the Tunica Trail
- 2:00 I. W. Brown (Harvard): LMS: From Natchez to the Gulf Coast
- 2:20 BREAK
- 2:40 T. R. Kidder (Tulane): LMS: The Eighties in Northeastern Louisiana
- 3:00 W. G. Haag (Louisiana State U): LMS: Some Irreverent Comments from a Kentucky Perspective
- 3:20 J. L. Cotter (U Pennsylvania): LMS: Comments from the Natchez Trace
- 3:40 J. D. Jennings (U Idaho/Oregon): LMS: The Early Years, Viewed from Afar
- 4:00 Discussants: B. D. Smith (Smithsonian), G. Milner (Pennsylvania State U)

VI. General Session: **Florida Archaeology**. Ballroom II  
Chair: N. T. Borremans (U Florida)

- 1:20 R. Richardson & R. J. Widmer (U Houston): Mercenaria Shell Tools at the Solana Site (8Ch67)
- 1:40 R. A. Marrinan (Florida State U): An Overview of Seminole Site Research in the Big Cypress National Park, Florida
- 2:00 H. S. Hale (Florida State U): Results from Faunal Analysis of Big Cypress National Preserve Collections at the Southeast Archaeology Center
- 2:20 BREAK

- 2:40 K. W. Johnson & B. C. Nelson (Florida Museum Nat. Hist): The Utina of North Florida: Seriations and Chronology
- 3:00 N. T. Borremans (U Florida): Prehistoric Settlement of the Cedar Keys, Florida
- 3:20 H. S. Hale (Florida State U): A Model of Calusa Geography, Art, and Ideology Based on Latin Interpretations of Fontaneda's List of Calusa Towns
- VII. **General Session: Historic Archaeology I: Euro- & Afro-American Studies.** Lancaster Room  
Chair: G. A. Waselkov (U South Alabama)
- 1:20 T. C. Loftfield (U North Carolina, Wilmington): Charles Towne on the Cape Fear (1664-1667)
- 1:40 T. R. Wheaton, Jr. & M. B. Reed (New South Associates): James City, A Freedmen Settlement in North Carolina
- 2:00 L. McKee (The Hermitage): Renovation Archaeology at the Hermitage, 1988-1989
- 2:20 BREAK
- 2:40 G. A. Waselkov (U South Alabama) & D. E. Silvia (Tulane): Excavations at Old Mobile (1702-1711)
- 3:00 L. M. Snyder & M. Guilbeau (U Tennessee): Faunal Remains from the Union Army Encampment, Folly Island, South Carolina, 1863-1864
- 3:20 E. Myers (Smithsonian) & B. G. McEwen (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): Source Determination of Majolica Types from the Argote de Molina & Baños Sites in Seville
- 3:40 I. R. Quitmyer (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): The Zooarchaeology of British Period (1763-1781) Fort of Pensacola
- 4:00 FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL MEETING - Ballroom II

## THURSDAY EVENING 9 NOVEMBER

5:30-7:30 P.M.: RECEPTION FOR SEAC MEMBERS AT THE HENRY B. PLANT MUSEUM - 401 W. Kennedy Blvd., Tampa. Sponsored by Tampa Bay area archaeologists.

## FRIDAY MORNING 10 NOVEMBER

- VIII. **General Session: Historic Archaeology II: Aboriginal/Contact Period.** Ballroom I  
Chair: J. M. Mitchem (Louisiana State U)
- 8:00 B. R. Weisman (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): Spanish Mission Archaeology at Fig Springs: The 1989 Village Excavations
- 8:20 J. E. Worth (U Florida): Extralocal Shell-Tempered Ceramics in the Timucua Mission Province
- 8:40 J. M. Mitchem (Louisiana State U): Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Evidence for a Protohistoric Provincial Boundary in West Peninsular Florida
- 9:00 B. G. McEwan (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): Domestic Life at San Luis

- 9:20 C. B. Poe (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): Preliminary Investigations of Fort San Luis
- 9:40 J. F. Scarry (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): Francisco Maldonado's Ochuse and Early European-Native Contact in Northwest Florida
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 M. T. Smith (Lamar Inst.): Coosa After DeSoto
- 10:40 D. L. Ruhl (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): "Well, Well, Well, This is Another Fine Mess You've Gotten Me Into, Ollie": Plant Remains from a Seventeenth Century Spanish Mission Well on St. Catherine's Island, Georgia
- 11:00 H. T. Ward & R. P. S. Davis (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill): The Impact of Old World Diseases on the Native Inhabitants of the North Carolina Piedmont
- 11:20 M. C. R. McCollough & L. S. Alexander (Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Assoc.): Chattanooga in the Spanish Contact Period
- 11:40 G. F. Schroedl & B. H. Riggs (U Tennessee): Cherokee Lower Town Archaeology at the Chattooga Site (38Oc18)

**IX. Symposium: Twenty-Six Years on Kentucky's Green River: Papers in Honor of Patty Jo Watson. Ballroom II**  
 Chair & Organizer: K. C. Carstens (Murray State U)

- 8:00 K. C. Carstens (Murray State U): Archaeological Investigations in the Central Kentucky Karst: A Retrospection
- 8:15 G. Prentice (Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS): Developing a Site Distribution Model for Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky
- 8:30 B. L. Manzano (Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS): Comparison of Lithic Assemblages from Two Upland Sites in Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky
- 8:45 J. M. Hemberger (USACOE): Managing Kentucky's Caves: A Cultural Resource Perspective
- 9:00 P. J. DiBlasi (U Louisville): Prehistoric Graffiti and Self Expression: Examples from the Central Kentucky Karst
- 9:15 K. Tankersley (Indiana U, Bloomington): Prehistoric Mining of Renewable Mineral Resources in the Mammoth Cave System
- 9:30 G. E. Wagner (U South Carolina): Botanizing Along the Green River: Reflections
- 9:45 C. Claassen (Appalachian State U): Shell Research Problems for the Green River Archaic
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:15 C. Hensley (Kentucky Heritage Council): Green River Archaeological Study: A Preliminary Report
- 10:30 V. A. Haskins (Smithsonian) & N. P. Herrmann (Washington U): Shell Mound Bioarchaeology: An Overview of Past Research from the Green River Region, and Preliminary Observations on New Data from the Read Site, 15Bt10
- 10:45 P. J. Watson (Washington U): Of Caves and Shell Mounds: A Quarter-Century of Archaeological Research in West Central Kentucky
- 11:00 Discussant: C. Munson (Indiana U, Bloomington)
- 11:15 Discussant: M. L. Powell (U Kentucky)
- 11:45 Discussant: V. Steponaitis (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

- X. **General Session: Woodland Studies.** Lancaster Room  
Chair: P. S. Essenpreis ( U Florida)
- 8:20 J. L. Ford (U Mississippi) & S. O. Brookes (US Forest Service): Early Woodland in North Mississippi: The Sequel
- 8:40 J. P. Fenton (Columbia U) & R. Jeffries (U Kentucky): The Reconstruction of an Adena/Hopewell Earthwork Complex in Montgomery County, Kentucky
- 9:00 R. C. Mainfort & R. Walling (Tennessee Div. Arch.): 1989 Excavations at Pinson Mounds: Ozier Mound
- 9:20 C. W. Cowan (Cincinnati Museum Nat. Hist.): Salvage Excavations of the Hawkins Ridge Mound Group, Hamilton County, Ohio
- 9:40 P. S. Essenpreis (U Florida) & R. Connolly (U Cincinnati): Hopewellian Habitation at Fort Ancient
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 J. J. Mintz (Arkansas Archaeological Survey): Fish Lake (3He287), A Buried Prehistoric Site on the Red River
- 10:40 M. A. Rolingson (Arkansas Archaeological Survey): Special Activities on a Low Platform Mound at the Toltec Mounds Site
- 11:00 M. S. Nassaney (U Massachusetts, Amherst): Preliminary Results of the Plum Bayou Survey
- 11:20 H. O. Holstein (Jacksonville State U): Elderhostel and Archaeology, the Successful Use of Elderhostels in Exploring the Past

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON 10 NOVEMBER

- XI. **Symposium: Etowah Site.** Ballroom I  
Chair & Organizer: J. M. Leader (U South Carolina)
- 1:00 L. Larson (West Georgia Coll.): The History of Research at the Etowah Site
- 1:20 V. S. Wimberley (U Texas, Austin): Comparison of Textile Evidence from the Outer Mantle Burials from Etowah Mound C
- 1:40 R. L. Blakeley (Georgia State U): Nutrition and Demographic Structure of the Wilbanks and Lamar Skeletal Samples from the Etowah Site
- 2:00 E. Sheldon (Site, Inc.): Plant Usage in the Middle Mississippian Period
- 2:20 J. M. Leader (U South Carolina): Stone on Metal: Specialists and Specialization at the Etowah Site, Bartow County, Georgia
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 D. J. Hally (U Georgia): The Ecological and Cultural Context of the Etowah Site
- 3:20 Discussant: J. P. Brain (Harvard)
- 3:40 Discussant: J. Brown (Northwestern U)

- XII. General Session: Archaic and Woodland Studies. Ballroom II**  
 Chair: R. W. Yerkes (Ohio State U)
- 1:00 J. L. Gibson (U Southwestern Louisiana): Search for the Lost Sixth Ridge: Recent Discoveries in the Northern Section of the Poverty Point Earthworks
- 1:20 J. Chapman & S. Myster (U Tennessee): The Kimberly-Clark Site: A Late Archaic Cremation Cemetery
- 1:40 C. R. Ison (US Forest Service): Hillside Farming During the Terminal Archaic
- 2:00 R. Walling , R. C. Mainfort (Tennessee Div. Arch.) & J. R. Atkinson (NPS): Radiocarbon Dates for the Bynum, Miller, and Pharr Sites, Northern Mississippi
- 2:20 R. W. Yerkes (Ohio State U): Variability in Prehistoric Quarry Activities: An Example from Flint Ridge, Ohio
- XIII. Symposium: The Search for the Lost Rectors: A Public Archaeology Project in Pensacola. Ballroom II**  
 Chair & Organizer: J. A. Bense (U West Florida)
- 3:00 J. A. Bense (U West Florida): The Search for the Lost Rectors: Overview and Project Design
- 3:15 D. Joy (U West Florida): Excavations Under Old Christ Church, Pensacola, Florida
- 3:30 B. M. Currin (Christ Episcopal Church): Today's Rector's View of the Search for the Lost Rectors Archaeological Project
- 3:45 M. A. Fabbro (U West Florida): Public Relations and Archaeology: Christ Church Project
- 4:00 Discussant: J. Chapman (U Tennessee)
- XIV. General Session: Method and Interpretation. Lancaster Room**  
 Chair: R. M. Thorne (U Mississippi)
- 1:00 J. E. Myster, G. F. Schroedl & M. E. Timpson (U Tennessee): Soil Chemistry Research at Chattooga (38Oc18), Oconee County, South Carolina
- 1:20 J. A. King (Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum) & E. Powell (Texas A&M): Free Amino Acid Dating of American Oyster Shells: Preliminary Results
- 1:40 M. Williams & M. T. Smith (Lamar Inst.): Power and Migration
- 2:00 J.D. Nance (Simon Fraser U): Reliability of Archaeological Categories
- 2:20 A. M. Early (Arkansas Archaeological Survey): Form and Structure in Ceramic Design: A Case Study from the Caddo Area
- 2:40 BREAK
- 3:00 K. E. Sassaman (U South Carolina): Economic and Social Contexts of Early Ceramic Vessel Technology in the Southeast
- 3:20 C. J. Rinehart (U South Carolina): Upgrading South Carolina's Site Files
- 3:40 R. M. Thorne (U Mississippi) & J. Ehrenhard (NPS): Archaeological Site Stabilization, Cumberland Island, Georgia
- 4:30-5:15 P.M.: SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING. Ballroom I**

## FRIDAY EVENING 10 NOVEMBER

6:45-8:15 P.M.: **Keynote Speaker:** William Rathje: DeSoto, Pigs, and Garbage: The Beginning of Our End. Ballroom I

8:15-9:30 P.M.: **CASH BAR** - Harbour Island Terrace on the Water (1 free keg of beer)

9:30-12:30: **SEAC DANCE:** "Tacky Tourist" Party. Music by Johnny Blue and the Nightmares. Ballroom

## SATURDAY MORNING 11 NOVEMBER

XV. **General Session: Mississippian Studies II.** Ballroom I  
Chair: V. J. Knight, Jr. (U Alabama)

8:20 J. H. Blitz (Queens College, CUNY): Vessel Size as a Measure of Mississippian Mound Activities

8:40 V. J. Knight, Jr. (U Alabama): Certain Aboriginal Mounds at Moundville: 1937 Excavations in Mounds H-L

9:00 P. D. Welch (Oberlin): Chronological Markers and Imported Items from the Roadway Excavations at Moundville

9:20 N. M. White (U South Florida): A Fort Walton Village and Cemetery in Northwest Florida

9:40 J. A. Maseman (South Florida Conservation Center): Conservation and Analysis of a Copper Disc from a High Status Fort Walton Burial in Northwest Florida

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 C. Payne (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.): Investigations at the Lake Jackson Mound Group, Tallahassee, Florida, 1989

10:40 G. A. Mikell (New World Research): The Sheephead Bayou Site, a Single Component Fort Walton Hamlet

11:00 J. C. Phillips (U West Florida): Hickory Ridge: A Mississippian Cemetery in Northwest Florida

11:20 E. F. Pollock (Appalachian State U): Preliminary Report on the Development of a Classification System for Southeastern Shell Bead Types

11:40 C. E. Cantley (New South Associates): Archaeological Investigations at the West Point Reservoir, Georgia

XVI. **Symposium: Terrestrial and Underwater Paleo-Indian and Archaic Sites: A Southeastern Perspective.** Ballroom II  
Chair & Organizer: J. S. Dunbar (FL Bureau of Arch. Res.)

