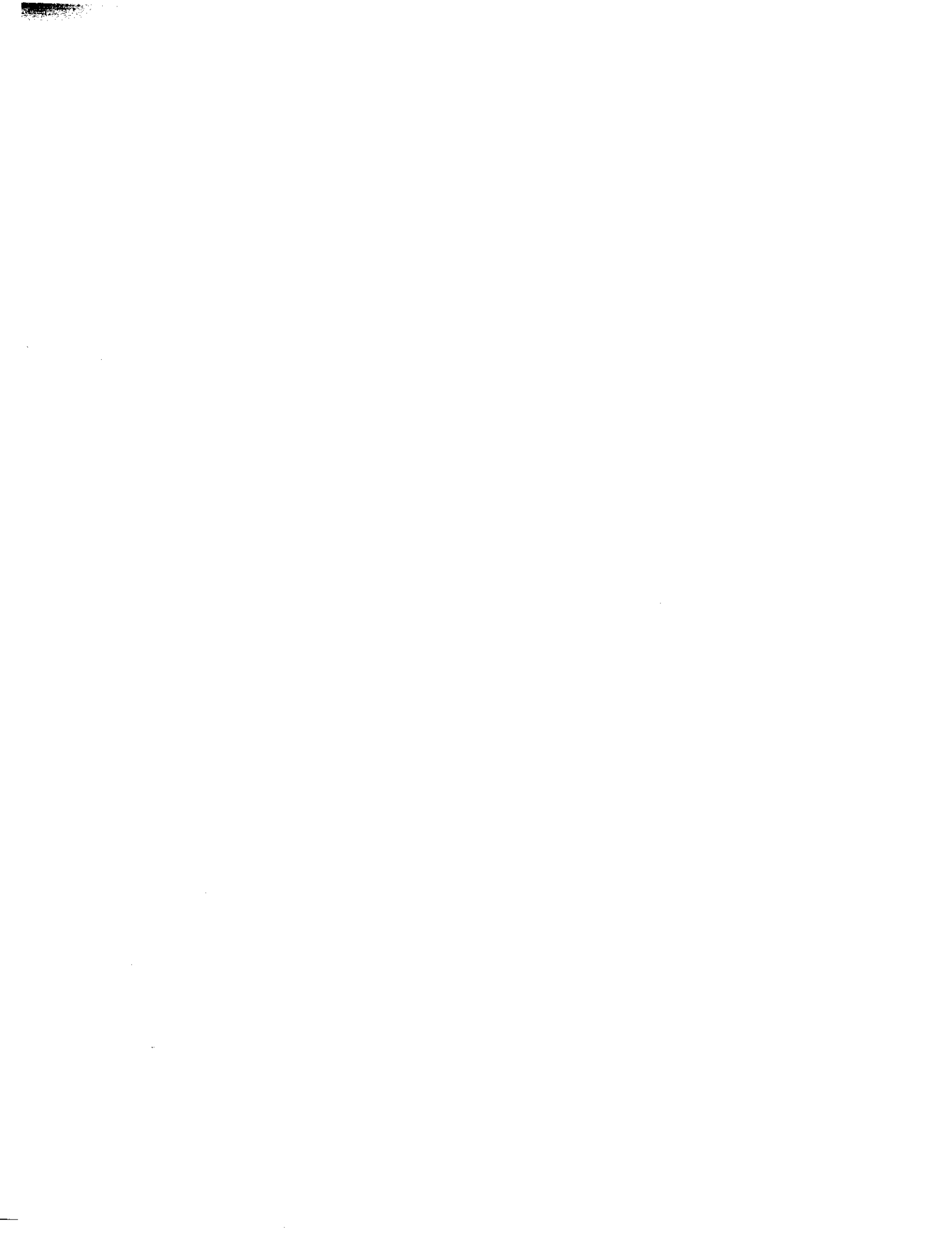


**SOUTHEASTERN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE  
BULLETIN 33•1990**



BULLETIN 33

SOUTHEASTERN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE

ABSTRACTS OF THE  
FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

STOUFFER RIVERVIEW PLAZA HOTEL  
MOBILE, ALABAMA

NOVEMBER 7-10, 1990

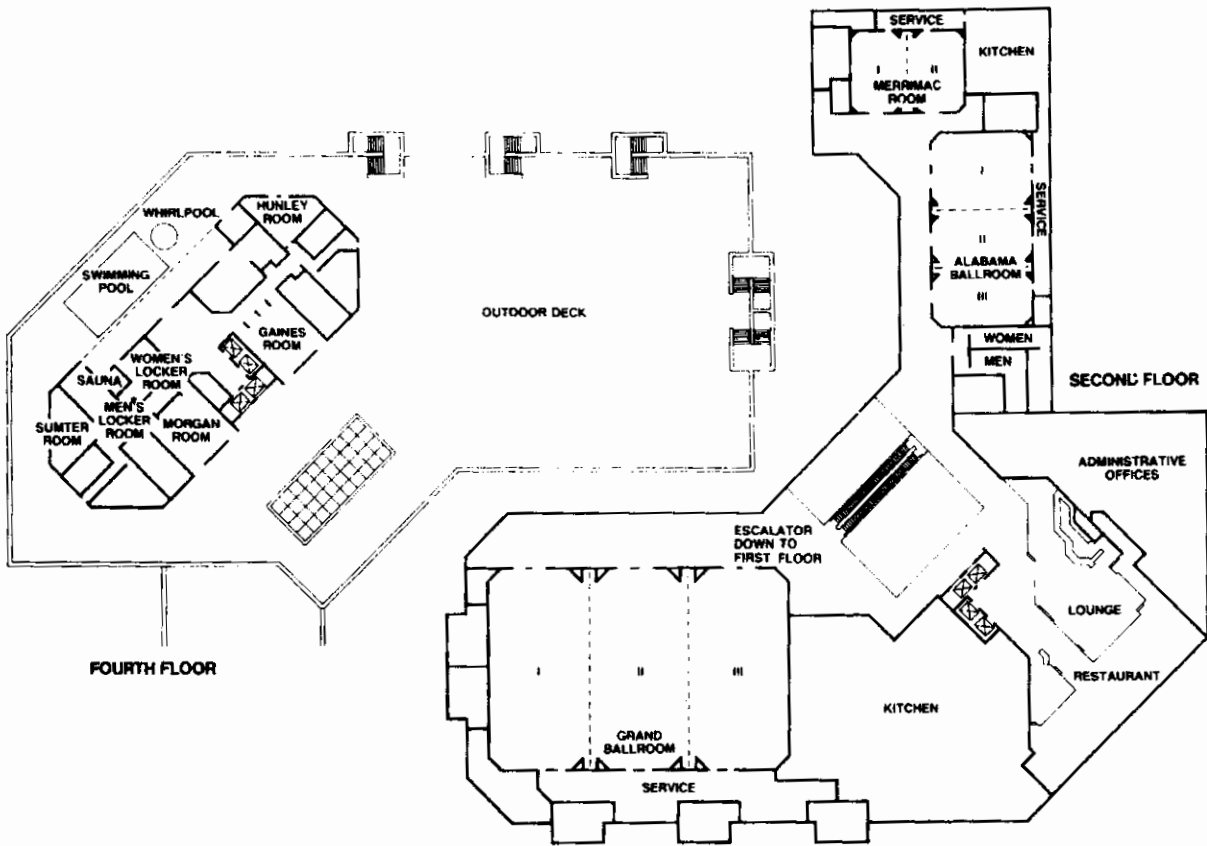
*Edited by*  
H. Edwin Jackson

*Hosted by*  
Department of Sociology and Anthropology  
University of South Alabama

Gregory A. Waselkov, Local Arrangements Chair  
1990

# RIVERVIEW PLAZA HOTEL

## Floor Plan—Meeting Rooms



## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This bulletin of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference contains the program and abstracts of papers and symposia presented at the 47th Annual Meeting, held in Mobile on November 7-10, 1990. The bulletin consists of the meeting schedule, including sessions of contributed papers and symposia, as well as other events; abstracts of the symposia in chronological order; and finally, abstracts of presented papers, organized alphabetically by author or senior co-author. Names of junior co-authors are also included in the alphabetical listing, with reference made to senior co-authors.

The responsibilities of meeting preparation were divided, probably unevenly but nonetheless logically, between Jackson and Waselkov. Jackson prepared the conference program and assembled the bulletin, while Waselkov tackled the more onerous task of making the local arrangements.

We would like to thank a number of people without whom this meeting could not have taken place. First of all, our thanks to Dr. James Deetz, University of California, Berkeley, for our keynote address Friday evening. We are pleased that we were able to continue the SEAC tradition of attracting keynote speakers working outside the Southeast, to discuss topics of interest to the profession at large.

A number of individuals helped to produce the program; in particular, our thanks to USM graduate students Angele Montana, Shi Qinfgen, Doug Ryan and Doug Sims. The bulletin was printed by the USM Printing Services, whose assistance is appreciated.

We gratefully acknowledge the help of numerous individuals with local arrangements. At the University of South Alabama, President Frederick P. Whiddon, Deans of Arts and Sciences Sterling Crossley and Larry Allen, and Associate Dean J. Stephen Thomas all facilitated our plans to host the conference. General assistance during registration and with projectors was provided by members of the USA Anthropology Club (especially Luis Williams, club president, Carrie Atnip, Jody Bodillo, Dan Gregg, Terry McClung, Bridget Moore, and Bert Richards) and Archaeological Research staff members Amy Carruth and Warren Carruth, as well as several USM student volunteers. Diane Silvia and Catherine Potter arranged reception catering, selected the Joe Lewis band for the dance, and compiled the restaurant guide.

Read Stowe was instrumental in obtaining Fort Condé for the reception Thursday night, as well as arranging to use the university yacht, Alice, for a cruise to Old Mobile, a French colonial archaeological site, on Sunday morning following the conference.

Our thanks to authors, symposium organizers, and those who graciously agreed to chair sessions of contributed papers. Jackson would like to thank the great majority of participants who managed to get their abstracts in on time and under (or at least close to) the 100 word limit. To those whose abstracts that were shortened: every effort was made to retain the essential information.

The special events and the diverse array of symposium and session papers scheduled promise to make this a very interesting meeting. Enjoy your stay in Mobile.

H. Edwin Jackson  
*The University of Southern Mississippi*

Gregory A. Waselkov  
*University of South Alabama*

October 1990

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**Note on Cover Illustration:**

*The cover illustration is a recently prepared map of The Bottle Creek Site (1Ba2), a Mississippian center in the Mobile River Delta. Courtesy Gregory A. Waselkov, University of South Alabama.*

# 1990 MEETING PROGRAM

## REGISTRATION. PLANTATION TILE AREA

Wednesday (November 7) 5:00 P.M. - 9:00 P.M.  
 Thursday (November 8) 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.  
 Friday (November 9) 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

## BOOK EXHIBITS, ALABAMA I 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

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

1:00 - 4:00 P.M.: De Soto Trail Commission, Morgan Room  
 4:00 - 6:45 P.M.: SEAC Board Meeting, Morgan Room

### THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8

1. General Session: **Protohistoric and Historic Native American Archaeology**  
 Chair: Evan Peacock  
 Room: Alabama II-III
- 8:00 Storey, Rebecca (U Houston) A HUMAN CREMATION FROM THE DE SOTO WINTER ENCAMPMENT, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
- 8:20 Peacock, Evan (Mississippi State U) A PROTOHISTORIC HOUSE FEATURE FROM NORTH-CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI
- 8:40 Hale, H. Stephen (Florida State U) FONTANEDA'S VILLAGE LIST: A CALOSA LINGUA FRANCA?
- 9:00 Wheeler, Ryan J. (U Florida) THE RIVIERA COMPLEX: AN EAST OKEECHOBEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA SETTLEMENT
- 9:20 Worth, John E. (U Florida) ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE TIMUCUA MISSION PROVINCE: 1990 EXCAVATIONS AT FIG SPRINGS (8CO1), SOUTH END VILLAGE
- 9:40 Eastman, Jane (U North Carolina) LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES OF THE 17TH-CENTURY SIOUANS
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Green, William and Chester B. DePratter (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) ORIGINS OF THE YAMASEE
- 10:40 Carleron, Kenneth H. (Mississippi Band of Choctaw) PROBLEMS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF 18TH-CENTURY CHOCTAW VILLAGES
- 11:00 Johnson, Jay K., Jenny D. Yearous (U Mississippi), and Nancy Ross-Stallings (WAPORA, Inc) THE 18TH-CENTURY CHICKASAW OCCUPATION AT THE MEADOWBROOK SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

- 11:20 Jackson, H. Edwin (U Southern Mississippi) THE PREHISTORIC-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AT THE ABLES CREEK SITE, SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS
2. General Session: **Subsistence Studies**  
 Chair: William M. Stanton  
 Room: Merrimac
- 8:00 Riser, George M. (Louisiana Archaeological Society) THE USE OF WEIRS AS SHRIMP TRAPS FOR JUVENILE TYPE 3 PENAEID SHRIMP
- 8:20 Roe, Kevin J. (U Georgia) ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM WILLIAM SEARS' 1953 EXCAVATION OF THE ETOWAH MOUND SITE
- 8:40 Stanton, William M., H. Stephen Hale and Rochelle Marrinan (Florida State U) TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SILVER GLEN SPRINGS, FLORIDA (8MR123)
- 9:00 Barton, John (Florida State U) PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE AND ENVIRONMENT AT THE NEW PASS SITE (8FR27)
- 9:20 Keel, Frank J. and H. Stephen Hale (Florida State U) RESOURCE PROCUREMENT AT THE EDGE OF THE EVERGLADES: THE GUY BAILEY SITE (8DA4752)
- 9:40 Masson, Marilyn A. (U Texas) and H. Stephen Hale (Florida State U) SOUTHEAST FLORIDA SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE HONEY HILL SITE (8DA411)
3. General Session: **Storage: Technological, Social and Political Considerations**  
 Chair: John Blitz  
 Room: Merrimac
- 10:20 Judge, Christopher (South Carolina Heritage Trust) SOME PRELIMINARY THOUGHTS ON BARBACOAS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD STORAGE IN THE PROVINCES OF COOSA AND COFITACHEQUI
- 10:40 Raymer, Leslie E. (New South Associates) THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF SUBTERRANEAN FOOD STORAGE STRUCTURES: AN ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF PIT STORAGE
- 11:00 Blitz, John (CUNY Graduate Center) DEFENSE, STORAGE AND "CHIEFS"
4. Symposium: **Historic Aboriginal Public Architecture**  
 Chair and Organizers: Craig T. Sheldon, Jr. (Auburn U, Montgomery) and Gregory A. Waselkov (U South Alabama)  
 Room: Plantation III
- 8:20 McEwan, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) THE APALACHEE COUNCIL HOUSE AT SAN LUIS DE TALIMALI
- 8:40 Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State U) AN OVERVIEW OF SETTLEMENT PLAN IN THE MISSIONS OF LA FLORIDA
- 9:00 Sheldon, Craig T. (Auburn U, Montgomery) PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE HISTORIC UPPER CREEKS
- 9:20 Polhemus, Richard (U Tennessee) ASPECTS OF ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE
- 9:40 Moore, David G. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology) AN OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Kelly, John E. (Southern Illinois U, Edwardsville) THE REALM OF PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE AT CAHOKIA
- 10:40 Schroedl, Gerald F. and Brett H. Riggs (U of Tennessee) INVESTIGATIONS OF CHEROKEE VILLAGE PATTERNING AND PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE AT THE CHATTOOGA SITE
- 11:00 Discussants: Lewis H. Larson (West Georgia College), Vernon J. Knight (U Alabama), Jeffrey P. Brain (Harvard U)
5. Special Session: **Archaeovideo Presentations**  
Room: Morgan Room
- 8:00 Brewer, David (National Park Service) MATERIALS RECOVERED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SITE
- 9:00 Garmil, Kathy Jones (Harvard U) REMINISCENCES OF THE FLORIDA GULF COAST: AN INTERVIEW WITH GORDON R. WILLEY
- 10:00 Brewer, David (National Park Service) MATERIALS RECOVERED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SITE
- 11:00 Garmil, Kathy Jones (Harvard U) REMINISCENCES OF THE FLORIDA GULF COAST: AN INTERVIEW WITH GORDON R. WILLEY

