

**BULLETIN 34**

**SOUTHEASTERN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE**

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

**NOVEMBER 6-9, 1991**

**HOLIDAY INN - DOWNTOWN  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

*Edited by*  
Janet Ford

*Hosted by*  
Mississippi Association of Professional Archaeologists  
with support from  
U.S. Forest Service-National Forests in Mississippi  
Mississippi Humanities Council  
Mississippi Department of Archives and History  
Samuel O. Brookes, Local Arrangements Chair  
1991

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## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This bulletin of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference contains the program and abstracts of papers and symposia presented at the 48th Annual Meeting, held in Jackson November 6-9, 1991. The bulletin consists of the meeting schedule, including sessions of contributed papers and symposia as well as other events; abstracts of the symposia in order of submission; 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.

Responsibilities for the meeting were divided among three people. Brookes handled local arrangements; Ford prepared the conference program and symposia; and Patricia Galloway directed the printing of the program and bulletin.

We would like to thank Dr. Jesse Jennings, University of Utah, for our Keynote address Friday evening. Dr. Jennings's appearance was funded by the Mississippi Humanities Council.

We gratefully acknowledge the help of numerous individuals with local arrangements. Lynn Holloway and her staff at the Holiday Inn Downtown were very helpful. A number of students and recent graduates of state universities assisted with registration and projection equipment: Eric Duff, Jenny Yearus, Chris Dunnaway, Steve Maxcy, and Blake Clark (University of Mississippi); Joe Gilliberti (University of Southern Mississippi); William Erwin, Dan Creel, Ashley Metcalf, Cliff Jenkins, and Chris Davies (Mississippi State University). Jim Lauro assisted with planning the reception. John O'Hear located the signed the "Barbeque Boys" for the dance. Tom Birchett, Shelia Lewis, and David Morgan planned the site tour. Judy Knight, as usual, took care of the book room. Her contributions to S.E.A.C. should earn her a gold star. Thanks to all of you.

Ford especially thanks the majority of participants whose abstracts arrived within a week of the deadline, with all words correctly spelled. Those offended by alterations and spelling can blame Wordperfect 5.1 spellcheck. Ford takes full blame for alterations in punctuations, hyphenation, and capitalization made in an effort to standardize or clarify; she hopes the essential significance is unaltered. She thanks Altamese Wash at MDAH for her usual competent typesetting job.

We hope you will enjoy the session papers and symposia as well as the special events. Have fun in Jackson.

Sam Brookes  
*National Forests in Mississippi*

Janet Ford  
*University of Mississippi*

*November 1991*

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**REGISTRATION, MEZZANINE AREA**  
Wednesday (November 6), 5:00 P.M.-9:00 P.M.  
Thursday (November 7), 8:00 A.M.-9:00 P.M.  
Friday (November 8), 8:00 A.M.-Noon

**BOOK EXHIBITS, CAMBRIDGE ROOM**  
Thursday (November 7), 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.  
Friday (November 8), 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.  
Saturday (November 9), 8:00 A.M.-Noon

**WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6**  
Site Tour 1:00

SEAC Board Meeting 7:00

**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7**  
Morning Sessions

1. **SYMPOSIUM: THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEAST - I**  
**ORGANIZERS: Dan F. Morse & Albert C. Goodyear**  
**ROOM: Hampshire I**
  - 8:00 **Saucier, Roger T.** (*Corps of Engineers*) PALEOENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AT THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION
  - 8:20 **Graham, Russell W.** (*Illinois State Museum*) LATE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE FAUNAL CHANGES: IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES
  - 8:40 **Delcourt, Hazel R. & Paul A. Delcourt** (*U. Tennessee*) LATE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE CHANGES IN VEGETATION AND CLIMATE IN THE SOUTHEAST
  - 9:00 **Anderson, David G.** (*National Park Service*) PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST: INFERENCES FROM THE PRIMARY RECORD
  - 9:20 **Brookes, Samuel O.** (*U.S. Forest Service*) HESTER—A PALEO SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
  - 9:40 **BREAK**
  - 10:00 **Morse, Dan F.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
  - 10:20 **Gramly, R. Michael** (*Great Lakes Artifact Repository*) DALTON AND PRE-DALTON AT OLIVE BRANCH, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
  - 10:40 **Freeman, Andrea K. L.** (*U. Arizona*) & **Edward E. Smith** (*Glenn Black Lab.*) GEOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BOYD SITE (15CH236), WESTERN KENTUCKY
  - 11:00 **DISCUSSION**
2. **GENERAL SESSION: AFTER PALEO, BEFORE MISSISSIPPIAN**  
**CHAIR: John House**  
**ROOM: Hampshire II**
  - 8:20 **Saunders, Joe** (*Northeast Louisiana U.*) & **Thurmond Allen** (*Soil Conservation Service*) EVALUATION OF A PRECERAMIC MOUND IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA
  - 8:40 **Stewart, Jack H.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) THE JOHNNY FORD SITE (3LA5)
3. **SYMPOSIUM: ENGENDERING THE SOUTHEAST**  
**ORGANIZERS: Kathleen Marie Bolen & Ruth Trocolli**  
**ROOM: Hampshire III**
  - 9:00 **Albert, Lois E.** (*Oklahoma Archeological Survey*) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE PARTIAL EXCAVATION OF A WOODLAND PERIOD HOUSE IN THE LEE CREEK VALLEY, OKLAHOMA
  - 9:20 **Mathis, Mark A.** (*North Carolina Office of State Archeology*) BROAD REACH: A UNIQUE SITE, OR THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT WE'VE MISSED?
  - 9:40 **BREAK**
  - 10:00 **White, Nancy Marie** (*U. South Florida*) WOODLAND CERAMICS AND SUBSISTENCE IN THE MIDDLE APALACHICOLA VALLEY, NORTHWEST FLORIDA
  - 10:20 **Jeter, Marvin D., John S. Belmont, Ann M. Early, John H. House & Jeffrey M. Mitchem** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) THE TAYLOR MOUNDS (3DR2), SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS: A PRELIMINARY SUMMARY
  - 10:40 **Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.** (*Cultural Horizons, Inc.*) TRASH PIT INHUMATIONS AT THE AUSTIN SITE (22TU549)
  - 11:00 **Gibson, Jon L.** (*U. Southwestern Louisiana*) THE HARRISONBURG LINE: AN EARLY COLES CREEK BOUNDARY
4. **SYMPOSIUM: THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEAST-II**  
**ORGANIZERS: Albert C. Goodyear & Dan F. Morse**  
**ROOM: Hampshire I**
  - 8:00 **Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology*) WOMEN, MEN AND THE ORIGINS OF SOUTHEASTERN POTTERY
  - 8:20 **Bolen, Kathleen Marie** (*U. California, Berkeley*) GENDER AND THE SOUTHEASTERN LANDSCAPE
  - 8:40 **Kozuch, Laura** (*Florida Museum of Natural History*) SHARKS, GENDER ROLES AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH FLORIDA
  - 9:00 **Galloway, Patricia** (*Mississippi Dept. of Archives & History*) WHERE HAVE ALL THE MENSTRUAL HUTS GONE?
  - 9:20 **Trocolli, Ruth** (*U. Florida Museum of Natural History*) SPANISH COLONIZATION AND WOMEN NATIVE AMERICANS: A TIMUCUAN EXAMPLE
  - 9:40 **BREAK**
  - 10:00 **Steen, Carl** (*Diachronic Research Foundation, Inc.*) HUMANIZING SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGY
  - 10:20 **DISCUSSANTS:**  
**Janet Levy** (*U. North Carolina, Charlotte*)  
**James Brown** (*Northwestern U.*)  
*Afternoon Sessions*
5. **SYMPOSIUM: THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEAST-III**  
**ORGANIZERS: Albert C. Goodyear & Dan F. Morse**  
**ROOM: Hampshire I**
  - 1:10 **Goodyear, Albert C.** (*U. South Carolina*) GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE BOUNDARY IN THE SOUTHEAST

- 1:30 Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr. (*U. North Carolina*) HAR-  
DAWAY REVISITED: OLD TOOLS—NEW IDEAS
- 1:50 Cable, John S. (*New South Assoc.*) & Stephen R.  
Claggett (*North Carolina Dept. of Cultural Resources*)  
TERMINAL AND LATE GLACIAL AND EARLY  
HOLOCENE HUNTER-GATHERER SETTLE-  
MENT SYSTEMS IN THE SOUTHEAST: A HAW  
RIVER RETROSPECTIVE
- 2:10 Driskell, Boyce Norman (*U. Alabama*) DUST  
CAVE: A DEEPLY BURIED BIG SANDY COM-  
PONENT
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:50 Hubbert, Charles M. (*U. Alabama*) SURVEY AND  
TESTING IN THE MIDDLE TENNESSEE VALLEY
- 3:10 Dunbar, Jim S. (*Florida Bureau Archaeological Re-  
search*) & David S. Webb (*Florida Museum of  
Natural History*) EXCAVATIONS AT THE  
PAGE/LADSON SITE, AUCILLA RIVER,  
FLORIDA
- 3:30 Gifford, John A. (*U. Miami*) RECOVERY OF DEEP  
SEDIMENT CORES FROM LITTLE SALT SPRING,  
FLORIDA
- 3:50 Faught, Michael K. (*U. Arizona*) THE J&J HUNT  
SITE: PALEOINDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND  
STRATIGRAPHY FROM THE CONTINENTAL  
SHELF OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA
- 4:10 DISCUSSION
5. **GENERAL SESSION: IDEOLOGICAL INTER-  
PRETATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RECORD**  
CHAIR: Martha Rolingson  
ROOM: Hampshire II
- 1:10 Wheeler, Ryan J. (*U. Florida*) TIME, SPACE AND  
AESTHETICS: DECORATED BONE IN FLORIDA
- 1:30 Rolingson, Martha A. (*Arkansas Archeological Sur-  
vey*) A LOW PLATFORM MOUND ASSOCIATED  
WITH FEAST ACTIVITIES AT TOLTEC MOUNDS
- 1:50 Cande, Kathleen H. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)  
CEREMONIAL SHROUDS AND RITUAL WRAP-  
PINGS: OHIO HOPEWELL TEXTILE REMAINS
- 2:10 Whyte, Thomas R. (*Appalachian State*) PREHIS-  
TORIC SNAKE BURNING: A ZOOAR-  
CHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF HUMAN CUSTOM
- 2:30 **BREAK**
6. **GENERAL SESSION: STUDIES OF CONTACT  
SITUATIONS**  
CHAIR: Clifford Boyd  
ROOM: Hampshire II
- 2:50 Boyd, C. Clifford (*Radford U.*) AN  
ANTHROPOLOGICAL CRITIQUE OF THE DE  
SOTO AND PARDO ROUTE RECONSTRUC-  
TIONS
- 3:10 Gremillion, Kristen J. (*Ohio State U.*) THE ROLE  
OF INTRODUCED CROPS IN NATIVE  
SOUTHEASTERN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS
- 3:30 Worth, John E. (*U. Florida*) REBELLION IN  
TIMUCUA: AN ABORIGINAL SOCIETY IN  
DECLINE
- 3:50 McEwan, Bonnie G. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeologi-  
cal Research*) & John F. Scarry (*U. Kentucky*)  
DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN APALACHEE  
PROVINCE
- 4:10 Lorenz, Karl (*Gettysburg College*) EXAMINING  
SMALL SCALE MISSISSIPPIAN SOCIETY IN THE  
BIG BLACK VALLEY, MISSISSIPPI
7. **GENERAL SESSION: MISSISSIPPIAN**  
CHAIRS: Richard Jefferies (1:10-2:30)  
Richard Fuller (2:50-4:30)  
ROOM: Hampshire III
- 1:10 Alexander, Lawrence S. & Major C. R.  
McCullough (*Chatanooga Regional Anthropological  
Assoc.*) THE MOCCASIN BEND PHASE: A LATE  
MISSISSIPPIAN POLITY AT CHATTANOOGA
- 1:30 Jefferies, Richard W. (*U. Kentucky*) LATE PREHIS-  
TORIC SETTLEMENT ALONG THE UPPER CUM-  
BERLAND RIVER OF SOUTHEAST KENTUCKY
- 1:50 Wesler, Kit W. (*Wickliffe Mounds Research Ctr.*) &  
Hugh B. Matternes (*U. Tennessee*) THE  
WICKLIFFE MOUNDS CEMETERY: MORE  
COMPLEX THAN WE THOUGHT
- 2:10 Stephenson, D. Keith (*South Carolina Institute of Ar-  
chaeology & Anthropology*) & Adam King  
(*Southeastern Archeological Services*) THE SANDY  
HAMMOCK SITE (9PU10): EVIDENCE OF AN  
ETOWAH/SAVANNAH TRANSITION IN THE  
GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:50 Blitz, John H. (*Queens College*) PRESTIGE GOODS  
DISTRIBUTION ON MOUNDVILLE'S  
PERIPHERY
- 3:10 Waselkov, Gregory A. & Diane Silvia Mueller (*U.  
South Alabama*) TWO MAJOR MISSISSIPPIAN  
SITES IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA
- 3:30 Brown, Ian W. & Richard S. Fuller (*U. Alabama  
Museum of Natural History*) RECENT AR-  
CHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT BOT-  
TLE CREEK (1BA2), A PENSACOLA MOUND  
CENTER IN THE MOBILE-TENSAW DELTA
- 3:50 Kelly, John E. (*Southern Illinois U., Edwardsville*)  
THE PULCHER TRADITION AND ITS ROLE IN  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF MISSISSIPPIAN IN  
THE AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 4:10 Mintz, John Joseph & Charles R. Ewen (*Arkansas  
Archeological Survey*) COMBINING THE OLD  
WITH THE NEW: RECENT ROCK SHELTER IN-  
VESTIGATIONS IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS

*Evening Activities*

**RECEPTION  
COURT ROOM  
5:30 - 7:00**

**DE SOTO BANQUET  
HAMPSHIRE ROOM  
7:00-8:30**

**GREAT WINES OF THE SOUTHEAST  
PADDINGTON COVENTRY ROOM  
8:30 - 9:30  
JUDGE: Mary Lucas Powell**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8  
Morning Sessions

8. **GENERAL SESSION: SUBSISTENCE**  
CHAIR: H. Edwin Jackson  
ROOM: Hampshire I
- 8:20 Zeder, Melinda A. (*Smithsonian Institution*) PATTERNS OF MEAT CONSUMPTION IN MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE SITES
- 8:40 Crites, Gary D. (*Frank McClung Museum*) INDIGENOUS DOMESTICATED PLANTS AND INDEPENDENT ORIGINS OF FOOD PRODUCTION: NEW EVIDENCE FROM TENNESSEE
- 9:00 Dye, David H. (*Memphis State U.*) INITIAL RIVERINE ADAPTATION IN THE MIDSOUTH: AN EXAMINATION OF THREE MIDDLE HOLOCENE SHELL MIDDENS
- 9:20 Hale, H. Stephen (*Georgia Southern U.*), Robert Carr, Jennifer Mosier, Leslie Ray & Rebecca Santana (*Archaeological & Historical Conservancy*) PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE AND ECOLOGY IN THE FLORIDA KEYS: RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE STOCK ISLAND SAMPLE
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 Hale, H. Stephen (*Georgia Southern U.*), Robert Carr & Sandra Seltzer (*Archaeological & Historical Conservancy*) PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE ALONG TAYLOR CREEK IN THE LAKE OKEECHOBEE BASIN
- 10:20 Marrinan, Rochelle A. (*Florida State U.*) RECONSIDERING SUBSISTENCE DATA FROM LATE ARCHAIC SHELL RINGS, ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA
- 10:40 Jackson, H. Edwin (*U. Southern Mississippi*) SHELLFISH HARVESTING ON THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST: EXCAVATIONS AT THE DIAMONDHEAD SITE (22HA550), HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
- 11:00 Gardner, Paul S. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill*) THE DAUGHERTY'S CAVE ROCKSHELTER (44RU14), SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA
9. **SYMPOSIUM: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA I**  
ORGANIZERS: Jill-Karen Yakubik & Herschel A. Franks  
ROOM: Hampshire II
- 8:40 Dunbar, Joseph B. (*USAE/Waterways Experiment Station*) & Louis D. Britsch (*Corps of Engineers*) GEOMORPHIC INVESTIGATION OF DAVIS POND, LOUISIANA
- 9:00 Jones, Kenneth R. & Herschel A. Franks (*Earth Search, Inc.*) OVERVIEW OF EXCAVATIONS AT THE PUMP CANAL SITE (16SC27)
- 9:20 Giardino, Marco Joseph (*NASA*) CERAMIC ANALYSIS AT THE PUMP CANAL SITE (16SC27)
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 Misner, Elizabeth J. (*U. Georgia*) VERTEBRATE FAUNAL ANALYSIS FROM PUMP CANAL, SOUTHERN LOUISIANA
- 10:20 Pearson, Charles E. (*Coastal Environments, Inc.*) CONTACT PERIOD MATERIAL CULTURE IN SOUTH LOUISIANA
- 10:40 Franks, Herschel A. & Jill-Karen Yakubik (*Earth Search, Inc.*) INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SITE OF THE CABILDO, NEW ORLEANS
- 11:00 Yakubik, Jill-Karen (*Earth Search, Inc.*) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE DUREL COTTAGE, NEW ORLEANS
10. **SYMPOSIUM: LATE PREHISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN THE BLACK BELT, MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA**  
ORGANIZER: Evan Peacock  
ROOM: Hampshire III
- 8:00 Marshall, Richard A. (*Mississippi State U.*) AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MISSISSIPPI BLACK PRAIRIE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
- 8:20 Miller, W. Frank (*Mississippi State U.*) THE USE OF HISTORIC DATA SOURCES TO RECONSTRUCT THE LAND COVER OF THE BLACKLAND PRAIRIE
- 8:40 Peacock, Evan (*Pan American Consultants, Inc.*) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS FOR LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN THE BLACK BELT
- 9:00 Hogue, S. Homes (*Mississippi State U.*) SIX BURIALS FROM A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
- 9:20 Johnson, Jay K. (*U. Mississippi*), Susan L. Scott (*U. Southern Mississippi*), James R. Atkinson (*National Park Service*) & Andrea Brewer Shea (*Tennessee Dept. of Environment & Conservation*) LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE ON THE BLACK PRAIRIE: BUFFALO HUNTING IN MISSISSIPPI?
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 Rafferty, Janet E. (*Mississippi State U.*) WOODLAND-MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGE IN A PORTION OF THE BLACK PRAIRIE, NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
- 10:20 Patterson, Paul L. (*U. Alabama*) AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE WITHIN THE BLACK PRAIRIE REGION OF WEST ALABAMA
- 10:40 Hill, M. Cassandra (*U. Massachusetts/Amherst*) THEORY IN ADAPTIVE PHYSIOLOGY: APPLICABILITY TO PREHISTORIC HUMAN SYSTEMS
- 11:00 Turner, Kenneth (*U. Alabama*) BIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG LATE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SKELETAL SERIES FROM THE BLACK BELT AND ADJACENT REGIONS OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA
- Afternoon Sessions
11. **GENERAL SESSION: LITHICS**  
CHAIR: Richard Stallings  
ROOM: Hampshire I
- 1:30 Ensor, H. Blaine (*Replicate Lithic Systems*) TECHNOLOGICAL AND FORMAL VARIATIONS IN MILLER AND BAYTOWN VARIANT LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES: A CASE STUDY

- 1:50 **Torp, Lyle C. & J. Raymond Williams** (*U. South Florida*) LITHIC PROCUREMENT AND SETTLEMENT ALONG COWHOUSE CREEK, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA
- 2:10 **Carr, Philip J.** (*U. Tennessee*) & **Brad Koldehoff** (*Louis Berger & Assoc.*) AN ANALYSIS OF THE WICKLIFFE MOUNDS CHIPPED STONE TOOL ASSEMBLAGE
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:50 **Stallings, Richard J.** (*Cultural Horizons, Inc.*) SITES + CHERT RESOURCES ≠ QUARRY
- 3:10 **Bienenfeld, Paula Faye** (*Smithsonian Institution*) LITHIC VARIABILITY AT SNODGRASS, A MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI
- 3:30 **McCutcheon, Patrick Todd & Robert C. Dunnell** (*U. Washington*) MISSISSIPPIAN LITHIC EXCHANGE, HEAT TREATMENT, AND FRACTURE TOUGHNESS
- 3:50 **Conrad, Lawrence** (*Western Illinois U.*) TWO HIGH STATUS MISSISSIPPIAN GRAVES FROM THE KINGSTON LAKE SITE, PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS
12. **SYMPOSIUM: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA II**  
**ORGANIZERS: Jill-Karen Yakubik & Herschel A. Franks**  
**ROOM: Hampshire II**
- 1:10 **Hunter, Donald G.** (*Coastal Environments, Inc.*) WHITNEY PLANTATION: ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE GERMAN COAST
- 1:30 **Klienmans, Carroll H.** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*) BATTURE ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER
- 1:50 **Hinks, Stephen J.** (*R. Christopher Goodwin & Assoc., Inc.*) THE 1990 EXCAVATIONS AT THE CHALMETTE BATTLEFIELD
- 2:10 **DISCUSSANT: Kathleen Byrd** (*Louisiana Division of Archaeology*)
13. **GENERAL SESSION: TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNIQUES**  
**CHAIR: Ann Early**  
**ROOM: Hampshire II**
- 2:50 **Early, Ann M.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) PREHISTORIC CADDOAN SALTMAKING IN ARKANSAS
- 3:10 **Nance, C. Roger** (*U. Alabama, Birmingham*) A CASE FOR MESOAMERICAN INFLUENCE IN THE SALT PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY AT AVERY ISLAND, LOUISIANA
- 3:30 **Railey, Jimmy A.** (*Washington U., St. Louis*) SALT PANS OR DUTCH OVENS? A REEXAMINATION OF MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMIC BASINS
- 3:50 **Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick, Marie S. Sandifer & Shirley C. Tucker** (*Louisiana State U.*) ANALYSIS OF BRAIDED CORDAGE FROM BAYOU JASMINE
- 4:10 **Sherwood, Sarah Catherine** (*U. Tennessee*) MICROARTIFACT ANALYSIS: A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN EXAMPLE
14. **SYMPOSIUM: SANDHILLS ARCHEOLOGY**  
**ORGANIZERS: Kenneth E. Sassaman & Chad O. Braley**  
**ROOM: Hampshire III**
- 1:10 **Braley, Chad O.** (*Southeastern Archeological Services*) & **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology*) THE REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY OF SANDHILLS ARCHEOLOGY
- 1:30 **Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology*) LONG-TERM HABITATION FOR SMALL-SCALE SOCIETIES IN THE AIKEN PLATEAU
- 1:50 **Braley, Chad O.** (*Southeastern Archeological Services*) A COMPARISON OF THE ARCHEOLOGY OF TWO SANDHILL REGIONS
- 2:10 **Kodack, Marc** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*) THE U.S. ARMY AND HUNTER-GATHERER ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGIES
- 2:30 **BREAK**
- 2:50 **Anderson, David G.** (*National Park Service*) MICROENVIRONMENTAL VARIABILITY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION IN A FALL LINE LOCALITY ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE
- 3:10 **Wood, W. Dean** (*Telemarc, Inc.*) LATE CREEK SETTLEMENT AT FORT BENNING, GEORGIA
- 3:30 **Harmon, Michael Anthony & Rodney J. Snedeker** (*U.S. Forest Service*) SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE UWHARRIE NATIONAL FOREST INTERFACE ZONE
- 3:50 **DISCUSSANT: Stephen A. Kowalewski** (*U. Georgia*)
- Evening Activities*
- BUSINESS MEETING—HAMPSHIRE I & II**  
4:30-5:30
- KEYNOTE SPEECH—DR. JESSE D. JENNINGS**  
Sponsored by the Mississippi Humanities Council  
**HAMPSHIRE I & II**  
7:00-8:15
- CASH BAR**  
8:15-9:30
- DANCE—HAMPSHIRE II & III**  
9:30-12:30
- SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9**
15. **GENERAL SESSION: HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY**  
**CHAIR: David Dye**  
**ROOM: Hampshire I**
- 18:00 **Loftfield, Thomas C.** (*U. North Carolina at Wilmington*) THE WEST INDIAN COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA
- 8:20 **McKelway, Henry S.** (*U. Tennessee*) SLAVES AND MASTER IN THE UPLAND SOUTH: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MABRY SITE (40KN86)

- 8:40 **Andrews, Susan Carol** (*U. Tennessee*) ANALYZING ACTIVITY AREAS ON A NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOUSELOT IN EAST TENNESSEE
- 9:00 **Dye, David H.** (*Memphis State U.*), **Charles R. Ewen** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) & **Jeffrey P. Brain** (*Peabody Museum of Salem*) HERNANDO DE SOTO IN SPAIN: EL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE SOTO Y SU TIEMPO
- 9:20 **Smith, Marvin T. & Gregory A. Waselkov** (*U. South Alabama*) THE NSF YOUNG SCHOLARS PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY AT OLD MOBILE
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Smith, Rhonda L.** (*Earth Search, Inc.*) EXCAVATIONS AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT ORANGE GROVE PLANTATION, JEFFERSON PARISH, LOUISIANA
- 10:20 **Carstens, Kenneth C. & William P. Dowdy** (*Murray State U.*) A SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION STUDY IN THE FT. JEFFERSON RESEARCH AREA AND THE UTILITY OF A METAL DETECTOR AS A RESEARCH TOOL
16. **SYMPOSIUM: LATE MISSISSIPPIAN AND PROTOHISTORIC RESEARCH IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**  
**ORGANIZERS: Robert C. Mainfort & John H. House**  
**ROOM: Hampshire II**
- 8:00 **Mainfort, Robert C.** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) AN OVERVIEW OF LATE MISSISSIPPIAN SITES IN WEST TENNESSEE
- 8:20 **Childress, Mitchell R.** (*Garrow & Assoc.*) DESCRIPTIVE AND DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF WALLS PHASE CERAMICS FROM CHUCALISSA
- 8:40 **Smith, Gerald Patrick & Charles H. McNutt** (*Memphis State U.*) RECENT AND REEVALUATED DATES FROM CHUCALISSA
- 9:00 **Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) ELEVEN MONTHS OF MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AT PARKIN, 1990-1991
- 9:20 **House, John H.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) DATING THE KENT PHASE
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Lawrence, William L. & Robert C. Mainfort** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) 40LK4: A PROTOHISTORIC SITE IN THE REELFOOT BASIN, LAKE COUNTY, TENNESSEE
- 10:20 **Price, James E.** (*U. Missouri*) untitled
- 10:40 **DISCUSSANTS:**  
**Dan F. Morse** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)  
**Stephen Williams** (*Harvard*)
17. **SYMPOSIUM: MOUND 3 AND THE LAKE JACKSON CHIEFDOM**  
**ORGANIZERS: John Scarry and Claudine Payne**  
**ROOM: Hampshire III**
- 8:00 **Payne, Claudine** (*U. Florida*) STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE
- 8:20 **Jones, B. Calvin** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*) SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX STABILITY AND CHANGE IN FORT WALTON CULTURE AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA
- 8:40 **Storey, Rebecca** (*U. Houston*) BIOANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE LAKE JACKSON ELITE
- 9:00 **Leader, Jonathan** (*U. South Carolina*) LAKE JACKSON METAL: MANUFACTURE AND TRADE IN A FLORIDA MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD SITE
- 9:20 **Muller, Jon D.** (*Southern Illinois U.*) SHELL GORGETS AT JACKSON LAKE IN SOUTHEASTERN CONTEXT
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 **Scarry, John F.** (*U. Kentucky*) MOUND 3 AND THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE LAKE JACKSON CHIEFDOM
- 10:20 **Knight, Vernon James, Jr.** (*U. Alabama*) LAKE JACKSON, AND SPECULATIONS ON A DEMOGRAPHIC PARADOX
- 10:40 **Brown, James A.** (*Northwestern U.*) LAKE JACKSON, NORTHWEST FLORIDA AND THE GREATER SOUTHEAST
- 11:00 **DISCUSSANT: Vincas Steponaitis** (*U. North Carolina-Chapel Hill*)



## ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

### LATE PREHISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN THE BLACK BELT, MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

*Organizer: Evan Peacock (Pan American Consultants, Inc.)*

The Black Belt of Mississippi and Alabama is a distinctive physiographic province characterized by a chalk substrate, rolling uplands, and areas of natural grassland. It was heavily occupied in Late Prehistoric times. Recent archaeological emphasis has shifted from the major waterways to the upland areas, providing a wealth of comparative data across the region. Physical anthropologists, archaeologists, and other scientists have begun to synthesize these data in an attempt to understand the varied responses of Late Prehistoric populations to the unique environmental potentials of the Black Belt. (Friday 8:00)

### ENGENDERING THE SOUTHEAST

*Organizers: Kathleen M. Bolen (University of California, Berkeley) and Ruth Troccoli (University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History)*

*Discussants: Janet Levy (University of North Carolina-Charlotte) and James Brown (Northwestern University)*

This panel brings together current southeastern research which is linked by the common recognition of gender as an important organizing principle in human society. Representing a broad geographic and temporal span, the value of integrating gender as an informative variable in interpreting the past is demonstrated. Engenderment of the archaeological record is a daunting task, but one compatible with—and enhancing—interpretations from most theoretical and methodological approaches. A primary goal of this session is the introduction of the realm of gender studies in archaeology to a wider audience. (Thursday 8:00)

### THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION IN THE SOUTHEAST

*Organizers: Albert C. Goodyear (University of South Carolina) and Dan F. Morse (Arkansas Archeological Survey)*

Geological and archeological discoveries and interpretations made recently in the Southeast on the Pleistocene-Holocene transition period of about 12,000-10,000 B.P. are summarized. Informal presentations and open discussion are expected to allow investigators to be aware of each other's research findings and to promote coordination of research goals. (Thursday 8:00; 1:10)

### RECENT INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

*Organizers: Jill-Karen Yakubik (Earth Search, Inc.) and Herschel A. Franks (Earth Search, Inc.)*

*Discussant: Kathleen Byrd (Louisiana Division of Archaeology)*

Both public and privately funded excavations in the greater New Orleans region within the past year have resulted in advances in our understanding of the prehistory and history of the area. This symposium provides a forum for the dissemination of this information. (Friday 8:40)

### **SANDHILLS ARCHEOLOGY**

*Organizers: Kenneth E. Sassaman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology) and Chad O. Braley (Southeastern Archeological Services).*

*Discussant: Steven A. Kowalewski (University of Georgia)*

Sandwiched between the Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain, the Sandhills stretch from southern Virginia to the Mississippi River. Despite their position in the landscape, the Sandhills do not factor greatly in interpretations of Southeastern prehistory. Owing to their generally desiccated and desolate nature, the archeological potential of these landforms has been greatly underestimated. Recent large-scale survey and excavation projects are changing this picture. These investigations are documenting evidence for changing patterns of Sandhills utilization, long-term habitation of upland sites, and interdrainage differences in settlement history. (Friday 1:10)

### **LATE MISSISSIPPIAN AND PROTOHISTORIC RESEARCH IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**

*Organizers: Robert C. Mainfort (Tennessee Division of Archaeology) and John H. House (Arkansas Archeological Survey)*

*Discussants: Dan F. Morse (Arkansas Archeological Survey) and Stephen Williams (Harvard University)*

The late prehistoric and protohistoric periods continue to be a major focus of Central Mississippi Valley research. The papers in this symposium vary in scope from test excavations at single sites to regional surveys and syntheses, with an emphasis on temporally sensitive artifact types/styles and chronologies. (Saturday 8:00)

### **MOUND 3 AND THE LAKE JACKSON CHIEFDOM**

*Organizers: John F. Scarry (University of Kentucky) and Claudine Payne (University of Florida)*

*Discussant: Vin Steponaitis (University of North Carolina)*

The chiefly polity centered on the Lake Jackson site was one of the most important of the Mississippian chiefdoms, and its influence extended far beyond its own boundaries. The elite of the Lake Jackson system were major participants in regional exchange networks involving elaborate symbolic artifacts manufactured from exotic raw materials. Data derived from investigations at the Lake Jackson site provide a glimpse of the structure and evolution of an important Mississippian chiefdom and its position in the Greater Southeast. (Saturday 8:00)

## TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

**Albert, Lois E.** (*Oklahoma Archeological Survey*)

### PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE PARTIAL EXCAVATION OF A WOODLAND PERIOD HOUSE IN THE LEE CREEK VALLEY, OKLAHOMA

During May and June, 1991, part of a Woodland period house was excavated at the Tall Cane site (34SQ294). The site lay on a terrace above Lee Creek, downstream from the Lee Creek Ceremonial Center. Previous testing yielded dates of  $1380 \pm 70$  and  $1380 \pm 90$  (A.D. 570, uncorrected; Beta-28965, ETH-4889 and Beta-28964, respectively.) The northeastern corner of the structure was uncovered in one of the 1991 initial test squares. Subsequent work followed the northern and eastern walls, but did not reach the western and southern limits. The house was built in a shallow basin, with wall posts set just within the basin perimeter. The centerpost pattern has not yet been uncovered. Samples for radiocarbon, plant macroremains, and phytolith analyses were also collected. (Thursday 9:00)

**Alexander, Lawrence S.** (*Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association*)

**Major C. R. McCollough** (*Chattanooga Regional Anthropological Association*)

### THE MOCCASIN BEND PHASE: A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN POLITY AT CHATTANOOGA

Excavations at Moccasin Bend have focused on Late Mississippian structures which span the A.D. 1450-1650 period. Three structures were seriated with ceramic mode analysis and artifact inventory shifts. New varieties of shell tempered ceramics from southeast Tennessee have been identified. The latest structure contained early seventeenth-century Spanish trade artifacts. Recent excavations from Williams Island and collections research have also been included in this study. A thriving Late Mississippian polity at Chattanooga can be defined. (Thursday 1:10)

**Allen, Thurmond** (*see Saunders, Joe*)

**Anderson, David G.** (*National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services Division*)

### MICROENVIRONMENTAL VARIABILITY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION IN A FALL LINE LOCALITY ON THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SLOPE

Catchment and assemblage analyses at 41 sites located on the Fall Line in Lexington County, South Carolina, document the use of an increasing array of microenvironmental zones over time, as well as intensive use of particular zones during certain periods. Increasingly intensive use of upland and floodplain areas is evident from the Early Archaic through the Woodland, with greatest use of the floodplain during the Mississippian. Site location in this Fall Line locality appears to reflect selection for constellations of microenvironments, rather than individual microenvironmental zones. (Friday 2:50)

**Anderson, David G.** (*National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services Division*)

**PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST: INFERENCES FROM THE PRIMARY RECORD**

PaleoIndian and Early Archaic populations ranged and interacted over large areas, and a regional perspective is essential to their investigation. The compilation of primary artifact and assemblage attribute and locational data from across the region provide valuable clues about the nature of these early cultural systems. Through cooperative interaction between ca. 25 scholars across the East, locational data on over 11,000 PaleoIndian points and detailed attribute data on over 4000 points have been compiled to date. These data document patterns of population growth and concentration within specific localities and over the region in general. (Thursday 9:00)

**Andrews, Susan Carol** (*University of Tennessee*)

**ANALYZING ACTIVITY AREAS ON A NINETEENTH-CENTURY HOUSELOT IN EAST TENNESSEE**

Understanding houselot use patterns including activity areas and how these patterns change over time is an important area of historical archaeology. An analysis of the ceramics in a surface collection from the Matt Russell House (40KN127) located outside Knoxville, Tennessee, was found to have interpretive value for discerning changes in dumping patterns through time around the main house. The techniques used are simple and easily replicable and may be used by other archaeologists to predict outbuilding locations within houselots, changes in outbuilding function, and structural changes in the main house. (Saturday 8:40)

**Atkinson, James R.** (*see Johnson, Jay K.*)

**Belmont, John S.** (*see Jeter, Marvin D.*)

**Bienenfeld, Paula Faye** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

**LITHIC VARIABILITY AT SNODGRASS, A MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI**

Results are presented from a lithic study of Snodgrass, a palisaded Middle Mississippian village that dates to ca. A.D. 1350. The village was separated internally by a clay wall, and the stone artifacts found within the different structures reflect that division. Additionally, analyses have shown that certain structures yield different kinds of stone manufacturing debris and tools representative of the different activities that occurred within these structures. A detailed comparison of several of the structures is focused upon. (Friday 3:10)

**Blitz, John H.** (*Queens College*)

#### PRESTIGE GOODS DISTRIBUTION ON MOUNDVILLE'S PERIPHERY

Models of Mississippian political economy stress the manipulation of prestige goods as a means to expand social ranking. It has been proposed that prestige goods production/consumption did not occur at Moundville phase farmsteads and that prestige goods were restricted to a hereditary elite at Moundville and affiliated centers. Contrary to the Moundville model, prestige goods (including "superordinate" categories) production/consumption evidence is found at farmsteads of Summerville phase sites just west of Moundville. Possible reasons for these apparent differences focus on the inability of small polities to compete equally with large polities for access to non-local materials. (Thursday 2:50)

**Bolen, Kathleen Marie** (*University of California, Berkeley*)

#### GENDER AND THE SOUTHEASTERN LANDSCAPE

The landscape is an aspect of material culture which captures time, space and form, and incorporates physical, ecological, geographical, climatic, geological, and cultural aspects of the environment. Individuals and groups interact, negotiate, and make choices to modify and manipulate their spatial and temporal world, creating a meaningful landscape. This paper explores the interconnections of gender relations and space as represented by the prehistoric Southeastern landscape. The created cultural landscape both reflects and confirms gender relations, and archaeological interpretations must take gendered people into account. This paper challenges the traditional, male-centered, consideration of the prehistoric landscape by presenting an engendered reading of prehistory. (Thursday 8:20)

**Boyd, C. Clifford** (*Radford College*)

#### AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL CRITIQUE OF THE DE SOTO AND PARDO ROUTE RECONSTRUCTIONS

Current debates concerning specific routes taken by the sixteenth-century Spanish explorers Hernando de Soto and Juan Pardo focus on the particularistic, historical reconstruction of these past events; only in passing are anthropological themes of cross-cultural contact and acculturation addressed. However, an exact reconstruction of these routes is not required to address the broader—and more interesting—issue of culture change. By examining Late Prehistoric through contact period aboriginal trade, sociopolitical organization, demography and health, and material culture, we can produce a more realistic picture of dynamic culture change without dependence on fragmentary and biased historical accounts. (Thursday 2:50)

**Brain, Jeffrey P.** (*see Dye, David H.*)

**Braley, Chad O.** (*Southeastern Archeological Services*)

#### A COMPARISON OF THE ARCHEOLOGY OF TWO SANDHILL REGIONS

A total of 172 sq km (66 sq mi) was surveyed in the Sandhills of South Carolina and Georgia. Nearly equal in size, the two survey areas are in different drainage basins separated by 145 km (90 mi). Large scale surveys result in near total site discovery and present a more reliable look at settlement systems than is possible from predictive models based on small sample surveys. In both "marginal" regions prehistoric site locations are similar, but use of the Sandhill environment fluctuated through time, reflecting variations in settlement and subsistence systems that centered in adjacent river valleys. (Friday 1:50)

**Braley, Chad O.** (*Southeastern Archeological Services*)

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

#### THE REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY OF SANDHILLS ARCHEOLOGY

Archeological investigations of the Southeastern Sandhills pose some interesting analytical and theoretical challenges. Although Sandhills across the region share many ecological and physiographic traits, and remained virtually unchanged over the course of prehistory, they assumed distinct roles in regional settlement systems at different times and places. These differences can be interpreted as variation in the perceived marginality of Sandhills environments, and as manifestations of broader changes in the organization of regional populations. An ecological, culture-historical and methodological foundation is provided for placing studies of Sandhills prehistory into a broader interpretive context. (Friday 1:10)

**Britsch, Louis D.** (*see Dunbar, Joseph B.*)

**Brookes, Samuel O.** (*National Forests in Mississippi*)

#### HESTER—A PALEO SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

Excavations at Hester have yielded a regional sequence from Middle Archaic to Middle Paleo. The sequence is discussed with emphasis on the Dalton and Paleo components. (Thursday 9:20)

**Brown, Ian W.** (*University of Alabama, Museum of Natural History*)

**Richard S. Fuller** (*University of Alabama, Museum of Natural History*)

#### RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT BOTTLE CREEK (1BA2), A PENSACOLA MOUND CENTER IN THE MOBILE-TENSAW DELTA

In the summer of 1991 the Gulf Coast Survey of the Alabama Museum of Natural History sponsored a month of archaeological research at the Bottle Creek site. Previous collections from the site that are currently stored at Moundville were reanalyzed prior to the fieldwork. Test excavations were conducted in Mound L, located in the southern portion of the mound group. Also, controlled surface collections were analyzed for each of the fifteen mounds presently known for the site. The research yielded information on Bottle Creek site culture history plus preliminary information on intrasite artifact and settlement patterns. Additionally, the investigations produced evidence for a specialized microlithic industry not previously reported for Bottle Creek. (Thursday 3:30)