8:20 D. G. Anderson (NPS/S. Carolina Inst. of Arch. & Anthropology): The Paleo-Indian Colonization of Eastern North America: A View from the Southeastern United States

8:40 R. J. Dent (American U): The Catoctin Creek Site: Paleo-Indian Occupation of the Potomac River Valley

9:00 R. L. Denson (Inst. of Maritime Studies): Piney Island: An Eroding Prehistoric Site in the Oklawaha River Basin, Florida

- 9:20 D. Cring (U SW Louisiana): Testing of the Dampiers Landing Site in a Swiftwater Shallows of the Ichetucknee River, North Florida
- 9:40 M. Faught (U Arizona): Offshore Archaeology: Inundated Prehistoric Sites in the Aucilla River Region of Apalachee Bay, Florida
- 10:00 BREAK
- 10:20 R. G. Marsh (Pasco-Hernando Comm. Coll.): Terrestrial Components of the Page/Ladson Site, 8Je591, and Vicinity
- 10:40 J. S. Dunbar (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): The 10,000-Year-Old "Dirt" Surface and Other Underwater Discoveries at the Page/Ladson Site
- 11:00 P. R. Gerrell (Florida State U) & J. F. Scarry (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): The Aucilla Adze
- 11:20 D. Webb (Florida Museum Nat. Hist.), B. Waller (Ocala), & J. S. Dunbar (Florida Bureau Arch. Res.): Clovis Ivory Foreshafts in Florida Waters
- 11:40 C. B. Willis (P.A.R.T. of Florida): Stone Tool Uses: A Comparative Microwear Analysis of Late Paleo-Indian Lithic Artifacts from Varied Archaeological Environments

XVII. **General Session: North Carolina Archaeology.** Lancaster Room  
Chair: J. N. Woodall (Wake Forest)

- 8:20 L. E. Lautzenheiser (Coastal Carolina Research): Carolina Bays and Micro-Relief: Prehistoric and Historic Occupation of the Inner Coastal Plain of North Carolina
- 8:40 R. J. Rogers (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill): The E. Davis Site and the Origins of the Woodland in Northwestern North Carolina
- 9:00 J. N. Woodall (Wake Forest): The Upper Yadkin Valley in the Late Woodland of North Carolina
- 9:20 R. P. S. Davis, Jr. & H. T. Ward (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill): The Evolution of Siouan Communities in Piedmont North Carolina
- 9:40 T. C. Loftfield (U North Carolina, Wilmington): Ossuary Interments as Evidence of Algonquian/Siouan Contact

ADJOURN







## **TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA**

### **ADVANCES IN SOUTH FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY: BEYOND GLADES I-II-III**

Organizer: WILLIAM H. MARQUARDT (Florida Museum of Natural History)

South Florida is both center and periphery. It is neither "Eastern Woodlands" nor "Greater Antilles." It was influenced by cultural climaxes in the Greater Southeast, yet the natives grew neither maize nor manioc in late prehistoric times. South Florida is known to have seen some of the most advanced and complex maritime chiefdoms known to anthropology. What are the ecological, social, and historical factors that explain this remarkable situation? What has been learned in South Florida since the pioneering work of John Goggin? The symposium participants provide new data from recent and ongoing investigations that address some of these questions.

### **MIDDLE TENNESSEE REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY: PAST INVESTIGATIONS AND FUTURE GOALS**

Organizer: LESLIE E. EISENBERG (New York U)

For well over 100 years, the prehistory of the Middle Tennessee region has been the focus of intensive archaeological interest at both the avocational and professional level. Data from past explorations and more recent research investigations are yielding a more comprehensive and accurate picture of past human adaptation, particularly for the late prehistoric period (A.D. 1250-1450). This symposium will present what is currently known about Middle Tennessee prehistory, in terms of its settlement, subsistence, bioarchaeology and inter-regional relationships.

### **THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI SURVEY: 1939-1989 - A REVIEW AT FIFTY**

Organizer: STEPHEN WILLIAMS (Peabody Museum, Harvard U)

A review of the program of the Lower Mississippi Survey from its founding in 1939 till its 50th anniversary in 1989. This will be a three part review with 1) a view from the inside starting off with one of the founders, J.B. Griffin, and the rest of the current staff; 2) a view of the early part of the program by the Old Guard of Outsiders who were working in the region in the pre-World War II period and after; finally 3) a discussion of the program from some of the younger generation who have worked in parts of the Valley (Bruce Smith and George Milner).

### **TWENTY-SIX YEARS ON KENTUCKY'S GREEN RIVER: PAPERS IN HONOR OF PATTY JO WATSON**

Organizer: KENNETH C. CARSTENS (Murray State University)

Since 1963 (26 years ago), Patty Jo Watson and her colleagues have been conducting archaeological studies along Kentucky's Green River. This work, which continues today, has contrib-

uted greatly to our understanding of prehistoric cultural dynamics for the middle and south-eastern United States. This symposium addresses some of the major contributions made by research initiated by Watson and her colleagues. It also includes new research and new directions as work along Kentucky's Green River continues. Lastly, the authors of the papers wish to dedicate this symposium to professor Watson as acknowledgement of her untiring efforts and years of dedication toward understanding Kentucky prehistory.

#### ETOWAH MOUND SITE SYMPOSIUM

Organizers: JONATHAN M. LEADER (U South Carolina) and LEWIS LARSON (West Georgia College)

The Etowah site, located near Cartersville, Georgia, figures prominently in the historical and theoretical foundation of archaeology in the United States. This early position of prominence was attained even though little accurate or substantive work had been done at the site. In 1954, Lewis Larson excavated Mound C at Etowah and subsequently worked in other site areas. His work furnishes data that are the center of intense analyses by researchers specializing in several different areas. The resulting multidisciplinary research is here presented as a coherent offering for the first time.

#### THE SEARCH FOR THE LOST RECTORS: A PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Organizer: JUDITH A. BENSE (U West Florida)

Christ Episcopal Church is one of Pensacola's oldest built in 1832 and still standing. In the early 1800s, three rectors were buried under the floor of the church. In 1988, the current rector, Dr. B. M. Currin, and the vestry (board of directors) sponsored an excavation under the church and in the back yard in order to locate the "lost" burials of these early rectors. To demonstrate the utility of archaeology and satisfy the curiosity of the public, the project was designed to communicate the results of this search. This included a "ground breaking," a media event under the church, closed-circuit TV on the sidewalk, and an authentic funeral for the reburials of the found rectors. This project is an example of how public and academic archaeology can be combined with great results.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Alexander, Lawrence S. and Major C.R. McCollough (Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association) LATE MISSISSIPPIAN IN SOUTHEAST TENNESSEE

Mississippian Dallas and Mouse Creek sites throughout southeast Tennessee have been intensively investigated in this century. This paper synthesizes data that suggest a single culture with a series of polities; each polity has an independent temporal vector. Spanish Period trade artifacts and ceramic seriation are used to describe a progressive consolidation of towns on Hiwassee Island and Moccasin Bend, at Chattanooga. During the seventeenth century the area was abandoned by entire towns in a movement to East-Central Alabama. (11/9 11:40 A.M.)

Alexander, Lawrence S. (see McCollough, M.C.R.)

Allan, Jean (U Florida) and Wayne Van Horne (U Georgia) SYMBOLIC AND RITUAL ASPECTS OF MISSISSIPPIAN WARCLUBS

The warclub is an important component of Mississippian iconography. Also warclubs made of rare minerals and unusual construction have been found with high status burials. This paper investigates the warclub, not merely as a weapon, but as a symbol of the warrior's status and identity and as an object of power. An examination is presented of the warclub in archaeological contexts, ethnographic accounts of the early explorers and traders, and analogies with more recent Southeastern Native American warclub use. The warclub as a symbol, as well as its possible ritual contexts are considered. (11/9 8:20 A.M.)

Anderson, David G. (NPS/South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) LATE PREHISTORIC PHASES IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS: AN INTERACTIVE MAPPING PROJECT

Preliminary prehistoric phase distribution maps encompassing much of eastern North America at A.D. 900-1100, A.D. 1250-1300, and A.D. 1540 are illustrated. The maps are compiled from data provided by archaeologists from across the region, and are presented to spur commentary and refinement. Instructions for researchers wishing to help with the project are provided. A useful reference, and a summation of current knowledge, the maps also document large-scale settlement change over time, providing a diachronic base for the study of social evolution, specifically the expansion and collapse of societies, the abandonment of certain areas, and the formation of buffer zones. (Poster Session)

Anderson, David G. (NPS/South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) THE PALEO-INDIAN COLONIZATION OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA: A VIEW FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES.

Distributional analyses of Paleo-Indian projectile points from across eastern North America indicate that major portions of the region were unoccupied or only minimally visited. Concentrations of early materials are present in the central Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio River Valleys and along portions of the Atlantic Seaboard. These areas, it is suggested, were loci of initial colonization, and served as staging areas from which the exploration and settlement of the larger region proceeded. (11/11 8:20 A.M.)

Atkinson, James R. (see Walling, Richard)

Austin, Robert J. (see Estabrook, Richard W.)

Autry, William O. (U Chicago) and Emanuel Breitburg (U Cincinnati) LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE IN THE LOWER TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND REGION

As a specific cultural region, Shetrone's (1930) "Tennessee-Cumberland Area" is quite distinctive, but it encompasses an area too spacious, with inordinate cultural variability in the late prehistoric era. The region is redefined here as the western Tennessee and lower Cumberland River Valleys in Kentucky and Tennessee. Specific settlement and subsistence data are summarized for this region. Through comparisons with surrounding regions, both the distinctive Tennessee-Cumberland late prehistoric cultural adaptation and internal variations within the region are explored. (11/9 8:40 A.M.)

Bense, Judith A. (U West Florida) THE SEARCH FOR THE LOST RECTORS: OVERVIEW AND PROJECT DESIGN

The "Search for the Lost Rectors" was a classic example of archaeology in service of a community, an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the practicality of archaeology as well as the ability to share it with the public. We took advantage of the unusual location (under the church) in the heart of Pensacola's historic district to give daily tours, closed circuit TV coverage, and newsletters produced by a handicapped field school student. In addition, the local paper chronicled the project regularly. The project was capped off by a funeral for the early rectors which was attended by over 300 people. This project brought archaeology to life for Pensacola. (11/10 3:00 P.M.)

Blakely, Robert L. (Georgia State U) NUTRITION AND DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE WILBANKS AND LAMAR SKELETAL SAMPLES FROM THE ETOWAH SITE

Mortality curves constructed from the earlier Wilbanks phase (N=17) and later Lamar phase (N=76) skeletal remains from Etowah are dissimilar. The Lamar (village area) profile indicates a demographic pattern not unlike that of the roughly contemporaneous and nearby King site. The Wilbanks (Mound C) sample yields an underrepresentation of subadults. Possible explanations for the death of subadults in Mound C include sampling error, depressed fertility, superior health care and optimal nutrition of "Cult members," and selective exclusion of infants and children from burial in Mound C. Nutritional data derived from dental and trace element analyses reveal that the later village area residents experienced a more varied and protein-rich diet than those interred in Mound C, suggesting that sampling error and burial selectivity largely account for the disproportionate age structure in Mound C. If samples are considered representative, then the bioarchaeological data indicate that both social organization and subsistence practices changed through time at Etowah. (11/10 1:40 P.M.)

