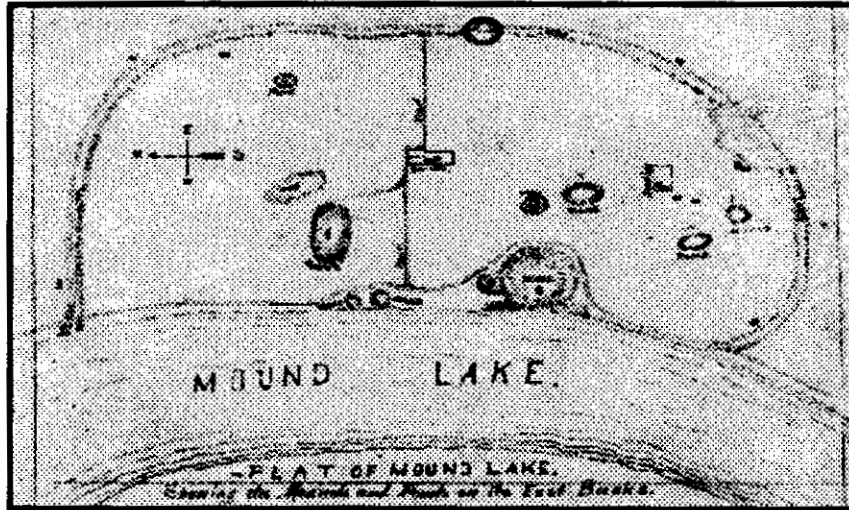
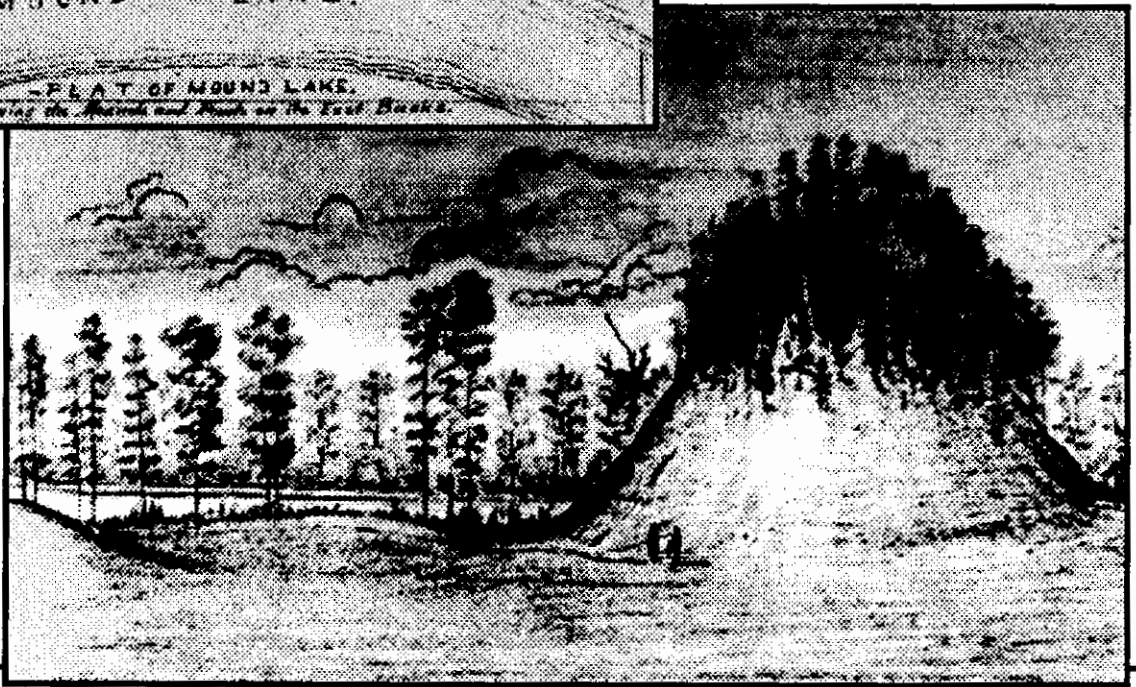


# SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 35-1992



— PLAN OF MOUND LAKE.  
*Showing the Mound and Mound on the East Bank.*



*W. J. Anderson*

**BULLETIN 35**

**SOUTHEASTERN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
CONFERENCE**

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

**OCTOBER 21-24, 1992**

**ARKANSAS' EXCELSIOR HOTEL  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS**

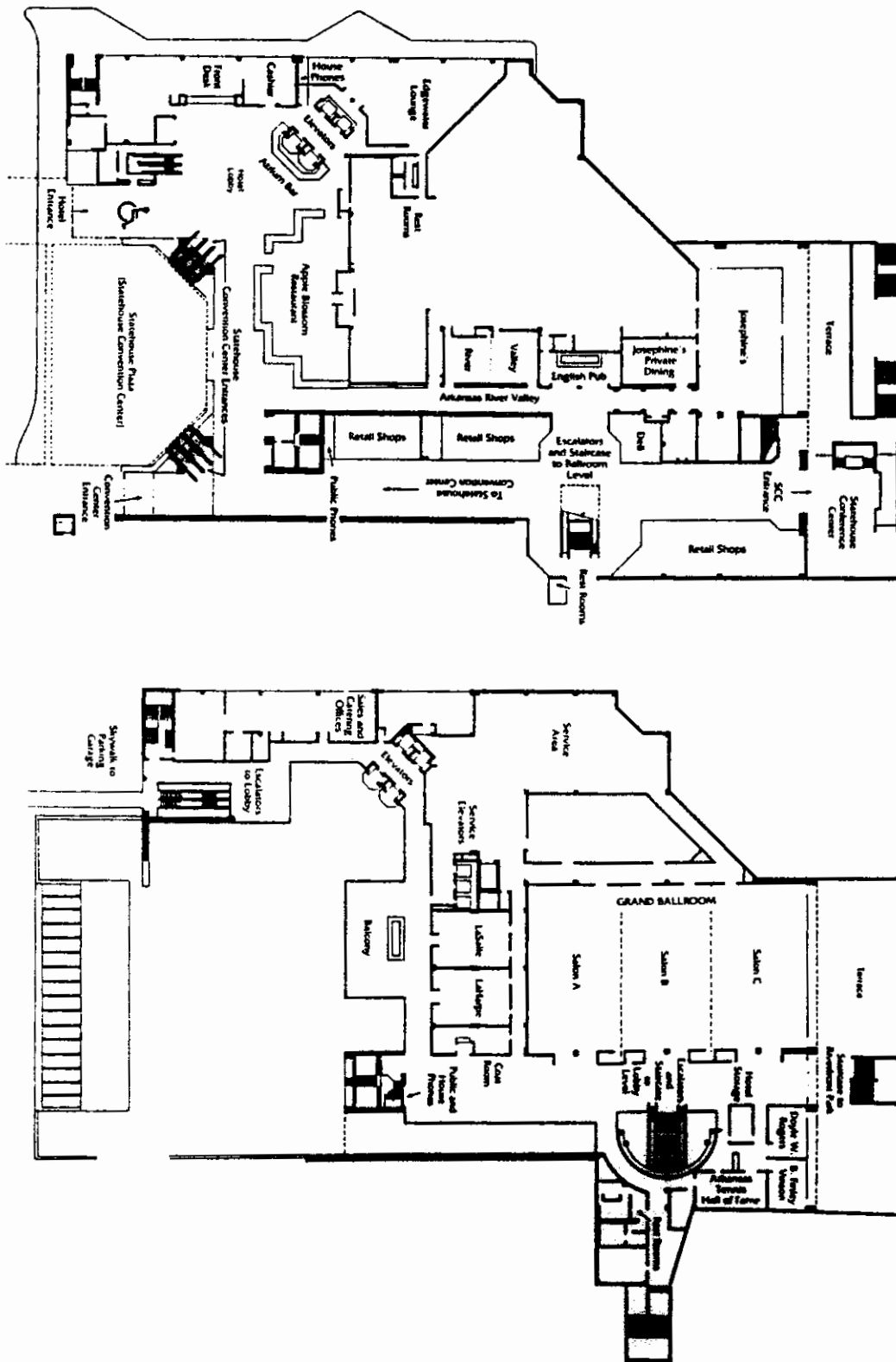
*Edited by*  
**Marvin D. Jeter**

*Hosted by*  
**Arkansas Archeological Survey  
Martha Ann Rolingson, Local Arrangements  
John H. House and Marvin D. Jeter, Program Co-Chairs**

ISSN 0584-410X

# ARKANSAS' EXCELSIOR HOTEL

## Floor Plan—Meeting Rooms



## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Welcome to the 49th annual meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, in the 54th year of SEAC's existence! And, to the first SEAC meeting ever held in Arkansas! If fading memories serve correctly, this is only the third SEAC meeting ever held on this side of the Mississippi River. New Orleans and Memphis are close, but it seems that the only previous crossings were into Louisiana, for a mid-1960s meeting at Avery Island and the legendary 1977 meeting in Lafayette. In any event, the present meeting is SEAC's northwesternmost venture. Having learned through bitter experience what can happen here in November due to the antics of cold-air masses looping down from Canada through north Texas, and with a field trip in mind (see below), we scheduled it for October 21-24 in hopes of increasing our chances for some bright blue weather.