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 8**

6. General Session: **Advances in Ethnobotany**  
Room: Plantation  
Chair: C. Wesley Cowan
- 1:10 Gremillion, Kristen J. (Smithsonian Institution) MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION IN *CHENOPODIUM* FROM KENTUCKY
- 1:30 Cowan, C. Wesley (Cincinnati Museum of Natural History) PREHISTORIC CUCURBITS FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU OF EASTERN KENTUCKY
- 1:50 Standifer, Marie S., Shirley C. Tucker and William J. Blackmon (Louisiana State U) THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHARRED *APIOS* TUBERS
- 2:10 Yarnell, Richard A. and Jean M. Black (U North Carolina) PROFILES FROM A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PLANT FOOD REMAINS FROM NORTH AMERICA
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:50 Riley, Thomas J., Richard Edging (U Illinois) and Jack Rossen (U Kentucky) CULTIGENS IN PREHISTORIC EASTERN NORTH AMERICA: CHANGING PARADIGMS
7. Symposium: **The Apalachees: Across the Southeast and Beyond**  
Room: Alabama II-II
- 1:05 Payne, Claudine (Florida Museum of Natural History) and John Scarry (U Kentucky) APALACHEE PREHISTORY: THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF THE LAKE JACKSON PHASE
- 1:20 Ewen, Charles (Arkansas Archeological Survey) THE PROTOHISTORIC APALACHEE
- 1:35 McEwan, Bonnie G. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) THE MISSION PERIOD IN APALACHEE PROVINCE
- 1:50 Reitz, Elizabeth (U Georgia) VERTEBRATE SUBSISTENCE IN APALACHEE PROVINCE

- 2:05 Scarry, C. Margaret (U Kentucky) PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT IN APALACHEE PROVINCE
- 2:20 Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) INTERPRETATIONS OF BEAD USE FROM APALACHEE MISSION EXCAVATIONS
- 2:35 **BREAK**
- 2:50 Cordell, Ann S. (Florida Museum of Natural History) and Richard Vernon (San Luis Archaeological and Historical Site) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF 17TH-CENTURY APALACHEE COLONO-WARE FROM THE SAN LUIS MISSION SITE
- 3:05 Silvia, Diane E. (Tulane U/U South Alabama) THE APALACHEES AT FORT LOUIS DE LA LOUISIANE, THE SITE OF OLD MOBILE
- 3:20 Hunter, Donald G. (Coastal Environments, Inc) THE APALACHEE ON RED RIVER, 1763-1834
- 3:35 DePratter, Chester B. (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) THE APALACHEE IN SOUTH CAROLINA: THE DOCUMENTARY RECORD
- 3:50 Hann, John H. (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) THE APALACHEE OF THE SOUTHEAST AND BEYOND: THE HISTORICAL RECORD
8. General Session: **Regional Studies: Method and Practice**  
Chair: Lee Novick  
Room: Alabama II-III
- 1:10 Harmon, Michael A. and Rodney Snedeker (U. S. Forest Service) SMALL SITES, LIMITED TESTING AND BIG DECISIONS (SMALL SPACE, HIGH YIELD ARCHAEOLOGY)
- 1:30 Wood, W. Dean (Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc) WOODLAND PERIOD RESIDENCES IN THE MIDDLE GEORGIA UPLANDS
- 1:50 Law, Zada (Tennessee Department of Transportation) and Richard Taylor, Jr. (Duvall and Associates, Inc) EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SHOVEL-TESTING IN UPLAND TENNESSEE
- 2:10 Novick, Lee (North Carolina Department of Transportation) AN EXAMINATION OF CAROLINA PIEDMONT SURVEY STRATEGIES
- 2:30 **BREAK**
9. General Session: **Late Woodland Studies**  
Chair: David B. Kelley  
Room: Merrimac
- 2:50 Dunham, Gary (U Virginia) A LATE WOODLAND BURIAL MOUND COMPLEX IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA
- 3:10 Woodall, J. Ned (Wake Forest U) RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE SIOUAN WESTERN FRONTIER, NORTH CAROLINA
- 3:30 Rogers, Rhea J. (Wake Forest U) A STUDY OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCE AND BOUNDARIES ON THE SIOUAN WESTERN FRONTIER, NORTH CAROLINA
- 3:50 Cobb, Charles R. (SUNY-Binghamton) and Patrick H. Garrow (Garrow and Associates) A REEVALUATION OF WOODSTOCK CULTURE IN NORTH GEORGIA
- 4:10 Cantley, Charles E. (New South Associates) FOOD PRODUCTION AND LATE WOODLAND CULTURAL SYSTEMS: A VIEW FROM SITE 31AM278
- 4:30 Kelley, David B. (Coastal Environments, Inc) COLES CREEK FAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN THE OUACHITA RIVER VALLEY OF SOUTHERN ARKANSAS



- 4:50 Kidder, Tristram R. (Tulane U) and Gayle Fritz (Washington U) LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE: EXCAVATIONS AT THE RENO BRAKE AND OSCEOLA SITES, TENSAS PARISH, LOUISIANA
10. Roundtable Discussion: **Mesoamerican/Southeastern Connections: A New Look at an Old Question**  
Room: Plantation III
- 3:30 Williams, Stephen (Harvard U) INTRODUCTION: A BRIEF REVIEW WITH SOME NEW NOTES
- 3:40 Smith, Bruce D. (Smithsonian Institution) EASTERN CULTIGENS AND POSSIBLE MESOAMERICAN CONNECTIONS
- 3:50 Stone, Doris (Harvard U/Tulane U) MESOAMERICAN PLANTS AND SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTIONS
- 4:00 Marquardt, William (Florida State Museum of Natural History) CARIBBEAN AND FLORIDIAN CONNECTIONS: A REVIEW
- 4:10 Webb, Malcolm (U New Orleans) POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN MESOAMERICA AND THE SOUTHEAST
- 4:20 Griffin, James B. (Smithsonian Institution) THE WEIGHT OF ARTIFACTUAL EVIDENCE FOR CONNECTIONS
- 4:30 DISCUSSION, QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR (Moderator: Stephen Williams)

#### THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8

- 5:30-7:30 RECEPTION AT FORT CONDÉ
- 8:30-9:30 GREAT WINES OF THE SOUTHEAST (Organizer and Hostess: Mary Powell)  
(Location to be announced)

#### FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9

11. General Session: **Mississippi Perspectives**  
Chair: David G. Anderson  
Room: Plantation
- 8:40 Brose, David S. (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) APALACHEE IMPOSTERS?
- 9:00 Anderson, David G. (National Park Service), David W. Stahle and Malcolm K. Cleaveland (U Arkansas) CLIMATE, HISTORY, AND PREHISTORY ALONG THE SAVANNAH RIVER
- 9:20 Williams, Mark (Lamar Institute) THE REALITY OF SOUTHEASTERN EARTHLODGES
- 9:40 Lawrence, William L. and Robert C. Mainfort (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) A MISSISSIPPIAN STRUCTURE FROM THE BRYANT MOUND, 40LK1, LAKE CO., TENNESSEE
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Wesler, Kit W. (Murray State U) ASSEMBLAGE PATTERNING STUDIES: AN APPROACH TO SMALL-SCALE MISSISSIPPIAN CHIEFDOMS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY
- 10:40 Kuttruff, Jenna T. (Louisiana State U) MISSISSIPPIAN TEXTILE REMAINS FROM WICKLIFFE MOUNDS, KENTUCKY (15BA4)
- 11:00 House, John H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT HISTORY AND MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PROCESSES IN THE KENT PHASE, EASTERN ARKANSAS
- 11:20 Schambach, Frank F. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) THE PLACE OF SPIRO IN SOUTHEASTERN PREHISTORY: A REINTERPRETATION
- 11:40 Stout, Charles and Richard Edging (U Illinois) THE SUN, THE MOON, THE STARS, A ROLL OF THE ASTRAGALUS?: ARRANGING MISSISSIPPIAN MONUMENTS
12. Symposium: **French Colonial Archaeology**  
Chair and Organizer: Gregory A. Waselkov (U South Alabama)  
Room: Alabama II-III
- 8:00 Brewer, David M. (National Park Service) AN INTRODUCTION TO MATERIAL RECOVERED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SITE AND ITS IMPLICATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AT CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE
- 8:20 Lundin, Richard (Wondjina Research Institute) AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONS TO FLORIDA (1562-1567)
- 8:40 Morse, Dan F. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) NORTHEAST ARKANSAS DURING THE 17TH CENTURY
- 9:00 Waselkov, Gregory A. (U South Alabama) RECENT RESEARCH AT OLD MOBILE
- 9:20 Hammersten, Susan (National Park Service) INVESTIGATIONS AT THE FRENCH WAREHOUSE SITE, EAST SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI
- 9:40 Walthall, John A. (Illinois State Museum) LATE 18TH-CENTURY CERAMICS FROM THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF ARKANSAS POST AT ECORES ROUGES
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Norris, F. Terry (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St Louis) 18TH-CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY OF UPPER LOUISIANA: SHARED IDEAS AND SHARED ERRORS
- 10:40 Gums, Bonnie L. (Southern Illinois U, Edwardsville) and William R. Iseminger (Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site) THE PIERRE MARTIN/NICHOLAS BOISMENUE HOUSE IN PRAIRIE DU PONT, ILLINOIS
- 11:00 Pearson, Charles E. (Coastal Environments, Inc) LE VACHERIE: AN 18TH-CENTURY FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH LOUISIANA
- 11:20 Yakubik, Jill-Karen (Earth Search, Inc) CERAMIC USE IN LATE 18TH-CENTURY SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA
- 11:40 Discussant: Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)
13. Symposium: **Crossing The Divide: Studies in Northern Gulf Coast Prehistory**  
Chair and Organizer: Richard S. Fuller  
Room: Merrimac
- 8:10 Fuller, Richard S. (Coastal Environments, Inc) INTRODUCTION TO THE SYMPOSIUM
- 8:20 Weinstein, Richard A. (Coastal Environment, Inc) THE LOWER GUADALUPE RIVER/SAN ANTONIO BAY REGION AND ITS PLACE IN GULF COASTAL PREHISTORY

- 8:40 Brown, Ian W. (Harvard U) SALT PRODUCERS ON THE NORTHERN GULF COAST: THE VIEW FROM AVERY ISLAND, LOUISIANA
- 9:00 Shenkel, J. Richard (U New Orleans) STABILITY AND CHANGE: TCHFUNCTE TO MARKSVILLE IN THE EASTERN PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN
- 9:20 Stowe, Noel R. (U South Alabama) THE GULF FORMATIONAL STAGE ON THE NORTH-CENTRAL GULF COAST
- 9:40 Fuller, Richard S. (Coastal Environments, Inc) POTTERY TRENDS, TRADITIONS, AND HORIZONS: A STYLISTIC APPROACH TO WOODLAND PERIOD CULTURE-HISTORY IN THE MOBILE BASIN
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Thomas, Prentice M. and L. Janice Campbell (New World Research, Inc) THE SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK CULTURE ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF COAST: THE HORSESHOE BAYOU PHASE
- 10:40 Mikell, Gregory A. THE FORT WALTON MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE VARIANT ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF COAST
- 11:00 Discussants: Stephen Williams (Harvard U), Ned Jenkins (Fort Toulouse/Jackson Park)

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 9**

14. **General Session: Early Woodland Studies**  
Chair: John O'Hear  
Room: Alabama II-III
- 1:10 Kimbrough, Rhonda L. (U. S. Forest Service) NORWOOD PERIOD SITES IN THE APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA
- 1:30 Sassaman, Kenneth E. and Mark J. Brooks (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) CULTURAL QUARRIES: STRATEGIES FOR SCAVENGING AND RECYCLING LITHIC REFUSE
- 1:50 O'Hear, John (Mississippi State U) DATING ALEXANDER
- 2:10 White, Nancy Marie (U South Florida) SHELL MOUNDS OF THE LOWER APALACHICOLA RIVER SWAMP, NORTHWEST FLORIDA
15. **General Session: Managing Archaeological Databases**  
Chair: Kathleen H. Cande  
Room: Merrimac
- 1:10 Jones, Dennis and Malcolm Shuman (Louisiana State U) SURVEY AND MAPPING OF PREHISTORIC EARTHEN MOUNDS IN LOUISIANA
- 1:30 Rinehart, Charles (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) A STATUS REPORT ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S SITE FILES
- 1:50 Sullivan, Lynne P. (New York State Museum) WILL WE HAVE THE RIGHT STUFF?: MUSEUM ACCESSION POLICIES AND THE FUTURE DATABASE
- 2:10 Cande, Kathleen H. (Arkansas Archeological Survey) COMPUTERIZED INVENTORY AND CATALOGING OF COLLECTIONS FROM ARKANSAS POST: TWO APPROACHES, ONE SOLUTION
- 2:30 **BREAK**

16. **General Session: Middle Woodland Studies**  
Chair: Janet Rafferty  
Room: Alabama II-III
- 2:50 Chase, David W. (Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society) THE PANOLA PHASE, A MIDDLE WOODLAND COMPLEX IN THE GEORGIA PIEDMONT
- 3:10 Greber, N'omi (Cleveland Museum of Natural History) A FIELD REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS IN CAPITOLIUM MOUND, MARIETTA EARTHWORK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO
- 3:30 Rafferty, Janet (Mississippi State U) MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
- 3:50 Mainfort, Robert C. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and Richard Walling (PanamericanConsultants, Inc) CALIBRATED RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY FOR PINSON MOUNDS
- 4:10 Snow, Frankie (South Georgia College) and Keith Stephenson (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) HARTFORD: A 4TH-CENTURY SWIFT CREEK MOUND SITE IN THE INTERIOR COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA
17. **General Session: Analytical Methods**  
Chair: J. Emlen Myers  
Room: Merrimac
- 2:50 Bishop, Ronald L. (Smithsonian Institution) and Veletta Canouts (Smithsonian Institution/National Park Service) ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
- 3:10 Potter, Douglas T. (National Park Service) PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF PIXE AND X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSES ON CLAY AND POTTERY, ST. JOHN, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
- 3:30 Myers, J. Emlen and Jacqueline S. Olin (Smithsonian Institution) WHERE DID THE MARTIN SITE CERAMICS COME FROM?
- 3:50 Stoops, Richard W., Jr. (Garrow and Associates, Inc) NUMERIC TAXONOMICAL CLASSIFICATION OF AN EARLY ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINT
18. **Symposium: Lords of the Southeast: Elites in Archaeological and Ethnohistorical Perspective**  
Chair and Organizers: Alex Barker and Timothy R. Pauketat (U Michigan)  
Room: Plantation III
- 1:15 Pauketat, Timothy R. (U Michigan) THE REIGN AND RUIN OF CAHOKIA LORDS: A DIALECTIC OF DOMINANCE
- 1:30 Smith, Bruce D. (Smithsonian Institution) MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE AND SOLAR ALIGNMENTS - A REFLECTION OF MANAGERIAL NECESSITY, OR LEVERS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY?
- 1:45 Kidder, Tristram R. (Tulane U) WHERE'S THE CHIEF? COLES CREEK SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND EVOLUTION IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA
- 2:00 Griffin, James B. (Smithsonian Institution) FORT ANCIENT HAS NO CLASS: THE ABSENCE OF AN ELITE GROUP IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES IN THE CENTRAL OHIO VALLEY
- 2:15 Powell, Mary Lucas (U Kentucky) IN THE BEST HEALTH? DIET, DISEASE AND TRAUMA AMONG THE MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE

- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:45 Welch, Paul D. (Queens College-CUNY) PARAMOUNT CONTROL OVER GOODS AND THE POLITICAL STABILITY OF THE MOUNDVILLE CHIEFDOM
- 3:00 Scarry, John (U of Kentucky) POLITICAL OFFICES AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE: ETHNOHISTORIC, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE NATIVE LORDS OF APALACHEE
- 3:15 Barker, Alex (U Michigan) POWHATAN'S PURSE STRINGS: USES OF SURPLUS IN A 17TH-CENTURY VIRGINIA CHIEFDOM
- 3:30 Smith, Marvin T. (U South Alabama) and David J. Hally (U Georgia) CHIEFLY BEHAVIOR: EVIDENCE FROM 16TH-CENTURY SPANISH ACCOUNTS
- 3:45 Discussants: Vernon J. Knight (U Alabama), James B. Stoltman (U Wisconsin), and Mary W. Helms (U North Carolina)
- 4:30-5:30 SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING Plantation II-III

#### FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9

- 7:00-8:15 KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Dr. James Deetz (U California, Berkeley) "Archaeology at Flowerdew Hundred" Plantation II-III
- 8:15-9:30 CASH BAR
- 9:30-12:30 DANCE "Southern Fantasies" Plantation II-III

#### SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10

19. Session: **Research Reports**  
Chair: Jon L. Gibson  
Room: Merrimac
- 8:40 Mintz, John Joseph (Arkansas Archeological Survey) SITE SELECTION AND PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS
- 9:00 Jones, Dennis C., Carl Kuttruff, and Malcolm Shuman (Louisiana State U) THE KLEINPETER SITE (16EB5), EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA
- 9:20 Hays, Christopher (New World Research, Inc) and Robert A. Pace (U Tennessee) PERSPECTIVES ON PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU: THE VIEW FROM STATION CAMP
- 9:40 Weisman, Brent (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research) THE CONSERVATION OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON STATE LANDS
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Repp, Andrea C. (U.S. Forest Service) PAST AND CURRENT RESEARCH OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA
- 10:40 Gibson, Jon L. (U Southwestern Louisiana) and B. Arville Touchet (U.S. Soil Conservation Service) LIQUID LIMITS AND ARTIFACT MIGRATION: A POVERTY POINT EXAMPLE
- 11:00 Servello, A. Frank (New World Research, Inc) SOIL HORIZONS AS CHRONOLOGICAL TOOLS

- 11:20 Stallings, Richard (WAPORA, Inc) PREDICTIVE MODELING IN THE YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI
- 11:40 Wynn, Jack T., Rebecca E. Bruce (U.S.D.A. Forest Service) and Lee L. Certain (U Florida) PASSPORT: A PURE VINING PHASE SITE IN CENTRAL GEORGIA
20. Session: **Studies in Euroamerican Archaeology**  
Chair: Ann M. Whitmer  
Room: Plantation III
- 8:20 Riegel, Veronica (U Tennessee) THE OLIVER SITE: ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION AND INTERPRETATIONS FROM A TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY TENANT FARMER'S HOUSE
- 8:40 Carstens, Kenneth C. (Murray State U) EXCAVATIONS AT FORT JEFFERSON: THE FIRST DECADE OF FIELD TESTING CLOSES
- 9:00 Whitmer, Ann M. and Mary H. Manhein. (Louisiana State U) RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL IN BATON ROUGE
- 9:20 Manhein, Mary H. and Ann M. Whitmer (Louisiana State U) THE PORT HUDSON CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD SITE: A REVIEW OF THREE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
- 9:40 Prentice, Guy and Marie Prentice (National Park Service) THREE SEASONS OF EXCAVATIONS AT THE ANDERSONVILLE CIVIL WAR PRISON SITE
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 Wood, Karen G. (Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc) THE EVOLUTION OF MOTIVE POWER TECHNOLOGY AT THE ROSWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1839-1975
- 10:40 Mathews, James (New World Research, Inc) NEW TECHNIQUES FOR SORTING WHITE BODIED TABLEWARES
- 11:00 Joseph, J. W. and Mary Beth Reed (New South Associates, Inc) AN INCREASE OF THE TOWN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MOBILE CONVENTION CENTER SITE
- 11:20 Moore, Sue Mullins (Georgia Southern U) PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT WRIGHTSBORO, GEORGIA: THE HUNT GENERAL STORE
- 11:40 Boyd, Cliff (Radford U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE TIPTON-HAYNES HISTORICAL FARM, JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE

#### ADJOURN

#### SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11

- A.M. Post-Meeting Fun: A Cruise to Old Mobile. Register at meeting.

# TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

(In order of presentation)

## **SOUTHEASTERN HISTORIC ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE**

**Organizers:** *Craig T. Sheldon, Jr. (Auburn University, Montgomery) and Gregory A. Waselkov (University of South Alabama)*

Considerable research has focused upon late prehistoric mounds, plazas, palisades, and community plans, but little has been done to examine the available data on aboriginal public architecture after European contact. Public architecture or community-based construction continued during the historic era, with many structures serving as political, social, and religious functional equivalents of their pre-contact predecessors. These studies trace the varied patterns of post-contact public construction in different areas of the Southeast.

## **THE APALACHEES: ACROSS THE SOUTHEAST AND BEYOND**

**Organizer:** *Bonnie G. McEwan (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)*

The Apalachee Indians of northwest Florida are among the most important Native American cultures for examining change as a result of European contact. Despite hostile encounters with the Narvaez and de Soto entradas, by the early 17th century the Apalachees not only requested missionaries, but were soon touted as being "thoroughly Christianized." After devastating raids in 1702-4, they were forced to abandon Apalachee Province. This session explores cultural transformations among the Apalachees in their homeland, and the fate of those who emigrated to various regions under British, Spanish, and French control.

## **MESOAMERICAN/SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTIONS: A NEW LOOK AT AN OLD QUESTION (A ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION)**

**Organizer:** *Stephen Williams (Harvard University)*

This roundtable discussion considers the old question of possible connections between Mesoamerica and the Southeast. The presentation starts with an introduction to the problem by Williams. Smith and Stone then present their ideas of evidence from the plant world. Marquardt will review evidence for ties between Florida and the Caribbean. Webb looks at broad levels of relationships, and Griffin gives an overview. General discussion by the participants will then ensue.

## **FRENCH COLONIAL ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Organizer:** *Gregory A. Waselkov (University of South Alabama)*

Since the last of the "French Regime" conferences about a decade ago, archaeologists working on French colonial research have lacked a forum to share information on recent finds and compare ideas. This session brings together individuals from across the Southeast involved with the entire range of French colonial sites in the region.

## **CROSSING THE DIVIDE: STUDIES IN NORTHERN GULF COAST PREHISTORY**

**Organizer:** *Richard S. Fuller (Coastal Environments, Inc)*

Research in Gulf Coastal Plain prehistory often is anchored in river valley culture-histories usually defined by major north-south trending drainages. Such constructs work best for the upper Coastal Plain, where nutrient-productive settings are more narrowly restricted and where drainage divides present greater barriers to population movements. Such physical and subsistence restrictions are less pronounced in the lower Coastal Plain, where extensions of drainage-oriented perspectives have yielded confusing and unbalanced views of prehistory. To provide some balance, this symposium revives the theme of the Tulane Avery Island Conference of a decade ago by presenting some additional "Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory."

## **LORDS OF THE SOUTHEAST: ELITES IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ETHNOHISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

**Organizers:** *Alex Barker and Timothy R. Pauketat (University of Michigan)*

It is believed that a regional perspective is necessary to an adequate and informed understanding of the development and maintenance of prestate political hierarchies. This symposium examines the dynamics of elite relations with non-elites or elites from their own or neighboring polities using ethnohistorical and archaeological data from the Southeastern United States. Contributors focus on the problems of identifying, quantifying, and explaining the rise of elites and their broad distribution across the Southeast.

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

**Anderson, David G.** (*National Park Service*)  
**David W. Stahle** (*University of Arkansas*)  
**Malcolm K. Cleaveland** (*University of Arkansas*)

### CLIMATE, HISTORY, AND PREHISTORY ALONG THE SAVANNAH RIVER

Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum* L. Rich) annual growth ring data from locations near the Savannah River Valley have been used to develop precipitation reconstructions for the previous millennium. The paleoclimatic record, explicitly linked to events during the historic period, specifically the period of initial Spanish exploration and settlement, is used to examine relationships between climate, agricultural production, storage technology, and political organization among the prehistoric Mississippian societies occupying the Savannah River basin. The study indicates the value and potential of analyses linking archaeological, historical, and paleoclimatic/dendrochronological data in the southeastern United States. (11/9, 9:00)

**Barker, Alex** (*University of Michigan*)

### POWHATAN'S PURSE STRINGS: USES OF SURPLUS IN A 17TH-CENTURY VIRGINIA CHIEFDOM

The sources, uses, and significance of agricultural surplus are examined for the Powhatan, a 17th-century Algonkian chiefdom on the Virginia coast. The contradiction between domestic production intended for subsistence and political economy driven by surplus is explored. Estimates of agricultural production, degree of intensification, and an index of overall population pressure are presented. It is argued that the expansion of the Powhatan polity was not caused by population pressure but by a chiefly strategy of "extensification", rather than intensification, of production to meet social and political demands. (11/9, 3:15)

**Barton, John** (*Florida State University*)

### PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE AND ENVIRONMENT AT THE NEW PASS SITE (8FR27)

Recent investigations of an oyster shell midden on St. George Island, Florida, radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1110+/-50 - 1270+/-50, are yielding important information about prehistoric procurement strategies, food preferences, and times of habitation. Controlled excavations at this Weeden Island/Fort Walton site have revealed stratigraphy that will aid in a ceramic chronology for the area. Measurement of oyster valve scars may provide evidence on harvesting pressure. Biomass calculations show heavy reliance on saltwater and estuarine fish anchored by a reliable economy based on shellfish gathering. (11/8, 9:00)

**Bishop, Ronald L.** (*Smithsonian Institution*)  
**Veletta Canouts** (*Smithsonian Institution/National Park Service*)

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS CHARACTERIZATION IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Tracing the source of obsidian might be considered the first major application of materials characterization that indirectly affected the southeastern United States. Archaeologists next tried to source galena, copper, shell, ceramics, lithics, and more recently, contact materials, which are distributed widely throughout the Southeast. More recent studies attempt to characterize production at the local level in order to understand how populations exploited their immediate environments. The earlier studies, as well as the new ones, utilize a number of analytical techniques, including those from such diverse fields as engineering, petrography, analytical chemistry, and radiography. The impact of these techniques on the development of new interpretive models are examined relative to their appropriateness and contributions to Southeastern archaeology. (11/9, 2:50)

**Black, Jean M.** (*see Yarnell, Richard A.*)

**Blackmon, William J.** (*see Standifer, Marie S.*)

**Blitz, John** (*CUNY Graduate Center*)  
DEFENSE, STORAGE AND "CHIEFS"

The emergence of formal leadership institutions in Mississippian societies may be related to conditions promoting farmstead/local center integration in the Central Tombigbee River area. The need to protect dispersed households and their

harvest created a situation for which storage and consumption of pooled food at a fortified center was a solution. Incongruity between the scale of fortifications and the small size of the resident population at Lubdub Creek suggest construction and defense involved farmstead populations. Defense and central storage created two potential sources of political influence: (1) supervision of pooled resources through appeals to sacred authority and (2) leadership in war. (11/8, 11:00)

**Boyd, Cliff** (*Radford University*)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE TIPTON-HAYNES HISTORICAL FARM, JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE

While the state-supported Tipton-Haynes farm has long been recognized as a significant site in the early history of eastern Tennessee, its archaeological potential was not recognized until recently. Field schools conducted by East Tennessee State University in 1985, 1986, and 1989 clearly defined extensive prehistoric and historic site components. A variety of field methods—from surface survey to piece plotting of artifacts in excavated test units—was used to study the site. The research at Tipton-Haynes serves as a good example of mutually beneficial cooperative efforts which can develop between state-supported historic sites and local universities. (11/10, 11:40)

**Brewer, David M.** (*National Park Service*)

AN INTRODUCTION TO MATERIAL RECOVERED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SITE AND ITS IMPLICATION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AT CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE

In 1972 a relic hunter using a metal detector discovered early historic material in a shell midden in what is now Canaveral National Seashore. Almost twenty years later, the discovery was brought to the attention of the National Park Service through intermediaries. Many of the items recovered appear to be 16th-century French shipwreck material and thus, considering the location and temporal association, an affiliation with the 1565 Ribault fleet wrecks has been hypothesized. This paper presents National Park Service plans for public education and investigation of the site. (11/9, 8:00)

**Brewer, David M.** (*National Park Service*)

MATERIALS RECOVERED FROM THE ARMSTRONG SITE (VIDEO PRESENTATION)

This video documents artifactual remains recovered from the Armstrong Site, possibly an early 16th-century French shipwreck. (11/8, 8:00, 10:00)

**Brooks, Mark J.** (*see Sassaman, Kenneth E.*)

**Brose, David S.** (*Cleveland Museum of Natural History*)

APALACHEE IMPOSTERS?

Review of archaeological and historical data suggest that the Apalachee of northwest Florida were only one of many ethnic groups sharing a late Fort Walton archaeological culture. They were also among the latest groups to adopt a then Creek-influenced variant. Alternative (non-Apalachee ethnohistorically derived) socio-political models of early and westerly Fort Walton societies are more dyadic and less hierarchical. (11/9, 8:40)

**Brown, Ian W.** (*Harvard University*)

SALT PRODUCERS ON THE NORTHERN GULF COAST: THE VIEW FROM AVERY ISLAND, LOUISIANA

Coast-interior contacts in the Southeast can be traced far back into prehistory and, fortunately, many items transferred were inorganic and entered the archaeological record as burial furniture. But other products were organic and have left little visibility in the ground. Salt is one such item. Although known historically to have been an important trade good in the Southeast, it is difficult to trace or evaluate its impact on areas outside of salines. This paper discusses the prehistoric importance of salt in linking up interior and coastal cultures. The focus of discussion is the archaeological profile of salt production at the famous Salt Mine Valley site on Avery Island, Louisiana. (11/9, 8:40)

**Bruce, Rebecca** (see Wynn, Jack T.)

**Campbell, L. Janice** (see Thomas, Prentice M.)

**Cande, Kathleen H.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

COMPUTERIZED INVENTORY AND CATALOGING OF COLLECTIONS FROM ARKANSAS POST: TWO APPROACHES, ONE SOLUTION

Managing quantities of analytical and provenience data from artifact collections is a challenge faced by all archaeologists. The National Park Service and the Arkansas Archeological Survey have developed independent solutions that are being used together to address this problem. The AAS has developed an Informix program which allows artifact and provenience information in an Informix relational database called DELOS to be converted to the National Park Service's Automated National Catalog System (ANCS). The program has been successfully used to produce ANCS catalog cards for over 60,000 artifacts excavated from Arkansas Post National Memorial (3AR47) in 1956-57, 1966, 1968, and 1971. (11/9, 2:10)

**Canouts, Veletta** (see Bishop, Ronald L.)

**Cantley, Charles E.** (*New South Associates*)

FOOD PRODUCTION AND LATE WOODLAND CULTURAL SYSTEMS: A VIEW FROM SITE 31AM278

Traditionally, theoretical models concerning the role of food production in prehistoric societies can be classified as revolutionary and encompassing large geographical areas. Contrary to this view, recent research has adopted an evolutionary perspective in which agricultural intensification represents the gradual acceptance of cultigens to cope with changing cultural and ecologic stimuli. As a consequence, the potential for agricultural intensification is expected to vary both between and within cultural groups and geographic regions. Data gathered from Site 31AM278, a Late Woodland occupation located in the North Carolina Piedmont, indicates that the evolutionary model has greater explanatory power in describing cultural systems inhabiting the northern Haw River drainage. (11/8, 4:10)

**Carleton, Kenneth H.** (*Mississippi Band of Choctaw*)

PROBLEMS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF 18TH-CENTURY CHOCTAW VILLAGES