Blitz, John H. (Queens College, CUNY) VESSEL SIZE AS A MEASURE OF MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND ACTIVITIES

Ritual, status competition, and the disbursement of food surpluses are important in small-scale societies. Material evidence of these activities are preserved in ceremonial precincts. This paper compares ceramic samples from mound and village contexts at the Lubbub Creek Site in Alabama. There are no significant differences in the proportions of decorated types or vessel shapes. However, there are dramatic differences in the size of vessels from the mound when compared to those from the village. These findings suggest that the mound was the focus of large-group feasting. (11/11 8:20 A.M.)

Borremans, Nina Thanz (U Florida) PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF THE CEDAR KEYS, FLORIDA

An intensive archaeological survey of the islands and coastal corridor of the Cedar Keys on the Florida Gulf Coast was conducted in 1988 by the University of Florida. Over 50 island properties defined by marsh or open water were examined and tested, yielding evidence of more than 50 prehistoric sites, half of which were previously unrecorded. Almost all of the sites contain shell midden, and represent a wide range of activities that took place from the Deptford through late Weeden Island times. The density of occupations, their contents, and strategic locations suggest that the estuarine resources of the Cedar Keys supported a large, well-integrated population of settled hunter-fisher-gatherers for several thousand years. (11/9 3:00 P.M.)

Boyd, Cliff (see Boyd, Donna C.)

Boyd, Donna C. and Cliff Boyd (Radford U) A BIOCULTURAL COMPARISON OF THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND, DALLAS, AND MOUSE CREEK CULTURES

The interrelationships between three roughly contemporaneous late Mississippian complex societies in middle and east Tennessee are reexamined in terms of currently available ethnohistoric, archaeological, and biological data. Previous researchers have suggested a close relationship between two of these cultures—the Middle Cumberland Culture and the Mouse Creek Phase—to the exclusion of the third, the Dallas Phase. The present multidimensional study provides a more complete and different picture of the biocultural interrelationships and changes in these closely related groups just prior to the time of European contact. (11/9 9:00 A.M.)

Brain, Jeffrey P. (Harvard U) LMS: FROM THE 70s: ON THE TUNICA TRAIL

A review is given of fieldwork and publications by the Lower Mississippi Survey from the seventies onward, with special emphasis on Lake George, Tunica I & II, and son of Tunica, not to mention the search from PaleoIndian to Historic times for new data. (11/9 1:40 P.M.)

Breitburg, Emanuel (see Autry, William O.)

Briuer, Frederick L. (USACE Waterways Experiment Station) and Ishmael Williams (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS: A CRM TOOL FOR EVALUATING HISTORIC SITES

GIS (Geographic Information Systems), and in particular, GRASS (Geographic Resources Analysis Support System) have been used by researchers to accomplish legally required evaluations of over a thousand historic sites from a large federal landholding in Texas. The use of GRASS for grappling with site significance entailed univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses. GRASS as an analytical tool is easy to learn and easy to use and offers unique opportunities for research, and efficient, holistic cultural resource management. Selecting a representative sample from a complex, multidimensional regional database was accomplished using objective, explicit, quantitative and defensible criteria. (11/9 10:20 A.M.)

Brookes, Samuel O. (see Ford, Janet L.)

Broster, John (see Smith, Kevin E.)

Brown, Ian W. (Harvard U) LMS: FROM NATCHEZ TO THE GULF COAST

This paper deals with some of the projects conducted by the Lower Mississippi Survey in the 1970s and early 1980s, stretching from Vicksburg and Natchez to Avery Island, Louisiana. It covers the goals and purposes of the various projects in these areas as part of the overall history of the Lower Mississippi Survey. (11/9 2:00 P.M.)

Cantley, Charles E. (New South Associates, Inc.) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE WEST POINT RESERVOIR, GEORGIA

The West Point Lake Project consists of two phases: an archaeological survey of six areas along the Chattahoochee River floodplain totaling 658 acres; and testing for National Register eligibility of six previously recorded prehistoric sites, five of which are normally inundated by the lake. Results of both the survey and testing are discussed. The preliminary analysis of the artifact collections indicate Late Archaic through historic Creek occupations along the floodplain. The ongoing analyses of feature material and diagnostic ceramics recovered from site 9He76 may provide new insights into the settlement-subsistence patterns of early seventeenth century Lamar occupations of the region. (11/11 11:40 A.M.)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (Murray State U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE CENTRAL KENTUCKY KARST: A RETROSPECTION

Archaeological investigations were conducted between 1973 and 1975 in and around Mammoth Cave National Park in order to locate a temporal sequence of rockshelter/cave vestibule sites that would span the entire prehistoric culture history of the region. The study was important because it provided data revealing the antecedent and consequent development of the local economy that gave rise to the early plant domesticates found within the central Kentucky Karst. (11/10 8:00 A.M.)

Chapman, Jefferson and Sue Myser (U Tennessee) THE KIMBERLY-CLARK SITE: A LATE ARCHAIC CREMATION CEMETERY

Excavations at the Kimberly-Clark site (40Ld208) exposed a cluster of 29 pits containing redeposited human cremations. Radiocarbon dates of 950 B.C.+/- 80, 1025 B.C.+/- 80, and 1145 B.C.+/- 90 place these features in the Late to Terminal Archaic. Skeletal analysis and off-site cemetery placement have anthropological implications for Archaic Period mortuary behavior in eastern Tennessee. (11/10 1:20 P.M.)

Childress, Mitchell R. (Memphis State U) AN ASSEMBLAGE OF VESSELS FROM THE CHUCALISSA SITE, SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE

This paper summarizes the results of recent descriptive, analytical, and comparative research conducted on an assemblage of late prehistoric ceramic vessels from the Central Mississippi Valley. The database consists of over 150 whole or substantially complete pots from the Chucalissa site (40Sy1) in southwestern Tennessee. A basic description of the stylistic and morphological nature of the assemblage is provided, and selected comparisons between the vessel and general sherd collections from the site are drawn. (11/9 10:20 A.M.)

Classen, Cheryl (Appalachian State U) SHELL RESEARCH PROBLEMS FOR THE GREEN RIVER ARCHAIC

This paper presents several different aspects of the author's research into the shell contained in these shell mounds: 1) composition of the mounds, 2) seasonality of musseling, 3) trade in marine shell, and 4) why mounding ceased. The trade topic is addressed using recent data from a chemical sourcing project. It is proposed that mounding ceased at 1500 B.C. because shell had lost its symbolic association with death. (11/10 9:45 P.M.)

Connolly, Robert (see Essenpreis, Patricia S.)

Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History) CHRONOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF PLAIN POTTERY IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

The chronological potential of undecorated, sandy-textured pottery in southwest Florida was explored through analysis of physical, mineralogical, technological, and formal characteristics of pottery recovered by the Southwest Florida Project. The samples consist of 4000+ sherds from sites in Lee and Charlotte counties. The time frame is approximately A.D. 200-1350. The analyses revealed that the pottery is characterized by considerable paste variation that is chronologically significant. In addition, change through time in technological and formal attributes was documented. Refinements to Randolph Widmer's Caloosahatchee area cultural sequence on the basis of these findings are presented. (11/9 9:40 A.M.)

Cotter, John L. (U Pennsylvania) LMS: COMMENTS FROM THE NATCHEZ TRACE

The Lower Mississippi Survey as seen during the years 1948-1952 is presented from the perspective of the National Park Service work carried out along the Natchez Trace Parkway during those years. (11/9 3:20 P.M.)

Cowan, C. Wesley (Cincinnati Museum of Natural History) SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS OF THE HAWKINS RIDGE MOUND GROUP, HAMILTON COUNTY, OHIO

The Hawkins Ridge Mound Group was first recorded in 1881. Since that time, these tumuli have been repeatedly vandalized by relic seekers. In the late summer of 1989, the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History learned that the group was to be destroyed by a housing development. This paper discusses the mounds and their contents. Evidence of both Late Adena and Late Woodland mortuary behavior is summarized. (11/10 9:20 A.M.)

Cring, Dan (U SW Louisiana) TESTING OF THE DAMPIERS LANDING SITE IN A SWIFTWATER SHALLOWS OF THE ICHETUCKNEE RIVER, NORTH FLORIDA

In the 1930s Clarence Simpson, then with the Florida Geological Survey, located partially articulated mastodon remains in the channel of the Ichetucknee River in north Florida. His discovery seemed significant because a lithic scraper was recovered stratigraphically below these skeletal remains and both Clovis-like points and carved ivory foreshafts were surface collected at the site. Recent testing at the Dampiers Landing site, although downstream from Simpson's mastodon, was conducted to determine the nature of early artifact-bearing deposits in the river. (11/11 9:20 A.M.)

Currin, B. Madison (Christ Episcopal Church, Pensacola) TODAY'S RECTOR'S VIEW OF THE SEARCH FOR THE LOST RECTORS ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

The "Search for the Lost Rectors" archaeology project in Pensacola was a church-sponsored endeavor. This paper presents the views of the membership of Christ Episcopal Church during and after the project, and the impact of the project on the community as seen by the present rector (priest) of Christ Episcopal Church. This is one of the oldest congregations in Pensacola, with a large membership including many prominent citizens. The partnership of archaeology, history, and religion has brought the past rectors back into the consciousness of the church, and was an important step in solving the old mystery of where these priests were buried. (11/10 3:30 P.M.)

Davis, R.P. Stephen, Jr. and H. Trawick Ward (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) THE EVOLUTION OF SIOUAN COMMUNITIES IN PIEDMONT NORTH CAROLINA

This paper examines the evolution of late prehistoric and historic Siouan communities in two areas of Piedmont North Carolina: the Dan River Valley, seventeenth-century homeland of the Sara Indians; and the Haw and Eno River drainages, occupied by the Shakori, Sissipahaw, and Occaneechi Indians. Archaeological and ethnohistoric evidence indicate that community pattern was one aspect of Siouan culture that changed significantly during the contact period, because of the influx of European diseases, diminishing population, and inter-tribal conflict. Aspects of Siouan community to be considered include intersite settlement pattern, intrasite structure, and the definition of household units. (11/11 9:20 A.M.)

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

Denson, Robin L. (Institute of Maritime Studies) PINEY ISLAND: AN ERODING PREHISTORIC SITE IN THE OKLAWAHA RIVER BASIN, FLORIDA

The Piney Island Site is predominantly a Greenbriar and Bolen age site located on the banks of and eroding into the Oklawaha River. In 1986, minor testing of the site isolated a midden lens about 20cm below the present low water stage of the river. The site contains both bone (including scattered human remains) and charcoal preserved along with the lithic assemblage. Since 1986, the site has been monitored for natural erosion; several meters of it have been lost. The potentials and problems of this type of site will be discussed. (11/11 9:00 A.M.)

Dent, Richard J. (American U) THE CATOCTIN CREEK SITE: PALEO-INDIAN OCCUPATION OF THE POTOMAC RIVER VALLEY

The Catoctin Creek Site (44Ld15) was discovered by the Potomac River Archaeology Survey along the upper Potomac River outside Washington, D.C. It is one of the very few PaleoIndian sites known from the transition area between the Chesapeake Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces. This paper reports on the Paleo-Indian artifact assemblage recovered from the site. A discussion of the place of this site within Chesapeake Paleo-Indian settlement, subsistence, and lithic procurement systems is included. (11/11 8:40 A.M.)

DiBlasi, Philip J. (U Louisville) PREHISTORIC GRAFFITI AND SELF EXPRESSION: EXAMPLES FROM THE CENTRAL KENTUCKY KARST

Several examples of supposed aboriginal art found deep within caves are discussed. These include newly discovered examples of drawings in mud as well as drawings made with cane torches. A drawing discovered in the mid 1970s is reexamined in light of the recent findings. Arguments are presented in support of the aboriginal source for this art. (11/10 9:00 A.M.)

Drooker, Penelope B. (Harvard U) ANOTHER PIECE OF THE PUZZLE: GLEANING INFORMATION FROM TEXTILE IMPRESSIONS ON MISSISSIPPIAN POTTERY

Fabric-impressed pottery has been under-utilized as a source of information about prehistoric textile production and use. To illustrate its potential, the results of a case study are presented. Detailed quantitative, qualitative, and comparative analysis of 1449 examples of textiles impressed on Mississippian "saltpan" pottery at the Wickliffe Mounds Site (15Ba4) in western Kentucky yielded not only extensive information about yarn and fabric structures, but also useful indications of the original functions, production technology, and socioeconomic significance of these textiles. (11/9 9:20 A.M.)