### Anniversaries

This meeting coincides with the 450th anniversary of part of another *entrada*, that of one Hernando De Soto, who crossed the River into present-day northeast Arkansas in June 1541, wandered with his army westward nearly to Oklahoma, and spent the winter of 1541-42 at an encampment which may have been fairly near Little Rock, according to the recently promulgated Hudson-Morse (H-M) scenario. After breaking camp and failing to find the riches he sought, De Soto died in May 1542; according to the H-M version, his demise occurred in southeast Arkansas rather than in eastern Louisiana as claimed by the Swanton (1939 De Soto Commission) version. De Soto's survivors, under Moscoso, then ventured westward again, into Texas, only to meet more frustration. Precisely 450 years before the time of this SEAC meeting (according to H-M), they were once again not far from Little Rock, straggling back across southern Arkansas toward the lower Arkansas River Valley (if not across Louisiana, as Swanton suggested).

We are also, of course, in the Columbian Quincentennial year; in fact, it was precisely 500 years before this month of October 1992 that Columbus and his companions encountered (if not "discovered") the native peoples of the lands that have come to be known as the Americas. However, long before the magic 1492 date, various Native American peoples had known many other kinds of encounters with other "Indian" groups (not to mention Vikings c. A.D. 1000 and more conjectural extra-continentals) in various prehistoric periods. One of our symposia (on Friday, October 23) explores this very intriguing question of "Pre-Columbian Native Encounters" in and near the Southeast.

Whether or not De Soto's Spaniards directly introduced European diseases as well as European warfare to the protohistoric Indians of Arkansas, they served as harbingers of the post-Columbian contacts, consequences, and disasters that were to come. Our Keynote Address, given by Dr. George Milner of Pennsylvania State University on Friday evening, October 23, summarizes these disasters under the title, "Tracking the Four Horsemen through the Southeast." We are grateful to Dr. Milner for sharing the insights of his research with us, and to the Arkansas Archeological Society and the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation of Little Rock for assistance in funding this event.

This meeting also coincides with yet another anniversary. Twenty-five years ago, in 1967, the Arkansas Archeological Survey was created by an act of the State Legislature. We are commemorating the Survey's founding with a reception at the Old State House Museum (next door to the meeting hotel) on Wednesday evening, October 21. In addition, this ceremony will serve to introduce the Survey's new Director, Dr. Thomas J. Green. We are grateful to ARKLA Gas Company, Arkansas Power & Light Company, the Arkansas Archeological Society, the Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism, and the Arkansas Humanities Council for their contributions in support of this event.

The commemoration will continue on Thursday afternoon, October 22, with a guided tour and barbecue at the crown jewel of Arkansas archeology, the Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park. Later that evening, we will observe the 10th anniversary of the founding the "Great Wines of SEAC" event, which made its debut at the 1982 Memphis meeting.

## Exhibits

The museum at Toltec will feature a new exhibit summarizing the findings of recent work at the site by the Survey and our partners in "public archeology" and preservation, the members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Toltec was the focus of Survey/Society "Summer Dig" Training Programs in 1978 and 1979, and more recently in 1988, 1989, and 1990. Two other Arkansas archeological exhibits will be easily accessible during this meeting. One, at the Old State House Museum next door to the meeting hotel, is a traveling mini-exhibit based on the 1991 and 1992 Survey/Society "Summer Digs" at the prehistoric Taylor mounds and historic Taylor House in southeast Arkansas. The other, at the Arkansas Museum of Science and History, about a half-mile south of the meeting hotel, commemorates the "Roots, Removal, and Rebirth" of various Arkansas Indian groups, including the Quapaw, Caddo, Tunicans, Osage, and Cherokee. All three of these exhibits, and a fourth at Arkansas Territorial Restoration near the hotel, are summarized in a new "Exhibit Abstracts" section that we are inaugurating in this Bulletin, and the sponsoring organizations are credited there.

## Program Changes

There have been a few last minute additions and deletions to the program since the Preliminary Program was sent out. The changes are in the following sessions: Thursday AM, II, III-A and III-B; and Thursday PM, IV. See the final program in this Bulletin and the pocket program for details.

## Bulletin Outline and Acknowledgments

As has become standard practice, this Bulletin includes a map of the meeting hotel; a brief summary schedule of the symposia, other sessions of contributed papers, and other events; and (the heart of the matter), the abstracts of the symposia, exhibits, and the individual papers. The latter are in alphabetical order, according to surnames of the senior (or sole) authors; the junior authors are also included in the alphabetical surname list, with references to the senior authors.

Responsibilities for this meeting were divided among three Survey archeologists, stationed fairly near Little Rock, and various assistants. Martha Ann Rolingson of the Toltec Station was in charge of local arrangements; John House (UA-Pine Bluff) and Marvin Jeter (UA-Monticello) were program co-chairmen.

Rolingson was assisted by Toltec Station secretary Marilyn Whitlow and Philip Osborne of the Toltec Park staff. House served as initial processor of proposals for symposia and papers, abstracts, and registration materials, assisted by UAPB Station secretary Mary Farmer, who also took on the onerous task of inputting the titles and abstracts into a computer file. Jeter (to whom good-natured complaints may be addressed) made the final assignments of symposia and papers into the meeting schedule, and edited the preliminary and final programs and this Bulletin, aided and abetted by "all of the above." Survey graphic artist Jane Kellett designed the cover, Mary Lynn Kennedy converted the material into typeset form, and Nese Nemecek proofread.

Once again, welcome to Little Rock and Arkansas! Your registration packet will include guides to local eateries, etc., but please feel free to consult with us and other native guides for scouting reports, opinions, and directions. Enjoy!

— Marvin D. Jeter  
Martha Ann Rolingson  
John H. House

## CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	iii
AN EDITORIAL NOTE.....	vi
1992 MEETING PROGRAM	
Wednesday, October 21.....	1
Thursday, October 22.....	1
Friday, October 23.....	2
Saturday, October 24.....	4
ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA.....	5
ABSTRACTS OF EXHIBITS.....	7
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS.....	8

*Note on Cover Illustration:*

Views of the Toltec (Knapp) Mounds, near Little Rock, Arkansas, from pencil drawings by H. J. Lewis, Dr. Edward Palmer's artist-assistant on the "Mound Survey" of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of Ethnology, December 1882. Top: plan view map of the site. Middle: view of Mound A. Bottom: view of the site, looking east across Mound Pond. (Courtesy of the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution) The 1992 SEAC meeting will include a tour of this site, now Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park.

## AN EDITORIAL NOTE

This year, we (the Editorial We, i.e., I) were (was) faced with an agonizing decision in editing the abstracts. Unlike the non-issue of "Mississippian" vs. "Mississippien" discussed during a recent SEAC meeting (inside the back cover of *Bulletin 31*, for New Orleans - 1988), this one was fraught with the potential for sound and fury approaching that of "Godzilla vs. Megalon" —or, was it "Godzilla vs. Bambi"? Namely and to wit, it was the question of "archeology" and "archeological" as favored by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and other enlightened institutions, vs. "archaeology," etc., favored by SEAC and the rest of the world.

To choose either might antagonize many, so in the best tradition of this political year, I boldly . . . waffled. What you sent is what you get! Subject, of course, to the proviso that Mrs. Farmer is so used to inputting "archeology," and I am so used to reading it, that a few Type I errors (our "a" for your "ae" ) may have snuck in. (We would be surprised if there are any of the converse, Type II, errors.)

A few further words about abstracts are also in order. Most authors complied very well with the prescribed limit of 100 words, and several were well under that mark. There were some obvious examples of excess, though, and I trimmed them down toward 100 words, trying to wield an editorial scalpel (excising surplus articles, prepositional phrases, redundancies, etc.) rather than an editorial meat-cleaver. Otherwise, I changed only a relatively few misspellings, malapropisms, infelicitous phrases, etc. Finally, I should remark that there seems to be a favorable trend toward *substantive* abstracts, telling at least something about the author's actual findings, but we still have too many "say-nothing" abstracts (as one frustrated editor called them in a classic statement), replete with phrases like "is described," "will be discussed," etc.