**Brown, James A.** (*Northwestern University*)

#### LAKE JACKSON, NORTHWEST FLORIDA AND THE GREATER SOUTHEAST

In long-distance exchange between the Gulf Coast and the trans-Appalachian interior of the Eastern Woodlands, Northwest Florida has been the favored point of access for several millennia. Presumably on the strength of this geographical position, Lake Jackson arose to prominence in the Mississippian period as a coastal gateway for a vast interior exchange network. The Lake Jackson record adds important information about the changes in the Mississippian period exchange network. This network has been far more dynamic than has been hitherto recognized. (Saturday 10:40)

**Cable, John S.** (*New South Associates*)

**Stephen R. Claggett** (*North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources*)

#### TERMINAL LATE GLACIAL AND EARLY HOLOCENE HUNTER-GATHERER SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE SOUTHEAST: A HAW RIVER RETROSPECTIVE

Excavations at two deeply stratified sites along the Haw River in central North Carolina in 1979 supplied the basis for the first attempt to adapt Binford's (1980) Forager-Collector model to the interpretation of terminal Late Glacial and Early Holocene settlement systems in the Southeast. The Haw River study inspired a number of later adaptations of the model, as well as its share of criticism. This paper will review and critique the original study and its various off-shoots, and suggest some new directions for testing and evaluating the Forager-Collector model within the context of the Southeastern United States. (Thursday 1:50)

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

#### CEREMONIAL SHROUDS AND RITUAL WRAPPINGS: OHIO HOPEWELL TEXTILE REMAINS

Archeological textiles from the eastern United States have been inadequately studied in the past due to variable preservation, sketchy provenience information, and lack of standardized classification methods. A sample of 154 textiles from 10 Ohio Hopewell mound sites dating to the Middle Woodland period (ca. 200 B.C.-A.D. 500) were measured and classified using Emery's (1966) textile classification system. This paper uses the results of this analysis, along with a study of excavators' descriptions of the context in which the textiles were discovered in an attempt to understand the functions they served in a chiefdom-level society. The textile data are examined in an effort to document social interaction within Ohio Hopewell ethnic/political units in three geographically distinct portions of southern Ohio. (Thursday 1:50)

**Carr, Philip J.** (*University of Tennessee*)

**Brad Koldehoff** (*Louis Berger & Associates*)

#### AN ANALYSIS OF THE WICKLIFFE MOUNDS CHIPPED STONE TOOL ASSEMBLAGE

Wickliffe Mounds (15BA4) is a small Mississippian town and mound complex (A.D. 1000-1300) located on the bluffs of the Mississippi River in Ballard County, Kentucky. Archaeological excavations over the past seven years have produced a large amount of prehistoric materials which have been used to divide the

occupation into three time periods. An analysis of the chipped stone tools and debitage was conducted to determine the use of local and nonlocal raw materials. Generalized reduction trajectories were developed for major raw material types. These results are used to place Wickliffe Mounds into a regional context. (Friday 2:10)

**Carr, Robert** (*see Hale, H. Stephen*)

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

**William P. Dowdy** (*Murray State University*)

#### A SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION STUDY IN THE FORT JEFFERSON RESEARCH AREA AND THE UTILITY OF A METAL DETECTOR AS A RESEARCH TOOL

This paper describes the processes involved and examines the results to date of an archeological survey using metal detectors to help locate a late 18th-century community associated with George Rogers Clark's 1780-1781 Fort Jefferson. (Saturday 10:20)

**Childress, Mitchell R.** (*Garrow & Associates, Inc.*)

#### DESCRIPTIVE AND DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF WALLS PHASE CERAMICS FROM CHUCALISSA

The range of variation in Walls phase ceramics from the Chucalissa site in southwestern Tennessee is described. Aspects of decorative treatment at the varietal level for some selected types is highlighted. The descriptive portion of the paper is augmented by analysis of the distribution of ceramic types across recovery contexts. Analysis indicates that variation in the make-up of the ceramic samples from different recovery contexts is conditioned by a variety of factors, including differential vessel size, post-depositional disturbance, sample size differences, and selectivity on the part of the prehistoric site occupants. (Saturday 8:20)

**Claggett, Stephen R.** (*see Cable, John S.*)

**Conrad, Lawrence A.** (*Western Illinois University*)

#### TWO HIGH STATUS MISSISSIPPIAN GRAVES FROM THE KINGSTON LAKE SITE, PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Two high status graves were salvaged from the Kingston Lake site on the Illinois River in 1933 and 1934. These Stirling Horizon, Eveland phase graves, which included apparent retainer burials as well as high status indicating items, have been briefly discussed in several publications since 1939. Since Western Illinois University has recently received the burial goods and a map of one of the graves from the excavator, it is appropriate that a more detailed report be made available on what may be the richest Mississippian graves excavated in the Illinois River Valley. (Friday 3:50)



**Crites, Gary D.** (*Frank H. McClung Museum, University of Tennessee*)

**INDIGENOUS DOMESTICATED PLANTS AND INDEPENDENT ORIGINS OF FOOD PRODUCTION:  
NEW EVIDENCE FROM TENNESSEE**

Continuing paleoethnobotanical studies in Middle Tennessee indicate that domesticated indigenous plants were present in the Southeast by the end of the third millennium B.C., a thousand years earlier than previously recognized. Accumulating data also suggest that a non-domesticated (native) *Cucurbita* was present and being used as early as 7000 years ago. The new information supplies additional evidence that domesticated plants and early food production in eastern North America evolved independent of Mesoamerican influence. (Friday 8:40)

**Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr.** (*Research Laboratories of Anthropology*)

**HARDAWAY REVISITED: OLD TOOLS—NEW IDEAS**

Since the 1970s Early Archaic research in the Southeast has focused on site function and settlement patterns. The function of the Hardaway (Coe 1964) site in the North Carolina Piedmont, however, has not yet figured prominently in any such research. The problem of site function can be partially addressed by a technological study of stone tools from an extant but unanalyzed collection of material housed by the Research Laboratories of Anthropology at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. A preliminary report on data from approximately 2800 stone tools from the Palmer and Hardaway components are summarized and subsequent implications for site function are presented. (Thursday 1:30)

**Delcourt, Hazel R.** (*University of Tennessee - Knoxville*)

**Paul A. Delcourt** (*University of Tennessee - Knoxville*)

**LATE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE CHANGES IN VEGETATION AND CLIMATE IN THE SOUTHEAST**

At the late Pleistocene-Holocene boundary, between 12,500 and 10,000 years B.P., cool and equable climates became increasingly seasonal across the Southeast. The Polar Frontal Zone shifted northward, triggering widespread instability in vegetation between 34°N and the retreating Laurentide Ice Sheet. Boreal and temperate trees spread northward individualistically, migrating at different rates from southern refuge areas and assembling in ephemeral forest communities having only poor analogues with modern vegetation. Along the Appalachian Mountains periglacial tundra changed to temperate forest. Coastal zones were inundated by rising sea level, causing a shift inland of marshes and swamps. (Thursday 8:40)

**Delcourt, Paul A.** (*see Delcourt, Hazel R.*)

**Dowdy, William P.** (*see Carstens, Kenneth C.*)

**Driskell, Boyce Norman** (*University of Alabama*)

#### DUST CAVE: A DEEPLY BURIED BIG SANDY COMPONENT

Test excavations at Dust Cave (1LU496), a site on the Tennessee River near Florence, Alabama, have exposed a series of well-stratified, Middle to Early Archaic deposits with a 30 to 50 cm thick Big Sandy component near bedrock. This component, which is overlain by up to 4 meters of overburden, appears to be completely intact across the floor of the cave. Both bone and charred floral remains are well preserved. (Thursday 2:10)

**Dunbar, Jim S.** (*Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

**David S. Webb** (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

#### EXCAVATIONS AT THE PAGE/LADSON SITE, AUCILLA RIVER, FLORIDA

Recent excavations at Page/Ladson have revealed a major archaeological and geological stratigraphic contrast at the Pleistocene-Holocene border in north Florida. The Early Archaic Bolen side-notched unit has been C-14 dated to between 9,500 and 10,300 B.P. Only modern fauna are present. This immediately overlies a stratum of Pleistocene fauna and undiagnostic stone artifacts which is C-14 dated to 10,500-13,100 B.P. Clovis points and ivory foreshafts occur in nearby sites. (Thursday 3:10)

**Dunbar, Joseph B.** (*USAE Waterways Experiment Station*)

**Louis D. Britsch** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District*)

#### GEOMORPHIC INVESTIGATION OF DAVIS POND, LOUISIANA

A geomorphic investigation of the Davis Pond, Louisiana, project area was funded by the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers in order to assist archaeologists in identifying and evaluating cultural resources. The investigation consisted of detailed surface and subsurface mapping, soil sampling, and laboratory analyses including radiometric dating. Results show that the study area formed by deltaic sedimentation during the past 4,700 years. Active crevassing from the Mississippi River has developed three separate distributary systems originating from approximately the same river location. Only one archaeological site has been identified in the study area. However, archaeological and geomorphic data from coastal Louisiana indicate a high potential for additional archaeological sites at the surface and in the subsurface. (Friday 8:40)

**Dunnell, Robert C.** (*see McCutcheon, Patrick Todd*)

**Dye, David H.** (*Memphis State University*)

#### INITIAL RIVERINE ADAPTATION IN THE MIDSOUTH: AN EXAMINATION OF THREE MIDDLE HOLOCENE SHELL MIDDENS

Trends toward sedentism and increasing cultural complexity have been well documented in the Midsouth for the Late Archaic period. However, principal features of the Late Archaic adaptation appear in the Middle Archaic. The emergence of cultural complexity and increasing sedentism during the Middle Holocene has been linked to an increase in the kinds and amounts of riverine aquatic species in the Middle Archaic diet. Three Middle Archaic shell middens are investigated in order to focus upon the nature and timing of the

initial utilization of floodplain aquatic species and the cultural consequences which resulted from the associated subsistence and settlement pattern changes. (Friday 9:00)

Dye, David H. (*Memphis State University*)  
Charles R. Ewen (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)  
Jeffrey P. Brain (*Peabody Museum of Salem*)

#### HERNANDO DE SOTO IN SPAIN: EL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE SOTO Y SU TIEMPO

During May 15-18, 1991, an international congress was held in Spain to commemorate Hernando de Soto and his times. Results and interpretations of the meeting are presented. In addition, a commentary on Soto's homeland of Extremadura is offered. (Saturday 9:00)

Early, Ann M. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

#### PREHISTORIC CADDOAN SALTMaking IN ARKANSAS

Saltmaking was one extractive process that may have been a large scale and/or technologically specialized activity in native Southeastern societies. With few sites extensively studied, reconstructions of salt technology and the degree of task or social specialization remain open to debate. Large scale excavation of a prehistoric Caddoan saltmaker settlement, the Hardman site, provides a more comprehensive view of the nature and role of saltmaking than has heretofore been recorded. Changes in the material record at Hardman between the 15th and late 17th centuries indicate shifting patterns of salt production and distribution on the eve of Euro-American settlement. (Friday 2:50)

Early, Ann M. (*see Jeter, Marvin D.*)

Ensor, H. Blaine (*Replicate Lithic Systems*)

#### TECHNOLOGICAL AND FORMAL VARIATION IN MILLER AND BAYTOWN VARIANT LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES: A CASE STUDY

Data from three Miller and Baytown Variant sites in west-central Alabama are used to investigate intra-site and inter-site lithic variability. The results support increasing sedentism through time beginning with Miller I, which culminates in the Late Woodland Catfish Bend, Late Vienna, and Gainesville subphases. Cofferdam lithic assemblages, while closely related to Catfish Bend, Late Vienna, and Gainesville subphases technologically, diverge from them in terms of finished tool forms. Analysis of Miller II Turkey Paw subphase lithic assemblages indicates the Late Miller II settlement system probably contained both a summer-fall base camp and a winter base/residential camp. (Friday 1:30)

Ewen, Charles R. (*see Dye, David H.*)

**Ewen, Charles R.** (*see Mintz, John Joseph*)

**Faught, Michael K.** (*University of Arizona*)

**THE J&J HUNT SITE: PALEOINDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND STRATIGRAPHY FROM THE CONTINENTAL SHELF OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA**

An update on offshore archaeology in the Apalachee Bay of Northwestern Florida will be presented. This research has focused on the discovery of archaeological sites inundated by rising Holocene seas, with a special interest in PaleoIndian occupation. Chert outcrop/quarries, segments of the relict karst drainage, and clusters of archaeological remains diagnostic of various occupations—including PaleoIndian—have been located in this area by means of remote sensing, SCUBA diver tow survey, transect collections, excavations, and vibra-coring of sediments. Preliminary results of the gathering, analysis, and interpretations of these data will be shared. (Thursday 3:50)

**Franks, Herschel A.** (*Earth Search, Inc.*)

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

**INVESTIGATIONS AT THE SITE OF THE CABILDO, NEW ORLEANS**

The Cabildo was the seat of government for French and Spanish Colonial Louisiana as well as during the early portion of the American period. Excavations uncovered part of the wall and the foundation of a civil prison which was built in 1730 and continued in use until the 1840s. Archaeological evidence indicates that substantial renovations to the building were undertaken subsequent to the New Orleans fires of 1788 and 1794. In addition, the foundation of a previously undocumented gunpowder magazine was located. Funding for the excavation was provided by the Louisiana State Museum. (Friday 10:40)