Dunbar, James S. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) THE 10,000 YEAR OLD "DIRT" SURFACE AND OTHER UNDERWATER DISCOVERIES AT THE PAGE/LADSON SITE

The underwater components of the Page/Ladson Site are located in the channel of the Aucilla River, North Florida. Testing since 1984 has revealed that parts of the inundated site have been eroded but other areas remain intact, despite a flowing water environment that has existed since the Holocene, prior to about 9,000 years ago. What is now the Aucilla River was once a non-flowing dry channel except for the deeper sinkholes, where still-water ponds accumulated. Lithic, bone, and wood artifacts have been recovered from highly stratified deposits and suggest that late Pleistocene and early Holocene utilization of former terrestrial, but damp habitats, was common. (11/11 10:40 A.M.)

Dunbar, James S. (see Webb, S. David)

Dye, David H. (Memphis State U) MISSISSIPPIAN WARFARE IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The evidence for Mississippian warfare in the Central Mississippi Valley is reviewed and various theoretical positions are outlined. Environmental parameters are considered with emphasis on the distribution of soil types and location of polities in relation to specific topographic features. Mechanisms promoting warfare are discussed and the long term effects of warfare on human settlement patterns are presented. (11/9 9:40 A.M.)

Early, Ann M. (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) FORM AND STRUCTURE IN CERAMIC DESIGN: A CASE STUDY FROM THE CADDO AREA

Complex decorative patterns used by prehistoric Caddoan potters in the Trans-Mississippi South encode far more than temporal and cultural-historical information. Using a large sample of nearly 300 whole vessels with Friendship Engraved var Freeman engraved pattern as a data set, it is possible to delineate various steps of design construction and associated decision making as potters selected from a limited range of attributes appropriate for this vessel shape and design. The multi-step process of design building illustrated here may also be an example of broader symbolic principles expressed in other material and behavioral aspects of Caddoan culture. (11/10 2:20 P.M.)

Eisenberg, Leslie E. (New York U) EARLY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE: AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Archaeological exploration in the Middle Tennessee region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries concentrated primarily on mounded and stone box grave cemetery and village sites. This paper focuses on the contributions made by Putnam, Jones, Thruston, Myer, Fiske, Haywood and others, whose notable work has provided modern researchers with vast amounts of data to analyze and build upon. In some instances, reports and collections generated by these early investigations are all that remain for several areas which have experienced extensive development in recent years. (11/9 8:00 A.M.)

Ehrenhard, John (see Thorne, Robert M.)

Essenpreis, Patricia Sue (U Florida) and Robert Connolly (U Cincinnati) HOPEWELLIAN HABITATION AT FORT ANCIENT

Recent research has revealed a dense concentration of Hopewellian structures adjacent to the Fort Ancient hilltop enclosure in southwestern Ohio. These data tend to support claims that Ohio Hopewell monuments boasted resident populations and were not vacant "ceremonial centers." Excavations have identified substantial roofed structures, fire pits, and a number of shallow pits on the upland plateau immediately to the east of the North enclosure. Distinct scatters of Hopewellian artifacts litter the surface of an additional 50+ acres of the uplands. Ongoing research will attempt to define the extent of the densely utilized area as well as determine whether the broader area of surface scatter contains similar structures and represents a similar range of activities. (11/10 9:40 A.M.)

Estabrook, Richard W. and Robert J. Austin (Piper Archaeological Research) SHELL SCATTER SITES IN SOUTH FLORIDA

Shell scatter sites have only recently received serious attention from archaeologists. They are typified by the presence of small, thin deposits of marine shell which may or may not contain prehistoric artifacts. Many consist of only a single shell scatter measuring no more than 2 or 3 meters in diameter. Others are several acres in extent and consist of a series of discrete shell deposits that are often found in a cluster. All the known sites occur on well drained soils that support xeric scrub vegetation. We present an overview of known shell scatter sites on the southwest coast of Florida, and focus on recent excavations at two of these: Catfish Creek (8So608) and Pelican Bay 2 (8Cr687). (11/9 8:20 A.M.)

Fabbro, Mary Ann (U West Florida) PUBLIC RELATIONS AND ARCHAEOLOGY:CHRIST CHURCH PROJECT

Public relations take on a special importance when archaeological investigation co-mingles with present day activity. The search for the rectors buried under Old Christ Church in the historic district of Pensacola, as well as a field school taking place adjacent to the church, afforded archaeologists the opportunity to devise ways to interact with the public without jeopardizing the work in progress. Among the avenues taken to inform the public were a weekly newsletter, the use of closed circuit television, coverage by newspaper, television, radio, guided tours for a variety of groups, and a public reburial service for the rectors. (11/10 3:45 P.M.)

Faught, Michael (U Arizona) OFFSHORE ARCHAEOLOGY: INUNDATED PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE AUCILLA RIVER REGION OF APALACHEE BAY, FLORIDA

Several Mid-Archaic archaeological sites, inundated by the rising post-glacial seas, have been discovered on the continental shelf in the Apalachee Bay of Florida. The research techniques, geomorphic situations, and artifact inventories of these sites are reviewed, and a design for continued survey is presented. (11/11 9:40 A.M.)

Fenton, James Patrick (Columbia U) and Richard Jefferies (U Kentucky) THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AN ADENA/HOPEWELL EARTHWORK COMPLEX IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Transit readings from WPA investigations are used to generate a map of a now destroyed Adena-Hopewell complex in Montgomery County, Kentucky. Analysis of artifacts from WPA excavations at one mound and a circular earthwork is presented. Comparisons are drawn with other nearby sites: the Wright Mound (15Mm6) and the Ricketts Mound (15Mm3). A small tetrapodal vessel found in the mound is described. (11/10 8:40 A.M.)

Ford, Janet L. (U Mississippi) and Samuel O. Brookes (U.S. Forest Service) EARLY WOODLAND IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI: THE SEQUEL

Information from sites in north Mississippi has been accumulating piecemeal over the last 25 years. With the recent addition of secure dates from good contexts in several small burial mounds, the pattern of distribution of artifacts and sites in the early Woodland has resulted in the formulation of several alternative models for the relationships between component cultures. (11/10 8:20 A.M.)

France, Gay (see Johnson, Jay K)

France, Van (see Johnson, Jay K)

Fritz, Gayle J. (U Michigan, Museum of Anthropology) and Ann F. Ramenofsky (Louisiana State U) PROBLEMS OF SUBSISTENCE RECONSTRUCTION IN THE CATAHOULA LOWLANDS, EAST CENTRAL LOUISIANA

Attempts to recover, analyze, and interpret archaeobotanical remains from the late prehistoric Josh Paulk site in the Catahoula Lowlands have been challenging due to poor preservation caused by the acid wet environment and the nature of the sediments. Despite low densities, the flotation-recovered assemblage indicates a generalized subsistence base into early Plaquemine times. Relatively ubiquitous acorn shell and persimmon seed fragments contrast with a single maize cupule and a few small seeds of questionable economic import. Although not comparable to other parts of the forested East, the data base justifies our assessment that this Plaquemine village was not agriculturally dependent. (11/9 11:20 A.M.)

Gerrell, Philip R. (Florida State U) and John F. Scarry (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) THE AUCILLA ADZE  
Recent excavations at the Page/Ladson site on the Half-mile Rise section of the Aucilla River in North Florida have produced evidence of a new diagnostic tool. This uniface chopping tool has been named the Aucilla Adze. This paper presents a statistical analysis of that tool. Radiocarbon dates support a Late Paleo-Indian Period date for this new tool. (11/11 11:00 A.M.)

Gibson, Jon L. (U Southwestern Louisiana) SEARCH FOR THE LOST SIXTH RIDGE: RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE POVERTY POINT EARTHWORKS

Construction in certain sections of the northern ridged enclosure at Poverty Point involved the use of gleyed silty clays and heavy silty clay loams. These heavy fill materials were piled up around wooden posts or possibly inside retainer forms made by saplings in order to create the main bulk of the embankment, and then the mass was capped or mantled by horizontally deposited silt loams. Occupation occurred before and after building, but only the last produced thick anthropic epipedons on ridge crests and side slopes. Implications of these findings are explored. (11/10 1:00 P.M.)

Griffin, James B. (Smithsonian Institution) LMS: FOUNDING AND THE EARLY DAYS

A review is given of the founding of the Lower Mississippi Survey by Phillips, Ford and Griffin in the fall of 1939. Early days of the program are candidly discussed, covering the period till the publication of LMS I in 1951. (11/9 1:00 P.M.)

Griffin, John W. (Southeastern Frontiers, Inc.) BEAR LAKE AND BEYOND

The Bear Lake Site, in the Everglades National Park, excavated in 1968, provided a good stratigraphic sequence, supported by a good series of radiocarbon dates. However, a comprehensive report did not appear until 20 years later. This paper summarizes the contribution to the archaeology of south Florida and discusses some of the avenues it suggests for future problem-oriented research in this area. (11/9 11:00 A.M.)

Guilbeau, Mark (see Snyder, Lynn M.)

Haag, William G. (Louisiana State U) LMS: SOME IRREVERENT COMMENTS FROM A KENTUCKY PERSPECTIVE

The Lower Mississippi Survey as seen by a peripatetic Kentuckian while at the University of Kentucky, Ole Miss, and LSU. The real truth about the use wear on the Jaketown perforators, etc., or "We're counting on you." (11/9 3:00 P.M.)

Hale, H. Stephen (Florida State U) RESULTS OF FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE COLLECTIONS AT THE SOUTHEAST ARCHEOLOGICAL CENTER

Large samples of prehistoric faunal remains from FS's 1 through 266 of the Big Cypress National Preserve collection, Accession 315, provide a source of data for testing hypotheses proposed by Randolph Widmer and Elizabeth S. Wing concerning subsistence in the interior of south Florida. The data amassed by FSU personnel during the cataloging of these collections are presented with a discussion of the results of the preliminary analysis. Emphasis is also placed on the potential for more specialized analysis by other researchers. (11/9 2:00 P.M.)

Hale, H. Stephen (Florida State U) A MODEL OF CALUSA GEOGRAPHY, ART, AND IDEOLOGY BASED ON LATIN INTERPRETATIONS OF FONTANEDA'S LIST OF CALUSA TOWNS

Early chronicles document the interpretation of New World Indian words into Latin after Columbus' first voyage. By his second voyage, his men noted that the languages of the Indians were becoming mutually intelligible. The word list provided by Fontaneda is comprised of common Latin words and other words made from Latin roots, prefixes, and suffixes. These words may have described attributes of plants and animals that the physiography of each village resembled. These resemblances may have been the impetus for the design of specific Calusa carvings and paintings which perhaps reflect geography and ideology. (11/9 3:20 P.M.)

Hally, David J. (U Georgia) THE ECOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT OF THE ETOWAH SITE

This paper describes the ecological and cultural context in which the Etowah site existed between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1600. Specific topics considered include: the geographic location of the site on the physiographic boundary between the Valley and Ridge and the Piedmont provinces; periods of occupation and abandonment of the site and the lower Etowah River valley; and the geographic size and configuration of the polities that were centered on the Etowah site at various times during the Mississippian period. (11/10 3:00 P.M.)

Haskins, Valerie A. (Smithsonian Institution) and Nicholas P. Herrmann (Washington U) SHELL MOUND BIOARCHAEOLOGY: AN OVERVIEW OF PAST RESEARCH FROM THE GREEN RIVER REGION, AND PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON NEW DATA FROM THE READ SITE, 15BT10

Human skeletons recovered from the Green River region have been the focus of research for over 50 years. These studies have generally been particularistic rather than populational in nature. Bioarchaeological studies attempt to examine osteological data within an archaeological and cultural framework; recently, a few analyses in the region have used this approach. In this paper, we present a synthesis of the skeletal research conducted in this area, beginning with initial studies by Snow, and emphasizing recent bioarchaeological endeavors. Included in the discussion are our research objectives and preliminary observations for the Read site. (11/10 10:30 A.M.)

Hemberger, Jan Marie (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) MANAGING KENTUCKY'S CAVES: A CULTURAL RESOURCE PERSPECTIVE

The discussion presents three caves which exemplify different cave types and management problems. Each was an "accidental discovery" in the sense that they were brought to the attention of archaeologists by recreational cavers. Archaeologists generally have to rely on cavers as sources of information. These accidental discoveries demonstrate the need to be better prepared to record these unique sources of data. Knowledge of specialized recovery techniques and protection options are necessary management tools. Quick action can mean the difference between protecting a site for the future or scavenging through looters' backdirt. (11/10 8:45 A.M.)

Hensley, Christine (Kentucky Heritage Council) GREEN RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

The Green River Archaeological Study (GRAS) is an outgrowth of the Shell Mound Archaeological Study (directors: William Marquardt and Patty Jo Watson). The aim of this project is to further our understanding of the Shell Mound region by investigating open air sites that lack shell refuse but have similar artifact assemblages. In this paper, I outline the objectives of GRAS and the initial results from this past field season. (11/10 10:15 A.M.)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (see Haskins, Valerie A.)