Returning to the "Mississippian" question for a moment, there is no contesting this spelling when we speak of Mississippian *culture*. But as is well known, there are long-established and respectable regional/areal traditions regarding the name of the *culture period*. Lower Mississippi Valley researchers, following the practice established by Philip Phillips and his colleagues, refer to the "Mississippi" period, but "Mississippian period" is the preferred usage in many other regions and areas. Once again, I have taken the laid-back, tolerant approach that neither is wrong, and what you wrote is what you get.

—Marvin D. Jeter

# 1992 PROGRAM

## REGISTRATION, EXCELSIOR HOTEL BALCONY

Wednesday, October 21: 4:00 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.

Thursday, October 22: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Friday, October 23: 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.

## BOOK EXHIBITS, LA SALLE ROOM

Thursday: 8:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

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

Saturday: 8:00 A.M. - Noon

## WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21:

6:30-9:30 Reception, Old State House Museum (Next door to Excelsior Hotel) 25th Anniversary of the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Program: 7:30 P.M.

## THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22:

I. Symposium: The Native History of the Caddo: Their Place in Southeastern Archaeology and Ethnohistory  
Co-Chairs: T. K. Perttula and J. E. Bruseth  
Room: Salon A

8:30 T. K. Perttula & J. E. Bruseth: INTRODUCTION

8:40 D. A. Story: THE GEORGE C. DAVIS SITE MOUNDS, STRUCTURES, AND BURIALS: GLIMPSES INTO EARLY CADDOAN SYMBOLISM AND IDEOLOGY

9:00 J. A. Brown: IS THE CADDOAN AREA PART OF THE SOUTHEAST?

9:20 J. E. Bruseth: THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF THE CADDOAN AREA ALONG THE RED RIVER: SOUTHEASTERN OR SOUTHERN PLAINS FRINGE?

9:40 J. D. Rogers & K. M. Dohm: STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS AND DIET IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA

10:00 BREAK

10:20 A. M. Early: TEXTURES AND TEXTS: READING THE CADDO WORLD THROUGH CERAMICS

10:40 T. K. Perttula: THE CHARACTER OF LATE CADDOAN PERIOD SOCIETIES IN THE PINEY WOODS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS

11:00 J. E. Corbin: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE SOUTHERN CADDO REGION

11:20 J. C. Rose, B. A. Burnett, A. M. Harmon, & J. E. Barnes: SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF THE PREHISTORIC CADDO

11:40 T. R. Kidder: CADDOAN-LOWER VALLEY INTERACTION IN THE SOUTHERN RED AND OUACHITA RIVER VALLEYS

II. General Session: Mississippian Studies

Chair: M. D. Jeter

Room: Salon B

8:00 M. B. Trubitt: HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION OF SHELL BEADS IN A MISSISSIPPIAN PRESTIGE GOODS ECONOMY

8:20 T. L. Lolley: PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGE IN CENTRAL OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

8:40 M. E. Starr: THE OLIVER SITE (22CO503) VESSEL ASSEMBLAGE

9:00 C. Wharey & R. Walling: 1987 EXCAVATIONS AT CHUCALISSA (40SY1), MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

9:20 J. M. Mitchem: EXCAVATIONS AT THE PARKIN SITE, 1992 FIELD SEASON

9:40 BREAK

10:00 R. B. Lewis & C. Stout: ON THE NATURE OF MISSISSIPPIAN TOWNS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY

10:20 K. W. Wesler: FURTHER EXCAVATIONS IN THE WICKLIFFE MOUNDS CEMETERY

10:40 BREAK

11:00 J. Kelly: LOST IN EAST ST. LOUIS (THE EAST ST. LOUIS MOUND SITE)

11:20 L. Conrad: A NEW PROGRAM TO SORT OUT ILLINOIS VALLEY MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN

11:40 R. Widmer: SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST

III-A. Mini-Symposium: Recent Research at the Poverty Point Site

Chair: G. S. Greene

Room: Arkansas River Valley

8:00 G. S. Greene: FOUR YEARS OF CORING AT THE POVERTY POINT SITE: PARTS OF THE ANCIENT LANDSCAPE REVEALED

8:20 G. S. Greene & J. Becton: THE FIRST INTACT EXCAVATED STRUCTURE AT THE POVERTY POINT SITE

III-B. General Session: Cultural-Ecological Studies

Chair: R. H. Lafferty III

Room: Arkansas River Valley

8:40 D. Thieme: A TENTATIVE REGIONAL PALEOCLIMATIC AND DEPOSITIONAL SEQUENCE FOR THE MID-SOUTH

9:00 R. H. Lafferty III: BURIED MIDDENS AND EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

9:20 V. A. Tippitt: THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PRE-CONTACT AMERICAN SOUTHEAST

9:40 BREAK

10:00 T. J. Riley & G. Walz: AMS DATING OF MAIZE FROM THE MIDDLE WOODLAND HOLDING SITE (11MS118) FROM THE AMERICAN BOTTOM OF ILLINOIS

10:20 J. P. Dering & H. A. Franks: BOTANICAL REMAINS FROM A MULTICOMPONENT SITE (165C27) IN THE LOUISIANA DELTA REGION

10:40 G. J. Fritz, C. J. Smith, & T. R. Kidder: PLAQUEMINE PLANT USE IN TENSAS PARISH, LOUISIANA

11:00 K. Gremillon: PREHISTORIC MAIZE FROM BOTTLE CREEK

11:20 A. Webb, K. Wilson, H. S. Hale, & R. Carr: RESULTS OF CONTINUED RESEARCH AT THE STOCK ISLAND SITE, KEY WEST, FLORIDA

11:40 L. E. Albert: THE VERDIGRIS/GRAND RIVER BASIN: AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY NEAR THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE WOODLANDS AND THE PLAINS

IV-A. Symposium: Establishing a Regional Chronology for North-Central Tennessee

Chair: K. E. Smith

Room: Hall of Fame

8:00 J. B. Broster & M. R. Norton: THE TENNESSEE STATE PALEOINDIAN SURVEY: A SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

8:20 G. Barker & E. Breitburg: ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS AT THE AUSTIN SITE (40RB82), ROBERTSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

8:40 S. Jones: EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND DRAINAGES

9:00 M. C. Moore & K. E. Smith: EMERGENT AND DEVELOPMENTAL MISSISSIPPIAN—A VIEW FROM TWO SITES IN THE CENTRAL BASIN

9:20 BREAK

9:40 R. Walling & E. Peacock: INVESTIGATIONS AT EAST NASHVILLE MOUNDS (40DV4) AND FRENCH LICK/SULPHUR DELL SITE (40DV5), NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

10:00 K. E. Smith: MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD RESEARCH IN NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE (1805-1992)

10:20 R. W. Jefferies: DISCUSSANT

10:40 BREAK

IV-B. General Session: History of Archaeology

Chair: H. A. Davis

Room: Hall of Fame

11:00 B. Weisman: JOHN MANN GOGGIN, PIONEER OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY

11:20 R. A. Marrinan, N. M. White, & H. A. Davis: EARLY WOMEN IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF ONGOING RESEARCH



11:40 N. L. Trubowitz: OUR ANCESTORS' ARCHAEOLOGY: DOCUMENTING THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PIONEER ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIONS

**THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 22:**

- I. Symposium: The Native History of the Caddo (Continued)**  
Co-Chairs: T. K. Perttula and J. E. Bruseth  
Room: Salon A
- 1:00 T. G. Baugh: REGIONAL POLITICS AND SOCIOECONOMIC EXCHANGE: CADDOAN AND PUEBLOAN INTERACTION
- 1:20 H. F. Gregory: FACTIONS AND FUSION: THE LOUISIANA CADDOANS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS
- 1:40 F. T. Smith: THE KADOHADACHO INDIANS AND THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS FRONTIER, 1686-1840
- 2:00 J. B. Griffin: DISCUSSANT
- 2:20 S. Williams: DISCUSSANT
- II. General Session: Mississippian Studies (Continued)**  
Chair: M. D. Jeter  
Room: Salon B
- 1:00 T. J. Pluckhan: MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD BUFFER ZONES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
- 1:20 M. T. Smith & J. M. Williams: MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND REFUSE DISPOSAL PATTERNS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
- 1:40 D. J. Hally: PLATFORM MOUND CONSTRUCTION AND THE INSTABILITY OF MISSISSIPPIAN CHIEFDOMS
- 2:00 C. M. Scarry: MOUNDVILLE REVISITED: RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE NORTHWEST RIVERBANK
- 2:20 V. J. Knight, Jr.: PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT MOUND Q, MOUNDVILLE
- 2:40 T. Mulvihill: GRAVES 3 SITE: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS
- III. General Session: Technical/Technological Studies**  
Chair: K. H. Cande  
Room: Arkansas River Valley
- 1:00 M. A. Rolingson & J. M. Howard: SOURCES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS UTILIZED FOR ARTIFACTS AT TOLTEC MOUNDS
- 1:20 R. J. Wheeler: DECORATED BONE ARTIFACTS, FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY, AND THE GREATER SOUTHEAST
- 1:40 A. Cordell: PASTE VARIABILITY IN DEPTFORD AND SAVANNAH PERIOD POTTERY FROM THE ST. MARYS REGION
- 2:00 R. C. Dunnell & M. K. Jackson: TECHNOLOGY OF LATE MISSISSIPPIAN POLYCHROME CERAMICS
- 2:20 C. A. Song, L. R. Sibley, K. A. Jakes, & R. W. Yerkes: MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FIBERS OF THE SEIP TEXTILES
- 2:40 R. Fuller: MISSISSIPPIAN CANOES IN THE DEEP SOUTH: EXAMPLES FROM MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA
- IV. General Session: Surveys and Data Bases**  
Chair: J. J. Lockhart  
Room: Hall of Fame
- 1:00 W. G. Johnson: FORM AND FUNCTION OF BELLE GLADE EARTHWORKS IN FLORIDA'S LAKE OKEECHOBEE BASIN
- 1:20 N. T. Borremans: PIECING THE PUZZLE OF FLORIDA GULF COAST ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CEDAR KEYS REGION
- 1:40 **BREAK**
- 2:00 G. Prentice: THREE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK DRAINAGE OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER
- 2:20 E. Roemer & R. Walling: INTENSIVE SURVEY OF THE LOWER PORTION OF THE BIG AND LITTLE SUNFLOWER RIVERS, YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI
- 2:40 J. J. Lockhart: DIGITAL DATA AS INFORMATION: DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND APPLICATION IN ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGY

3:45-8:00 **TOLTEC TOUR AND BARBECUE:** Buses will leave from 3:15 on, from hotel entrance. (See Notice for details)

8:30 **GREAT WINES OF SEAC:** Room to be announced.

**FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23:**

- I. Symposium: Pre-Columbian Native Encounters**  
Co-Chairs: M. S. Nassaney & K. E. Sassaman  
Room: Salon A
- 8:00 M. S. Nassaney & K. E. Sassaman: UNDERSTANDING PRE-COLUMBIAN NATIVE ENCOUNTERS
- 8:20 D. G. Anderson: PALEOINDIAN INTERACTION NETWORKS IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS
- 8:40 D. G. Wyckoff & R. Bartlett: LATE PLEISTOCENE-EARLY HOLOCENE OCCUPATIONS ON THE WOODLANDS-PRAIRIE BORDER IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA
- 9:00 K. E. Sassaman: RAIDERS, TRADERS, AND REFUGEES IN THE MID-HOLOCENE OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHEAST
- 9:20 R. W. Jefferies: LATE MIDDLE ARCHAIC INTERACTION AND EXCHANGE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN MIDCONTINENT
- 9:40 J. K. Johnson & F. Hayes: LONG-DISTANCE CONTACTS DURING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE YAZOO BASIN
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 K. Stephenson & A. King: AT THE CENTER OF PERIPHERIES: LATE WOODLAND PERSISTENCE IN THE INTERIOR COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA
- 10:40 C. R. Nance: CROW KINSHIP AND PREHISTORIC CONTACT ACROSS THE SUN BELT
- 11:00 C. R. Cobb & M. S. Nassaney: INTERACTION AND INTEGRATION IN THE LATE WOODLAND SOUTHEAST
- 11:20 S. A. Kowalewski: LARGE-SCALE ECOLOGY IN ABORIGINAL EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
- 11:40 W. DeBoer: LIKE A ROLLING STONE: CHUNKEY AND THE POLITICS OF GAMBLING IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
- II. Symposium: Archaic Mounds in the Southeast**  
Chair: M. Russo  
Room: Arkansas River Valley
- 8:00 V. A. Reidhead: MOUNDS OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS: AN OVERVIEW
- 8:20 S. M. Gagliano: GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT OF ARCHAIC MOUNDS
- 8:40 W. G. Haag: THE MONTE SANO SITE
- 9:00 R. W. Neuman & J. Homburg: THE L.S.U. CAMPUS MOUNDS AND THE MESO-INDIAN ERA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.
- 9:20 J. L. Fogleman: ARCHAIC MOUNDS FROM SOUTH CENTRAL LOUISIANA
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- 10:00 J. Saunders, T. Allen, & R. T. Saucier: PRECERAMIC(?) MOUND COMPLEXES IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA
- 10:20 H. E. Jackson & M. D. Jeter: THE OLDEST MOUND IN ARKANSAS? A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LAKE ENTERPRISE MOUND
- 10:40 J. L. Gibson: MOUNDS B.P.P. (BEFORE POVERTY POINT)
- 11:00 B. J. Platek & D. Ste. Claire: THE TOMOKA MOUND COMPLEX IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA
- 11:20 M. Russo: CHARACTERIZATION AND FUNCTION OF ARCHAIC SHELL AND EARTH MOUNDS IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
- 11:40 P. J. Watson: DISCUSSANT
- 12:00 W. H. Marquardt: DISCUSSANT
- III-A. General Session: Fourche Maline and Caddoan Studies**  
Chair: J. H. Stewart  
Room: La Harpe
- 8:00 J. H. Stewart: DUG BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: THE JOHNNY FORD SITE (3LA5)