**Franks, Herschel A.** (*see Jones, Kenneth R.*)

**Freeman, Andrea K. L.** (*University of Arizona*)

**Edward E. Smith** (*Glenn Black Laboratory, Indiana University*)

**GEOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BOYD SITE (15CH236), WESTERN KENTUCKY**

The Boyd site (13CH236) is one of four previously recorded large PaleoIndian sites located along the Little River in Christian County, Kentucky. These four sites, along with several newly discovered smaller sites, comprise the Little River PaleoIndian site complex. The surface assemblages collected from these sites include fluted projectile points, fluted bifaces, blades, blade cores, and abundant lithic debris. Subsurface investigations of Holocene alluvium at the Boyd site have revealed a depositional record of at least 13,000 years that can be correlated with these surficial sites. (Thursday 10:40)

**Fuller, Richard S.** (*see Brown, Ian W.*)

**Galloway, Patricia** (*Mississippi Department of Archives and History*)

#### WHERE HAVE ALL THE MENSTRUAL HUTS GONE?

Although the ethnographic and ethnohistorical literature for the Muskogean tribes of the Southeast is full of references to the obligatory monthly exile of menstruating women from the community to avoid ritual pollution, little or no evidence for the so-called "menstrual huts" has been recovered in the archaeological record. In this paper I propose to review the ethnographic evidence to suggest 1) the ritual and social significance of the monthly separation of the women from the community; 2) the demographic parameters of the phenomenon and its demographic results; and 3) what archaeologists should be looking for to find the associated structures, where they should look, and what additional information we are likely to learn if they find them. (Thursday 9:00)

**Gardner, Paul S.** (*University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill*)

#### THE DAUGHERTY'S CAVE ROCKSHELTER (44RU14), SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA

The Daugherty's Cave site (44RU14) is a stratified rockshelter in the Clinch River drainage of southwestern Virginia. Excavations in 1982-1983 focused on the Late Archaic to Mississippian components and emphasized fine recovery of faunal and botanical remains. The Mississippian component displays Dallas-influenced pottery and the cultigens maize and beans. The Middle Woodland and Early Woodland components are dominated by Candy Creek complex and Longbranch fabric-impressed pottery. These components lack corn and beans but contain the native cultigens chenopod and maygrass. The Late Archaic component lacks pottery and all cultigens except squash and bottle gourd. Throughout the time period investigated, faunal exploitation at the site remained focused on deer augmented by a variety of smaller game. (Friday 11:00)

**Giardino, Marco Joseph** (*NASA*)

#### CERAMIC ANALYSIS AT THE PUMP CANAL SITE (16SC27)

The New Orleans District Corps of Engineers recently funded analysis of artifacts from 16SC27. Ceramics from the site provide a much enhanced view of Troyville, Coles Creek, and Plaquemine ceramic industries, as well as providing new data to discuss the stylistic developments during these three culture periods. After a brief Troyville occupation, 16SC27 was occupied by Coles Creek peoples during the entire duration of the culture. The new information on Coles Creek ceramics from the southeastern Mississippi delta is important because finer subdivision of Coles Creek ceramic development is now possible. (Friday 9:20)

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

#### THE HARRISONBURG LINE: AN EARLY COLES CREEK BOUNDARY

Quantitative analysis of Early Coles Creek ceramics (A.D. 750-875) produced several geographic clusters. Components of two of these clusters lie within a few miles of each other along the so-called "Harrisonburg Line," which stretches across the Mississippi Valley in the Natchez vicinity. Settlement patterns also indicate

divisions which parallel those of ceramics and suggest that the taxonomic boundary may approximate a cultural frontier-border zone. (Thursday 11:00)

**Gifford, John A.** (*University of Miami*)

#### RECOVERY OF DEEP SEDIMENT CORES FROM LITTLE SALT SPRING, FLORIDA

Seven 4-inch diameter vibracores up to 40 feet long were recovered from the sediment deposit at the bottom of Little Salt Spring (8SO18) in March 1990, under a NGS grant. The cores show well-preserved sediment sequences that have been correlated into a master stratigraphic section for the spring bottom. The lowermost sections of all the cores contain a mixture of eolian quartz sand and charcoal-rich mud, in which were recovered ecofactual and artifactual materials such as oyster shell and large live oak fragments, some of which exhibit worked surfaces. Radiocarbon analysis of such wood fragments from near the bottom of two of the cores, ca. 72 m below the spring surface, has produced dates of  $12,210 \pm 190$  and  $10,210 \pm 80$  RCYBP. (Thursday 3:30)

**Goodyear, Albert C.** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology*)

#### GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR THE RECOGNITION OF THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE BOUNDARY IN THE SOUTHEAST

PaleoIndian studies in the Southeast have historically suffered from a lack of preserved stratigraphic records dating from 11,000 to 10,000 B.P. Radiocarbon dates firmly associated with artifacts thought to date to this millennium are very rare. Fieldwork done over the past 20 years has shown that the floodplains of the Southeast were the most susceptible to deposition necessary for stratigraphy. From a review of alluvial sites, geoarchaeological criteria have been developed that allow recognition of the Pleistocene-Holocene boundary. Dating the onset of the Holocene aggradation is argued to be critical to further PaleoIndian studies. (Thursday 1:10)

**Graham, Russell W.** (*Illinois State Museum*)

#### LATE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE FAUNAL CHANGES: IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES

The Pleistocene-Holocene boundary was marked by rapid environmental changes which reorganized biotic communities. These environmental and biotic changes would have been critical in shaping human adaptive strategies. The extinction of at least 32 mammalian genera may have caused human populations to shift their resource bases. Some evidence suggests that biomass was actually reduced. Changes in environmental patchiness (from more to less patchy) during this time would have redistributed resources, reducing human mobility and selecting for a more local economy. The regional differentiation of post-Clovis tool kits may relate to these changes. (Thursday 8:20)

**Gramly, Richard Michael** (*Great Lakes Artifact Repository*)

#### DALTON AND PRE-DALTON AT OLIVE BRANCH, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

The Olive Branch site, located where the Lower Valley of the Mississippi River begins, has a thick layer of artifact-bearing silts spanning the 10th millennium B.P. At ground surface is a thin veneer of Woodland remains and immediately underneath, a rich Dalton zone featuring abraders, nutting stones, flaked adzes, projectile points and a variety of other flaked tool types. Calcined bone and charred vegetal remains provide some information about Dalton economy. Beneath Dalton is an absolutely dated zone with Beaver Lake/Quad points and yet older artifacts. (Thursday 10:20)

**Gremillion, Kristen J.** (*Ohio State University*)

#### THE ROLE OF INTRODUCED CROPS IN NATIVE SOUTHEASTERN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

Somewhat surprisingly in light of the impact of the European presence on the economic organization and population structure of aboriginal southeastern groups, patterns of plant use exhibit considerable continuity from initial contact to the Removal era. Support for this view is provided by paleoethnobotanical data from seventeenth- and eighteenth-century occupations of two sites in the interior Southeast, Fusihatchee (an Upper Creek town on the Tallapoosa River) and Occaneechi (a village in the Piedmont of North Carolina). In both cases, adoption of Old World crops was restricted to low-cost, non-staple resources that had ecological analogs in indigenous agricultural systems. The selective incorporation of new plants characteristic of both communities is explained as the common response of long-established and highly effective subsistence systems to similar patterns of economic interaction with European societies. (Thursday 3:10)

**Hale, H. Stephen** (*Georgia Southern University*)

**Robert Carr** (*Archaeological and Historical Conservancy*)

**Jennifer Mosler** (*Archaeological and Historical Conservancy*)

**Leslie Ray** (*Archaeological and Historical Conservancy*)

**Rebecca Santana** (*Archaeological and Historical Conservancy*)

#### PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE AND ECOLOGY IN THE FLORIDA KEYS: RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE STOCK ISLAND SAMPLE

Analysis of a column sample from the Stock Island site near Key West shows a primary adaptation to the shallow waters of Florida Bay with less reliance on the deeper water, high energy reef ecosystem. The presence of Florida Key deer (*Odocoileus virginianus clavium*) in the sample confirms that the prehistoric distribution extended southwest as far as Key West. (Friday 9:20)

**Hale, H. Stephen** (*Georgia Southern University*)

**Robert Carr** (*Archaeological and Historical Conservancy*)

**Sandra Seltzer** (*Archaeological and Historical Conservancy*)

#### PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE ALONG TAYLOR CREEK IN THE LAKE OKEECHOBEE BASIN

Faunal analysis of a sample from the Taylor Creek midden provides evidence of an episode of dependence on freshwater bivalves (*Elliptio* sp.) and aquatic vertebrates with a later shift to freshwater vertebrates with very few bivalves present. The late vertebrate sample is dominated by fish remains. A worked bone artifact that is possibly a net working tool was identified along with drilled shark teeth imported from the coastal environments. (Friday 10:00)

**Harmon, Michael Anthony** (*USDA National Forests in North Carolina*)  
**Rodney J. Snedeker** (*USDA National Forests in N.C.*)

#### SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE UWHARRIE NATIONAL FOREST INTERFACE ZONE

The Uwharrie National Forest of central North Carolina lies primarily in the Carolina Slate Belt geologic zone, an area known for its abundance of fine grained volcanic stone. The Slate Belt interfaces with the Upper Coastal Plain and the Wadesboro Basin near the southeastern corner of the Forest. Recent survey results indicate that the settlement pattern of the interface zone contrasts with the remainder of the Forest. Site and artifact density are comparatively low. Local deposits of quartz were used more intensively than geographically close, fine grained volcanic stone. Explanations for these variations are examined in this presentation. (Friday 3:30)

**Hill, M. Cassandra** (*University of Massachusetts, Amherst*)

#### THEORY IN ADAPTIVE PHYSIOLOGY: APPLICABILITY TO PREHISTORIC HUMAN SYSTEMS

The principle of homeostasis has been the mainstay in establishing the parameters of research in physiology since its inception by Claude Bernard more than a century ago. Constancy and regulation of function are implicit in any analysis of homeostasis, and any biological system which does not adhere to these two factors is considered to be somehow inferior or primitive when compared to those which do. This paper discusses the more recent concepts of homeorheosis and rheostasis which place more emphasis on dynamism and plasticity of adaptive response. Using biological data (skeletal data in particular) from selected sites in the prairie geographic zone in Alabama, the paper suggests how adaptive physiology theory can be used in the examination of prehistoric cultural systems. (Friday 10:40)

**Hinks, Stephen J.** (*R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.*)

#### THE 1990 EXCAVATIONS AT THE CHALMETTE BATTLEFIELD

The 1815 Battle of New Orleans resulted in Andrew Jackson's American troops soundly defeating the British Army. Archeological excavations conducted in 1983 and 1984 by the National Park Service at the Chalmette Battlefield resulted in location of the Rodriguez House and possible remains of the nearby American defensive line. Investigations conducted in 1990 were directed toward location of Battery No. 3 on that defensive line. These investigations tested hypotheses formulated during the 1984 excavations. Based on collected data, archeological deposits uncovered in 1984 post-dated the 1815 battle. Little remains of the American defensive line other than the Rodriguez Canal and a filled hole at Battery No. 3. (Friday 1:50)



**Hogue, S. Homes** (*Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University*)

#### SIX BURIALS FROM A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

A description of six burials from 22OK534, a Late Mississippian site excavated in the 1970s, will be presented. The analysis of age, sex, stature, pathologies and trace elements present in bone samples are used to assess the overall health of the burial population. This preliminary study provides important information concerning adaptation to the Black Prairie region in Mississippi by Late Mississippian populations. (Friday 9:00)

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

#### DATING THE KENT PHASE

Investigations conducted between 1978 and 1990 provided a basis for temporal segmentation of Mississippian occupation in the Kent phase region in the Lower St. Francis Basin in eastern Arkansas. An Early Mississippian period *Barrett* complex is estimated to date A.D. 1100-1200. Late Mississippian period occupation is partitioned into *Kent I* (A.D. 1350-1450), *Kent II* (A.D. 1450-1550), and *Kent III* (A.D. 1550-1600) segments. The available chronological resolution elucidates occupational histories at individual sites and demonstrates a complex and dynamic Mississippian settlement history for the region as a whole. (Saturday 9:20)

**House, John S.** (*see Jeter, Marvin D.*)

**Hubbert, Charles M.** (*University of Alabama*)

#### SURVEY AND TESTING IN THE MIDDLE TENNESSEE VALLEY

A resurvey of TVA lands in the Wheeler Reservoir has resulted in the documentation of numerous sites dating to Early Holocene times. The location of the sites on the floodplain has implications about past river regimen. Further it suggests that floodplains were a major element in the settlement patterns of Early Holocene societies in the Midsouth. (Thursday 2:50)

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

#### WHITNEY PLANTATION: ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE GERMAN COAST

In the spring of 1991, Coastal Environments, Inc., conducted an intensive cultural resources survey for Formosa Chemical and Fibre Corporation on an 1800-acre tract of land in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana, known as Whitney Plantation. Archival research indicated that this property was initially settled during the second half of the eighteenth century by first-generation German immigrants. Five sites located during these investigations provide insights to the early settlement and development of the so-called "German Coast." (Friday 1:10)

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

**SHELLFISH HARVESTING ON THE MISSISSIPPI GULF COAST: EXCAVATIONS AT THE DIAMONDHEAD SITE (22HA550), HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

The Diamondhead site (22HA550), located on the Jourdan River near Bay St. Louis on the Mississippi Gulf Coast, is a multicomponent shell midden comprised of discontinuous shell heaps of varying size. The 1988 excavation by the University of Southern Mississippi in and around the southernmost large shell accumulation documented site utilization beginning during the Tchula period and continuing without significant interruption throughout the Mississippi period. This paper examines the culture-historical record revealed by the excavations, along with subsistence and other data relevant to understanding the site's role in the regional settlement system through time. (Friday 10:40)

**Jefferies, Richard W.** (*University of Kentucky*)

**LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT ALONG THE UPPER CUMBERLAND RIVER OF SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY**

Although Late Prehistoric sites, tentatively identified as Mississippian, have been individually documented along the Upper Cumberland River in the southeastern Kentucky mountains, no systematic analysis of their spatial, temporal or social contexts has ever been conducted. Recent literature review and preliminary field work has identified nearly 100 sites in the region that contain possible Late Prehistoric components. This paper investigates the nature and distribution of these sites in the region. Comparisons are made with Late Prehistoric cultures in adjacent portions of Kentucky, as well as in northeastern Tennessee and southeastern Virginia. (Thursday 1:30)

**Jeter, Marvin D.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

**John S. Belmont** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

**Ann M. Early** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

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

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

**THE TAYLOR MOUNDS (3DR2), SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS: A PRELIMINARY SUMMARY**

The 1991 Arkansas Summer Dig represents the first extensive scientific excavations at the Taylor Mounds, first documented by Edward Palmer of the Smithsonian "Mound Survey" in 1882. A trench into the remnant of Mound 3 revealed a sub-mound midden and at least five construction stages. Another trench rediscovered the leveled and plowed remnant of Palmer's Mound 4. Two non-mound loci yielded midden deposits and pit features. Faunal and floral remains were often well preserved. Intensive habitation apparently began in Late Marksville times; mound-building may have started in Baytown-Troyville times, and continued through the Coles Creek period. (Thursday 10:20)

**Johnson, Jay K.** (*University of Mississippi*)

**Susan L. Scott** (*University of Southern Mississippi*)

**James R. Atkinson** (*National Park Service*)

**Andrea Brewer Shea** (*Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation*)

#### LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT AND SUBSISTENCE ON THE BLACK PRAIRIE: BUFFALO HUNTING IN MISSISSIPPI?