Holstein, Harry O. (Jacksonville State U) ELDERHOSTEL AND ARCHAEOLOGY, THE SUCCESSFUL USE OF ELDERHOSTELS IN EXPLORING THE PAST

In conjunction with the 1989 archaeological field school, Jacksonville State University hosted a one week intensive Archaeological Elderhostel Program. Elderly citizens actively participated alongside college students in the excavation of a Woodland village. The National Elderhostel program provides for schools and institutions educated and motivated groups of the elderly who are eager to learn and work on archaeological projects. The Elderhostel Program can generate nominal funds and support for archaeological research while providing a rewarding experience for participants. Jacksonville State's successful use of Elderhostels in archaeology has resulted in the expansion of the program in 1990. (11/10 11:20 A.M.)

Ison, Cecil R. (U.S. Forest Service) HILLSIDE FARMING DURING THE TERMINAL ARCHAIC

A growing body of data indicates an early horticultural complex was an integral part of the subsistence systems of the inhabitants occupying the dissected uplands of eastern Kentucky by the Terminal Archaic. Many of the sites containing early cultigens are located a considerable distance from floodplain or level land settings. Debate on the geographical setting for the garden plots associated with these sites has given rise to an alternate hypothesis to the traditional floodplain explanation. An argument in favor of upland origins for the occurrence of cultivars within the rockshelter belt of the Cumberland Plateau is presented. (11/10 1:40 P.M.)

Jefferies, Richard (see Fenton, James P.)

Jennings, Jesse D. (U Utah/Oregon) LMS: THE EARLY YEARS, VIEWED FROM AFAR

A bystander's view of the Lower Mississippi Survey and its labors over the past 50 years as seen from the perspective of pre-war activities along the Natchez Trace Parkway and later from the mountains to the west. (11/9 3:40 P.M.)

Johnson, Jay K., Van France, and Gay France (U Mississippi) SURVEY IN THE HINTERLANDS: SETTLEMENT PATTERN RESULTS FROM THE DEC II PROJECT IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI

Site locational data derived from the pedestrian survey of 66,000 acres of upland drainage in north Mississippi are put in chronological perspective and analyzed using geographic information systems techniques. The data base includes satellite imagery, soils data, digital elevation model data and geology. The diachronic description of settlement which results is a step toward a predictive model of site location in the area. (11/9 11:20 A.M.)

Johnson, Kenneth W. and Bruce C. Nelson (Florida Museum of Natural History) THE UTINA OF NORTH FLORIDA: SERIATIONS AND CHRONOLOGY

The Utina of north Florida were pivotal in the events of the sixteenth century Hernando de Soto entrada and the seventeenth century Spanish missions, but their sites have been "invisible" archaeologically because their ceramic complex was unknown. This paper identifies this complex. It contains cord- and fabric-marked sherds, and an undifferentiated brushed/wiped/simple-stamped category, called the Indian Pond complex. Seriations show the transition from Weeden Island to Utina/Indian Pond to the introduced Leon-Jefferson complex. Within Utina territory, sites are found in clusters, representing long term occupation of local areas. Different areas have slightly different seriations, which permit determination of possible de Soto contact sites, mission period or other period sites. (11/9 2:40 P.M.)

Johnson, William Gray (Florida Museum of Natural History) THE ROLE OF MAIZE IN SOUTH FLORIDA ABORIGINAL SOCIETIES: AN OVERVIEW

Maize evidence, in the form of pollen grains, was found in several undisputed prehistoric contexts at the Fort Center site in south Florida. Circular ditches and linear embankments associated with this site are thought to have served as planting surfaces for maize cultivation. Recent analyses of soils from one of them strongly suggest that the earthwork did not support intensive maize cultivation. Was maize a dietary mainstay, as some believe, or did it serve other purposes, such as trade or ceremony? This overview summarizes what is known about maize in south Florida aboriginal societies and suggests directions for future research. (11/9 10:49 A.M.)

Joy, Deborah (U West Florida) EXCAVATIONS UNDER OLD CHRIST CHURCH, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

Excavations were conducted in the summer of 1988 in Pensacola, to locate, remove, study, and rebury three rectors of Christ Episcopal Church who were buried beneath the church floor. Test excavations located the coffins under the floor of the original vestry room (priest's office). The coffins were exposed, burials documented and then removed. The church structure had to be supported during the removal of the last coffin as it was under a main floor foundation. Forensic analysis was performed on the skeletons and a probable identity of the individuals was made. The excavations provide significant information on the individuals and burial practices of the Early American Period in Pensacola. (11/10 3:15 P.M.)

Kelly, John E. (Southern Illinois U, Edwardsville) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE EAST ST. LOUIS MOUND CENTER: PAST AND PRESENT

The East St. Louis Mound group was one of five major Mississippian mound centers in the American Bottom. All the mounds at this site were removed during the nineteenth century. This presentation summarizes the history of investigations and, in particular, describes the materials collected by Charles Rau during the 1860s (currently housed at the NMNH, Smithsonian Institution). Recent investigations at this important center indicate the presence of intact cultural deposits. The importance of these investigations is discussed in terms of the site's chronological position and role within the Mississippian settlement system of the American Bottom. (11/9 9:00 A.M.)

Kidder, Tristram R. (Tulane U) LMS: THE EIGHTIES IN NORTHEASTERN LOUISIANA

A discussion is given of the program in the Boeuf Basin including survey and excavations; major excavations took place at the Jordan Site. Also some comments are made on the recent (summer 1989) work in the Tensas Parish region at the Osceola and Reno Brake Sites. (11/9 2:40 P.M.)

King, Julia A. (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum) and Eric M. Powell (Texas A & M) FREE AMINO ACID DATING OF AMERICAN OYSTER SHELLS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

This paper presents the preliminary results of a free amino acid dating technique (not racemization) applied to the shell of the American oyster, Crassostrea virginica. This technique is based on the fact that the organic (proteinaceous) matrix of the oyster shell breaks down through time into free amino acids, and the assumption that the rate of this breakdown is measurable. This assumption was tested using oyster shells collected from documented historic and radiocarbon-dated prehistoric sites in the Patuxent River region near Chesapeake Bay. Preliminary calibration curves are presented along with a discussion of the technique's potential. (11/10 1:20 P.M.)

Knight, Vernon James, Jr. (U Alabama) CERTAIN ABORIGINAL MOUNDS AT MOUNDVILLE: 1937 EXCAVATIONS IN MOUNDS H-L

In 1937, as part of the depression relief program of archaeology at the site of Moundville, trenches were placed into the flanks of mounds H, I, J, K, and L on the southern margins of the plaza. Records, photographs, and pottery collections resulting from this work have been located and re-studied. Most of the diagnostic pottery from these mounds dates to the Moundville I-II subphase according to the present Moundville chronology. Among these mounds only mound L has an identifiable late Moundville III subphase component. These data complement current notions on the age of the site's formal plaza arrangement. (11/11 8:40 A.M.)

Larson, Lewis (West Georgia College) THE HISTORY OF RESEARCH AT THE ETOWAH SITE

For almost 175 years there has been an awareness of, interest in, and research at the Etowah site near Cartersville in Bartow County, Georgia. The scientific concern and activity at the site is summarized and the archaeological features of the site are described. (11/10 1:00 P.M.)

Lautzenheiser, Loretta E. (Coastal Carolina Research) CAROLINA BAYS AND MICRO-RELIEF: PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OCCUPATION OF THE INNER COASTAL PLAIN OF NORTH CAROLINA

A recent survey of two broad highway corridors in eastern North Carolina documented the presence of 233 archaeological sites. The distribution of both prehistoric and historic sites in an area which appears "flat" on USGS topographic maps indicates extensive utilization of areas of micro-relief and the rims of Carolina bays. Bay sites were primarily occupied during the Paleo-Indian and Archaic Periods, with only minor Woodland settlements. Eighteenth century sites were also located in association with Carolina bays, most co-occurring with Archaic sites. By the mid nineteenth century, the bays were no longer favored. (11/11 8:20 A.M.)

Leader, Jonathan M. (U South Carolina) STONE ON METAL: SPECIALISTS AND SPECIALIZATION AT THE ETOWAH SITE, BARTOW COUNTY, GEORGIA

This paper discusses specialists and the structure of specialization within a prehistoric Native American society. Selected recent studies are considered, their definitions and methodologies discussed, and the resulting critical analysis applied at the Etowah site. (11/10 2:20 P.M.)

Lee, Susan (U Arkansas) THE HUNCHBACK EFFIGY CERAMICS OF THE PREHISTORIC SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

This paper plots the distribution of the hunchback human effigies of the late prehistoric southeastern United States spatially and diachronically, and describes and compares morphology, symbolism and context for the type. An examination is made of the available biological data on the incidence and distribution of spinal kyphosis (hunchback) among mid to late Mississippian populations of the central or core area of the southeastern United States, especially in regions of provenience of hunchback effigies. A comparison of the distributions of the effigies and skeletal tuberculosis is made, and also an attempt to interpret the data. (11/9 8:00 A.M.)



Loftfield, Thomas C. (U North Carolina, Wilmington) CHARLES TOWNE ON THE CAPE FEAR (1664-1667)

In 1664 a group of English from Barbados attempted a settlement on the Cape Fear River in North Carolina. The colony, while unsuccessful, did leave behind an excellent archaeological record. Three seasons of fieldwork and analysis have begun to reveal what the site of Charles Towne was and what sort of people resided there. This paper describes the physical site, including defensive works, types of structures, and apparent use-activities. In addition, evidence of European/Indian contact will be detailed. (11/9 1:20 P.M.)

Loftfield, Thomas C. (U North Carolina, Wilmington) OSSUARY INTERMENTS AS EVIDENCE OF ALGONQUIAN/SIOUAN CONTACT

Two distinctive patterns of ossuary interment are noted for prehistoric coastal North Carolina, one associated with Algonquian speaking populations and the other with Siouan speaking populations. The discovery of an ossuary at U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, containing elements of both patterns supports other cultural evidence of contact between southward moving Algonquians and indigenous Siouan peoples. (11/11 9:40 A.M.)

Lorenz, Karl G. (U Illinois) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND TESTING ON AND AROUND A PLATFORM MOUND IN THE BIG BLACK RIVER VALLEY OF MISSISSIPPI

This report summarizes the preliminary findings of the summer 1989 University of Illinois archaeological field school, which was located in the Big Black River valley of Holmes and Attala counties in Mississippi. The field school conducted both test excavation of the Old Hoover platform mound (22Ho502), and survey along the Black River terrace within a five kilometer radius around the mound. About 30 prehistoric non-mound sites were located. At least five appear to be Mississippi period farmstead/hamlet sites. The test trench on the mound yielded evidence of three structures. Results from radiocarbon dating will provide estimates for two of these construction sequences. It is hoped that this project will contribute to the definition of a Mississippi period community settlement system. (11/9 10:40 A.M.)

Lorenz, Karl G. (see Riley, Thomas J.)

Mainfort, Robert C. and Richard Walling (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) 1989 EXCAVATIONS AT PINSON MOUNDS: OZIER MOUND

Ozier Mound is a 10m tall ramped platform mound that has previously been dated to ca. A.D.100. In 1989, approximately one-third of the upper occupation floor was exposed, revealing several cultural features as well as non-local raw materials in association with the floor. Additional radiocarbon dates for the mound are also presented. (11/10 9:00 A.M.)

Mainfort, Robert C. (see Walling, Richard)

Manzano, Bruce Louis (Southeast Archeological Center, NPS) COMPARISON OF LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES FROM TWO UPLAND SITES IN MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, KENTUCKY

An evaluation of lithic assemblages from two upland sites in Mammoth Cave National Park is presented. The sites were test excavated during a recent three season site inventory project conducted by the Southeastern Archeological Center. One site is located approximately 300 meters from the natural entrance of Mammoth Cave. The other site is on the Green River approximately 3.2 km from the cave. Inferences about lithic procurement and activity patterns at both sites are compared in light of their proximity to Mammoth Cave. (11/10 8:30 A.M.)

Marquardt, William H. (Florida Museum of Natural History) A NEW LOOK AT SOUTH FLORIDA SHELL ARTIFACTS

The basic typology of shell artifacts was created by John Goggin in a series of published papers and unpublished manuscripts. Based on recent research, some modifications are suggested. Areal and temporal variability in shell tool types can provide important information on population movements, as well as economic and political relations. Directions for further research are suggested. (11/9 9:20 A.M.)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State U) AN OVERVIEW OF SEMINOLE SITE RESEARCH IN THE BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PARK, FLORIDA

Five seasons of field survey for management assessment within the Big Cypress National Park by Ehrenhard, Carr, Taylor, and Komara resulted in the identification of 395 archaeological sites. In addition to prehistoric sites, a number of sites affiliated with the activities of the historic to modern Seminole and Miccosukee were identified. Collections from these sites are currently undergoing cataloguing and the Seminole component has received particular attention. This work has focused on development of a typology of sites, identification of site functions, an attempt to construct a chronology, and a continuation of work on material culture typologies by previous researchers. (11/9 1:40 P.M.)