- 8:20 L. Voegelé: CADDOAN MOUND CONSTRUCTION AND USE: THE GOFORTH-SAINDON SITE (3BE245)
- 8:40 M. P. Hoffman & M. Hoffman: WOODEN EFFIGY VESSELS FROM THE SYCAMORE CREEK MOUND GROUP, SEVIER COUNTY, ARKANSAS
- 9:00 D. B. Kelley: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT TWO LATE CADDO FARMSTEADS IN BOSSIER PARISH, LOUISIANA
- 9:20 G. H. Odell: TRAVELS OF A REAL SOONER (LA HARPE IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA)
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- III-B.** **Symposium: Early Caddoan Ceremonialism: New Data from Old Excavations at the Crenshaw Site**  
Chair: F. F. Schambach  
Room: La Harpe
- 10:00 F. F. Schambach: A REVIEW OF THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S EXCAVATIONS AT THE CRENSHAW SITE
- 10:20 S. L. Scott: ANALYSIS OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE CRENSHAW SITE
- 10:40 J. E. Barnes: BIOARCHEOLOGY OF THE PLAZA OF THE SKULLS, THE CRENSHAW SITE
- 11:00 M. L. Powell: DISCUSSANT
- III-C.** **General Session: Mortuary Studies**  
Chair: M. L. Powell  
Room: La Harpe
- 11:20 M. C. Hill: TWICE-TOLD TALES: THE MORTUARY SAMPLE FROM THE JEFFERSON STREET BRIDGE PROJECT, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
- 11:40 N. A. Ross-Stallings: AD 800-1200 IN THE UPPER DELTA: EVIDENCE FROM NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI
- IV-A.** **General Session: Public Archaeology**  
Chair: B. L. Purrington  
Room: Hall of Fame
- 8:20 J. A. May: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRIMITIVE TECHNOLOGY: MORE THAN SMOKE AND MIRRORS
- 8:40 B. L. Purrington: "ARCHAEOETHNOGRAPHY" IN THE RURAL AMERICAN SOUTH
- 9:00 N. Powell: SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK
- 9:20 C. Judge: ACQUIRING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: THE SOUTH CAROLINA HERITAGE TRUST PROJECT
- 9:40 **BREAK**
- IV-B.** **General Session: Historical Archaeology**  
Chair: L. C. Stewart-Abernathy  
Room: Hall of Fame
- 10:00 M. S. Stringfield: COLONIAL BARREL WELLS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
- 10:20 A. C. Repp: EXCAVATIONS AT THE LANGSTON HOUSE HISTORIC SITE, WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA
- 10:40 **BREAK**
- 11:00 G. J. Croft: AN ALTERNATE VARIATION OF STANLEY SOUTH'S MEAN CERAMIC DATE FORMULA
- 11:20 S. C. Andrews: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PLANTATION HOUSELOT: SOME ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES
- 11:40 A. Young: AN ANALYSIS OF NAILS FROM THE GIBBS HOUSE SITE (40KN124)
- FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 23:**
- I.** **Symposium: Pre-Columbian Native Encounters (Continued)**  
Co-Chairs: M. S. Nassaney & K. E. Sassaman  
Room: Salon A
- 1:00 D. A. McKivergan: BALANCED RECIPROCITY AND PEER POLITY INTERACTION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST
- 1:20 L. P. Sullivan & D. R. Snow: CONFEDERATES AND PRECONFEDERATES: THE IROQUOIS AND THE LATE PREHISTORIC SOUTHEAST
- 1:40 A. King & J. A. Freer: THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST: A WORLD-SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE
- 2:00 **BREAK**
- 2:20 P. Peregrine: NETWORKS OF POWER: THE MISSISSIPPIAN WORLD-SYSTEM
- 2:40 J. A. Brown: POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE PROBLEM OF "COMPLEXITY" IN THE SOUTHEAST OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD
- 3:00 D. H. Dye: DISCUSSANT
- 3:20 C. L. Crumley: DISCUSSANT
- 3:40 V. P. Steponaitis: DISCUSSANT
- II.** **Symposium: Economic Bases of the Archaic Periods**  
Chair: E. J. Reitz  
Room: Arkansas River Valley
- 1:00 B. W. Baker & D. G. Steele: EARLY THROUGH LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD FAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN A SOUTH-CENTRAL TEXAS RIPARIAN HABITAT
- 1:20 P. S. Gardner: THE ROLE OF PLANT FOODS IN ARCHAIC PERIOD SUBSISTENCE ECONOMIES
- 1:40 D. Weinand: VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE LATE ARCHAIC STALLINGS ISLAND SITE: ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION THROUGH ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES
- 2:00 J. A. Freer: LATE ARCHAIC SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY AT MIDDEN POINT, GEORGIA
- 2:20 **BREAK**
- 2:40 M. Russo: VARIATIONS IN LATE ARCHAIC SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNING IN PENINSULAR FLORIDA
- 3:00 C. McP. Torrence: MORE THAN MIDDEN: OPENING THE SHELL AROUND LATE ARCHAIC LIFEWAYS
- 3:20 W. M. Stanton, R. A. Marrinan, & H. S. Hale: AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAIC PERIOD DATA FROM THE ST. JOHNS RIVER DRAINAGE, NORTHEAST FLORIDA
- 3:40 H. S. Hale: AN EXAMINATION OF ARCHAIC RIVERINE SUBSISTENCE MODELS
- 4:00 E. J. Reitz: ECONOMIC BASES OF THE ARCHAIC PERIODS
- III-A.** **General Session: Woodland and Mississippian Mound Studies**  
Chair: J. H. House  
Room: La Harpe
- 1:00 R. B. Clay: BOTTOM UP AND TOP DOWN: INTERPRETING OHIO VALLEY MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY
- 1:20 M. Williams: BROWN'S MOUNT REVIVED AND REVISITED
- 1:40 J. Ford: R.I.P.: BURIAL MOUND BURIAL IN THE MID-SOUTH
- 2:00 J. H. House: BOYDELL: THREE CENTURIES AT A PREHISTORIC CEREMONIAL CENTER IN SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS
- 2:20 **BREAK**
- 2:40 D. Jones & M. Shuman: PROGRESS ON INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN LOUISIANA
- 3:00 A. Steffen: THREE DIMENSIONS OF A MOUND: A RE-EXAMINATION OF CULTURE HISTORY IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
- 3:20 T. R. Kidder & D. Wells: BAYTOWN PERIOD SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
- III-B.** **Special Paper: Late Prehistoric Terminology**  
Room: La Harpe
- 3:40 S. Williams: CHALLENGING CHAOS: EMERGING MISSISSIPPIAN VS. LATE WOODLAND
- IV-A.** **General Session: Historical Archaeology (Continued)**  
Chair: L. C. Stewart-Abernathy  
Room: Hall of Fame
- 1:00 R. Stallings & N. A. Ross-Stallings: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHIVAL INVESTIGATIONS OF 15JS115, A MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY GRIST MILL

- 1:20 H. A. Franks & J-K. Yakubik: STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE FOR NINETEENTH-CENTURY SUGAR PROCESSING IN LOUISIANA
- 1:40 J-K. Yakubik & H. A. Franks: PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT NINA PLANTATION, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LOUISIANA
- 2:00 **BREAK**
- 2:20 H. H. Earnest, Jr. & J-K. Yakubik: LATE NINETEENTH- AND EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY SETTLEMENT ALONG BAYOU CLAUS, WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA
- 2:40 K. H. Cande: THE OZARKS AS DESTINATION: DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS AT THE LAMBERT FARMSTEAD, MOUNTAINBURG, ARKANSAS
- 3:00 W. B. Lees: ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE INTERPRETATION OF CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS: THE CASE OF MINE CREEK, KANSAS
- 3:20 D. T. Elliott: TOWARD A GLOBAL STUDY OF GUNFLINTS: THE SAVANNAH RIVER EVIDENCE
- IV-B. **Workshop: Identification and Attribute Analysis of Textiles Impressed on Pottery**  
Organizer/Chair: P. B. Drooker  
Room: Hall of Fame
- 3:45 P. B. Drooker: WORKSHOP (Participants are invited to bring their own impressed sherds, hand lenses, and metric rulers and/or calipers.)

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON/EVENING, OCTOBER 23:**

- 4:30-5:30 ANNUAL SEAC BUSINESS MEETING—Salon A
- 7:00-8:30 PLENARY SESSION—Salon A  
KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY DR. GEORGE MILNER, PENN STATE UNIVERSITY: "TRACKING THE FOUR HORSEMEN ACROSS THE PRE-COLUMBIAN SOUTHEAST"
- 8:30-9:30 CASH BAR—Salon C
- 9:30-12:30 DANCE—Salon C and Terrace

**SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24:**

- I-A. **General Session: Historic and Protohistoric Native Americans**  
Chair: M. D. Jeter  
Room: Salon A
- 8:20 R. L. Brooks: SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER: CHICKASAW REMOVAL
- 8:40 D. Jurney: NATIVE AMERICAN MOBILITY
- 9:00 T. Mooney: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATE FOR THE MIGRATION OF THE CHICKASAWHAY INTO THE CHOCTAW HOMETLAND
- 9:20 G. Waseikov: WILLIAM BARTRAM'S WRITINGS ON SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS
- 9:40 D. Silvia-Mueller: INTRA-SITE SETTLEMENT AT THE HICKORY GROUND, ALABAMA
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 G. M. Riser: THE WESTERN HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST AT THE END OF PREHISTORY: CULTURAL BOUNDARIES AND LIFEWAYS
- 10:40 M. D. Jeter: DE SOTO: DONE TO DEATH? OR, PROBLEMATICAL PROTOHISTORY IN AND NEAR THE ARKANSAS VALLEY
- I-B. **Mini-Symposium: A Brand Site Retrospective**  
Co-Chairs: D. F. Morse & A. C. Goodyear
- 11:00 D. F. Morse: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1970 BRAND SITE EXCAVATION
- 11:20 A. C. Goodyear: THE BRAND SITE AND DALTON CULTURE: THE VIEW FROM 1992
- II-A. **General Session: Ozark Archaeology**  
Chair: J. Ray  
Room: Arkansas River Valley
- 8:00 J. Ray: SURVEY AND TEST EXCAVATIONS OF SHELTERED SITES IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI

- 8:20 R. Cande: COMPLEX FIRE-CRACKED ROCK FEATURES IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS
- 8:40 M. Sierzchnia & M. T. Oates: STRATEGIES FOR EXCAVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FIRE-CRACKED ROCK
- II-B. **Symposium: The Dirst Site and the Origins of Sedentism in the Ozarks**  
Chair: R. L. Guending  
Room: Arkansas River Valley
- 9:00 R. L. Guending: EXCAVATIONS AT THE DIRST SITE (3MR80-AREA D)
- 9:20 W. F. Limp: ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS OF THE RUSH LOCALITY
- 9:40 M. J. Guccione: INCISION OF THE BUFFALO RIVER AT RUSH, ARKANSAS
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 S. L. Scott: ZOOARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE DIRST SITE
- 10:40 S. L. Dunavan: ETHNOBOTANY IN THE CENTRAL OZARKS
- 11:00 G. Sabo III: THE DIRST SITE AND THE ORIGINS OF SEDENTISM IN THE OZARKS
- 11:20 B. D. Smith: DISCUSSANT
- 11:40 J. A. Brown: DISCUSSANT
- III-A. **General Session: Archaic Period Research in Tennessee**  
Chair: M. O. Smith  
Room: La Harpe
- 8:00 P. J. Carr: RECONSTRUCTING HUNTER-GATHERER MOBILITY: TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT THE HAYES SITE
- 8:20 A. Bradbury: THE WELLS CREEK PHASE: A NEWLY DEFINED TERMINAL ARCHAIC PHASE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE
- 8:40 M. O. Smith: OSTEOLOGICAL INDICATIONS OF WARFARE IN THE ARCHAIC PERIOD OF WEST TENNESSEE
- III-B. **General Session: Woodland Period Habitation Site Research**  
Chair: J. A. Bense  
Room: La Harpe
- 9:00 W. S. Dancey: SMALL SITE FORMATION PROCESS AND THE OHIO HOPEWELL SETTLEMENT PROBLEM
- 9:20 B. M. Butler & M. L. Hargrave: THE MOLLIE BAKER SITE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND FARMSTEAD?
- 9:40 J. A. Bense: SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK IN WEST FLORIDA
- 10:00 J. Phillips: THE BERNATH SITE: A SINGLE COMPONENT SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE
- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 10:40 K. R. Jones & T. R. Kidder: TEST EXCAVATIONS AT A LATE MARKSVILLE/BAYTOWN SITE ON A DETERIORATING DELTA LOBE EAST OF NEW ORLEANS
- 11:00 C. Bentz & N. McIvenna: THE MIDDLE WOODLAND NEEL PHASE IN THE NASHVILLE BASIN OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE
- 11:20 C. C. Boyd, D. C. Boyd, P. S. Gardner, & M. B. Barber: THE BONHAM SITE (44SM7): A LATE WOODLAND VILLAGE COMPLEX IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA
- 11:40 C. T. Hays & A. F. Servello: INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MASHBURN SITE (1MO52), A MULTICOMPONENT OCCUPATION IN WESTERN ALABAMA

## ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

### ESTABLISHING A REGIONAL CHRONOLOGY FOR NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE

**Organizer:** Kevin Earl Smith (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)

**Discussant:** Richard W. Jefferies (University of Kentucky)

This symposium presents the results of archaeological research in north-central Tennessee, focusing on the Tennessee-Cumberland river drainages. This centrally-located region has been recognized for decades as a key developmental area in the interior Southeast, but has only been minimally reported. Contributions range from primary research on the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic inhabitants of the region to the development of a regional chronology for late prehistoric Mississippian societies. The emphasis is on the placement of the data within a regional chronological framework, and a preliminary assessment of this chronology in relation to adjacent regions of the Southeast. (8:00 AM THURSDAY)

### THE NATIVE HISTORY OF THE CADDO: THEIR PLACE IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY

**Organizers:** Timothy K. Perttula (Texas Historical Commission) and James E. Bruseth (Texas Historical Commission)

**Discussants:** James B. Griffin (Smithsonian Institution) and Stephen Williams (Harvard University)

This symposium brings new light on the overall significance of Caddoan archaeology and history within the context of Southeastern cultural dynamics. Caddoan native history is usually overlooked or forgotten in current regional syntheses, and it has been years since Caddoan and Southeastern cultural relationships have been discussed. The papers will be thematic, and will focus on: Early Developments, Regional Diversity, and Cultural Interactions. They will range spatially from the Arkansas River of eastern Oklahoma to the Ouachita River Valley in Arkansas and Louisiana, and from the Red River to deep East Texas. (8:20 AM and 1:00 PM THURSDAY)

### PRE-COLUMBIAN NATIVE ENCOUNTERS

**Organizers:** Michael S. Nassaney (Western Michigan University) and Kenneth E. Sassaman (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)

**Discussants:** David H. Dye (Memphis State University), Carole L. Crumley (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) and Vincas P. Steponaitis (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

The Columbian Quincentennial has heightened interest in anthropological studies of culture contact and change. Native peoples repeatedly encountered each other, however, during the pre-Columbian era within the Southeast and beyond. Over the millennia, the scale of human activity varied according to ecological, historical and political factors. Contributors to this symposium employ a range of theoretical approaches to explore large-scale processes and interactions among groups that varied in size, complexity and degree of sociopolitical integration. By employing macroregional scales of analysis, we hope to monitor temporal variation in the mechanisms responsible for cultural similarities and differences across the greater Southeast. (8:00 AM and 1:00 PM FRIDAY)

### ARCHAIC MOUNDS IN THE SOUTHEAST

**Organizer:** Michael Russo (University of Southwestern Louisiana)

**Discussants:** Patty Jo Watson (Washington University) and William H. Marquardt (Florida Museum of Natural History)

Some researchers in Louisiana have long suspected that Archaic peoples were constructing conical earthen mounds up to a thousand years before the Poverty Point florescence circa 1800 B.C. The nature of the Archaic data, however, has always been viewed with a healthy skepticism. Recent discoveries in the Lower Mississippi Valley and Florida suggest that ceremonial mounds were being constructed at least 5000 years ago in the Southeast. The symposium intends to present the new evidence for Archaic mound construction, review the older evidence in light of the new findings, and discuss the implications the data present for models of cultural evolution in the Southeast. (8:00 AM FRIDAY)

### **EARLY CADDOAN CEREMONIALISM: NEW DATA FROM OLD EXCAVATIONS AT THE CRENSHAW SITE**

**Organizer:** Frank F. Schambach (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

**Discussant:** Mary Lucas Powell (Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky)

Schambach's introduction to the Crenshaw site in southwest Arkansas and his summary of his 1963 and 1983 excavations will provide background for Scott's discussion of her analysis of the 20,000 identifiable animal bones from the floor of the "Antler Temple" and Barnes's discussion of his analysis of the 394 human mandibles and skulls from the "Plaza of the Skulls" located immediately behind the Antler Temple. Both features are early Caddoan, dating about A.D. 1000. (10:00 AM FRIDAY)

### **ECONOMIC BASES OF THE ARCHAIC PERIODS**

**Organizer:** Elizabeth J. Reitz (University of Georgia)

The economic bases of Archaic Period occupations are reevaluated in light of data paleobotanists and zooarchaeologists have obtained from studies of Archaic collections. Papers in this symposium present evidence from estuarine and riverine sites throughout the Southeast and beyond. Resources from riverine or estuarine biotopes formed the basis of all these economies. Many of the data presented suggest long-term occupations although neither deer nor maize were major resources. These data suggest that, far from being frustrated deer-hunters longing for the uplands, people lived near rivers and estuaries in order to make use of resources which supported complex and sophisticated economies. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

### **THE DIRST SITE AND THE ORIGINS OF SEDENTISM IN THE OZARKS**

**Organizer:** Randall L. Guendling (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

**Discussants:** Bruce D. Smith (Smithsonian Institution) and James A. Brown (Northwestern University)

The Dirst Site (3MR80), at the confluence of Rush Creek and the Buffalo River, contains five stratified prehistoric components dating from the Dalton to Middle-Late Woodland periods. Excavations offer a diachronic view of human adaptation that contradicts the idea of marginal prehistoric cultures in the interior Ozarks. Multidisciplinary analysis of the best preserved and best sampled component, a Middle-Late Woodland midden and associated features, indicates technological (shell-tempering in pottery), economic (addition of maize), and cultural (adoption of sedentism) innovations predating their appearance in the Central Mississippi Valley. (9:00 AM SATURDAY)

## ABSTRACTS OF EXHIBITS

### **ARKANSAS INDIANS: ROOTS, REMOVAL, AND REBIRTH**

Arkansas Museum of Science and History: MacArthur Park (on 9th Street, just west of I-30, about 0.8 km [0.5 mile] south of the Excelsior Hotel)

**Organizers/Designers:** Berna Love and Alison Sanchez (Arkansas Museum of Science and History)

This new 2,000 square-foot permanent exhibit emphasizes the contemporary descendants of historic and protohistoric Arkansas tribes (Quapaw, Caddo, Tunicans, Osage, and Cherokee)—their maintenance of ethnic identity, vehicles of acculturation, education, wealth, dependency, and sovereignty. It also looks at the De Soto entrada and its effects; and, at the prehistoric peoples of the Mississippi, Woodland, Archaic, and Paleo-Indian culture periods. This exhibit was planned with the assistance of the Arkansas Archeological Survey and representatives of the Native American groups, and is partially funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Admission is free with proper SEAC identification (name tag, registration receipt). (9:00 AM - 4:30 PM, WEDNESDAY-SATURDAY)