Due to the dispersed nature of Choctaw settlement patterns, the identification of an archaeological site as a known 18th-century village is very difficult. In the past, some researchers have identified as few as two house-sites in an area of one quarter section as a specific 18th-century village. Considering that many of the villages covered an area of several square miles, this is ridiculous. It will be necessary to survey large contiguous areas, locating numerous sites which can be demonstrated, either by obvious grouping or some statistical technique, to possess some spatial correlation before an identification as a known 18th-century village can be conclusively determined. (11/8, 10:40)

**Carstens, Kenneth C.** (*Murray State University*)

EXCAVATIONS AT FORT JEFFERSON: THE FIRST DECADE OF FIELD TESTING CLOSES

Fort Jefferson was a frontier military and civilian outpost constructed in 1780, near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers by the State of Virginia. In June, 1981, the first testing at the suspected location of this fort proved unsuccessful. Since then, additional shovel testing, augering, excavations, remote sensing techniques, and archival analyses have been employed to determine the location of this elusive and significant archaeological site. A discussion of the results of these studies is presented in this paper. (11/10, 8:40)

**Certain, Lee L.** (see Wynn, Jack T.)

**Chase, David W.** (*Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society*)

#### THE PANOLA PHASE, A MIDDLE WOODLAND COMPLEX IN THE GEORGIA PIEDMONT

Investigations conducted at the Miner's Creek Site in southern DeKalb County, Georgia, have revealed evidence of a large community featuring the production of both simple and complicated stamped ceramics in almost continuous association for an estimated 500 years. This complex appears to be related to Swift Creek cultural entities further south. (11/9, 2:50)

**Cleaveland, Malcolm K.** (*see Anderson, David G.*)

**Cobb, Charles R.** (*SUNY-Binghamton*)

**Patrick H. Garrow** (*Garrow and Associates*)

#### A REEVALUATION OF WOODSTOCK CULTURE IN NORTH GEORGIA

The Woodstock culture has been defined as the north Georgia equivalent of Emergent Mississippian. Yet important aspects of Woodstock settlement patterns, material culture, and subsistence do not appear to conform with Emergent Mississippian characteristics. These differences suggest that, either Woodstock is more representative of a Late Woodland pattern despite its temporal placement, or that Emergent Mississippian is manifested quite differently in Georgia than in other areas. Resolving these questions is crucial for unraveling the nature of the Late Woodland to Mississippian transition and understanding the timing of Mississippianization across the Southeastern U. S. (11/8, 3:50)

**Cordell, Ann S.** (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

**Richard Vernon** (*San Luis Archaeological and Historical Site*)

#### PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS OF 17TH-CENTURY APALACHEE COLONO-WARE FROM THE SAN LUIS MISSION SITE

Excavations at the 17th-century Spanish mission of San Luis de Talimali from 1978-1990 have contributed significantly to knowledge of Colono-ware pottery. This paper discusses new information about the occurrence of this pottery in various contexts across the site and previously unknown Colono vessel forms. In addition, preliminary findings from a mineralogical and technological study of San Luis Colono-ware pottery are presented. The pottery analysis was directed toward testing the continuity of manufacture of traditional Apalachee and Colono-ware pottery in terms of materials and manufacturing techniques. (11/8, 2:50)

**Cowan, C. Wesley** (*Cincinnati Museum of Natural History*)

#### PREHISTORIC CUCURBITS FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU OF EASTERN KENTUCKY

Dessicated Cucurbitaceae rinds, seeds, and peduncles from Eastern Kentucky rockshelter sites are described. Squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) and bottle gourd (*Lagenaria siceraria*) from the Licking, Red and Kentucky river drainages, from contexts ranging in age from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland periods of cultural development are discussed. Based on seed and rind characteristics, several distinct forms of squash and gourd fruits are recognized, and the implications for the evolution and interactions of plants and people are described. (11/8, 1:30)

**DePratter, Chester B.** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)

#### THE APALACHEE IN SOUTH CAROLINA: THE DOCUMENTARY RECORD

In the 1704 English raid on the Apalachee mission, James Moore and his Indian allies captured more than 1000 Apalachee. These captives were enslaved, and many of them were transported to the West Indies. Another 1300 "free" Apalachee willingly returned to Carolina with Moore and they settled in several towns on the Savannah River. These "free" Apalachee remained in Carolina until 1715, when they sided with the Creeks and Yamasees against the English in the Yamasee War. Most of these Carolina Apalachee then moved south to join the Lower Creeks on the Chattahoochee River. (11/8, 3:35)

**DePratter, Chester B.** (*see Green, William*)



**Dunham, Gary** (*University of Virginia*)

A LATE WOODLAND BURIAL MOUND COMPLEX IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Though Late Woodland burial mounds have been the focus of archaeological attention in central Virginia since Jefferson's famous excavation of a mound on the Rivanna river, they have not figured prominently in explanations of late prehistoric cultural change. Employing data from the University of Virginia's recent excavations at the Rapidan Mound (44OR1), three issues are considered: (1) How mound burial practices spatially and temporally vary across the study region; (2) the relation between mound burial ritual and concomitant transformations in sedentism, agriculture, and cultural complexity; (3) the interpretive potential of ritual and symbolic studies for prehistoric cultural change. (11/8, 2:50)

**Eastman, Jane** (*University of North Carolina*)

LITHIC TECHNOLOGIES OF THE 17TH-CENTURY SIOUANS

The impact of European contact and the introduction of metal tools and weapons on native stone-tool technology can be seen in two distinct stages in the North Carolina Piedmont. During the first decades of direct contact and intensive trade, stone tool technologies were adapted to meet the increased demand for furs and hides and to the increasingly hostile social environment. During the final decades of the 17th century, the use and production of stone tools was curtailed due to the widespread incorporation of metal implements and European weapons into Siouan technological systems. (11/8, 9:40)

**Edging, Richard** (*see Riley, Thomas J.*)

**Edging, Richard** (*see Stout, Charles*)

**Ewen, Charles** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

THE PROTOHISTORIC APALACHEE

Recent work at the Martin site has shed light on a little known period in the history of the Apalachee chiefdom. Previous archaeological work had centered on the early prehistoric and later historic periods of the chiefdom. The Martin site, identified as the principal village of Anhaica where Hernando de Soto spent the winter of 1539-40, fits neatly between these periods, completing the historic sequence and providing a picture of the Apalachee as they were at first contact. (11/8, 1:20)

**Fritz, Gail** (*see Kidder, Tristram R.*)

**Fuller, Richard S.** (*Coastal Environments, Inc*)

POTTERY TRENDS, TRADITIONS, AND HORIZONS: A STYLISTIC APPROACH TO WOODLAND PERIOD CULTURE-HISTORY IN THE MOBILE BASIN

Sometimes considered passé, regional culture-history studies still provide necessary foundations for most research in Southeastern prehistory. For the Mobile Basin, investigations of settlement, subsistence, and culture-change often suffer from inadequate culture-historical controls. Existing uni-dimensional "ladder" chronologies that are largely constructed of borrowed materials—pottery types and complexes appropriated from neighboring regions—seldom support the weight of such research. Stylistic analysis suggests there was selective acceptance of new elements into indigenous ceramic traditions plus incursions by non-indigenous traditions, a complexity belied by such linear chronologies. An alternative, multidimensional framework of decorative and ware modes is proposed to structure future Woodland period research in southwestern Alabama. (11/9, 9:40)

**Garmil, Kathy Jones** (*Harvard University*)

REMINISCENCES OF THE FLORIDA GULF COAST: AN INTERVIEW WITH GORDON R. WILLEY (VIDEO PRESENTATION)

During the summer of 1940, Gordon Willey and Richard Woodbury conducted an archaeological survey of the Florida Gulf Coast from Pensacola to St. Marks. This survey led to the synthesis of Florida archaeology published in 1949 entitled *Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast*. In the interview, Professor Willey talks about the background of the survey and the influence of a number of his colleagues including Kelly, Ford, Goggin, and Stirling. He discusses the impact of the Federal Relief program on Southeastern archaeology. Several sites are highlighted, especially the Crystal River site. The video celebrates the 50th anniversary of the field work. (11/8, 9:00, 11:00)

**Garrow, Partick H.** (*see Cobb Charles R.*)

**Gibson, Jon L.** (*University of Southwestern Louisiana*)

**B. Arville Touchet** (*U.S. Soil Conservation Service*)

#### LIQUID LIMITS AND ARTIFACT MIGRATION: A POVERTY POINT EXAMPLE

Different soils have different engineering properties. Silty soils have low liquid limits and low plasticity indices, and clayey soils have high liquid limits and high plasticity indices. In silty soils, artifacts will "float," or migrate downward until they reach the clayier subsoil. The soils at the Poverty Point Site are silty, and the downward migration of artifacts complicates stratigraphic interpretations. (11/10, 10:40)

**Green, William** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)

**Chester B. DePratter** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)

#### ORIGINS OF THE YAMASEE

The Yamasee Indians arrived in South Carolina in 1684 and remained there until the outbreak of the Yamasee War in 1715. Historical documents indicate that the Yamasee were a multi-ethnic confederation composed primarily of refugee populations from coastal and interior Georgia. The Yamasee confederation was a byproduct of the European colonial system, and for a while the Yamasee functioned as part of that system. Their towns served as a buffer against Spanish attacks on Carolina, and their wide-ranging raids provided Indian slaves for the Charles Town market. Abuses by traders, mounting debt, and other economic considerations were major causes of the Yamasee War. (11/8, 10:20)

**Greber, N'omi** (*Cleveland Museum of Natural History*)

#### A FIELD REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS IN CAPITOLIUM MOUND, MARIETTA EARTHWORK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OHIO

The Marietta Earthwork included a complex set of enclosures and mounds. Capitoliium is one of three flat topped mounds with attached side ramps which were within a nearly square enclosure. Such mounds are rare in Ohio. Small scale excavations this summer in sections of Capitoliium where an elevator is to be constructed recovered Middle Woodland lithics and ceramics. (Some of these ceramics are unusual and may aid in determining the range of possible contacts of Muskingum Valley Hopewell peoples.) These artifacts were associated with an intricate series of carefully constructed, superimposed activity floors and platforms. It is hoped that analyses in process will result in a more exact chronological placement for the mound's construction. (11/9, 3:10)

**Gremillion, Kristen J.** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

#### MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION IN *CHENOPODIUM* FROM KENTUCKY

Preliminary studies of *Chenopodium* from two eastern Kentucky rockshelters indicate limited intrapopulation variation in, and high frequency of, traits associated with domestication. In contrast, dimorphism in material from Salts Cave may indicate an intermediate stage in the evolution of this cultigen or its divergence from sympatric weed populations. Contrasts in trait frequency between the cave and rockshelter regions suggest a development of *Chenopodium* husbandry along different lines with respect to timing and/or the local evolutionary relationship between crop and weed forms. Comparison of these data with analyses of other prehistoric cultigens confirm that morphological variability in cultigen populations fluctuates according to the nature and intensity of human-mediated selection. (11/8, 1:10)

**Griffin, James B.** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

#### FORT ANCIENT HAS NO CLASS: THE ABSENCE OF AN ELITE GROUP IN MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETIES IN THE CENTRAL OHIO VALLEY

Diligent search of publications dealing with late prehistoric societies in southern Ohio, north central and northeastern Kentucky and western West Virginia, identified by archaeologists as Fort Ancient, did not identify any behavioral patterns that might represent the presence of an elite group. Personal communications from authoritarian figures in Fort Ancient archaeology confirm the absence of identifiable practices that could represent the presence of an upper class. (11/9, 2:00)

**Gums, Bonnie L.** (*Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville*)  
**William R. Iseminger** (*Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site*)

#### THE PIERRE MARTIN/NICHOLAS BOISMENUE HOUSE IN PRAIRIE DU PONT, ILLINOIS

Located in southwestern Illinois, the Pierre Martin/Nicholas Boismenu House, a *poteaux-sur-solle* (posts on sill) structure dating to ca. 1790, is the oldest known standing residence in the state. Although postdating the French Colonial period, the construction style of the Martin/Boismenu House reflects the continuation of colonial traditions in the Central Mississippi River Valley. This paper will focus on French Colonial architecture in the Illinois Country and archaeological investigations at the Martin/Boismenu House. In this year, the Martin/Boismenu House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Preservation and restoration efforts will also be discussed. (11/9, 10:40)

**Hale, H. Stephen** (*Florida State University*)

#### FONTANEDA'S VILLAGE LIST: A CALOSA LINGUA FRANCA?

Phonetic and semantic research on the list of Calosa villages noted by Fontaneda supports the hypothesis that these words were part of a lingua franca (trade language) based on Latin, Latin-based Spanish, and Portuguese root words. Word extension (real world localities) and word intension (abstract imagery) are substantiated for many of the words by historic documents. (11/8, 8:40)

**Hale, H. Stephen** (*see Keel, Frank J.*)

**Hale, H. Stephen** (*see Masson, Marilyn A.*)

**Hale, H. Stephen** (*see Stanton, William M.*)

**Hally, David J.** (*See Smith, Marvin T.*)

**Hammersten, Susan** (*National Park Service*)

#### INVESTIGATIONS AT THE FRENCH WAREHOUSE SITE, EAST SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI

Archaeological investigations were conducted at the French Warehouse site (GUIS 98), East Ship Island, Mississippi, by archaeologists from the Southeast Archaeological Center. The purpose of the investigation was to gather information needed to prepare a National Register Nomination. Testing and excavation revealed that the site dates to the first half of the 18th century and is probably the remains of a house site rather than the warehouse itself. The artifacts recovered from the site strongly suggest that the site is the remains of the warehouse keeper's house and that the house is probably related to the later warehouse established on the island in 1717. (11/9, 9:20)

**Hann, John H.** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

#### THE APALACHEE OF THE SOUTHEAST AND BEYOND: THE HISTORICAL RECORD

The historical record shows that when the missions were destroyed the Apalachee had become a very different people in many aspects than they had been 100 years earlier when they first sought contact with Europeans. But the record also shows that they maintained many traditional aspects of their culture. As a consequence of the missions' destruction in 1704, their inhabitants were scattered to the east, north and northeast, and west. Those who moved westward appear to have survived and retained a sense of their identity as Apalachee the longest. (11/8, 3:50)

**Harmon, Michael A.** (*U.S. Forest Service*)

**Rodney Snedeker** (*U.S. Forest Service*)

#### SMALL SITES, LIMITED TESTING AND BIG DECISIONS (SMALL SPACE, HIGH YIELD ARCHAEOLOGY)

Small upland sites in the National Forests of North Carolina were located during compliance surveys and limited test excavations were conducted to determine their significance. Inferences of site functions and activities derived from survey-level

data are compared to those obtained from testing-level data. The effectiveness of various techniques for evaluating site content are addressed. The information contained in these sites is important for understanding the complete archaeological record of the mountains and the southeast. (11/8, 1:10)

**Hayes, Christopher** (*New World Research, Inc*)

**Robert A. Pace** (*University of Tennessee*)

**PERSPECTIVES ON PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU: THE VIEW FROM STATION CAMP**

Recent archaeological investigations of two terrace components on the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River have recovered artifactual and contextual data useful in reconstructing aspects of Late Archaic and Late Woodland settlement on the southern Cumberland Plateau of Tennessee. These investigations are discussed with reference to previous reconstructions of prehistoric settlement which have been based primarily on data from upland and rockshelter sites. Comparative analysis of lithic data from the Station Camp components indicates that extant patterns are attributable to changes in Archaic/Woodland technological organization. We suggest that these changes reflect differences in toolkit structure and settlement organization. (11/10, 9:20)

**House, John H.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

**MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT HISTORY AND MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PROCESSES IN THE KENT PHASE, EASTERN ARKANSAS**

The outlines of Mississippian period culture history and settlement pattern change over the span of A.D. 1100-1600 have begun to emerge from investigations in the region of the mouth of the St. Francis River. A transition (or oscillation) between "dispersed" and "nucleated" settlement pattern modalities appears to have occurred sometime after about A.D. 1350, associated with an artifact assemblage corresponding to Phillips' Kent phase. Variation in surface artifact density among "large" Mississippian sites, some of which have platform mounds, does not agree with a "towns and temples" dichotomy. This archaeological pattern appears to reflect high rates of settlement pattern change and a complex settlement history on both site and regional levels. (11/9, 11:00)