Marsh, Robert Gordon (Pasco-Hernando Community College) TERRESTRIAL COMPONENTS OF THE PAGE/LADSON SITE, 8JE591, AND VICINITY

Results of land testing of the Page/Ladson site and vicinity are discussed for comparison with the underwater components. (11/11 10:20 A.M.)

Maseman, John Anton (South Florida Conservation Center) CONSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF A COPPER DISC FROM A HIGH STATUS FORT WALTON BURIAL IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

A high status Fort Walton burial was excavated in the Apalachicola River Valley of northwest Florida. A copper disc was found over the forehead. During subsequent conservation treatment the disk was stabilized and then analyzed using scanning electron microscope microprobes and X-ray diffraction analysis. The conservation procedure resulted in joining detached fragments, recovery of a carbon sample, revealing a series of small edge bosses, and the discovery of a possible lead coating on the disc's upper surface. (11/11 9:40 A.M.)

Masson, Marilyn A. (see Scarry, C. Margaret)

McCollough, Major C.R. and Lawrence S. Alexander (Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association) CHATTANOOGA IN THE SPANISH CONTACT PERIOD

Since 1982, the Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association (CRAA) has conducted research and historic preservation programs at important sites in southeast Tennessee. This has resulted in the designation of the 960-acre Moccasin Bend National Historic Landmark and the 450-acre Williams Island State Archaeological Area, both in Chattanooga and containing almost 50 archaeological sites of all periods. This work has also provided better definition of several sites of the Spanish contact period, such as Hampton Place on Moccasin Bend, Talimico on Williams Island, and Little Owl Village on the Audubon Acres sanctuary. Chattanooga is shown to have been a great central place in the deep interior Southeast in the contact and early historic period—a principal destination for Spanish contact, influence and/or trade. The CRAA research is providing a growing data base for reinterpretation of the earliest Spanish expeditions, the later trade patterns, effects on the aboriginal societies, and the structure of Indian polities in this interior region in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (11/10 11:20 A.M.)

McCollough, Major C.R. (see Alexander, L.S.)

McEwan, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) DOMESTIC LIFE AT SAN LUIS

San Luis de Talimali (8Le4) was the religious, military, and administrative capital of the western Spanish mission chain from 1656 to 1704. Excavations conducted in the spring of 1989 at the site expanded on previous work in the Spanish village. Several features were identified, including a large structure with several associated outbuildings and a large trash pit. In addition to architectural information, the village excavations have provided evidence about other aspects of domestic life at San Luis, including some of the best preserved faunal remains from any Apalachee mission, a wide variety of Colonial-Wares, and an extensive assortment of imported materials. (11/10 9:00 A.M.)

McEwan, Bonnie G. (see Myers, Emlen)



McKee, Larry (The Hermitage) RENOVATION ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE HERMITAGE, 1988-1989

Archaeological testing done at The Hermitage (40Dv120) during renovation of the mansion's environmental control systems has provided significant new insights into the architectural evolution of the structure. One important discovery, garden features uncovered beneath a wing addition, gives a glimpse of the Jackson family's earliest landscaping efforts around the house. Findings from excavations near the attached kitchen contradict the accepted sequence of nineteenth-century changes to the mansion. The paper will discuss the reasons why these imprecise, simplistic, and only vaguely-documented interpretations have found such a secure niche in the literature. (11/9 2:00 P.M.)

Mikell, Gregory A. (New World Research) THE SHEEPHEAD BAYOU SITE, A SINGLE COMPONENT FORT WALTON HAMLET

Text excavations at the Sheephead Bayou site (8By150) have documented a single component Fort Walton hamlet dating to A.D. 1250-1400. Several classes of artifacts clarify subsistence practices, ceramic assemblage and technology, and settlement pattern around northwest Florida's St. Andrew Bay. Evidence for the utilization of domesticated plants was also recovered from directly dated cultural features. 8By150 has thus provided the first direct evidence of corn and bean use in a coastal Fort Walton site. The ceramic assemblage and C-14 dates suggest that this site is a Sneads phase site located west of the Fort Walton "Heartland." (11/11 10:40 A.M.)

Mintz, John Joseph (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) FISH LAKE (3He287) A BURIED PREHISTORIC SITE ON THE RED RIVER

Erosion of the Red River in southwest Arkansas during the winter of 1987/1988 exposed a buried prehistoric site. Diagnostic artifacts recovered at the site by the Arkansas Archaeological Survey suggest a prehistoric occupation ranging from ca. A.D. 400-1200/1300. (11/10 10:20 A.M.)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Louisiana State U) ETHNOHISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FOR A PROTOHISTORIC PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY IN WEST PENINSULAR FLORIDA

Accounts of European expeditions and archaeological data are reviewed to test the hypothesis that the Withlacoochee River served as a sociopolitical boundary in the protohistoric period. Both classes of evidence support the river's cultural boundary function, with Alachua Tradition groups north of the river and Safety Harbor groups on the south side at the time of initial European contact. Archaeological evidence is insufficient to demonstrate that the river also acted as a boundary farther south along its course, but ethnohistoric accounts suggest that it served as a border between several chiefdoms or provinces in this area during the protohistoric period. (11/10 8:40 A.M.)

Myers, Emlen (Smithsonian Institution) and Bonnie G. McEwan (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) SOURCE DETERMINATION OF MAJOLICA TYPES FROM THE ARGOTE DE MOLINA AND BAÑOS SITES IN SEVILLE

An extensive study of ceramics from two colonial period sites in Seville was conducted by McEwan (1988). The objective was to establish a typological and functional understanding of Spanish majolica, against which to measure material cultural change in New World Spanish colonies. Based on a chemical sourcing study undertaken jointly by the authors, it was determined that a number of types found at the sites and previously thought to have been imported to Seville, were in fact made locally. The paper presents the evidence for these findings and summarizes their implications for Spanish Colonial studies of majolica. (11/9 3:20 P.M.)

Myster, James E., Gerald F. Schroedl, and Michael E. Timpson (U Tennessee) SOIL CHEMISTRY RESEARCH AT CHATTOOGA (38Oc18), OCONEE COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Soil chemical prospecting on a portion of Chattooga (38Oc18), a Cherokee Lower Town site in Oconee County, South Carolina, was conducted in May and June 1989. A suite of eight elements was examined and their concentrations were determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy. This analysis was conducted in an attempt to (1) correlate known activity areas with distinctive chemical spectra and (2) help delineate other activity areas for future investigation at the site. Variability in the spatial distribution of chemical elements has been tentatively related to the locations of Cherokee structures and other activity areas. (11/10 1:00 P.M.)

Myster, Sue (see Chapman, Jefferson)

Nance, Jack D. (Simon Fraser U) RELIABILITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CATEGORIES

Low-level classification, that is, categorization of artifacts into general classes, is the first step in the study of excavated archaeological remains. These first-order classes of artifacts define the variables for quantifying archaeological assemblages and provide the basis upon which subsequent intra- and inter-assemblage comparisons are made. The reliability or consistency with which these first-order classes are recognized has not been studied. This paper describes the results of some simple experiments undertaken to measure the reliability of first-order archaeological classification. (11/10 2:00 P.M.)

Nassaney, Michael S. (U Massachusetts, Amherst) PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE PLUM BAYOU SURVEY

Over the past two years, the Plum Bayou Survey has begun to investigate the political economy of the Plum Bayou culture in the northern portion of the Arkansas River Lowland. Controlled surface collections and limited test excavations were conducted to examine the size, intensity, and duration of occupations during the period A.D. 200-1200. Diagnostic ceramic artifacts indicate that late Marksville, Baytown, Coles Creek, and possibly early Mississippi period components are represented. This paper interprets the spatial and temporal variation of occupations in the region in the context of the consolidation and dissolution of Plum Bayou culture. (11/10 11:00 A.M.)

Newsom, Lee A. (see Scarry, C. Margaret)

Nelson, Bruce C. (see Johnson, Kenneth W.)

Payne, Claudine (Florida Museum of Natural History) INVESTIGATIONS AT THE LAKE JACKSON MOUND GROUP, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, 1989

The Lake Jackson site is a medium-sized Mississippian mound center located in the rolling hills of northwest Florida. The site contains seven earthen mounds formally laid out around apparent courtyards, with a presumed village surrounding the mound precinct. In January and April of 1989, the Florida Museum of Natural History and Florida State University conducted an auger survey of areas to the north and west of the mound group and a stratigraphic excavation in Mound 4. Results of these investigations are reported. Additional work at Lake Jackson is planned next year. (11/10 10:20 A.M.)

Phillips, John C. (U West Florida) HICKORY RIDGE: A MISSISSIPPIAN CEMETERY IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Testing at the Hickory Ridge site (8Es1280) in extreme northwest Florida documented the existence of a small, undisturbed late Middle Mississippian cemetery. The investigations produced both Bottle Creek and Bear Point phase materials as well as evidence of interaction with Moundville. The mortuary assemblage suggests that Hickory Ridge is a high status cemetery. The test excavations recovered 30 partially reconstructible vessels, including a bottle exhibiting raptorial bird motifs and a number of small Moundville Incised jars and Pensacola Incised variety Bear Point vessels. The mortuary furniture also included greenstone celts, projectile points, mica, and whelk columellae. (11/10 11:00 A.M.)

Poe, Charles B. (Florida Bureau of Archeological Research) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF FORT SAN LUIS

A time-efficient, non-destructive method of taking one inch diameter soil core samples was used to relocate the dry moat of the seventeenth century Fort San Luis in the Spanish colonial province of Apalachee. By using this method in conjunction with historical descriptions and topographic features, it was possible to determine the fort's size and orientation so that site visitors can better envision the fort's relation to its surroundings. Further, this study will provide baseline data to guide future excavations of the fort. (11/10 9:20 A.M.)

Pollock, Elizabeth F. (Appalachian State U.) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR SOUTHEASTERN SHELL BEAD TYPES

Several "proposed" classification systems for shell bead analysis in the southeastern U.S. currently exist. However, the discrepancies between and problems within each of these systems prohibit their application to shell beads from "distant" sites within the region, specifically the collections from Tatham Mound (8Ci203), Dunlap (38Da66), and Plum Grove (40Wg17). To facilitate consistent intra- and inter-site analysis, a classification system for the Southeast is currently being developed. This report presents the initial stages of this research project, which focuses upon morphological attributes of shell beads intra-regionally. Future research will look closely at temporal and geographic distribution of bead types and inter-site relationships. (11/11 11:20 A.M.)

Powell, Eric N. (see King, Julia)

Prentice, Guy (Southeast Archeological Center, NPS) DEVELOPING A SITE DISTRIBUTION MODEL FOR MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK, KENTUCKY

The National Park Service has just completed a three year archeological survey of Mammoth Cave National Park. The data gathered during the survey are being used to develop a site distribution model for the park from an economic perspective. Utilization of caves, rockshelters, and open air sites is considered in the model.

Quitmyer, Irvy R. (Florida Museum of Natural History) THE ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF BRITISH PERIOD (1763-1781) FORT OF PENSACOLA

Zooarchaeological remains excavated from the Fort of Pensacola, Florida, represent food resources associated with the military personnel living at the British Government House (8Es1150) during the British Period (1763-1781). The Fort of Pensacola faunal assemblage contains 1437 minimum number of individuals representing 71 species. Analysis of these remains confirms a British Colonial subsistence strategy described for a number of sites located on the southeastern coastal plain featuring a heavy reliance on young cattle. Swine, wild terrestrial animals, wild birds, aquatic reptiles, marine fishes, and marine mollusks were of secondary importance. (11/9 3:40 P.M.)

Ramenofsky, Ann F. (see Fritz, Gayle J.)

Reed, Mary Beth (see Wheaton, Thomas R., Jr.)

Richardson, Robert and Randolph J. Widmer (U Houston) MERCENARIA SHELL TOOLS AT THE SOLANA SITE (8CH67)

The use of molluscan resources was an important part of the southwest Florida estuarine adaptation. Previous studies have examined the shellfish subsistence, but few have examined the technofunctional use of the shells themselves. In this stone-poor region, shell becomes an important raw material. Analysis of the production, use, and deposition of *Mercenaria campechiensis* tools at Solana is presented. A scheme for their classification has defined to a number of previously unrecognized tools. (11/9 1:20 P.M.)