### **"MANY FINE THINGS": ARCHEOLOGY AT THE TAYLOR MOUNDS AND TAYLOR HOUSE, SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS**

Old State House Museum: 300 West Markham, Little Rock (next door to the west of the Excelsior Hotel)

**Organizers/Designers:** Marvin D. Jeter and Leslie C. Stewart-Abernathy (Arkansas Archeological Survey); Bill Gatewood and Kenn Quinnelly (Old State House Museum)

The 1991-92 Arkansas Survey/Society "Summer Digs" were at the Taylor Mounds (3DR2) and Taylor House (3DR26) on the Bartholomew meander belt, which was abandoned by the Arkansas River c. 2000 years ago. Habitation at 3DR2 then began, and intensified during the late Marksville and Baytown periods. By Coles Creek times, the site changed to a "vacant" mound center, culminating in the early Mississippi period (Plaquemine culture; dated c. 1100s A.D. by archeomagnetism and ceramics) and terminating around 1300 A.D. In 1844, Dr. J. M. Taylor, a cousin of two U.S. presidents, started an 11,000-acre plantation here; his two-story log house is still standing (and dated by dendrochronology). This mini-exhibit, partially funded by a grant from the Arkansas Humanities Council and NEH, summarizes the findings at these two sites, and will travel extensively in and near the "Delta" lands in late 1992 and 1993. Admission is free. (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM WEDNESDAY-SATURDAY; ALSO, DURING RECEPTION WEDNESDAY EVENING 6:30 - 9:30 PM)

### **REFLECTIONS OF HABITATION: DECORATIVE ARTS FROM THE COLONIAL PERIOD OF ARKANSAS, 1682-1803**

Arkansas Territorial Restoration: 200 East Third Street (one block south and two blocks east of the Hotel)

The Territorial Restoration emphasizes the territorial period of Arkansas history. It has several restored buildings with period furnishing, including a tavern and a log cabin, and other exhibits of the pre-Civil War period. The new exhibit on decorative and fine arts will be open to the public on October 24, Saturday. This exhibit is opening for the Museum's annual gala fund raising event on Friday evening. The new exhibit will be in the visitor center. The period buildings and other exhibits will be open on Wednesday through Saturday.

### **TOLTEC MOUNDS ARCHEOLOGICAL STATE PARK: PROTECTION, INVESTIGATION, INTERPRETATION**

Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park Visitor Center: U.S. Highway 165, 16 miles southeast of North Little Rock and 4 miles southeast of Scott, Arkansas

**Organizers/Designers:** Martha Ann Rolingson (Arkansas Archeological Survey), Philip Osborne (Toltec Mounds State Park), and Charles Carr (Arkansas State Parks)

The exhibits in the Toltec Mounds Archeological State Park visitor center have been completely redesigned this year. The plan to hold the 1992 SEAC meeting in Little Rock was the impetus to obtain funds for new exhibits. This is an in-house effort with plans by the Park interpretive staff and Survey archeologist and design and installation by the Parks Exhibit Shop. The exhibits focus on information about the site gained from excavations and topical research projects. The exhibits explain what has been learned about the way of life of the people of the Plum Bayou culture (c. 600 - 900 A.D.) who lived here and how archeological methods recover this information. The exhibit is partially funded by a grant from the Arkansas Natural and Cultural Resources Council. Admission to the visitor center exhibit is free; site tours are \$2.00, or \$1.00 with proper SEAC identification (name tag, registration receipt). (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM WEEKDAYS AND SATURDAYS; ALSO, OFFICIAL SEAC TOUR AND BARBECUE FOR HOLDERS OF RESERVED TICKETS, 3:45 PM - 8:00 PM THURSDAY)

## ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

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

### THE VERDIGRIS/GRAND RIVER BASIN: AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY NEAR THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE WOODLANDS AND THE PLAINS

A pedestrian survey was carried out between October 1991 and February 1992 in Rogers, Mayes, and Craig counties, Oklahoma. The areas covered were those underlain by or adjacent to coal deposits. Much of the area surveyed was in uplands, away from major streams. No systematic survey had been done previously in similar upland areas with coal deposits. A total of 43 sites were recorded; only two of these were previously known. (11:40 AM THURSDAY)

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

**Anderson, David G.** (*National Park Service*)

### PALEO-INDIAN INTERACTION NETWORKS IN THE EASTERN WOODLANDS

The spatial distribution and morphological variability of Eastern Paleo-Indian assemblages offer clues about group size, geographic mobility, and interaction behavior. Analyses of projectile point raw materials and morphological variability over the region, and between site assemblages, shed light on these subjects, but also highlight the needs for further data collection, increased standardization in recording procedures, and greater typological/classificatory rigor. The inference that distinct projectile point styles equate with the territorial range of particular groups does not appear viable, but point styles do appear to indicate the extent and scale over which interaction occurred. (8:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Andrews, Susan C.** (*University of Tennessee*)

### ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PLANTATION HOUSELOT: SOME ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES

The spatial arrangement of the houselot has become an important research topic in historical archaeology. These investigations, however, involve field methodologies that are relatively expensive, labor intensive, and archaeologically invasive with often marginal results. This paper focuses on some alternative strategies used on a plantation houselot in East Tennessee. In sampling the houselot a program of bucket augering was instituted that provided coordinate and artifactual data suitable for the SURFER software program. This method is easy to apply and data derived in this manner produce results comparable to data derived from more intensive field methodologies. (11:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Baker, Barry W.** (*Texas A&M University*)

**D. Gentry Steele** (*Texas A&M University*)

### EARLY THROUGH LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD FAUNAL EXPLOITATION IN A SOUTH-CENTRAL TEXAS RIPARIAN HABITAT: VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE RICHARD BEENE SITE (41BX813)

The faunal assemblage from the Richard Beene site is significant in reflecting a well dated, long term archaeological sequence, and containing one of the largest components of Early Archaic faunal remains from the area to date. Among the vertebrate sample, fish, freshwater turtle, and beaver indicate the proximity of riverine habitats. Mammalian taxa identified to genus consist of fauna typical of the Tamaulipan and Balconian Biotic Provinces which are found in the area today. The floodplain/terrace setting of the site appears to have supported an Archaic period subsistence pattern reflected by an assemblage including a mixture of small, medium, and large sized taxa, resembling those seen at other hunter/gatherer assemblages from southern Texas. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

**Barber, Michael B.** (*see Boyd, C. Clifford*)

**Barker, Gary** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

**Emanuel Breitburg** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS AT THE AUSTIN SITE (40RB82), ROBERTSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Test excavations at the Austin Site in north-central Tennessee revealed a stratified multi-component deposit with evidence of occupation beginning in the late Pleistocene and continuing well into the Archaic. Over 60,000 artifacts have been recovered from this preceramic open habitation site, including over 300 diagnostic projectile points, numerous hide-processing implements, and approximately 9,000 faunal specimens. This presentation provides preliminary information concerning Archaic adaptations along the Red River in the interior lowland plateau physiographic province. (8:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Barnes, James E.** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

BIOARCHEOLOGY OF THE PLAZA OF THE SKULLS, THE CRENSHAW SITE

In an area called the "Plaza of the Skulls" at the Crenshaw Site, 307 individuals were represented by caches of 1 to 108 mandibles and 87 more by caches of 1 to 10 skulls. Males are disproportionately represented. The ages range from 3 1/2 years to old adult. Caries rates differ significantly from those previously reported. The incidence of enamel hypoplasias reflects low levels of childhood stress. These remains are compared to those from mounds at the Crenshaw site. (10:40 AM FRIDAY)

**Barnes, James E.** (*see Rose, Jerome C.*)

**Bartlett, Robert** (*see Wyckoff, Don G.*)

**Baugh, Timothy G.** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

REGIONAL POLITIES AND SOCIOECONOMIC EXCHANGE: CADDOAN AND PUEBLOAN INTERACTION

The development of the Caddoan interaction sphere may have begun as early as the Woodland period (A.D. 300-800) and continued into the Late Prehistoric period (A.D. 1250 to 1450). A similar system occurred in the Puebloan region during this same period. With the collapse of various regional centers in both areas, interregional exchange began to evolve in the Protohistoric period, but was disrupted to some extent with the arrival of Spaniards in the seventeenth century. This paper will examine the nature, development, and evolution of regional and interregional interaction of the peoples occupying these areas from A.D. 300 to A.D. 1750. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)