**Hunter, Donald G.** (*Coastal Environments, Inc*)

**THE APALACHEE ON RED RIVER, 1763-1834**

In the fall of 1763, a band of Apalachee Indians from Mobile petitioned French administrators to move west of the Mississippi River and settle in Louisiana. This immigrant group was probably descendant from the Talamali band who had originally fled the northwest Florida mission of San Luis in 1704. These Indians maintained their identity as Apalachee for almost eighty years on the banks of Red River in present central Louisiana. This paper provides an overview of their history on Red River and examines some of their material culture excavated at the Zimmerman Hill site (16RA335) in northern Rapides Parish. (11/8, 3:20)

**Iseminger, William R.** (*see Gums, Bonnie L.*)

**Jackson, H. Edwin** (*The University of Southern Mississippi*)

**THE PREHISTORIC-PROTOHISTORIC TRANSITION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: CULTURAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AT THE ABLES CREEK SITE, SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS**

The Ables Creek site (3DR214) in Drew County, Arkansas is a component of the Protohistoric Tillar Complex. It served as a cemetery from the 14th through the 16th centuries, thus straddling the initial period of contact with European explorers. Despite considerable disturbance by relic collecting and agricultural activities, intrasite variation in ceramic distribution has permitted an assessment of changes in mortuary program that seem to be indicative of the changing demographic processes predicted to have been a consequence of European contact. (11/8, 11:20)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (*University of Mississippi*)  
**Jenny D. Yearous** (*University of Mississippi*)  
**Nancy Ross-Stallings** (*WAPORA, Inc*)

#### THE 18TH-CENTURY CHICKASAW OCCUPATION AT THE MEADOWBROOK SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

Data recovered as the result of a cooperative effort including the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the University of Mississippi, private developers and the Chickasaw Nation are reviewed. The recently completed fieldwork relied on controlled surface collection, test pits and mechanical removal of the plowzone to recover one house pattern, thirteen burials, several features and thousands of European and Aboriginal artifacts. The artifacts will be examined in order to answer questions about chronology as well as to measure the effects of European interaction upon native culture. Humans will be studied to determine age, gender and pathology and relate these to observed differences in the burial program. Finally, reinterment will be discussed. (11/8, 11:00)

**Jones, Dennis** (*Louisiana State University*)  
**Malcolm Shuman** (*Louisiana State University*)

#### SURVEY AND MAPPING OF PREHISTORIC EARTHEN MOUNDS IN LOUISIANA

Since 1986, Louisiana State University has been involved in a project to report on the prehistoric earthworks of Louisiana. These reports consist of contour maps, computer graphics, artifact analysis, and the compilation of past research efforts at certain sites. The computer graphics are especially important as they present views of prehistoric mounds that vegetation often hides in photographs. To date about 150 sites in 14 parishes (counties) have been investigated and mounds have been found in association with Archaic to Contact Period artifacts. Avoyelles Parish, the scene of much pioneer archaeology during the WPA era, has seen the most recent work and the information on such important sites as Marksville and Greenhouse has been updated. (11/9, 1:10)

**Jones, Dennis C.** (*Louisiana State University*)  
**Carl Kuttruff** (*Louisiana State University*)  
**Malcolm Shuman** (*Louisiana State University*)

#### THE KLEINPETER SITE (16EB5), EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA

The Kleinpeter Site is an important and complex site located on Bayou Manchac in south Louisiana. Cultural components span the sequence from Tchefuncte through Plaquemine periods and continue through Proto-historic and historic times. The site was visited by Iberville in 1699. Until recently, when portions of the site were affected by housing construction, the site remained in pristine condition. This paper presents a description of the site, the history of archaeological research there, a summary of the 1990 mapping and excavation program, the various occupations, and the importance of the site for understanding the prehistory of this portion of Louisiana. (11/10, 9:00)

**Joseph, J. W.** (*New South Associates, Inc*)  
**Mary Beth Reed** (*New South Associates, Inc*)

#### AN INCREASE OF THE TOWN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE MOBILE CONVENTION CENTER SITE

Archaeological and historical studies for the proposed Mobile Convention Center focused on the development of Mobile's waterfront during the 19th century. Mobile's growth was predicated on the city's role as port for the Alabama cotton trade. The city witnessed a substantial increase in size and population during this period, which fostered and was supported by land reclamation along the Mobile River. Fill episodes encapsulated colonial and 19th-century wharves and other maritime architecture, which have been studied and documented through this and previous archaeological projects. Following land reclamation, the project site boasted a wide variety of commercial and industrial concerns engaged in maritime commerce, which have been studied archaeologically and historically. (11/10, 11:00)

**Judge, Christopher** (*South Carolina Heritage Trust*)

#### SOME PRELIMINARY THOUGHTS ON BARBACOAS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF FOOD STORAGE IN THE PROVINCES OF COOSA AND COFITACHEQUI

Ethnohistoric evidence from the 16th Century in the southeastern United States provides descriptions of barbacoas amongst aboriginal populations. A variety of food and non-food items, intended for both subsistence and tribute, were stored in these

structures. However, the delineation of these structures in archaeological contexts has been somewhat difficult due to their unsubstantial construction, lack of associated artifacts, and small number of posts. This paper reviews the ethnohistoric and archaeological data from the provinces of Coosa and Cofitachequi. (11/8, 10:20)

**Keel, Frank J.** (*Florida State University*)

**H. Stephen Hale** (*Florida State University*)

#### RESOURCE PROCUREMENT AT THE EDGE OF THE EVERGLADES: THE GUY BAILEY SITE (8DA4752)

The Guy Bailey site (8DA4752), a tree island site in the eastern Everglades, was excavated by Robert Carr in 1982. Faunal analysis revealed that the inhabitants were concentrating their subsistence efforts on the local wetland resources. The small size of the site, small quantities of ceramics, and minor incidences of marine resources suggest the site functioned as a resource procurement locus or a short term camp. Diversity and equitability indices indicate differences between inland and coastal sites in the South Florida subsistence network. (11/8, 9:20)

**Kelley, David B.** (*Coastal Environments, Inc*)

#### COLES CREEK FAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN THE OUACHITA RIVER VALLEY OF SOUTHERN ARKANSAS

Recent analysis of a large collection of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains from the Paw Paw site (3OU22) has provided extensive data on Coles Creek faunal exploitation in the Ouachita River valley of southern Arkansas. The site has a long sequence of occupations, including three during the Coles Creek period. Over 16,000 specimens from Coles Creek contexts document a consistent reliance on white-tailed deer, main channel and backwater fish, and a variety of medium and small mammals, supplemented by mussels, turtles, and turkey. Despite a relatively stable adaptation, there are indications that exploitation strategies were gradually intensified, which is argued here to be a function of growing regional population. The possibility of increasing involvement in horticulture is also examined. (11/8, 4:30)

**Kelly, John E.** (*Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville*)

#### THE REALM OF PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE AT CAHOKIA

Despite the disruption caused by the European intrusion, one cannot fully understand the continuities and changes extant in public architecture of the various historic societies of the southeastern United States without a full comprehension of their prehistoric antecedents. This paper examines the realm of "public" architecture at the large Mississippian center of Cahokia. It focuses, first, on the variability and context of this architecture during the Mississippian occupation and, second, on the changes that might provide insight into the socio-political collapse of this system over 200 years prior to the advent of the Europeans in the greater Southeast. (11/8, 10:20)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (*Tulane University*)

#### WHERE'S THE CHIEF? COLES CREEK SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND EVOLUTION IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA

Coles Creek culture is known for the numerous multi-mound sites scattered across the Lower Mississippi Valley. Traditionally these people are thought to have been corn agriculturalists with a chiefdom level socio-political organization. Evidence from recent excavations has challenged prevailing concepts about Coles Creek subsistence and social organization. Maize agriculture was not as important as it was once thought. Furthermore, the development of complex social entities appears late in the Coles Creek sequence. Although they do not manifest many of the classic traits of chiefdom level societies, it is evident from several lines of archaeological evidence that Coles Creek populations living in northeast Louisiana underwent organizational changes in the last decades of the first millennium A.D. with the end result being the formation of simple elite polities. (11/9, 1:45)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (*Tulane University*)

**Gayle Fritz** (*Washington University*)

#### LATE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE: EXCAVATIONS AT THE RENO BRAKE AND OSCEOLA SITES, TENSAS PARISH, LOUISIANA

The Late Woodland period in the Lower Mississippi Valley is well documented in terms of ceramics and to a lesser extent settlement patterns. The relationship between social organization and subsistence change, however, is poorly understood. Troyville, Coles Creek, and Plaquemine cultures are separated from one another by ceramic traits, but it is not known if they differ in other, perhaps more fundamental ways. The Osceola project is investigating Late Woodland and early Mississippian

period subsistence patterns and their relationship to social organization. This paper describes the research strategy and archaeological methodology of the project and outlines the preliminary findings to date. (11/8, 4:50)

**Kimbrough, Rhonda L.** (*U.S. Forest Service*)

#### NORWOOD PERIOD SITES IN THE APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA

The predominant type of prehistoric fiber-tempered ceramic in the Northwest Florida area is called "Norwood". This ceramic is diagnostic of the Late Archaic Period in this area of Florida (about 2000-1000 B.C.). This paper discusses a predictive model for the location of "Norwood Period" sites within the geographical boundaries of the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, based upon investigations of known sites within this area. Cultural resource management implications are included. (11/9, 1:10)

**Kuttruff, Jenna T.** (*Louisiana State University*)

#### MISSISSIPPIAN TEXTILE REMAINS FROM WICKLIFFE MOUNDS, KENTUCKY (15BA4)

The charred remains of two textiles were recovered in the late 1930s from Wickliffe Mounds, Kentucky (15BA4). The recent analysis of these textiles and their comparison with published information on other Mississippian textiles and fabric impressions in pottery from Wickliffe Mounds indicate that one is similar to reported textile evidence and one is quite different. The textile recovered with a cache of charred corn was similar to reported textiles and would have been utilitarian in nature. The other is unusual in fabric structure, is decorated with flat bone beads, and would have functioned in Mississippian ceremonial or status related situations. (11/9, 10:40)

**Kuttruff, Carl** (*see Jones, Dennis C.*)

**Law, Zada** (*Tennessee Department of Transportation*)

**Richard Taylor, Jr.** (*Duwall and Associates, Inc*)

#### EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF SHOVEL-TESTING IN UPLAND TENNESSEE

Recent methodological debates have examined shovel-testing in archaeological survey and site discovery. The Tennessee Department of Transportation is evaluating the efficacy and economy of various shovel-testing strategies in the uplands of the Western Highland Rim of Tennessee. Initial results suggest that 50 cm<sup>2</sup> units are more reliable than 30 cm<sup>2</sup> units in identifying prehistoric sites in upland settings with little cost differential. Additionally, fewer shovel-tests placed in a systematic pattern across upland knolls and hilltops may be as reliable in identifying site presence as more extensive transects. The effectiveness of 50cm<sup>2</sup> shovel-tests to identify intrasite artifact density on any early prehistoric upland site is also evaluated. (11/8, 1:50)

**Lawrence, William L.** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

**Robert C. Mainfort** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

#### A MISSISSIPPIAN STRUCTURE FROM THE BRYANT MOUND, 40LK1, LAKE CO., TENNESSEE

40LK1 consists of the remnants of a large mid 13th-century Mississippian substructural mound and an associated habitation area. Earthmoving and agricultural utilization of the site has severely impacted the only extant mound, prompting archaeological investigations designed to salvage an intact structural surface from the mound. Data from the site are discussed in relation to current research in the Reelfoot Basin and western Kentucky. (11/9, 9:40)

**Lundin, Richard** (*Wondjina Research Institute*)

#### AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONS TO FLORIDA (1562-1567)

The 1562-1567 French expeditions to Florida and Georgia represent an important chapter in the history of the United States and the early European Colonial Period. These historically important expeditions have been extensively treated in the historical literature but have not been extensively studied archaeologically. Past salvage and survey studies at the various associated sites have not encountered definite associated artifacts. The potential for finding additional terrestrial or underwater sites by geophysical survey appears good and such studies are planned for the 1990-1991 field season by various governmental agencies and private research organizations. (11/9, 8:20)

**Mainfort, Robert C.** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)  
**Richard Walling** (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc*)

#### CALIBRATED RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY FOR PINSON MOUNDS

Pinson Mounds is a large Middle Woodland mound complex located in West Tennessee. Calibration of all radiocarbon dates for the site has resulted in a re-evaluation of the site's internal chronology. A number of previously unreported dates are also presented. (11/9, 3:50)

**Mainfort Robert C.** (*see Lawrence, William L.*)

**Manhein, Mary H.** (*Louisiana State University*)  
**Ann M. Whitmer** (*Louisiana State University*)

#### THE PORT HUDSON CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD SITE: A REVIEW OF THREE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

One of the longest sieges in U.S. military history occurred during the Civil War along the Mississippi River at Port Hudson, Louisiana. The battle involved more than 35,000 troops. The surrender of the Confederate forces at Port Hudson on July 9, 1863, gave the Union army control of the Mississippi River. During three field seasons, LSU archaeologically investigated the identity of suspected sites within the battlefield. This report outlines our results, especially the discovery of an extensive Confederate cemetery, the redefinition of at least two civilian cemeteries, and the identification of two house sites occupied before, during and after the siege. (11/10, 9:20)

**Manheim, Mary H.** (*see Whitmer, Ann M.*)

**Marrinan, Rochelle A.** (*Florida State University*)

#### AN OVERVIEW OF SETTLEMENT PLAN IN THE MISSIONS OF LA FLORIDA

Franciscan missions became a dominant settlement type in La Florida during the period from 1572 to 1704. Because the number of friars in a mission usually did not exceed two, construction of the European-inspired mission complex was undertaken by native peoples. Surviving mission churches in the American West have indicated subtle expressions of native values in ornamentation and construction techniques. Excavation projects at several mission sites have produced information relating to settlement composition and pattern. This paper examines the current archaeological data from La Florida for evidence of continuity and change in native practices expressed through architectural evidence. (11/8, 8:40)

**Marrinan, Rochelle** (*see Stanton, William M.*)

**Masson, Marilyn A.** (*University of Texas*)  
**H. Stephen Hale** (*Florida State University*)

#### SOUTHEAST FLORIDA SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A FAUNAL ANALYSIS OF THE HONEY HILL SITE (8DA411)

An analysis of faunal remains from the Honey Hill site is used to reconstruct the subsistence patterns of aboriginal south Florida at an inland freshwater locale. Diachronic comparisons are made from the Archaic, Late Prehistoric and Seminole components of the site. Results indicate chronological fluctuation in the exploitation of freshwater aquatic species, large game and marine fauna which may reflect variation in cultural preference and overexploitation of favored species. The faunal data is used to interpret patterns of settlement, seasonality, duration of occupation and inter-regional interaction. (11/8, 9:40)

**Mathews, James** (*New World Research, Inc*)

#### NEW TECHNIQUES FOR SORTING WHITE BODIED TABLEWARES

This paper outlines techniques helpful in separating white bodied tablewares, including creamwares, pearlwares, whitewares, and ironstones. Although these wares are important to site interpretation because of their chronological value, they are very similar in appearance and easily confused. Discrimination of pearlwares and whitewares, and whitewares and ironstones are usually the most difficult by visual inspection alone. Recent studies by the author and other researchers suggest that the use of



additional techniques, such as the ultraviolet lamp, Mohs harness test, and chemical spot tests may be helpful in sorting these troublesome wares. These techniques are discussed and evaluated. (11/10, 10:40)

**McEwan, Bonnie G.** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

#### THE APALACHEE COUNCIL HOUSE AT SAN LUIS DE TALIMALI

As the 17th-century capital of the Spanish mission chain in western Florida, San Luis de Talimali was the most populous of the Apalachee missions with over 1400 people under its jurisdiction. Excavations in the council house at San Luis have revealed important information about various facets of aboriginal life in the mission community including architecture, activities, and accommodation on the part of both Spanish and native inhabitants. (11/8, 8:20)