Riggs, Brett H. (see Schroedl, Gerald F.)

Riley, Thomas J. and Karl G. Lorenz (U. Illinois) STRINGERS AND THATCH: A DISCUSSION OF THE EXCAVATED REMAINS OF LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN STRUCTURAL MEMBERS

Test excavations in a lower Mississippi Valley platform mound (22Ho502) in the Big Black River drainage yielded the remains of three separate structures vertically separated by mound fill. The most recent of these structures was destroyed by burning with remains of structural members preserved. Timber, cane, and as yet unidentified gramineous material (which may represent thatching) were recovered from excavations. Reference to Le Page du Pratz's descriptions of Natchez house construction suggests that the preserved material represents part of the collapsed roof of the structure. The building material is identified and parallels are drawn with historic Natchez building construction. (11/9 11:00 A.M.)

Rinehart, Charles Joseph (U South Carolina) UPGRADING SOUTH CAROLINA'S SITE FILES

This paper reports the progress of the upgrade of South Carolina's archaeological site files. The work, funded by the Department of Archives and History, will provide a more reliable data base. The problems encountered thus far are not unique to South Carolina, and their solutions should be helpful to other individuals, institutions and agencies engaged in similar upgrades of archaeological information. Problems with official site form use, site mapping, locational recording, site management information, and overall state level records management are briefly discussed. (11/10 3:20 P.M.)

Rogers, Anne Frazer (Western Carolina U) SIXTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Recent attempts to trace the routes of Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo through the interior southeast have resulted in renewed interest in identifying sites which have produced sixteenth century Spanish artifacts. Several of these artifacts were recently discovered in the possession of local collectors in western North Carolina. These include beads recovered from the surfaces of several sites. This poster presentation includes photographs of several of these artifacts, a map of the general area, and describes the locations of the sites where they were found. (Poster Session)

Rogers, Rhea Jean (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) THE E. DAVIS SITE AND THE ORIGINS OF THE WOODLAND IN NORTHWESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Additional excavations carried out in May 1989 by Wake Forest University at the E. Davis site, 31Fy549, have confirmed its initial assessment as a small, single-component Early Woodland site. A radiocarbon date of 2170 +/- 80 B.P. makes it the earliest ceramic site in the region. The site possesses an unusual degree of integrity and has yielded numerous ceramics and lithic artifacts. The association of Yadkin series ceramics, Gypsy small-stemmed projectile points and a Yadkin point serve to clarify their relative temporal positions. The ceramic assemblage also adds significantly to the understanding of the nascent ceramic industry of the Piedmont of North Carolina. (11/11 8:40 A.M.)

Rolingson, Martha A. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) SPECIAL ACTIVITIES ON A LOWER PLATFORM MOUND AT THE TOLTEC MOUNDS SITE

Extensive excavation of one of the small mounds at the Toltec Mounds site is providing substantive information on the construction and use of low, earthen platform mounds in the Lower Mississippi Valley Region. The condition and concentration of a deposit of animal bone on one side of the mound suggests alternative explanations for the use of small platform mounds in the Plum Bayou culture. (11/10 10:40 A.M.)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (U Mississippi) TREPONEMAL SYNDROME AT THE AUSTIN SITE (22TU549)

Cases of treponematosi s or treponemal-like syndromes have been appearing across the Southeast in archaeological populations from Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Alabama and Florida. Many of the reported cases cluster from A.D. 800-1500. Skeletons from burials recently excavated at the Austin Site (22TU549), a transitional Late Woodland-Early Mississippian site on the Mississippi Delta, exhibit the lesions associated with prehistoric treponemal infections. This report describes the skeletal material, and compares it with other cases across the Southeast. (11/9 8:40 A.M.)

Ruhl, Donna L. (Florida Museum of Natural History) "WELL, WELL, WELL, THIS IS ANOTHER FINE MESS YOU'VE GOTTEN ME INTO, OLLIE": PLANT REMAINS FROM A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SPANISH MISSION WELL ON ST. CATHERINES ISLAND, GEORGIA.

Excavations of a seventeenth century well at the Spanish mission site of Santa Catalina de Guale on St. Catherines Island, GA, have exposed an atypical Spanish well construction and organically rich muck deposits. Whole nut shells and rind fragments suggest accidental inclusion in the deeper portions of the well, possibly when entire vessels were dropped into the well during shaft use. Preliminary analyses of plant by-products of aboriginal and European foodstuffs indicate dietary similarity between that of friars and of settlers from other Spanish sites, reflecting accommodations and adaptations to the local foodstuffs, yet adherence and access to Old World goods. (11/10 10:40 A.M.)

Russo, Michael (Florida Museum of Natural History) MODELLING ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN SOUTH FLORIDA

Most models of Archaic adaptations in Florida are derived from assumptions linked to big game hunting. It has long been thought that Archaic occupation in Florida occurred last, and sporadically, in the southern part of the peninsula, in part due to the unattractive environments for the practice of big game hunting. Coastal Archaic habitation sites have been explored recently in southwest Florida. Combined with data from recent investigations in southeastern Florida, models of Archaic subsistence and settlement patterns linked principally to the exploitation of non-game fisheries resources can now be forwarded for south Florida. (11/9 8:00 A.M.)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (U South Carolina) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONTEXTS OF EARLY CERAMIC VESSEL TECHNOLOGY IN THE SOUTHEAST

As an improvement over preceramic cooking technologies, early pottery in the Southeast presumably increased the efficiency of food processing. Despite the presumed advantages of pottery over traditional technology, the local adoption of pottery in the Savannah River Valley (SRV) was a slow process; its regional spread was even slower. In the SRV, social and economic aspects of traditional soapstone cooking technology shaped the direction pottery innovations took, as well as the rate at which they spread. Local processes in the SRV have regional equivalents which explain the slow rate and erratic direction of pottery adoption in the greater Southeast. (11/10 3:00 P.M.)

Scarry, C. Margaret (Florida State U), Lee A. Newsom (Florida Museum of Natural History) and Marilyn A. Masson (U Pittsburgh) CALUSA AND TEQUESTA PLANT USE: EVIDENCE GLEANED FROM ARCHAEOBOTANICAL DATA

Spanish accounts of the Calusa and Tequesta depict the populations as non-agricultural. Instead they were reported to rely on a variety of roots and sub-tropical fruits for their plant foods. Archaeobotanical evidence that can be used to flesh out this picture is scarce; systematic analyses of plant remains have been done for only two Tequesta sites and six Calusa sites. While limited, the data from these studies provide insights about the plants used for food and fuel. The data also provide tantalizing hints of variation in plant use within and between the Tequesta and Calusa regions. (11/9 10:20 A.M.)

Scarry, John F. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) FRANCISCO MALDONADO'S OCHUSE AND EARLY EUROPEAN-NATIVE CONTACT IN NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA

Archaeological and ethnohistorical data on the sixteenth century aboriginal inhabitants of northwest Florida are examined. Archaeological data are described and attempts are made to relate evidence for early European- Native contact to the major Spanish expeditions led by Narvaez, Soto and Luna. Possible identities for Francisco Maldonado's Province of Ochuse are discussed. Finally, the potential effects of contact on the native peoples and polities are discussed. (11/10 9:40 A.M.)

Scarry, John F. (see Gerrell, Philip R.)

Schroedl, Gerald F. and Brett H. Riggs (U Tennessee) CHEROKEE LOWER TOWN ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE CHATTOOGA SITE (38OC18)

Archaeological fieldwork in May and June 1989 initiated a multi-year research program at the Cherokee Lower Town of Chattooga (38Oc18) in Oconee county, South Carolina. Controlled surface collections, test pits, a magnetometer survey, and soil chemistry studies were employed to determine site patterning and structure. The locations of individual Cherokee houses and possibly a council house have been identified. Cherokee occupation dates to the late seventeenth/early eighteenth centuries, and the ceramic artifacts are comparable to Estatoe phase materials. The Chattooga data should help clarify description of this phase and the Cherokee contact period (1710-1745), which is not well documented elsewhere. 11/10 11:40 A.M.)

Sheldon, Elisabeth (Site, Inc.) PLANT USAGE IN THE MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

This study of plant remains from Mound C at Etowah, Georgia, documents plant exploitation during late prehistoric times. A reconstruction of the floristic environment based on palynological profiles, Land Office records and personal field observations will provide a framework of the resources available to the people. The analysis identifies, quantifies and notes probable use of the charred remains. The maize sample is homogeneous and the presence of the wild nut pericarp, fruit seeds and cane indicates the major role of gathering in the economy. Identification of the wood fragments provides evidence that all of the environmental zones near the sites, from swamplands and floodplains to evergreen upland forests, were exploited. (11/10 2:00 P.M.)

Silvia, Diane E. (see Waselkov, Gregory A.)

Smith, Kevin E. (Vanderbilt U) and John Broster (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNING IN THE MIDDLE CUMBERLAND REGION

Recent excavations and surveys have provided more detailed information on Mississippian settlement patterns in the Middle Cumberland region of Middle Tennessee. A multicausal model examines the influences of numerous factors on the extremely high population density of this area during the late prehistoric period. Finally, currently available data are interpreted to propose changes in the patterning of settlement from the early to late Mississippian occupations. (11/9 8:20 A.M.)

Smith, Marvin T. (Lamar Institute) COOSA AFTER DESOTO

After the Spanish Entradas of the sixteenth century, Coosa was a shattered polity. The remnants of Coosa abandoned Georgia and migrated down the Coosa River into Alabama. Clusters of towns of the early, middle, and late seventeenth century can be identified. Settlement change, ceramic change, and other aspects of seventeenth century Coosa are examined archaeologically. (11/10 10:20 A.M.)

Smith, Marvin T. (see Williams, Mark)

Snyder, Lynn Miller and Mark Guilbeau (U Tennessee) FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE UNION ARMY ENCAMPMENT, FOLLY ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1863-1864

Faunal remains from two midden features are exclusively pork and beef. Beef bones are predominately from large stew, soup, or roast cuts; pig bones are from front or hindlimb hams. Butchering debris indicates that cattle were brought to the island live, while pork was received as barreled or smoked hams. Salt meat is not indicated. Examination of butchering marks indicates use of a heavy cleaver or hatchet, a thin bladed (ca. 0.5 mm set) meat saw, and a heavier (ca. 1.7 mm set) hand or rip saw. Butchering patterns are consistent with contemporary field reports, War Department directives, and field manuals. (11/9 3:00 P.M.)

Stallings, Richard J. (U Mississippi) THE USE OF A GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) FOR PREDICTIVE MODELING IN THE NORTHEASTERN YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI

This paper outlines on-going research in the development of a predictive model of prehistoric site location in the Braided Stream Terrace region of the northeastern Yazoo Basin. The multi-layered data base consists of 1) site location and age, 2) hydrology, 3) geomorphology, 4) a LANDSAT 5 image, and 5) a "mask." The structure and reasoning behind the selection of each database layer are discussed. The presentation also includes the advantages of using a GIS as an analytical tool, and preliminary results of the study. (11/9 11:00 A.M.)

Tankersley, Kenneth (Indiana U, Bloomington) PREHISTORIC MINING OF RENEWABLE MINERAL RESOURCES IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE SYSTEM

More than one hundred years of archaeological research has demonstrated that Late Archaic and Early Woodland peoples procured a variety of sulfate minerals from the Mammoth Cave system. Recent investigations suggest that these peoples understood that certain sulfate cave minerals (mirabilite and epsomite) were renewable, and steps were taken to exploit this phenomenon. This paper discusses the occurrence and distribution of archaeological evidence for renewable sulfate mineral mining in historic Mammoth and Salts Caves. (11/10 9:15 A.M.)

Thorne, Robert M. (U Mississippi) and John Ehrenhard (National Park Service) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE STABILIZATION, CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GEORGIA**

Tidal erosion, combined with wind-driven waves, has removed a portion of the shoreline at Cumberland Island National Seashore. Archaeological deposits exposed in the vertical bank are monitored on a regular basis, and the rate of site loss has been carefully documented over the last several years. A demonstration/experimental stabilization effort has been put into place with an ultimate goal of creating a buffer strip of saltwater marsh along the shoreline. A shell rake was built to act as a sediment trap, and several species of marsh grass have been planted to encourage a rapid marsh zone development. (11/10 3:40 A.M.)

Timpson, Michael E. (see Myster, James E.)

Van Horne, Wayne (see Allan, Jean)

Wagner, Gail E. (U South Carolina) **BOTANIZING ALONG THE GREEN RIVER: REFLECTIONS**

One of the hallmarks of research along the Green River has been an interdisciplinary focus on subsistence, and particularly the recovery and study of plant remains. This paper is a retrospective look at and a reevaluation of the pioneering botanical studies initiated by Patty Jo Watson and her associates along the Green River. (11/10 9:30 A.M.)