Recent work in northeast Mississippi has documented a substantial shift in settlement location from the broad terraces of major streams to the prairie upland. This shift, which appears to have occurred during the 15th century, was preceded by evidence of increasing subsistence stress at some river terrace sites. Floral and faunal analyses of test excavated material indicate that agriculture and hunting were major activities at upland sites. In addition to an abundant sample of deer, three probable bison bones were recovered. A larger sample of bison bones has recently been identified from another, later prairie site. Prairie settlement focused on thin upland soils where savannah conditions were likely to have occurred. This would have been a prime environment for an early expansion of bison into the Southeast and the presence of bison in the prairie may have been a factor in the 15th century shift in settlement. (Friday 9:20)

**Jones, B. Calvin** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*)

#### SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX STABILITY AND CHANGE IN FORT WALTON CULTURE AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Data recovered from excavation of Mound 3 at the Lake Jackson site in 1975-1976 demonstrate participation of Fort Walton culture in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex over a period of two hundred years. A succession of twelve structural phases and two dozen associated high status graves in this mortuary temple mound reveals stability and change within the Fort Walton socio-political system as it interacted with other major Complex systems such as Etowah, Moundville, and Spiro. (Saturday 8:20)

**Jones, Kenneth R.** (*Earth Search, Inc.*)

**Herschel A. Franks** (*Earth Search, Inc.*)

#### OVERVIEW OF EXCAVATIONS AT THE PUMP CANAL SITE (16SC27)

In 1991 the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers funded excavations at 16SC27. Previous work at the site had indicated that stratified deposits were present. These findings were confirmed. The most intensive occupation was during the Coles Creek period. Architectural features dated to that period include a compact surface, possibly representing a floor, and a number of post molds. The Coles Creek midden was composed primarily of bone which was well-preserved because the site is submerged. An uncorrected radiocarbon date of 1280±50 B.P. was obtained from wood below the Coles Creek levels. (Friday 9:00)

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

#### THE PULCHER TRADITION AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MISSISSIPPIAN IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM

Investigations in the American Bottom over the last three decades have provided a wealth of new data relevant to the delineation of the processes resulting in the development of Mississippian society. The emergence of at least two major traditions in the American Bottom at the end of the Late Woodland tradition were important to such transformations. The southernmost of these two traditions will be examined in terms of its role in the development of Mississippian and the rise of Cahokia as a distinct socio-political entity between A.D. 900 and 1100. (Thursday 3:50)

**King, Adam** (*see Stephenson, D. Keith*)

**Kleinhans, Carroll H.** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District*)

#### BATTURE ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Results of a decade of historical archaeology along the lower Mississippi River emphasize its development as an industrial corridor. Data from disturbed batture contexts complement the perspectives of plantation archaeology and architectural history. Sites cluster under discrete themes: the sugar industry (mills and tramways); light industry (ironworks and sawmills); the shipping industry (wrecks, landings, stores, river towns, wood yards, and boat yards); the river rice industry (flumes and pump stations) and public projects (forts, levees, and roads). The dichotomy of small versus large parcel development has been influenced by public construction and economic and immigration cycles since the mid 1700s. (Friday 1:30)

**Knight, Vernon James, Jr.** (*University of Alabama*)

#### LAKE JACKSON, AND SPECULATIONS ON A DEMOGRAPHIC PARADOX

Late Woodland demographic stress is frequently involved as a causal factor leading to agricultural intensification and eventually to Mississippian complexity. That view probably has value, but it engages us in a paradox. Of the more highly developed Mississippian societies, many emerged in places where there was no preceding demographic stress—Lake Jackson being an example. Conversely, genuinely overpopulated areas seldom spawned anything but simple chiefdoms, as in the neighboring Apalachicola Valley. In addressing this paradox I speculate on social mechanisms that could account for the rise of monumental civic architecture in modestly populated places during A.D. 900-1200. (Saturday 10:20)

**Kodack, Marc** (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah*)

#### THE U.S. ARMY AND HUNTER-GATHERER ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGIES

During the 1980s Army installations located in the Sandhills of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia have funded archeological surveys and excavation projects as part of their compliance with a variety of Federal laws and regulations. The information collected by the surveys is especially important because, in many cases, little is known about regional prehistoric settlement and subsistence where these installations are located. A brief overview, using data gathered from some of these surveys, is presented with some thoughts on the theoretical implications for understanding prehistoric hunter-gatherer organizations. (Friday 2:10)

**Koldehoff, Brad** (*see Carr, Philip J.*)

**Kozuch, Laura** (*Florida Museum of Natural History*)

#### SHARKS, GENDER ROLES AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOUTH FLORIDA

Abundant shark remains from archaeological sites in south Florida lead to interesting possibilities concerning shark capture and exploitation. Using ethnographic analogy, I propose that sharks were hunted from boats using large wooden hooks. Use of shark flesh, liver oil, and teeth for tools gives us insight into the gender roles of precolumbian south Florida people. Evidence exists for the use of shark teeth in grater boards, weapons, and carving tools. (Thursday 8:40)

**Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick** (*Louisiana State University*)

**Marie S. Sandifer** (*Louisiana State University*)

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

#### ANALYSIS OF BRAIDED CORDAGE FROM BAYOU JASMINE

Eighteen specimens of finely braided cordage, which may date as early as 1500 B.C., were recovered from Bayou Jasmine, Louisiana. Found with the cordage was a portion of the plant that appears to be the source of the fiber. This paper presents the findings of technological studies of the cordage and anatomical studies of the strands, which were used both split and whole. The cordage includes examples of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10-strand oblique interlacing. The diameters were quite consistent with a mean diameter of 1.4 mm. Considering the site location, one possible end use of the cordage would be as a fishing line. (Friday 3:50)

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

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

#### 40LK4: A PROTOHISTORIC SITE IN THE REELFOOT BASIN, LAKE COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Limited test excavations at 40LK4 yielded a ceramic and lithic assemblage similar to material from Campbell and other post-de Soto sites in Pemiscot County, Missouri. A cut sheet brass bead suggests that the site dates to the seventeenth century. (Saturday 10:00)

**Leader, Jonathan M.** (*University of South Carolina*)

#### LAKE JACKSON METAL: MANUFACTURE AND TRADE IN A FLORIDA MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD SITE

This paper briefly explores the manufacture, acquisition and use of copper artifacts at the Lake Jackson site. Special attention is given to artifacts that demonstrate connections to other Mississippian copper artifact manufacturing centers and to artifacts unique to the site. (Saturday 9:20)



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

**RECONSIDERING SUBSISTENCE DATA FROM LATE ARCHAIC SHELL RINGS, ST. SIMONS ISLAND, GEORGIA**

Subsistence data were recovered from two Late Archaic shell rings on St. Simons Island, Georgia, between 1973 and 1975. These data were the subject of a dissertation (Marrinan 1975). Since that time, advances in zooarchaeological analysis have prompted the reexamination of these collections for additional information regarding seasonality, exploitation techniques, and biomass as well as the opportunity to evaluate earlier interpretations. (Friday 10:20)

**Marshall, Richard A.** (*Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Mississippi State University*)

**AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF MISSISSIPPI BLACK PRAIRIE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

Archaeological investigations in the Mississippi Black Prairie region have been conducted for 150 years. Some early research was of remarkable quality. Research interests intensified approximately 50 years ago with surveys by Chambers, Ford, and others. The last 25 years of inquiry, paralleling Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway research, have improved understanding of chronology and adaptation strategies. Deeper insights are needed, particularly concerning the broad and intensive Late Prehistoric adaptation, the unique Mississippian development out of which it came, and how these were tied into the nearby Moundville complexes. The Late Prehistoric probable encounter with de Soto and development of regional Protohistoric and Early Historic ethnic identities are also fruitful research topics. (Friday 8:00)

**Mathis, Mark A.** (*North Carolina Office of State Archeology*)

**BROAD REACH: A UNIQUE SITE, OR THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT WE'VE MISSED?**

In an experimental project on Bogue Sound, Carteret Co., North Carolina, an 8-acre area adjoining a large Middle to Late Woodland shell midden was stripped of plowzone, revealing over 400 cultural features. Included among the features were at least five forms of human burial, including ossuaries, flexed, and individual bundles. Data from the features and burials stand to significantly modify our current thoughts about intra-site patterning, about the culture history of the region as a whole, and about the past and future management of coastal shell midden sites. This paper summarizes the project and results to date. (Thursday 9:20)

**Matternes, Hugh B.** (*see Wesler, Kit W.*)

**McCollough, Major C. R.** (*see Alexander, Lawrence S.*)

**McCutcheon, Patrick Todd** (*University of Washington*)  
**Robert C. Dunnell** (*University of Washington*)

#### MISSISSIPPIAN LITHIC EXCHANGE, HEAT TREATMENT, AND FRACTURE TOUGHNESS

Two materials, Mill Creek (IL) chert and Dover chert (TN) were widely traded as hoes during Mississippian times. Previous research using electron spin resonance has established that heat treatment appears in consumer recycling and not in original construction of hoes, suggesting that Mill Creek and Dover materials were traded and used as hoes because they were "tough" rock. Fracture toughness, however, has not been measured directly. In this paper, we present the results of fracture toughness tests for these two materials and the most important "local" source for non-hoe lithics in the central Mississippi valley, Crowley's Ridge chert. (Friday 3:30)

**McEwan, Bonnie G.** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*) and  
**John F. Scarry** (*University of Kentucky*)

#### DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN APALACHEE PROVINCE

The traditional architectural styles of the Apalachees of northern Florida and the Spanish colonists represent distinct approaches to the organization of domestic and community space and reflect different attitudes toward public and private activities. Despite evidence that to varying degrees the Apalachees became Hispanicized and the Spaniards adopted aboriginal elements during the mission period, the shapes and spatial arrangement of traditional Spanish and Apalachee residential structures appears to have changed very little. This suggests that both cultural groups maintained separate identities in the realm of residential organization despite marked changes in their economic, religious, political and material lives. (Thursday 3:50)

**McKelway, Henry S.** (*University of Tennessee*)

#### SLAVES AND MASTER IN THE UPLAND SOUTH: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MABRY SITE (40KN86)

The Mabry site (40KN86), located in Knox County, Tennessee, was occupied in the mid-nineteenth century by George Mabry, a wealthy landowner. Archaeological investigations conducted by the University of Tennessee have recovered material from two slave quarters. A privy and stratified deposit associated with Mabry's residence also were excavated and provide artifacts to compare with those retrieved from the slave quarters. This is the first investigation of slave quarters in East Tennessee. This research contributes to a regional perspective on the lifeways of slaves and their relationship to their owners in the Upland South. (Saturday 8:20)

**McNutt, Charles H.** (*see Smith, Gerald Patrick*)



**Miller, W. Frank** (*Mississippi Remote Sensing Center*)

#### THE USE OF HISTORIC DATA SOURCES TO RECONSTRUCT THE LAND COVER OF THE BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

A 100% plane table survey of ten (10) acres of a mature, oak-hickory community was sampled using the point-centered quarter method and a standard 1/20 acre circular line plot cruise. The validity of each sampling method to estimate the population means for number of trees per acre, basal area, and species composition was tested. Only species composition can be accurately estimated by the point-centered quarter method. A second phase of the study was to collate species composition information from the Blackland Prairie of Oktibbeha and Clay Counties. The GLO survey notes were examined and the tree species, diameter, and distance from the section corner or 40-chain post was recorded. On the basis of 844 points, it was found that cedar and pine, both now widely dispersed, are in fact cultural artifacts of farming that took place between 1830 and 1911. (Friday 8:20)

**Mintz, John Joseph** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

**Charles R. Ewen** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

#### COMBINING THE OLD WITH THE NEW: RECENT ROCKSHELTER INVESTIGATIONS IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS

Archeological collections consisting of ceramics, lithics, basketry, woven matting, floral and faunal remains obtained from a large rock shelter site in 1934 by the University of Arkansas Museum were analyzed in the summer of 1991. Additional information obtained from more recent archeological and geomorphological investigations at the site was also used. Craddock shelter (3CW2) is located in Crawford County, Arkansas, and consists of five separate shelters that occur along a bluff line that is about 1.2 km in length. Results of the analysis to date have identified a Mississippi period occupation and suggest earlier specialized prehistoric use of the location. (Thursday 4:10)