**McEwan, Bonnie G.** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

#### THE MISSION PERIOD IN APALACHEE PROVINCE

Despite requests for missionaries since the first decade of the seventeenth century, the first Franciscan missions were not established in Apalachee Province until 1633. The exploitation of the region proved to be highly successful and its resources were referred to as St. Augustine's "lifeline". Using archaeological and historical data, the economic and cultural consequences of missionization among the Apalachee are examined. (11/8, 1:35)

**Mikell, Gregory A.**

#### THE FORT WALTON MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE VARIANT ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF COAST

It has long been recognized that Fort Walton west of the lower Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Valleys and Tallahassee Red Hills is "different" than Fort Walton in the Red Hills and Apalachicola drainage region. It has also become evident that Fort Walton and Pensacola, while both Mississippian variants, are regionally distinct cultural manifestations. Fort Walton sites located within the Choctawhatchee and St. Andrews Bay systems reveal an interesting admixture of Fort Walton and Pensacola variant characteristics and regional expressions of generally similar themes. The Fort Walton variant can be divided into at least three sub-variants with phases of cultural development that can be utilized to address problems associated with spatial and temporal relationships that account for variation in ceramic assemblages and other cultural remains documented throughout the Northwest Florida region. (11/9, 10:40)

**Mintz, John J.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

#### SITE SELECTION AND PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS

Highway construction during the spring of 1990 revealed a bluff shelter complex consisting of three separate bluff shelters situated just south of Fayetteville, Arkansas. Data recovery excavations conducted in the late spring and early summer of 1990 revealed a localized midden, approximately one meter thick, and at least four cultural components: Dalton, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. The preliminary analysis of artifacts from the Will site (3WA876) suggests that the site was used for the manufacture of lithic artifacts and as a nut gathering and processing site. (11/10, 8:40)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

#### INTERPRETATIONS OF BEAD USE FROM APALACHEE MISSION EXCAVATIONS

Excavations at several 17th-century Franciscan missions in the Apalachee Province of northwest Florida have yielded glass beads and pendants in substantial quantities. Recent excavations at San Luis de Talimali have produced large numbers of these items from functionally distinct contexts. By considering the assemblages from each context separately, we can discern patterns of use based on ethnic identity (such as Spaniard or Indian), functional situation (religious or secular), and possibly differences based on gender. Such patterns form the basis of hypotheses that can be tested at other mission sites. (11/8, 2:20)

**Moore, David G.** (*North Carolina Office of State Archaeology*)

#### AN OVERVIEW OF HISTORIC ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

Relatively few Historic period aboriginal sites have been excavated in western North Carolina. When conducted, excavations usually focused on mounds at the expense of other site contexts. Therefore, it is difficult to describe specific examples or patterns of public architecture. Nonetheless, the limited data suggest that public architecture of the early Historic period was

little changed from prehistoric patterns. This paper reviews the excavations of the Peachtree, Coweeta Creek, Tuckasegee, Garden Creek, and Nelson sites to examine the evidence of Historic period use of earthen platform mounds and their associated structures. The distribution of Historic period mound sites in western North Carolina is also discussed. (11/8, 9:40)

**Moore, Sue Mullins** (*Georgia Southern University*)

#### PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT WRIGHTSBORO, GEORGIA: THE HUNT GENERAL STORE

Wrightsboro is one of Georgia's dead towns. Settled in 1768 by Quakers from North Carolina, it flourished until the railroad passed it by in the 1850's. By 1940, it had ceased to exist. Since 1984, Georgia Southern has been involved in archaeological investigations at Wrightsboro and, in 1988, a field school excavated part of the remains of one of the general mercantile stores. Artifacts ranging in age from early 1800's to 1935, when the building was destroyed by fire, have yielded valuable information about the lifestyles of the community's inhabitants. (11/10, 11:20)

**Morse, Dan F.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

#### NORTHEAST ARKANSAS DURING THE 17TH CENTURY

Between the De Soto Expedition exploration of northeast Arkansas in 1541 and the initial penetration by the French in 1673 were "132 years of utter blankness so far as the historical record is concerned" (Phillips, Ford and Griffin 1951:347). The late 17th-century summer village of the Mitchigamea has finally been discovered and the survival of the "Nodena phase" into the early to mid 17th century has been recognized. (11/9, 8:40)

**Myers, J. Emlen** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

**Jacqueline S. Olin** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

#### WHERE DID THE MARTIN SITE CERAMICS COME FROM?

The Martin Site in Tallahassee, Florida is what remains of the 1539-40 De Soto winter encampment. Samples of the site's twenty small lead- and tin-glaze ceramic sherds were analyzed by instrumental neutron activation (INAA). The samples are chemically similar to each other and very probably from the same source. They do not, however, match the possible Spanish or Italian sources of Seville, Talavera, Manises-Panerna, Faenza and Liguria. Nor do they match any known 16th-century Mexican sources. The significance of this important anomaly and the necessity of expanding the existing ceramic databank are discussed. (11/9, 3:30)

**Norris, F. Terry** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St Louis*)

#### EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY IN THE ILLINOIS COUNTRY OF UPPER LOUISIANA: SHARED IDEAS AND SHARED ERRORS

In the years following the Seven Years War, English and French military cartographers prepared detailed maps of the central Mississippi River Valley, in particular the area of seven French settlements located between present day St. Louis and Chester, Illinois. Inspection of extant 18th-century maps suggests considerable interchange among cartographers. Detailed analysis demonstrates that once the general physical features of the valley were recorded, little attention was given to the accurate representation by subsequent cartographers. As a result, significant misrepresentation of the valley's configuration appears on maps of the Illinois Country for more than thirty years. (11/9, 10:20)

**Novick, Lee** (*North Carolina Department of Transportation*)

#### AN EXAMINATION OF CAROLINA PIEDMONT SURVEY STRATEGIES

Archaeological work in the Carolinas has a long history. Accounts of 18th-century naturalists and recent historical research provide a framework regarding environmental conditions and erosion in the region. This background, in combination with a variety of research and compliance projects, provides an excellent data base for examining land use through time and comparisons of survey coverage. Many studies of survey coverage in the southwest, the Great Basin, and the eastern woodlands are available. This paper examines various survey strategies to assess coverage of areas and site discovery rates. The results indicate that patterned redundancy is prevalent in the Piedmont upland sites. With respect to survey coverage, the best results are achieved when small sampled areas are intensively examined using a rigorous shovel testing program. More sites are found with a rigorous sampling strategy than with a 100 percent survey. (11/8, 2:10)

**Olin, Jacqueline S.** (*see Myers, J. Emlen*)

**O'Hear, John** (*Mississippi State University*)

#### DATING ALEXANDER

Before 1980, there were no radiocarbon dates on the Alexander culture of the Tombigbee and Middle Tennessee river areas. A dating between 600 and 100 B.C. was postulated on the basis of dates on earlier and later materials and cross dating with contemporaneous cultures in adjacent areas. Since 1980, eleven dates have become available from five sites. This paper presents a review and analysis of these dates in conjunction with a seriation of Alexander pottery from eleven sites. A time span of 850 to 400 B.C. is proposed, as is an internal chronology where Alexander assemblages dominated by incised types are earlier than assemblages with large amounts of pinched sherds. (11/9, 1:50)

**Pace, Robert A.** (*see Hayes, Christopher*)

**Pauketat, Timothy R.** (*University of Michigan*)

#### THE REIGN AND RUIN OF CAHOKIA LORDS: A DIALECTIC OF DOMINANCE

The regional centralization of political power at Cahokia lasted around a century and a half. An analysis of elite and non-elite architecture and artifacts from this period at Cahokia is used to infer change in the political and ideological means by which the elite retained power. A high degree of centralized control over the production and distribution of material goods is evidenced early in this period. Later, an ideology which legitimized the growing authority of Cahokia lords was expressed in iconography, the allocation of community space, and elite monuments. However, this ideology may have lessened the need for increased control over production and exchange, actually weakening the competitive posture of the Cahokia lords relative to elites from other polities. (11/9, 1:15)

**Payne, Claudine** (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

**John Scarry** (*University of Kentucky*)

#### APALACHEE PREHISTORY: THE ORIGINS AND EVOLUTION OF THE LAKE JACKSON PHASE

The Apalachee of northwest Florida occupied the area around present-day Tallahassee for over 600 years. We present an overview of the earliest Apalachee, the prehistoric predecessors of those individuals encountered by DeSoto in 1539. During the Lake Jackson phase (AD 1100-1500), a medium-sized Mississippian chiefdom grew and thrived for a while. Drawing on abundant archaeological data acquired over the last 50 years, supplemented by recent investigations at the multi-mound Lake Jackson site, we examine social, political, economic, and demographic characteristics for the phase and offer some preliminary comments regarding the origin, development, and transformation of the chiefdom. (11/8, 1:05)

**Payne, Claudine** (*see Smith, Marion F., Jr.*)

**Peacock, Evan** (*Mississippi State University*)

#### A PROTOHISTORIC HOUSE FEATURE FROM NORTH-CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI

House features are rarely found at Protohistoric sites in north-central Mississippi, due to the location of such sites on thin and easily eroded chalk soils. Test excavations at 22OK694, in Oktibbeha County, revealed the remnants of a wattle and daub house. Analysis indicates that the clay for the daub was gathered within the habitation area. Artifacts recovered from beneath the daub include several large sand-and-shell-tempered sherds. Site chronology is discussed, the late prehistoric temporal sequence is reviewed, and the hypothesis that the Protohistoric settlement pattern reflects increased emphasis on deer hunting is examined. (11/8, 8:20)

**Pearson, Charles E.** (*Coastal Environments, Inc*)

#### LE VACHERIE: AN 18TH-CENTURY FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

In 1744 Claude Joseph Dubreuil, Jr. purchased a large tract of land on the west side of Lake Salvador in present-day Lafourche Parish, Louisiana, from the resident Ouacha and Chaouacha Indians. Through the 18th century, Dubreuil and his descendants used this land as a cattle ranch, or *vacherie*. Archaeological remains related to this period of use of the property have recently

been discovered. The European and aboriginal artifacts recovered, particularly the ceramics, provide valuable information on the material culture of the archaeologically little-known colonial period in Louisiana. The archaeological remains are discussed within the context of the history of use of the property and in relationship to French material culture as it is known from other 18th-century sites in North America. (11/9, 11:00)

**Polhemus, Richard** (*University of Tennessee*)

#### ASPECTS OF ABORIGINAL PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE IN EAST TENNESSEE

Examples of 18th-century Overhill Cherokee public architecture are described and compared with selected aspects of prehistoric and protohistoric Mississippi period public architecture in the Great Valley of East Tennessee. (11/8, 9:20)

**Potter, Douglas T.** (*National Park Service*)

#### PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF PIXE AND X-RAY DIFFRACTION ANALYSES ON CLAY AND POTTERY, ST. JOHN, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

A basic ceramic classification system exists for the Caribbean region but is frustrated within the Virgin Islands where as much as 95% of recovered ceramics are non-diagnostic. The use of PIXE and X-ray diffraction analyses on plain sherds and clay materials offers the possibility of determining correlations between clay sources, ceramic manufacturing locations and technique and cultural contexts (via exchange vs. local consumption). Preliminary results compare spectra of clay samples collected on St. John with aboriginal and possible Afro-Caribbean pottery recovered from archaeological contexts on St. John. Implications for region wide studies and databases are addressed. (11/9, 3:10)

**Powell, Mary Lucas** (*University of Kentucky*)

#### IN THE BEST HEALTH? DIET, DISEASE AND TRAUMA AMONG THE MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE

Comparisons of skeletal data on diet, disease, and trauma in elite and non-elite population samples from Mississippian sites throughout the Southeast have yielded a variety of patterns, some contradictory and some paralleling expectations based upon ethnohistoric accounts of elite sumptuary behaviors. Although trace element analysis of human bone from Alabama and Tennessee suggest that elites ate relatively more meat than their presumed social inferiors, non-elite health does not seem particularly compromised. The high prevalence of trauma in elite males at Chucalissa may reflect the role of warfare in male status advancement. The lords of the Southeast and their families may have been in effect "overnourished" relative to everyone else, but probably not to the extent of historically documented African and Polynesian chiefly lineages whose literally weighty embodiment of their superior social status impressed visiting travellers and ethnographers alike. (11/9, 2:15)

**Prentice, Guy** (*National Park Service*)

**Marie Prentice** (*National Park Service*)

#### THREE SEASONS OF EXCAVATIONS AT THE ANDERSONVILLE CIVIL WAR PRISON SITE

The National Park Service has funded three years of excavations at the Civil War prison camp at Andersonville, Ga. A summary of the results of these excavations is presented and includes data on the construction techniques used in the original construction of the stockade, the extension built by the prisoners, the north gate, and an attempted escape tunnel that failed before completion. (11/10, 9:40)

**Prentice, Marie** (*see Prentice, Guy*)

**Rafferty, Janet** (*Mississippi State University*)

#### MIDDLE WOODLAND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

In the central Mid-South, Middle Woodland mound groups such as Ingomar, Pinson, Pharr, and Bynum have received much archaeological attention. Other site types can enhance understanding of the role of mounds in the settlement pattern. Hamlets provide the first evidence of year-round habitation in the area. Likely special-purpose camps include large sites with many sandstone tools and sites producing mostly chert debitage and bifaces. Mounds appear early in the Middle Woodland sequence; serving as central places, they may have been crucial to the expansion of sedentary settlements into tributary valleys from their earlier beginnings in the major drainages. (11/9, 3:30)

**Raymer, Leslie E.** (*New South Associates*)

THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF SUBTERRANEAN FOOD STORAGE STRUCTURES: AN ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF PIT STORAGE

The principal factors affecting the selection and use of subterranean food storage structures are identified through an examination of a worldwide sample of ethnographic data on pit-using societies. This paper examines the relationship between subsistence practices, mobility strategies, and the use of subterranean food storage. The comparative ethnographic data show that food storage pits are used for a variety of reasons (general storage, concealment, processing) by groups with a wide range of mobility strategies and subsistence practices. These data are used to examine common assumptions about the form and function of storage pits in the archaeological record. (11/8, 10:40)

**Reed, Mary Beth** (*see Joseph, J. W.*)

**Reitz, Elizabeth** (*University of Georgia*)

VERTEBRATE SUBSISTENCE IN APALACHEE PROVINCE

Archaeologists working in Apalachee Province have found faunal remains to be either lacking or in poor condition; but there is now an archaeological glimpse into subsistence in the province. Faunal materials suggest that Apalachee was more congenial to Spanish life than St. Augustine and such missions as Santa Catalina de Guale. This is based on the observation that domestic animals are far more common in deposits from San Luis de Talimali than from these other Spanish communities. Other archaeological and documentary evidence is used to examine the impact this had on the Apalachee. (11/8, 1:50)

**Repp, Andrea C.** (*U.S. Forest Service*)

PAST AND CURRENT RESEARCH OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS IN FLORIDA

The U.S. Forest Service began its cultural resource management program in the National Forests in 1978. Since that time, forest archaeologists have recorded over 1500 sites, more than 80 in 1990. The initial research consisted of inventory of proposed timber activity areas and a few contracted evaluation projects. Today, more attention is being paid to cultural resources, more money is being budgeted. Sites are being evaluated in-house and more archaeological research is being done in our Florida forests. (11/10, 10:20)

**Riegel, Veronica** (*University of Tennessee*)

THE OLIVER SITE: ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION AND INTERPRETATIONS FROM A-TURN-OF-THE-CENTURY TENANT FARMER'S HOUSE

The Oliver site (40KN103) is a turn-of-the-century tenant farmer's cabin excavated in December in 1989 and early 1990. The dwelling appears to be a two-room frame structure resting on a limestone foundation and having a central stone and/or brick chimney. Archaeological excavation indicates that the building was dismantled and the construction material removed from the site for use elsewhere. In addition, an intensive shovel testing program revealed a variety of depositional patterns which sheds light on refuse disposal, activity areas, and the socio-economic status of a tenant family in turn-of-the-century Tennessee. (11/10, 8:20)