Walker, Karen Jo (Florida Museum of Natural History) **ARTIFACTS OF A FISHY NATURE: CHARLOTTE HARBOR'S PREHISTORIC ESTUARINE FISHING TECHNOLOGY**

Preliminary results of an ongoing study of prehistoric fishing technology in the shallow estuarine setting of Charlotte Harbor/Pine Island Sound are presented. An examination of the recent history of thought in Florida archaeology and a comparative study of maritime cultures worldwide argue for the functional reassessment of a number of south Florida artifact types. Zooarchaeological and artifact data are brought together demonstrating relationships that further our understanding of native fishing strategies. (11/9 9:00 A.M.)

Waller, Ben (see Webb, S. David)

Walling, Richard, Robert C. Mainfort (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and James R. Atkinson (National Park Service) **RADIOCARBON DATES FOR THE BYNUM, MILLER, AND PHARR SITES, NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI**

The lack of an absolute chronology has plagued Middle Woodland research in the mid-south for decades. Radiocarbon determinations have recently been obtained for several key sites: Bynum (2 dates), Miller (4 dates), and Pharr (3 dates). These data are discussed with respect to local cultural developments, and are compared with dates from adjacent regions. (11/10 2:00 P.M.)

Walling, Richard, (see Mainfort, Robert C.)

Ward, H. Trawick and R.P. Stephen Davis Jr. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill) **THE IMPACT OF OLD WORLD DISEASES ON THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PIEDMONT**

This paper presents research concerning the impact of Euro-African diseases on the native populations of the North Carolina Piedmont. Some suggest that Old World diseases decimated aboriginal populations decades before sustained contact between Indians and Europeans. Others take the view that population declines occurred after the establishment of permanent colonial settlements and direct contacts between Europeans and Indians. Siouan Project data support the latter scenario. Survey, excavations, and historical research reveal no archaeological or documentary evidence of depopulation until after 1650. However, between 1670 and 1700 entire communities disappeared as waves of alien diseases swept across the Carolina Piedmont. (11/10 11:00 A.M.)

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



Waselkov, Gregory A. (U South Alabama) and Diane E. Silvia (Tulane) EXCAVATIONS AT OLD MOBILE (1702-1711)

In 1989, the University of South Alabama began work at the site of Old Mobile on Mobile River at Twenty-Seven Mile Bluff. This settlement and fort site, founded by Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, served as the capital of French Louisiana from 1702-1711. Initial work has included excavation of a burned vernacular structure constructed by both post-on-sill and post-in-ground techniques. Abundant aboriginal ceramics indicate that the French were heavily dependent on trade with diverse groups. Inter-cultural relations, architectural techniques, subsistence, and community patterning are subjects of planned long-term investigations at this site. (11/9 2:40 A.M.)

Watson, Patty Jo (Washington U) OF CAVES AND SHELL MOUNDS: A QUARTER-CENTURY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN WEST CENTRAL KENTUCKY

In the summer of 1963, members of the Cave Research Foundation Archaeological Project began work in Salts Cave, Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky, to describe and explain the archaeological remains there. In the next two and one-half decades, that research ramified in a number of directions ranging from the original focus on prehistoric cave explorers to their cultural and environmental context, and to the origins and development of indigenous plant cultivation in the Eastern Woodlands. In this paper, I note some of the highlights of our investigations and summarize major results to date. (11/10 10:45 A.M.)

Webb, S. David (Florida Museum of Natural History), Ben Waller (Ocala), and James S. Dunbar (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) CLOVIS IVORY FORESHAFTS IN FLORIDA WATERS

The occurrence of carved ivory foreshafts from several Florida sites has long been a topic of untested interest. They have been recovered underwater but do not survive in the terrestrial archaeological record. Similar foreshafts have been recovered from Clovis sites out west, and specimens from Florida are assumed to be of the same age. This paper deals with the distribution and geographic concentration of a sample that is approaching 100 specimens. Their shared and dissimilar characteristics are discussed, along with plans to test the idea of foreshafts as this early tool type. (11/11 11:20 A.M.)

Weisman, Brent R. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) SPANISH MISSION ARCHAEOLOGY AT FIG SPRINGS: THE 1989 VILLAGE EXCAVATIONS

Fig Springs is an early seventeenth century Spanish mission site in Ichetucknee Springs State Park, Columbia County, Florida. Recent excavations have taken place in and around a mission period aboriginal structure located to the south of the presumed plaza of the church-cemetery-convento complex. This is the most detailed investigation of a historic period aboriginal structure in north Florida, and has resulted in a number of questions and answers about aboriginal architecture, construction methods, the domestic use of space, and changing cultural and economic practices. (11/10 8:00 A.M.)

Welch, Paul D. (Oberlin College) CHRONOLOGICAL MARKERS AND IMPORTED ITEMS FROM THE ROADWAY EXCAVATIONS AT MOUNDVILLE

In the 1930s the Alabama Museum of Natural History directed excavations along the roadway that loops around the Moundville site. These excavations comprise an extensive sample of the site. Restudy of the artifacts from these excavations provides new information about the chronology of occupation within the Moundville site, the sources of goods and raw materials imported to the site, and the spatial organization of craft production at the site. (11/11 9:00 A.M.)

Wheaton, Thomas R., Jr. and Mary Beth Reed (New South Associates) JAMES CITY, A FREEDMEN SETTLEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

James City, North Carolina, was established by Union troops during the Civil War as a refuge for slaves from the region surrounding New Bern, North Carolina. Descendants of these freedmen continued to occupy the town into the twentieth century. One block of the historic settlement was archaeologically examined. This paper discusses the historic background of the settlement, the spatial patterning and use of the study block, and compares the archaeology and history of the inhabitants of James City with that of other black and urban settlements. (11/9 1:40 P.M.)



White, Nancy Marie (U South Florida) A FORT WALTON VILLAGE AND CEMETERY IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA

A previously unrecorded Fort Walton Period village was located in the middle Apalachicola River Valley in northwest Florida during USF's 1985 survey. In 1988 test excavations uncovered several features in the village area, including a shell pit with turtle and fish bone dated to A.D. 870 (possibly an incorrect date or an earlier component). One test exposed a burial area with a high status individual interred with a copper disk on the forehead and a greenstone celt on the neck. Teeth of at least four other people were with this burial, as well as Fort Walton ceramics, including a 5-pointed bowl. (11/11 9:20 A.M.)

Widmer, Randolph J. (U Houston) LATE PREHISTORIC ADAPTATION IN THE TEN THOUSAND ISLANDS AREA

The Ten Thousand Islands area had prehistoric population size and density comparable to, if not exceeding, any other area of south Florida. However, this area was not the center of political power for the Calusa chiefdom and its prehistoric antecedents. The ecological and environmental conditions that distinguish this area from others in south Florida, together with cultural factors, are responsible for this large population supremacy in south Florida. The distinctive nature of the cultural adaptation in the Ten Thousand Islands is presented and compared with that of other regions of south Florida. (11/9 8:40 A.M.)

Widmer, Randolph J. (see Richardson, Robert)

Williams, Ishmael (Arkansas Archaeological Survey) THE APPLICATION OF A GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTRA-SITE SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The AAS has developed a GIS database for Hardman (3CI418), a late prehistoric Caddo site, excavated for the Arkansas Highway Transportation Department in 1987. The database encompasses over 3000 square meters and includes data from 70 test units, and nearly 1000 features including several houses, burials, hearths, and a stockade. The use of the GIS (GRASS) linked to a site database management system and the data analysis system "S" provides an interactive graphical and statistical environment for isolating and dissecting discrete cultural and functional depositional units assessing the distributional patterns of artifacts, and identifying activity areas. (11/9 10:40 A.M.)

Williams, Ishmael (see Briuer, Frederick L.)

Williams, Mark and Marvin T. Smith (Lamar Institute) POWER AND MIGRATION

While it is admittedly difficult to document precontact movements of people in the Southeast, we can no longer pretend that the process of migration simply did not exist until the historic period. We believe that people were actually moving, within certain cultural constraints, from weaker chiefdoms to more powerful chiefdoms in the late prehistoric Southeast. There is no reason, for example, to believe that the historically and archaeologically documented movement of many interior groups toward the Spanish in Florida or, later, toward the "Creek Confederacy" represent new processes within these cultures. Indeed, traditional archaeological information read anew, as well as historic and ethnographic data, all support this hypothesis. We summarize this data, discuss the role of power as a human attractive force, and suggest how careful use of such a view within the overall study of chiefdom dynamics better explains the archaeological record. (11/10 1:40 P.M.)

Williams, Stephen (Harvard U) LMS: '48 to '68 - FROM CAIRO TO VIDALIA

A discussion is given of the Lower Mississippi Survey field work and publications from 1948 to 1968, and a review of techniques and methodological practice, as well as theoretical bias. Projects at Jaketown, Crosno, the Yazoo Basin, the Tensas Basin, and Lake George are mentioned. (11/9 1:20 P.M.)

Willis, Craig B. (P.A.R.T. of Florida) STONE TOOL USES: A COMPARATIVE MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF LATE PALEO-INDIAN LITHIC ARTIFACTS FROM VARIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTS

This study is an attempt to apply the techniques of microwear analysis to Bolen-age tool kits from four very different physical and archaeological contexts. The primary goal is an attempt to delineate function of tools constituting a fairly well-defined Bolen tool kit. A number of curated tool types are microscopically examined. Terminology and approach involve the application of Lawrence Keeley's work in this area. Reliance is upon the experimental results of George Ballo's seminal work on Florida chert applying this approach. (11/11 11:40 A.M.)

Wimberley, Virginia Schroffler (U Texas, Austin) COMPARISON OF TEXTILE EVIDENCE FROM THE OUTER MANTLE BURIALS FROM ETOWAH MOUND C

This paper describes the textile evidence found in the burials of the outermost mantle of Etowah Mound C (Wilbanks Phase) and compares these fabrications to those reported by Sibley and Jakes from two interior burials. Of the fifty-one burials, ten had textile evidence as fiber, yarn, or fabric. Only three different types of fabric construction were clearly identified: braid, oblique interlacing, and spaced-two-strand twining. Sibley and Jakes have reported fabrics with multiple construction techniques per sample and the use of spaced octagonal twining, which has been considered diagnostic of the Mississippian Tradition. This level of complexity in fabrication was not characteristic for the outer mantle burials and no positive example of spaced octagonal twining was found. (11/10 1:20 P.M.)

Woodall, J. Ned (Wake Forest U) THE UPPER YADKIN VALLEY IN THE LATE WOODLAND OF NORTH CAROLINA

Recently Wake Forest University extended its survey and testing program in the Yadkin River Valley of northwest N.C. another 16km upstream, providing now a view of Woodland settlements along some 60km of the Yadkin floodplain. The recent survey sector approaches the Yadkin and Catawba headwaters, where contemporaneous but distinctly non-Siouan archaeological remains are variously labeled "Catawba" or Pisgah. The survey indicates a near-total absence of non-Siouan ceramic traits in the area despite its proximity to the interface. Evidence of contact with western cultures is present, however, in the lithic assemblage and in one instance, burial practice, suggesting different diffusion processes may be involved. (11/11 9:00 A.M.)

Worth, John E. (U Florida) EXTRALOCAL SHELL-TEMPERED CERAMICS IN THE TIMUCUA MISSION PROVINCE

Analysis of shell-tempered pottery recovered from the early seventeenth-century Spanish mission at the Fig Springs site (3Co1) indicates that these previously undescribed ceramics are unlike any shell-tempered wares indigenous to Florida, and most likely originate far to the north of this mission. The presence of this new ceramic series may be evidence for some form of contact between the early seventeenth century Timucua Province and aboriginal populations from the interior Southeast. (11/10 8:20 A.M.)

Yerkes, Richard W. (Ohio State U) VARIABILITY IN PREHISTORIC QUARRY ACTIVITIES: AN EXAMPLE FROM FLINT RIDGE, OHIO

Archaeologists studying the production and exchange of chipped stone tools have benefited from Jay Johnson's formalization of W. H. Holmes' quarry model: "when lithic resources are convenient to other resources being exploited in the subsistence system, a broader range of activity will have been performed at quarry sites and there will have been more permanent habitation." The Holmes/Johnson model is applied to data from the Flint Ridge Quarry Area in Ohio to determine if quarrying activities were "embedded" in Archaic and Woodland subsistence strategies or if special trips were made to Flint Ridge to acquire raw material for tool manufacture and exchange. (11/10 2:20 P.M.)

## NOTES