**Misner, Elizabeth J.** (*Museum of Natural History, University of Georgia*)

#### VERTEBRATE FAUNAL ANALYSIS FROM PUMP CANAL, SOUTHERN LOUISIANA

Vertebrate faunal remains from a southern Louisiana wetlands site, dated to the Coles Creek period, are analyzed. Analysis was funded by the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers. The material recovered was fine-screened. Results indicate the frequent use of freshwater fish, amphibians, alligators, small mammals, and occasional use of waterfowl and deer. The presence of significant amounts of bowfin and several species of catfish, combined with an absence of estuarine or marine vertebrates, indicates that the environment was primarily freshwater. The current hydrology in the area is brackish. The most common mammal encountered is muskrat. The species identified from this site reflect low energy exploitation of a wetland habitat. (Friday 10:00)

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

#### ELEVEN MONTHS OF MISSISSIPPIAN ARCHEOLOGY AT PARKIN, 1990-1991

Excavations at the Parkin site (3CS29) in northeast Arkansas have been ongoing since November 1990. Research has been concentrated in four areas: 1) the site of three superimposed structure floors (south of the main village site) radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1300-1375; 2) a trench cutting across the moat surrounding the site; 3) the former location of a mound included in the 1951 Phillips, Ford, and Griffin map of the site; and 4) part of the main village area where a house stood until recently. These excavations are the beginning of a long-term research program at the Parkin Archeological State Park. (Saturday 9:00)

**Mitchem, Jeffrey M.** (*see Jeter, Marvin D.*)

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

#### THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

There are 53 fluted points and 654 Dalton locations recorded in the 17 counties of northeast Arkansas. Up to 144 Dalton points and 4 fluted points have been recovered from single sites. The estimated time period is circa 11,300-9,900 B.P., when floral and faunal assemblages were changing from Pleistocene to Holocene in type. (Thursday 10:00)

**Mosier, Jennifer** (*see Hale, H. Stephen*)

**Muller, Jon D.** (*Southern Illinois University*)

#### SHELL GORGETS AT JACKSON LAKE IN SOUTHEASTERN CONTEXT

The shell gorgets from the Jackson Lake site belong to the Williams Island style group, a conventionalized form derived from the 13th century styles of the upper Tennessee Valley. The Williams Island style objects are mostly found in the central Tennessee and adjacent areas from the mid-15th century to the early European contact period. The context and historical implications of these gorgets at Lake Jackson will be discussed. (Saturday 9:00)

**Nance, C. Roger** (*University of Alabama at Birmingham*)

#### A CASE FOR MESOAMERICAN INFLUENCE IN THE SALT PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY AT AVERY ISLAND, LOUISIANA

The prehistoric salt-producing technology at Avery Island, Louisiana, is unique in the Eastern Woodlands, among documented cases. Other prehistoric salt works in eastern North America involved the use of large, thick-walled salt pans. The industry at Avery Island employed small to medium sized, thin-walled plain vessels, described as bowls and flared jars. Striking parallels seem to connect the Avery Island industry to earlier salt-producing stations in Mesoamerica. A case for diffusion can be made. (Friday 3:10)

**Patterson, Paul L.** (*University of Alabama*)

#### AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE WITHIN THE BLACK PRAIRIE REGION OF WEST ALABAMA

An intensive reconnaissance survey was conducted on 2,165 hectares of the Black Prairie region within Marengo, Perry, and Dallas Counties, Alabama, by the University of Alabama, Division of Archaeology during 1990. Some 31 sites were identified during the survey as belonging to the Late Mississippian/Protohistoric culture period. A model is presented comparing settlement patterns of Mississippian sites within the Black Prairie of Alabama to similar sites and areas within Mississippi. (Friday 10:20)

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

#### STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT AT THE LAKE JACKSON SITE

The Mississippian Lake Jackson site contains seven mounds, one of which (Mound 3) has seen intensive excavation. In addition, researchers have carried out thirteen smaller investigations in various areas of the site, including tests in three other mounds. The resulting body of data has made possible the recent construction of a ceramic chronology for the site. Using this chronological framework and the spatial information provided by the various investigations, I present a view of the structure of the site as it changes through time. I also comment on the place of Mound 3 in the development of the site. (Saturday 8:00)

**Peacock, Evan** (*Pan American Consultants, Inc.*)

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS FOR LATE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN THE BLACK BELT

The Black Belt of Alabama and Mississippi can be subdivided into several environmental zones, including bottoms of major and minor waterways, level alkaline flats, and low chalk ridges capped with acid soils. The pre-Contact environments of these zones are reconstructed using original land survey data and early historical records. Site catchment analysis is then done for sets of Late Prehistoric sites from different areas within the Black Prairie of Mississippi. Results indicate that significant differences existed between these site groups in resources available within a prescribed area. (Friday 8:40)

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

#### CONTACT PERIOD MATERIAL CULTURE IN SOUTH LOUISIANA

In the summer of 1991 test excavations were conducted at a small, contact-period aboriginal site located on Golden Ranch Plantation in Lafourche Parish, Louisiana. Artifacts from the site include eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century European material, plus aboriginal ceramics. Historical research suggests that the site was associated with the Ouacha and Chaouacha Indians who occupied the region at the time of earliest French contact and settlement. The site provides information on the material culture of the area's aboriginal inhabitants and on the dynamics of European-Indian interaction in French Louisiana. (Friday 10:20)

**Price, James E.** (*University of Missouri*)

UNTITLED (Saturday 10:20)

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

#### WOODLAND-MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGE IN A PORTION OF THE BLACK PRAIRIE, NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI

Site survey of 4.5mi<sup>2</sup> in the Chuquatonchee and Tallabinala drainages, northeast Mississippi, revealed them to be microcosms of settlement pattern change in this part of the prairie. Habitation sites with components ranging from Gulf Formational to Proto-historic are located on the upland-bottomland interface. The floodplain tends to have a predominance of tiny special-purpose sites. The upland areas, 20-40 ft. above the floodplain, have only Mississippian and Proto-historic sites. The differences between these settlement systems are examined in terms of the dichotomy that is traditionally believed to exist between sedentary Woodland hunter-gatherers and sedentary Mississippian and Proto-historic agricultural groups. (Friday 10:00)

**Railey, Jimmy A.** (*Washington University, St. Louis*)

#### SALT PANS OR DUTCH OVENS? A REEXAMINATION OF MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMIC BASINS

Large ceramic basins, usually referred to as *salt pans*, are among the many new vessel forms that appeared during Mississippian times (ca. A.D. 1000-1600). As the common name suggests, this vessel form is usually thought of in connection with evaporative salt production. In this paper, I suggest an additional and possibly more pervasive function for Mississippian ceramic basins: that they were used as a component in pit ovens for baking maize bread and perhaps other foods as well. My argument is based upon three main lines of evidence: 1) ethnohistoric accounts that describe the use of ceramic basins in pit ovens; 2) the more ubiquitous distribution of ceramic basins relative to salt springs and other saline sources; and 3) the drastic reduction in the amount of fire-cracked rock in Mississippian sites relative to Archaic-Woodland sites, suggesting an abandonment of the use of hot rocks in pit ovens and the development of alternative baking methods. This development is, I believe, tied to the emergence of maize-based horticulture in the Southeast, and the shift in culinary requirements relating to this new staple food. (Friday 3:30)

**Ray, Leslie** (*see Hale, H. Stephen*)

**Rolingson, Martha A.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

#### A LOW PLATFORM MOUND ASSOCIATED WITH FEAST ACTIVITIES AT TOLTEC MOUNDS

Recent excavations at the Toltec Mounds site in central Arkansas uncovered evidence for an alternative explanation for the use of low mounds at a multiple mound site. An extensive animal bone deposit adjacent to, and on the edge of, the smallest mound at the site probably results from feast activities. Use of the mound was brief and early in the period of occupation and construction at the site. Historic period documents from

the Lower Mississippi Valley report feast activities associated with mounds and provide a clue to varied uses of mounds, despite the difference in time. (Thursday 1:30)

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.** (*Cultural Horizons, Inc.*)

#### TRASH PIT INHUMATIONS AT THE AUSTIN SITE (22TU549)

At the Austin site, a late Baytown-early Mississippian village site near the Mississippi River, numerous trash pits were found to contain human bone. In addition, some burial features were found to have trash pit features intrusive to the burial feature. Some examples of these features will be presented and an explanation of the analytical techniques utilized to examine this skeletal material will be provided. (Thursday 10:40)

**Sandifer, Marie S.** (*see Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick*)

**Santana, Rebecca** (*see Hale, H. Stephen*)

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

#### WOMEN, MEN AND THE ORIGINS OF SOUTHEASTERN POTTERY

Southeastern fiber-tempered pottery was developed and adopted first under conditions which increased demands on women's labor while providing new opportunities for women to assert themselves in spheres of prestige and decision-making. In contrast, resistance to the innovation of ceramic vessel technology was felt in situations where individuals gained prestige from the production and exchange of traditional soapstone cooking technology. The dialectic between innovation and tradition provides a basis for including gender in our interpretations of the variegated patterns of early pottery use in the Southeast. (Thursday 8:00)

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

#### LONG-TERM HABITATION FOR SMALL-SCALE SOCIETIES IN THE AIKEN PLATEAU

Situated between Sandhills of the Georgia-Carolina upper Coastal Plain, the Aiken Plateau is a dissected upland plain that witnessed limited human occupation until 3000 B.P. At this time, small Early Woodland communities began to occupy upland sites for extended periods. Organic traces of their sites are now gone, but remaining are decipherable patterns to the distribution of lithic and ceramic artifacts. Large-scale block excavations of these sites is producing evidence for community layout and the spatial organization of activities. The work shows that sites often deemed insignificant are indeed important resources for investigating the lifeways of small-scale prehistoric societies. (Friday 1:30)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (*see Braley, Chad O.*)

**Saucier, Roger T.** (*U.S. Army Engineers, WES*)

#### PALEOENVIRONMENTAL SETTING OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AT THE PLEISTOCENE-HOLOCENE TRANSITION

Between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago, the Lower Mississippi Valley was experiencing a dramatic change in climate, landforms, and vegetation. The Mississippi River was evolving from a braided stream choked with glacial outwash to a meandering stream like that of today. Climate was ameliorating from cooler and wetter than at present and mixed deciduous hardwood forests were replacing ones dominated by boreal conifers. Human occupation and utilization of the valley must be viewed in context with these changes, especially with regard to how several episodes of catastrophic valley-wide flooding may have affected both humans and game species. (Thursday 8:00)

**Saunders, Joe** (*Northeast Louisiana U.*)

**Thurmond Allen** (*Soil Conservation Service*)

#### EVALUATION OF A PRECERAMIC MOUND IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA

Evidence for a preceramic mound building tradition other than Poverty Point may exist in Louisiana. Four sites with earthen mounds date to at least 3,000 B.C. Limited testing of a mound in north central Louisiana suggests that a fifth site may predate Poverty Point. The absence of ceramics in a 25-meter potter's trench (1972) and the degree of soil horizonation in the mound fill suggest that the mound may be preceramic in age. The excavation of one test unit into the mound uncovered an intact hearth in the submound surface with two Archaic points. Radiometric dates of charcoal from the hearth and the subsurface A horizon will be available by the date of this presentation. (Thursday 8:20)

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

#### MOUND 3 AND THE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE LAKE JACKSON CHIEFDOM

Data from the elite burials excavated at Mound 3 at the Lake Jackson site provide a glimpse of the highest level of the political structure of the Lake Jackson chiefdom. Combined with theoretical perspectives on chiefly organizations and ethnohistorical accounts, the Lake Jackson data yield a picture of political complexity, organizational stability *and* political change, and bring into question simplistic models of chiefly political structure. (Saturday 10:00)

**Scarry, John F.** (*see McEwan, Bonnie G.*)

**Scott, Susan L.** (*see Johnson, Jay K.*)

**Seltzer, Sandra** (*see Hale, H. Stephen*)

**Shea, Andrea Brewer** (*see Johnson, Jay K.*)

**Sherwood, Sarah Catherine** (*University of Tennessee - Knoxville*)

#### MICROARTIFACT ANALYSIS: A LATE MISSISSIPPIAN EXAMPLE

Microartifacts have long been an untapped resource in the archaeological record. Initial studies have illustrated the potential of these small scale artifacts, 2mm and less, to enhance our knowledge of activity areas and formation processes. Microartifact analysis is integrated into the study of an enclosed Late Mississippian house floor. Horizontal artifact distributions of macro and micro assemblages are compared. The potential for microartifacts to distinguish between actual activity areas vs. areas of discard is discussed. (Friday 4:10)

**Silvia Mueller, Diane** (*see Waselkov, Gregory A.*)

**Smith, Edward E.** (*see Freeman, Andrea K. L.*)

**Smith, Gerald Patrick** (*Memphis State University*)

**Charles H. McNutt** (*Memphis State University*)

#### RECENT AND REEVALUATED DATES FROM CHUCALISSA

Recent radiocarbon and archaeomagnetic dates from the Chucalissa site are combined with reevaluation of earlier dates to provide refinement of the Late Mississippian chronology of this site and the Walls phase. (Saturday 8:40)