**Rinehart, Charles** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)

A STATUS REPORT ON SOUTH CAROLINA'S SITE FILES

The past two years the Information Management Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology has undertaken to upgrade the state's archaeological files. With the project completed, the data base is ready for computerization. This paper summarizes the problems encountered, their solutions, and discusses various statistics describing the present status of South Carolina's archaeological sites (at the county level). This information is presented in order to remind the archaeological community of the importance of good record-keeping and good records management. (11/9, 1:30)

**Riley, Thomas J.** (*University of Illinois*)  
**Richard Edging** (*University of Illinois*)  
**Jack Rossen** (*University of Kentucky*)

#### CULTIGENS IN PREHISTORIC EASTERN NORTH AMERICA: CHANGING PARADIGMS

The widely accepted view that eastern North America was a separate center of plant domestication has resulted in an increasingly isolationist perspective on the region's culture history and a neglect of research on the diffusion into it of tropical cultigens. New data on archaeobotanical macromorphologies, the chemical and chromosomal composition of archaeobotanical remains challenge old paradigms. In particular, the diffusion of tropical cultigens via the Caribbean and the Gulf Coast must now be seriously considered. This paper reports on current research suggesting alternatives to existing paradigms in relation to four plants (maize, tobacco, beans, and chenopods) and stresses prehistoric eastern North America's relationship to, instead of isolation from, Mesoamerica and South America. (11/8, 2:50)

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

**Riser, George M.** (*Louisiana Archaeological Society*)

#### THE USE OF WEIRS AS SHRIMP TRAPS FOR JUVENILE TYPE 3 PENAEID SHRIMP

Although most penaeid shrimp presently are caught offshore by trawlers, considerable quantities are caught inshore along the Mexican Pacific coast with nets and weirs. In the "Marismas Nacionales," weirs are conspicuously employed to trap large schools of juvenile type 3 penaeid shrimp as they migrate out from estuarine nurseries. In the 20th-century Southeast, before offshore trawling began, 95% of shrimp caught commercially were juvenile white shrimp, a type 3 penaeid species, which were netted inshore during outmigrations. Data supporting and opposing the possibility that juvenile white shrimp were trapped with weirs during southeastern prehistory will be examined. (11/8, 8:00)

**Roe, Kevin J.** (*University of Georgia*)

#### ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS FROM WILLIAM SEARS' 1953 EXCAVATION OF THE ETOWAH MOUND SITE

Faunal remains from the Etowah Mound site were examined. Analysis of the materials revealed the presence of several species such as snow goose and passenger pigeon which no longer occur in Georgia or else are increasingly rare. Evidence of a black drum, a marine species of fish, was also recovered. Measurements of deer elements from Etowah, when compared with measurements from St. Catherines Island and a site near Macon, Georgia, reveal an increase in the size of deer from the coastal region to the highlands. This observed difference may be the result of Bergman's Rule or availability of quality forage, and may correlate with cultural complexity in the areas. (11/8, 8:20)

**Rogers, Rhea J.** (*Wake Forest University*)

#### A STUDY OF CULTURAL DIFFERENCE AND BOUNDARIES ON THE SIOUAN WESTERN FRONTIER, NORTH CAROLINA

Recent data from the Porter Site suggest that the late Woodland Piedmont "Siouan tradition" can no longer be regarded as a univariate cultural enterprise. Analyzing late Woodland social practice, (as opposed to applying previous notions of homogeneous Siouan vs. non-Siouan entities), provides more useful understanding of Siouan social organization and interaction with neighboring groups. The presence of both discontinuous and continuous culture traits along the Yadkin suggests a heterarchical construction of Siouan ethnic identity likely was operating. Porter Site data support the notion that social boundaries are predicated on interactions and/or exchange processes which encourage cultural differences. (11/8, 3:30)

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy** (*See Johnson, Jay K.*)

**Rossen, Jack** (*see Riley, Thomas J.*)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)

**Mark J. Brooks** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)

#### CULTURAL QUARRIES: STRATEGIES FOR SCAVENGING AND RECYCLING LITHIC REFUSE

Over seven millennia of human occupation in the Southeast resulted in the accumulation of lithic debris that was exploited as

raw material by late prehistoric tool makers. In particular, Early Woodland tool makers often targeted Late Archaic sites as "cultural quarries", scavenging any available materials for recycling or expedient use. Other strategies of provisioning sites with rock reflect the resourceful use of refuse at otherwise lithic-poor locations. Examples of Early Woodland scavenging and recycling from sites in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina illustrate the significance of "cultural quarrying" to interpretations of technology, settlement patterns, labor organization, and lithic typology. (11/9, 1:30)

**Scarry, John** (*University of Kentucky*)

#### POLITICAL OFFICES AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE: ETHNOHISTORIC, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE NATIVE LORDS OF APALACHEE

Ethnohistoric accounts of the Apalachee provide information about native political structure, and describe offices with a variety of political, military, and religious duties. Unfortunately, the Apalachee were transformed by incorporation into the Spanish colonial system, and the degree to which name offices correspond to precontact offices is unknown. Archaeological data suggest the existence of several offices in the late prehistoric Apalachee chiefdom, although we cannot address the nature and scope of authority and power tied to those offices. While archaeological data provide little insight here, theoretical models suggest the historic offices could have existed in similar form before contact. (11/9, 3:00)

**Scarry, John** (*see Payne, Claudine*)

**Scarry, C. Margaret** (*University of Kentucky*)

#### PLANT PRODUCTION AND PROCUREMENT IN APALACHEE PROVINCE

At contact, the Apalachee were skilled farmers, whose granaries contained sufficient foodstuffs to feed de Soto's army for six months. With the establishment of the Apalachee missions, the province became the breadbasket of *La Florida*. Food supplies were exported from Apalachee to colonies in less hospitable locations and even to Cuba. Analyses of plant remains from late prehistoric and mission sites in Apalachee province provide insights about the effects of contact on the production and procurement of plant foods. Additionally, data from the missions give clues to variability in plant use between public and domestic contexts and between ethnic groups. (11/8, 2:05)

**Schambach, Frank F.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

#### THE PLACE OF SPIRO IN SOUTHEASTERN PREHISTORY: A REINTERPRETATION

Current interpretations of the Spiro site rest on several unsupported and possibly unsupportable assumptions: (1) that it is one site; (2) that it is a Caddo site; and, (3) that it was a Mississippian style ceremonial center at the apex of a hierarchy of subsidiary centers. I will argue that while the Brown Mound group was probably Caddoan, the Craig Mound was Mississippian, and that the goods accumulated in the Craig Mound were the hoards of Mississippian traders rather than Mississippian chiefs. (11/9, 11:20)

**Schroedl, Gerald F.** (*University of Tennessee*)

**Brett H. Riggs** (*University of Tennessee*)

#### INVESTIGATIONS OF CHEROKEE VILLAGE PATTERNING AND PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE AT THE CHATTOOGA SITE

The second field season to identify village patterning at the Cherokee Lower town of Chattooga included making additional surface collections, excavating 1 meter test pits, and expanding coverage of the magnetometer survey. The location of the council house was confirmed and a 38 m<sup>2</sup> excavation revealed a portion of the exterior wall, interior benches, and central floor. It is possible to identify discrete artifact patterns associated with the building's use because the floor was preserved when the structure burned. The structure dates between 1720 and 1740 and is comparable in plan to mid-18th-century Overhill Cherokee townhouses. (11/8, 10:40)

**Servello, A. Frank** (*New World Research, Inc*)

#### SOIL HORIZONS AS CHRONOLOGICAL TOOLS

Geomorphological research in most southeastern archaeological investigations has concentrated upon descriptive characteristics. However, modern geoarchaeological approaches provide numerous diagnostic and interpretive tools for

understanding the range and character of prehistoric components in general areas or specific sites. While consideration of sedimentary environments and terrain/landscape analyses are integral in this approach, this paper concentrates upon soilscares for chronological controls. The report proposes that regional compound soil profiles can be utilized to date the archaeology they contain without the presence of culture-diagnostic artifacts. This approach aides in predicting the chronological range in proposed survey areas. (11/10, 11:00)

**Sheldon, Craig T. Jr.** (*Auburn University, Montgomery*)

#### PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE OF THE HISTORIC UPPER CREEKS

After large scale mound and palisade construction ceased at the end of the Mississippi period, public architecture continued on a reduced but still complex level at succeeding historic Upper Creek *Talwa* or communities. Archaeological excavations at the site of Fusihatchee in Alabama, and ethnohistoric accounts indicate that large rotundas, square grounds, and associated features dominated the center of the communities. Undergoing several stages of rebuilding, such complexes were an expression of the overall level of social, political and religious integration. (11/8, 9:00)

**Shenkel, J. Richard** (*University of New Orleans*)

#### STABILITY AND CHANGE: Tchefuncte TO MARKSVILLE IN THE EASTERN PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN

About 2500 years ago, the Pontchartrain Basin became relatively stable. It was somewhat larger then, for the Mississippi sediments had not yet sculpted its current configuration. The setting was lush and people we now call Tchefuncte moved in to take advantage of the bounty. Their culture lasted with little change for about 400 years. Sometime during the first century BC, the Mississippi shifted and the lake turned fresh, the Rangia died, and the people moved. As this was happening, the Hopewell "Messiah" appeared and we see marked change in ceramic design and burial patterns. (11/9, 9:00)

**Shuman, Malcom** (*see Jones, Dennis*)

**Silvia, Diane E.** (*Tulane University/University of South Alabama*)

#### THE APALACHEES AT FORT LOUIS DE LA LOUISIANE, THE SITE OF OLD MOBILE

From 1702 to 1711, the French settlement of Fort Louis de la Louisiane served as the capital of the colony known as Louisiana. The historic records, along with recent archaeological investigations, have indicated that this town incorporated a number of individuals from various Native American cultures. Of these, the Apalachees are the best represented non-local group. At Fort Louis, the Apalachees constituted the longest lasting mission under the tutelage of the Capuchins. Investigations at Fort Louis are providing important data on culture change among the refugee Apalachees and on inter-cultural relations during their initial displacement, beginning in 1704. (11/8, 3:05)

**Smith, Bruce D.** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

#### MISSISSIPPIAN ELITE AND SOLAR ALIGNMENTS—A REFLECTION OF MANAGERIAL NECESSITY, OR LEVERS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY?

Two alternative, but not mutually exclusive interpretive perspectives on Mississippian alignments are discussed. From the managerial necessity perspective of Peebles and Kus, among others, such solar alignments and "observatories" such as the woodhenges of Cahokia, would be viewed as integral to the chiefly management and scheduling of complex maize centered agricultural economies and the monitoring and controlling of the annual cycle of field clearing, planting, and harvesting. In contrast, from the perspective of Anthony Giddens, such solar alignment "observatories" can be alternatively viewed as structures of domination—containers of authoritative resources involved in the control of social time-space that provided powerful levers of social inequality. (11/9, 1:30)

**Smith, Marvin T.** (*University of South Alabama*)

**David J. Hally** (*University of Georgia*)

#### CHIEFLY BEHAVIOR: EVIDENCE FROM 16TH-CENTURY SPANISH ACCOUNTS

Following the assumption that 16th-century Spanish explorers were treated by Native Americans of the Southeast as paramount chiefs, we attempt to describe appropriate behavior toward chiefs according to native values. Chiefs could expect to control stored grain supplies, to have houses, granaries, and canoes constructed for them, and could expect the payment of



tribute in skins, grain, and forest products. Certain rules of protocol are apparent in the Spanish narratives: Indians would bring food out to chiefs camped in their territory and chiefs would be carried on litters. (11/9, 3:30)

**Snedeker, Rodney** (see Harmon, Michael A.)

**Snow, Frankie** (South Georgia College)

**Keith Stephenson** (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

#### HARTFORD: A 4TH-CENTURY SWIFT CREEK MOUND SITE IN THE INTERIOR COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA

Recent excavations at the Hartford site (9PU1), on the Ocmulgee River, concentrated primarily on a Swift Creek mound where a rich submound midden was exposed. Architectural features encountered beneath the midden revealed a pre-mound oval shaped structure and a large central refuse pit. Archaeological evidence suggests that the structure served ceremonial as well as nonceremonial functions. The midden and central refuse pit contained a diverse, well preserved assemblage of subsistence remains. Exotic artifacts indicate long-distance exchange and analysis of Swift Creek complicated stamped designs reveals interaction between Hartford and contemporaneous regional sites. (11/9, 4:10)

**Stahle, David W.** (see Anderson, David G.)

**Stallings, Richard** (WAPORA, Inc)

#### PREDICTIVE MODELING IN THE YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI

This on-going research project is an inductive, exploratory approach to predictive modeling in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. Through the use of a geographic information system, the relationship between a variety of environmental features and known site locations is being explored. This paper will outline some of the preliminary findings of this research. Special attention will be given to the analysis of the LANDSAT 5 imagery and how this is being used to examine the relationship of soil conditions and prehistoric site locations. (11/10, 11:20)

**Standifer, Marie S.** (Louisiana State University)

**Shirley C. Tucker** (Louisiana State University)

**William J. Blackmon** (Louisiana State University)

#### THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHARRED *APIOS* TUBERS

Tubers of *Apios americana* Medicus (groundnut) were a known food source of historic Indian tribes and have been reported from numerous archaeological sites in the Eastern Woodlands. Identifying tuber fragments in archaeological samples has been difficult because their anatomy is not well known. In this study of experimentally charred groundnut tubers, the SEM and light microscope were used to search for anatomical, diagnostic features. Results indicated that latex cells and xylem elements persist and can be used to identify tuber fragments when they occur as archaeological macrofossils. (11/8, 1:50)

**Stanton, William M.** (Florida State University)

**H. Stephen Hale** (Florida State University)

**Rochelle Marrinan** (Florida State University)

#### TEST EXCAVATIONS AT SILVER GLEN SPRINGS, FLORIDA (8MR123)

Two column samples, each one meter square, were excavated from preceramic midden deposits at Silver Glen Springs, Florida (8MR123). These materials, dated by radiocarbon assay to have been deposited between 5620 and 4320 BP (3670 and 2370 BC, uncorrected), represent the subsistence patterns of the Middle Archaic Mt. Taylor Period. The depth of the midden deposits indicates an extensive occupation period that likely began no later than the Middle Archaic. No ceramics were recovered from either test, and only minor quantities of bone and lithic materials were recovered. This report presents an analysis of the findings, which emphasize subsistence strategy. (11/8, 8:40)

**Stephenson, Keith** (see Snow, Frankie)

**Stoops, Richard W. Jr.** (*Garrow and Associates, Inc*)

#### NUMERIC TAXONOMICAL CLASSIFICATION OF AN EARLY ARCHAIC PROJECTILE POINT

Numerical taxonomic techniques were applied to an Early Archaic assemblage of Kirk Corner Notched projectile points. Projectile point bases are complex entities. As such, a substantial quantity of different measurements can be made to characterize their shape. In this study, a number of distances were selected in an attempt to create a metric characterization of the base. Discrete combinations of attributes should define an artifact type. A type in this sense is a cluster of attributes which taken together define a shape. Application of the technique resulted in the recognition of a series of morphological subtypes within the overall Kirk class. (11/9, 3:50)

**Storey, Rebecca** (*University of Houston*)

#### A HUMAN CREMATION FROM THE DE SOTO WINTER ENCAMPMENT, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Feature 131 of the Governor Martin site, 8LE853, consisted of cremated human bone, burned while with flesh, on top of and surrounded by burned daub and charcoal flecks. Evidence that this was not an example of a normal mortuary cremation include lack of a crematory basin and an unusual body position. The pros and cons of this feature as an archaeological example of an Apalachee Amerindian executed by the Hernando De Soto expedition during its first winter encampment during 1539-40 will be discussed. (11/8, 8:00)

**Stout, Charles** (*University of Illinois*)

**Richard Edging** (*University of Illinois*)

#### THE SUN, THE MOON, THE STARS, A ROLL OF THE ASTRAGALUS?: ARRANGING MISSISSIPPIAN MONUMENTS

Among the constraints guiding builders of Mississippian earthworks were undoubtedly those determining where the structures should be placed. Although countless researchers have investigated Mississippian site patterning, only a handful have demonstrated more than *conceivable* rules of site design and mound construction. If there were rules of more substance than "heads here, tails there," did they vary significantly from region to region? Assuming some design rules did exist, how did they relate to a Mississippian world view? (11/9, 11:40)

**Stowe, Noel R.** (*University of South Alabama*)

#### THE GULF FORMATIONAL STAGE ON THE NORTH-CENTRAL GULF COAST

Relatively little has been reported recently concerning the Gulf Formational Stage on the North-Central Gulf Coast. Our use of this stage conforms to the Gulf Formational concept as defined by Walthall and Jenkins in 1976. Based on surveys and excavations in the Mobile area, we have developed Middle (circa. 1200-500 B.C.) and Late (circa. 500-100 B.C.) Gulf Formational Complexes. With the exception of scattered Poverty Point "like" artifacts we haven't encountered assemblages that are diagnostic of the Early Gulf Formational in the area. This report briefly describes the work done to date on the fiber-tempered wares, Bayou La Batre, and Alexander in the region. (11/9, 9:20)

**Sullivan, Lynne P.** (*New York State Museum*)

#### WILL WE HAVE THE RIGHT STUFF?: MUSEUM ACCESSION POLICIES AND THE FUTURE DATABASE

As sites are steadily transformed from intact deposits to collections, today's museums are in the awesome position of determining the composition of archaeology's future database. The current reburial crisis forcefully raises fundamental questions of why certain collections are curated. It is clear that archaeologists must take leading roles in developing museum accession policies that articulate well-reasoned strategies for preserving a database that will be useful for continuing research. This paper suggests principles for devising such policies, including actively selecting collections for curation that relate to and truly represent regional archaeology. (11/9, 1:50)

**Taylor, Richard** (*see Law, Zada*)

**Thomas, Prentice M.** (*New World Research, Inc*)

**L. Janice Campbell** (*New World Research, Inc*)

#### THE SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK CULTURE ON THE NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF COAST: THE HORSESHOE BAYOU PHASE

Investigations at the Pirate's Bay site (8Ok183) led to the definition of the Okaloosa phase, viewed as transitional between Deptford and early Santa Rosa/Swift Creek. It is characterized by Deptford pottery in association with Santa Rosa ceramics and a crude variety of Swift Creek Complicated Stamped. Deptford Check Stamped rapidly declined and classic Swift Creek Complicated Stamped and Santa Rosa pottery became prominent, accompanied by shifts in settlement patterns and subsistence pursuits. Recently, the Horseshoe Bayou phase of Santa Rosa/Swift Creek culture was defined based on work at sites on Eglin Air Force Base, the Old Homestead site (8W158), and the Horseshoe Bayou site (8W1136). These sites provided considerable data regarding the chronology, site layout and material culture of this phase. (11/9, 10:20)

**Touchet, B. Arville** (*see Gibson, Jon L.*)

**Tucker, Shirley C.** (*see Standifer, Marie S.*)

**Vernon, Richard** (*see Cordell, Ann S.*)

**Walling, Richard** (*see Mainfort, Robert*)

**Walthall, John A.** (*Illinois State Museum*)

#### LATE 18th-CENTURY CERAMICS FROM THE FRENCH VILLAGE OF ARKANSAS POST AT ECORES ROUGES

In 1956-1957 Preston Holder conducted extensive excavations in the area of the late 18th-century French Creole village at Arkansas Post. The ceramics associated with this occupation are described and comparisons are made with ceramic assemblages derived from contemporary French settlements in Upper Louisiana. Interpretations are offered concerning the nature and function of ceramics in late colonial French village life in this frontier setting. (11/9, 9:40)

**Waselkov, Gregory A.** (*University of South Alabama*)

#### RECENT RESEARCH AT OLD MOBILE

After the discovery and initial excavations in 1989, fieldwork at Old Mobile has included an intensive shovel testing and metal detecting survey of the central town area and excavations at two more structures. The survey reveals a very dispersed site plan that can be correlated with historic maps of the town. Intensive excavations at a forge site and a second habitation indicate the degree of self-sufficiency achieved by French colonists on the southern frontier between 1702 and 1711. (11/9, 9:00)

**Weinstein, Richard A.** (*Coastal Environment, Inc*)

#### THE LOWER GUADALUPE RIVER/SAN ANTONIO BAY REGION AND ITS PLACE IN GULF COASTAL PREHISTORY

The lower Guadalupe River and San Antonio Bay area of coastal Texas has generally been a little-studied and poorly known region of the Gulf coast. Compared to the upper Texas coast, it has been a poor stepchild. Recently, however, several important archaeological investigations, encompassing work by universities, the state of Texas, and private consulting firms, have allowed for the development of a regional chronology utilizing a set of temporally and areally specific phases. This paper will briefly discuss those phases and provide a review, through time, of the aboriginal settlement in the region. (11/9, 8:20)

**Weisman, Brent** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

#### THE CONSERVATION OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON STATE LANDS

Florida's archaeological sites are becoming increasingly endangered as population continues to rise. As a means of preservation, many sites are now being brought under state ownership through purchase by the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) program. Since 1980 about 190,000 acres and hundreds of archaeological sites have been purchased by CARL, at a cost of \$295

million. Purchase is an important preservation tool but does not by itself guarantee protection. The many challenges of cultural resource management on CARL lands are discussed in this paper. (11/10, 9:40)

**Welch, Paul D.** (*Queens College-CUNY*)

#### PARAMOUNT CONTROL OVER GOODS AND THE POLITICAL STABILITY OF THE MOUNDVILLE CHIEFDOM

Evidence from the Moundville chiefdom indicates that production of some craft specialties was highly centralized at the Moundville site. These crafts include some that used imported raw materials as well as one that used locally available raw materials. Both utilitarian and status-linked crafts are included. This centralization maximized the opportunity for elite (paramount) control over access to these goods. The vast majority of goods imported in finished form were also restricted to the paramount center. This remarkable degree of centralization, and the monopolistic opportunity it afforded, may be partly responsible for the apparent political stability of the Moundville chiefdom. (11/9, 2:45)

**Wesler, Kit W.** (*Murray State University*)

#### ASSEMBLAGE PATTERNING STUDIES: AN APPROACH TO SMALL-SCALE MISSISSIPPIAN CHIEFDOMS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

The recognition of ranked societies, particularly in Mississippian studies, has generally depended on the identification of patterned distinctions among burials. The mortuary approach needs to be integrated with an approach to living contexts, for example, to define residential zones within a village. One such approach, based on a modification of Stanley South's artifact pattern identification technique, brings entire assemblages to bear on the problem. A test of this method at Wickliffe Mounds, 15BA4, shows that the village is remarkably homogeneous despite indications of status differentiation in burials, suggesting that this small-scale Mississippian chiefdom provides little material distinction to a high-status livelihood, or that the chiefly sector is a very small part of the population. (11/9, 10:20)

**Wheeler, Ryan J.** (*University of Florida*)

#### THE RIVIERA COMPLEX: AN EAST OKEECHOBEE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREA SETTLEMENT

Examination of artifacts collected by the Palm Beach County Archaeological Society (PBCAS) and unpublished manuscripts held by the Smithsonian Institution provides new information on the East Okeechobee Archaeological Area. The Riviera site (8PB30), excavated from 1978 to 1980, is a large Glades III Period village that is part of a settlement complex similar to the one described by Furey (1972) for a group of sites in Boca Raton. A review of ethnohistorical literature reveals that Riviera and its associated sites may have been the location of the historic period village *Jeaga* first mentioned by Fontaneda (1973). (11/8, 9:00)

**White, Nancy Marie** (*University of South Florida*)

#### SHELL MOUNDS OF THE LOWER APALACHICOLA RIVER SWAMP, NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Test excavations at 4 shell midden mounds in the remote swamps of the Apalachicola River delta, northwest Florida produced evidence of Mississippian and extensive Early Woodland and Late Archaic utilization of estuarine resources. Mounds are of *Rangia* clams with decreasing amounts of oyster through time. Two sites have microliths and clay "objects" characteristic of the Poverty Point-Elliott's Point complexes farther west along the Gulf Coast, associated with plain and simple-stamped fiber-tempered pottery. Earlier Deptford strata have simple-stamped and linear check-stamped ceramics; later ones have some complicated-stamped sherds. Subsistence emphases are upon large fish, turtle and some mammals. (11/9, 2:10)

**Whitmer, Ann M.** (*Louisiana State University*)

**Mary H. Manhein** (*Louisiana State University*)

#### RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE GROUNDS OF THE LOUISIANA STATE CAPITOL IN BATON ROUGE

Along the Mississippi River in downtown Baton Rouge is an area that has been utilized by several groups. Historic accounts have suggested occupation by prehistoric peoples and the French, British, Spanish, U.S., and Union military establishments on the present-day Louisiana State Capitol grounds. The Federal military complex constructed in the early 1800s included earthworks, barracks, powder magazines, and a military cemetery. Reported here are the results of LSU's recent multi-phased archaeological survey, that has uncovered part of the old cemetery and suggested extensive 19th and 20th-century land modification in conjunction with the one existing powder magazine and the adjacent prehistoric site. (11/10, 9:00)

**Whitmer, Ann M.** (*see Manheim, Mary H.*)

**Williams, Mark** (*Lamar Institute*)

#### THE REALITY OF SOUTHEASTERN EARTHLODGES

The reality of earth-covered structures in the Southeast during Mississippian times has been debated for 50 years. This paper briefly summarizes the past arguments, provides several new insights, and concludes that most sunken-floor structures, particularly those of the southern Appalachian area, were earth covered. This is supported by archaeological, ethnohistorical, and comparative ethnological data. In particular, the resistance of such structures to fire arrows made them a strong positive adaptation to Mississippian warfare. (11/9, 9:20)

**Wood, Karen G.** (*Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc*)

#### THE EVOLUTION OF MOTIVE POWER TECHNOLOGY AT THE ROSWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1839-1975

The Roswell Manufacturing Company, in Northern Georgia, operated three different textile mills during a 136 year period. Recent archaeological and historical studies have discovered significant technological shifts employed to power the mills' machinery. The earliest factory (1839-1864) used an overshot water wheel. A later mill (1854-1926) initially used a series of overshot wheels, changed to steam power, and finally converted to electricity. A third mill (1882-1975) began with a water powered turbine then converted to electricity. The changes at Roswell stem from technological advances in motive power as well as specific environmental factors. (11/10, 10:20)

**Wood, W. Dean** (*Southeastern Archaeological Services, Inc*)

#### WOODLAND PERIOD RESIDENCES IN THE MIDDLE GEORGIA UPLANDS

Much of what we know about the Woodland period in the interior southeastern U.S. was derived from surveys and excavations along the region's great rivers. This has led archaeologists to assume the economy of these Indians was primarily riverine oriented and the nearby hilly uplands played a secondary role. There is new evidence from the middle Georgia piedmont, however, that suggests these Indians were also selecting upland locations for permanent settlement. Many of these locations are far removed from any large rivers or streams. This paper examines the evidence for upland residential settlement and suggests approaches for future studies. (11/8, 1:30)

**Woodall, J. Ned** (*Wake Forest University*)

#### RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE SIOUAN WESTERN FRONTIER, NORTH CAROLINA

Excavations in 1990 at the Porter Site in Wilkes County, North Carolina, revealed an unexpected complexity of late Woodland burial practices, ceramic production and lithic resources. While the site conforms in its general aspects to the nearly pan-Piedmont Siouan tradition, it contrast sharply in certain details. It is the most westerly site excavated in the Yadkin Valley by the Great Bend Project; its proximity to the foothills of the Blue Ridge and the proto-Catawba or proto-Cherokee sites there suggests the Siouan western frontier was a complex tension zone. The material recovered show both acculturation and conservation indifferent data classes. (11/8, 3:10)

**Worth, John E.** (*University of Florida*)

#### ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE TIMUCUA MISSION PROVINCE: 1990 EXCAVATIONS AT FIG SPRINGS (8CO1), SOUTH END VILLAGE

Four months of excavations at the Fig Springs site have provided new data on the aboriginal inhabitants of the Timucua mission province in North Florida prior to their missionization in the early 1600's. Block excavations have revealed information relating to material culture, architecture, subsistence, storage and trash disposal patterns, and other aspects of local Timucua culture. Ceramic analysis has permitted the refinement of the ceramic typology developed in 1989, and data suggest cultural connections with late Weeden Island ceramic assemblages. These ceramics also provide a benchmark against which the Jefferson series of the later mission period may be compared. (11/8, 9:20)

**Wynn, Jack T.** (*USDA Forest Service*)  
**Rebecca E. Bruce** (*USDA Forest Service*)  
**Lee L. Certain** (*University of Florida*)

**PASSPORT: A PURE VINING PHASE SITE IN CENTRAL GEORGIA**

Recent investigations at the Passport site (9PM830) in Putnam County, Georgia, in the central Piedmont, identified it as a single-component upland Vining Phase site. Besides having only simple-stamped pottery, the projectile points were all small, Mississippian triangular types, suggesting temporal placement in the Early Mississippian or Transitional Woodland-Mississippian period, rather than early Woodland. Current analyses produced three subdivisions of simple stamped pottery design within this and other collections from the Piedmont. Both temporal and non-temporal distinctions may be indicated by use of these decorative elements during the late prehistoric period. (11/10, 11:40)

**Yakubik, Jill-Karen** (*Earth Search, Inc*)

**CERAMIC USE IN LATE 18TH-CENTURY SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA**

Archaeological and documentary source data indicate that British ceramics became widely available in southeastern Louisiana ca. 1780. Prior to this date, ceramic assemblages are essentially French Colonial in character. Use of Spanish ceramics was insignificant, highlighting Spain's persistent inability to supply the Louisiana colonists' needs, and the latter's lack of interest in Spanish merchandise. By contrast, commerce with France continued despite the Spanish colonial administration's efforts to break the trade. (11/9, 11:20)

**Yarnell, Richard A.** (*University of North Carolina*)

**Jean M. Black** (*University of North Carolina*)

**PROFILES FROM A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PLANT FOOD REMAINS FROM NORTH AMERICA**

Our attempt to list all of the significant reports, analyses, and syntheses of archaeological plant remains from eastern North America currently includes 968 titles of which at least 500 have been published, mostly since 1960. Unpublished works include presentations, contract reports, theses, and manuscripts. It is anticipated that many recent papers and reports will be added. Various profiles derived from the bibliography are presented. (11/8, 2:10)

**Yearous Jenny D.** (*see Johnson, Jay K.*)

3.1.1.1

2.1.1.1

1

55 hi afare pre

Swamp



0.75m

1.00m  
1.25m  
1.50m

MOUND D

Unit 2

MOUND E

ON  
100W

MOUND F

Unit 1

1.75m

2.00m

2.25m

2.50m

3.00m

18A2  
BOTTLE CREEK



0 20 40  
Scale in meters

MOUND C

CENTRAL  
BORROW PIT

50S  
50W

MOUND B

4.00m

3.50m

7.68m

100S  
100W

Elevations Based on Arbitrary Datum  
50 cm Contour Interval  
(25 cm intervals dashed)

Instrument Station/Datum ▲

Test Excavation Units ▬

WESTERN  
BORROW PIT

3.00m

2.75m

2.50m

2.25m

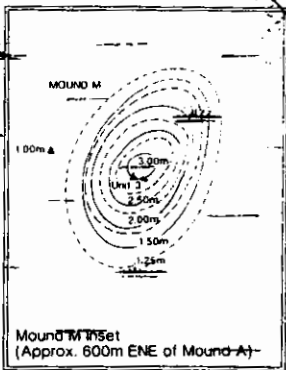
2.00m

1.75m

1.50m

1.25m

1.00m



Swamp