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

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

#### THE NSF YOUNG SCHOLARS PROGRAM IN ARCHAEOLOGY AT OLD MOBILE

With funding by the National Science Foundation, the Young Scholars Program in Archaeology at Old Mobile gave fifteen high school students the opportunity to participate in archaeological research. The focus of the project was excavation work at Old Mobile, the French capital of Louisiana from 1702-1711. In addition, students were given lectures in archaeological method and theory and firsthand laboratory experience. Lecturers spoke on Gulf Coast French architecture, pollen analysis, faunal analysis, pottery manufacture, the ethics of research, and the use of remote sensing in archaeology. The students attended field trips to various regional museums and archaeological sites. The students were enthusiastic and excellent scholars, and several made real contributions to the research at Old Mobile. The National Science Foundation Young Scholars Program is an excellent funding source for archaeology, while allowing us to explain our discipline to the next generation of community leaders. (Saturday 9:20)

Smith, Rhonda L. (*Earth Search, Inc.*)

#### EXCAVATIONS AND PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT ORANGE GROVE PLANTATION, JEFFERSON PARISH, LOUISIANA

In 1990 and 1991 American Cyanamid's Fortier Plant sponsored and funded excavations at Orange Grove Plantation. Excavations were concentrated at the location of the former great house and a slave cabin. Artifact analysis and historical research indicated that the great house was occupied from ca. 1820 to 1920, and that the slave cabin was occupied beginning in the late 1700s and abandoned in ca. 1840. During Louisiana Archaeology Week, excavations were open to school groups and to the general public. Approximately 1,000 people visited the site and/or participated in supervised excavations. (Saturday 10:00)

Snedeker, Rodney J. (*see Harmon, Michael Anthony*)

Stallings, Richard J. (*Cultural Horizons, Inc.*)

#### SITES + CHERT RESOURCES ≠ QUARRY

In 1990 Janzen, Inc. and WAPORA, Inc. undertook Phase II Investigations on a 100 acre coal permit area in eastern Kentucky. A total of 15 sites and 5 areas of chert-bearing bedrock were identified and tested. Given the high site density, it was surprising there was no visual evidence that the chert-bearing bedrock had been quarried. Analysis of the debitage supported this observation by showing that the lithic assemblages from many of the sites represented late-stage reduction. The lithic analysis methods used will be presented and the results will be compared with data from Mississippi, Alabama and Ohio. (Friday 2:50)

Steen, Carl (*Diachronic Research Foundation, Inc.*)

#### HUMANIZING SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Those of us who use scientific approaches in historical archaeology often only vaguely discuss the people who lived on the sites we study. A yard, for instance, is thought of as a locus of activities characterized by the occurrence of artifacts of a given description, in given proportions. While this is true, and perhaps the safest thing to say, we need to move beyond such generalizations towards a more human interpretation of the activities represented if we are to truly understand the men and women that lived there.

Excavations were conducted on 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century sites near Williamsburg, VA in 1989-1990. These projects differ from most work conducted in the Virginia Tidewater since systematic sampling, feature excavation, and structure delineation were all employed. The correlation of structures with artifact concentrations related to yard activities allows the interpretation of the sites to move beyond the particularities of artifact occurrence, appearance, and proportions, towards a better appreciation of the people that occupied the sites. (Thursday 10:00)



**Stephenson, D. Keith** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)  
**Adam King** (*Southeastern Archeological Services, Inc.*)

**THE SANDY HAMMOCK SITE (9PU10): EVIDENCE OF AN ETOWAH/SAVANNAH TRANSITION IN THE GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN**

9PU10 is a multi-component site in the upper-interior Coastal Plain of Georgia. Investigations focused primarily on a Savannah period mound and contemporaneous village. It is significant that 9PU10 is the southernmost known major occurrence of Etowah and Savannah Complicated Stamped pottery along the Ocmulgee River. Sherd assemblages contained both Etowah and Savannah Complicated Stamped pottery from the same levels, demonstrating a regional transition in the Etowah to Savannah period pottery sequence. Our sample is comparable to recently recovered assemblages from other regions in the piedmont, reinforcing evidence of a gradual shift in what has been previously considered discrete ceramic traditions. (Thursday 2:10)

**Stewart, Jack H.** (*Sponsored Research Program, Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

**THE JOHNNY FORD SITE (3LA5)**

Archeological investigations were conducted in September, 1970, at the Johnny Ford site (3LA5) in Lafayette County, Arkansas. Previously surface collected, the collections and excavations were never fully reported. The author was allowed access to the artifacts and records, and reports that the site consisted of a thin prehistoric midden with cultural pit features, structural postmolds, and 13 cremation burials. The site was occupied intermittently from at least the Middle Archaic to the Fourche Maline 2 period and is the type site for the Field Bayou phase of the Fourche Maline culture. The site is the earliest known Fourche Maline site in Arkansas. (Thursday 8:40)

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

**BIOANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE LAKE JACKSON ELITE**

The 21 individuals recovered from Mound 3, Lake Jackson, provide evidence of the health and lifestyle of the elite of this Mississippian chiefdom. The skeletons do not represent a cross-section of a living population, but are strongly biased towards adult males. However, of interest in this population is the presence of a possible female chief. The paleopathological indicators of childhood stress indicate that elite individuals in this society are not particularly buffered from the synergistic interaction of disease and malnutrition as children, although the adults do seem to have enjoyed good health. Ubiquitous chronic childhood stress is evidence of a society with health problems. (Saturday 8:40)

**Torp, Lyle C.** (*University of South Florida*)

**J. Raymond Williams** (*University of South Florida*)

**LITHIC PROCUREMENT AND SETTLEMENT ALONG COWHOUSE CREEK, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Archaeological investigations at Cowhouse East Head (8HI495) and Cowhouse West Head (8HI496) have resulted in an increased understanding about quarrying behavior and lithic resource use during the Archaic period. The sites also apparently contain a PaleoIndian component, although no complete diagnostic projectile points dating to that period were recovered. Cowhouse East Head has been interpreted as a base camp with a wide range of activities accounted for in the tool inventory, while Cowhouse West Head was characterized by a large amount of lithic material in the early stages of tool manufacture, as well as discarded points of non-local material. (Friday 1:50)

**Troccoli, Ruth** (*University of Florida*)

#### SPANISH COLONIZATION AND WOMEN NATIVE AMERICANS: A TIMUCUAN EXAMPLE

This paper employs gender as a strategic variable in examining the effects of Spanish colonization on the lives of the Timucuan peoples of northeastern Florida. The ethnohistorical and archaeological evidence provide an outline of Timucuan lifeways.

Changes in lifestyle which resulted from Spanish interference and influence during the 16th and 17th centuries are examined by focusing on the households in St. Augustine that were composed of Spanish men and native women. This common social alliance, the *mestizaje* process, incorporated the native women into the Spanish domestic sphere, proving to be a successful adaptive strategy for both the women and the men. (Thursday 9:20)

**Tucker, Shirley C.** (*see Kuttruff, Jenna Tedrick*)

**Turner, Kenneth** (*University of Alabama*)

#### BIOLOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG LATE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SKELETAL SERIES FROM THE BLACK BELT AND ADJACENT REGIONS OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

As background for other issues, genetic relationships of later Native American populations of the Black Belt and adjacent areas are estimated through discrete trait analysis utilizing representative skeletal series. Despite some intriguing affinities with series from adjacent areas, such as those from the western middle Tennessee Valley, Late Prehistoric Black Belt skeletal series reveal closer affinities with one another than to most series from other areas. These relationships decay with the emergence of the historic period. Osteological evidence supports the argument that this change results from admixture among descendants of groups which were once separate. (Friday 11:00)

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

#### TWO MAJOR MISSISSIPPIAN SITES IN SOUTHWEST ALABAMA

In 1990 the Bottle Creek mound center (1BA2) and the Dauphin Island shell midden (1MB72), two large Mississippian sites in southwest Alabama, were mapped and test excavated. These widely-known but poorly

understood sites are roughly contemporaneous, primarily dating from A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1400, with earlier and later lesser components. The two sites appear to be complementary elements of a settlement strategy that integrated delta and coastal resource exploitation. Some evidence has also been found for continuity in settlement pattern from the Mississippian period to the early historic period. (Thursday 3:10)

**Waselkov, Gregory A.** (*see Smith, Marvin T.*)

**Webb, David S.** (*see Dunbar, Jim S.*)

**Wesler, Kit W.** (*Wickliffe Mounds Research Center, Murray State University*)

**Hugh B. Matternes** (*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*)

#### THE WICKLIFFE MOUNDS CEMETERY: MORE COMPLEX THAN WE THOUGHT

A preliminary assessment of the context of more than 100 burials in the Wickliffe Mounds cemetery indicates that the structure of the cemetery is quite complex: a midden, probably of Middle Wickliffe (ca. A.D. 1200-1250) deposition, was sealed by a basket-loaded mound, which in turn was engulfed by a Late Wickliffe (ca. 1250-1350) midden, in which most of the burials were found. Both primary extended and secondary bundle burials were well represented, and there are indications of either scaffolding or a charnel structure on the sub-cemetery mound. It is possible that most of the burials are intrusive into the Late Wickliffe deposit, which raises the possibility that the cemetery was created by people who no longer lived on the site. (Thursday 1:50)

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

#### TIME, SPACE AND AESTHETICS: DECORATED BONE IN FLORIDA

Decorated bone artifacts from Florida archaeological sites provide information about culture contact, belief systems, and aboriginal aesthetics. Analysis of specimens from sites throughout Florida reveal that two "style areas" existed during the protohistoric period. The St. Johns region harbored a decorative tradition grounded in geometric designs. An effigy tradition in southern Florida was linked to this area, and with Gulf Coast Mississippian peoples. Carved and incised antlers, bearing particularly striking images, have deep temporal roots in southern Florida and seem to have functioned within a regional ceremonial complex. The high degree of technical and aesthetic excellence exhibited in Florida's bone carving tradition makes it comparable with the art of any prehistoric or modern culture. (Thursday 1:10)

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

#### WOODLAND CERAMICS AND SUBSISTENCE IN THE MIDDLE APALACHICOLA VALLEY, NORTHWEST FLORIDA

The Otis Hare site is a freshwater shell midden on the middle Apalachicola River in northwest Florida. Its thick cultural deposits show occupation from Middle through Late Woodland, with clear ceramic stratig-

raphy, as well as a small Fort Walton component. Subsistence remains indicate primary dependence upon a wide range of riverine animals as well as some terrestrial species. Plant remains suggest fall/winter habitation. Middle Woodland exotics include a cut mica triangle (arrow?). Test excavations were part of a public archaeology program sponsored by the local civic center, which obtained grants, including one from the Florida Endowment for the Humanities. (Thursday 10:00)

**Whyte, Thomas R.** (*Appalachian State University*)

#### PREHISTORIC SNAKE BURNING: A ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF HUMAN CUSTOM

Bones of snakes are common on late prehistoric archaeological sites in eastern North America. Over 92% of the 753 snake bones (mostly ribs and vertebrae) found on one site in western Virginia are burned while only 30% of the bones of other vertebrates show evidence of burning. An experiment in snake cooking/burning was conducted to test the hypothesis that these bones did not become burned as a result of cooking snake meat for human consumption. The results indicate that the prehistoric occupants of the site deliberately incinerated snakes or snake skeletons. Implications for the zooarchaeological study of custom and ritual are discussed. (Thursday 2:10)

**Williams, J. Raymond** (*see Torp, Lyle C.*)

**Wood, W. Dean** (*Telemarc, Inc.*)

#### LATE CREEK SETTLEMENT AT FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

Most archeological investigations of the Lawson Field phase have been conducted on the large Creek towns like Kasita and Yuchee Town. Recent surveys on Fort Benning have found smaller historic Creek sites along tributary streams up to 25 km from the main river towns. While some of these sites probably represent temporary hunting and fishing camps, at least one cluster is known to be a satellite community with a council house and dispersed farms. The Lawson Field phase settlement pattern is compared to the prehistoric use of the Fort Benning sandhills and to contemporaneous Cherokee settlement patterns in north Georgia. (Friday 3:10)

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

#### REBELLION IN TIMUCUA: AN ABORIGINAL SOCIETY IN DECLINE

In 1656 Lucas Menendez, principal chief of the Timucua mission province, called for the murder of all secular Spaniards in his territory, initiating a series of events which would result in the execution of virtually the entire native leadership of Timucua and major restructuring of aboriginal political and settlement systems. During the previous half-century of missionization, the stresses of the draft labor system in the mission provinces, coupled with rapid demographic decline, resulted in major societal transformations, and new historical and archaeological data reveal details of this process, which ultimately sealed the fate of an aboriginal society in decline. (Thursday 3:30)

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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE DUREL COTTAGE, NEW ORLEANS**

Excavations beneath the floor of the Durel Cottage in the Vieux Carré resulted in the first archaeological examination of a structure destroyed by the fire of 1788, which consumed most of the city. Beneath the rubble of this structure were remains of French Colonial military barracks, built ca. 1731. Although Bienville noted the poor condition of this structure built of "stakes in the ground . . . without flooring" shortly after it was erected, saturated soils resulted in excellent preservation of the boards of the rear wall and the underlying structural timber. Funding was provided by the Historic New Orleans Collection. (Friday 11:00)

**Yakubik, Jill-Karen** (*see Franks, Hershel A.*)

**Zeder, Melinda A.** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

**PATTERNS OF MEAT CONSUMPTION IN MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE SITES**

Twenty years ago excavation of two Middle Mississippian village sites by the University of Michigan's Powers Phase Project recovered a wealth of data that promised direct insight into intra-site socio-economic organization. The goal of the new Powers Phase Project centered at the Smithsonian Institution is to apply archaeological methods and technological advancements of the 80s and 90s to the re-study of the immense corpus of data generated by the excavations at the Snodgrass and Turner sites in the 60s and 70s. This paper focuses on patterns of bone distribution within these unique sites as these patterns relate to socio-economic questions of animal utilization in village communities in ranked societies. Specifically, variations in species and skeletal parts, patterns of bone fragmentation and refit are examined to compare patterns of household consumption and food sharing within these two village sites. Comparisons in meat consumption patterns are also drawn between the Snodgrass and Turner sites. (Friday 8:20)