**Becton, Jennifer** (*see Greene, Glen S.*)

**Bense, Judith A.** (*University of West Florida*)

SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK IN WEST FLORIDA

Recent archaeological work in west Florida has added much new information on the Middle Woodland Santa Rosa/Swift Creek culture. Many new Early Swift Creek sites have been located and several have been tested and dated in both the Pensacola and Choctawhatchee Bay systems. There was a strong coastal settlement and subsistence pattern and C-14 dates suggest a date range of A.D. 150-600. Ceramic assemblages contain early complicated, rocker, and check stamped types and vessels often have podal supports and notched rims. There are differences between the Santa Rosa/Swift Creek phases in Pensacola and Choctawhatchee Bays, and these phases will be compared and contrasted. (9:40 AM SATURDAY)

**Bentz, Charles** (*University of Tennessee*)

**Noeleen McIlvenna** (*University of Tennessee*)

THE MIDDLE WOODLAND NEEL PHASE IN THE NASHVILLE BASIN OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE

The Neel phase is a distinct local early Middle Woodland manifestation. Sites include mortuary/habitation localities and seasonal or multiseasonal camps. Mortuary practices included cremation in pits near mortuary/habitation sites. Cremations were redeposited in small pits near structures. Ceramics include limestone tempered plain, cordmarked, check stamped, simple stamped, and complicated stamped types. Nonlocal ceramics include incised/punctated, punctated, rocker stamped, and red slipped types. Lithics include points/knives, siltstone pipes, shale gorgets, and a core and blade industry. Nonlocal items include greenstone celts, copper earspools, mica, galena, quartz crystals, serpentine, and Flint Ridge blades. (11:00 AM SATURDAY)



**Borremans, Nina Thanz** (*University of Florida*)

**PIECING THE PUZZLE OF FLORIDA GULF COAST ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CEDAR KEYS REGION**

Four years of archaeological investigation by the University of Florida on the north peninsular Gulf Coast have yielded a 4,500-year sketch of prehistoric life. Maritime villages, island homesteads, mortuary areas and fishing/shell fishing camps dot the broken landscape. Contact among coastal communities appears to have continued uninterrupted and the region as a whole was self-sufficient and environmentally isolated. Interaction with mainland groups took place largely through participation in a pan-regional movement with religious and/or political underpinnings. Gordon Willey's Gulf Coast archaeological tradition—with ancient origins—is largely supported by the investigation's results. (1:20 PM THURSDAY)

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

**Donna C. Boyd** (*Radford University*)

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

**Michael B. Barber** (*U.S. Forest Service*)

**THE BONHAM SITE (44SM7): A LATE WOODLAND VILLAGE COMPLEX IN SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA**

The Bonham Site is a fifteenth-century Late Woodland village complex located along the Middle Fork of the Holston River in Smyth County, Virginia. Excavation of part of the site in 1989 and 1990 revealed two overlapping villages. Twenty-seven burial pits and 50 other refuse-filled pits and postmolds were partially or completely excavated. Most of the burials had been disturbed by looters; however, much information on the human remains and on lithic, ceramic, faunal and paleobotanical variability was still available from these contexts. The Bonham site illustrates that through careful investigation, even disturbed sites can provide meaningful data. (11:20 AM SATURDAY)

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

**Bradbury, Andrew** (*University of Tennessee*)

**THE WELLS CREEK PHASE: A NEWLY DEFINED TERMINAL ARCHAIC PHASE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE**

Excavations at two sites in Houston County, Tennessee revealed the presence of a previously undefined cultural manifestation. This Terminal Archaic phase has been termed the Wells Creek phase. Lithic artifacts recovered from feature context at the sites include Merom cluster PP/K's and a microtool industry. Seven radiocarbon dates were obtained from features associated with the Wells Creek phase. The dates ranged from 1260 B.C. to 1710 B.C. The artifact assemblage and radiocarbon dates suggest cultural affiliations with the Riverton culture in the Wabash Valley of Illinois. (8:20 AM SATURDAY)

**Breitburg, Emanuel** (*see Barker, Gary*)

**Brooks, Robert L.** (*Oklahoma Archeological Survey*)

**SOUTHEASTERN TRIBES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER: CHICKASAW REMOVAL**

Between 1837 and 1850, some 5,000 members of the Chickasaw Nation were forcibly removed from their lands in Tennessee and Mississippi to Indian Territory. This paper examines the adaptive responses required of the Chickasaws due to this relocation. Archaeological data from the few excavated Chickasaw sites are examined to provide an understanding of Chickasaw economic practices and the consequences of their adjustment to life in Indian Territory. (8:20 AM SATURDAY)

**Broster, John B.** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

**Mark R. Norton** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

**THE TENNESSEE STATE PALEO-INDIAN SURVEY: A SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW**

The Tennessee Division of Archaeology has completed its fourth year of a state-wide Paleo-Indian projectile point and site survey. A total of 1,935 projectile points and 95 archaeological sites have been recorded. Additionally, two sites, Johnson (40DV400) and Carson-Conn-Short (40BN190) have produced intact Clovis deposits. Dates have been obtained for the Johnson site and range from 11,700 to 11,980 years B.P. (8:00 AM THURSDAY)

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

**IS THE CADDOAN AREA PART OF THE SOUTHEAST?**

The Caddoan area holds an ambiguous place in archaeological conceptions of Southeastern cultural geography. Some emphasize its separateness out of consideration of its unique history, while others conceive of the area as a cultural and linguistic transitional zone between the core Southeast and the Southern Plains. Of greater merit is a third position, which views it as one of the major variants of the Greater Southeast. A review of Caddoan archaeology, with particular reference to Spiro and the Arkansas River Valley, argues for the area as having a structure to its social, political, and economic history that is the same as that of the remainder of the Southeast. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

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

**POLITICAL ECONOMY AND THE PROBLEM OF "COMPLEXITY" IN THE SOUTHEAST OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD**

A comparative analysis of intergroup exchange from the 11th to 16th centuries discloses systematic differences in the political economy over time. The period in which Cahokia was a major participant (A.D. 1000 to 1250) differs from later periods, particularly during a brief period of heightened interaction between 1400 and 1450. In drawing attention to these changes, two obsolete ideas are attacked: (1) that the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex is a marker of a specific interval within the Mississippian period, and (2) that the period of highest exchange volume is necessarily indicative of the attainment of greatest political integration or "complexity". (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

**Bruseth, James E. (Texas Historical Commission)**

**THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF THE CADDOAN AREA ALONG THE RED RIVER: SOUTHEASTERN OR SOUTHERN PLAINS FRINGE?**

Since C.B. Moore's exploration of Caddoan sites in Louisiana and Arkansas, study of Red River Caddo sites has largely focused on northwestern Louisiana, southwestern Arkansas, and the extreme northeastern edge of Texas. This bias has contributed to the idea that Caddoan developments originated and were most complex around and south of the Great Bend of the Red River. This paper examines the archeological data from westerly Caddoan sites and presents evidence for in-place development. The cultural affinity of these westerly Caddo are then compared with the cultural geography of the Southeast and Southern Plains to show that the western Red River Caddo are essentially Southeastern in economy, politics, and ceremonialism. (9:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Burnett, Barbara A. (see Rose, Jerome C.)**

**Butler, Brian M. (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)**

**Michael L. Hargrave (Southern Illinois University at Carbondale)**

**THE MOLLIE BAKER SITE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND FARMSTEAD?**

Studies of Middle Woodland settlement and subsistence patterns are continually plagued by the intertwined problems of determining seasonality and length of occupation as well as identifying a basic residential unit. In many areas, like southern Illinois, the problems are further exacerbated by a scarcity of identifiable architecture. Recent excavations at the Mollie Baker site in Jackson County, Illinois, provide an instructive example of a small Crab Orchard Tradition occupation associated with a definite structure. Mollie Baker provides an opportunity to approximate a Middle Woodland "household cluster" and also exemplifies the problems associated with such a determination. (9:20 AM SATURDAY)

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

**THE OZARKS AS DESTINATION: DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS AT THE LAMBERT FARMSTEAD, MOUNTAINBURG, ARKANSAS**

Preliminary results of data recovery excavations at the Lambert Farmstead (3CW674), an early twentieth century Ozark farmstead, are presented. The site is one of only a handful of domestic historic sites in the Arkansas Ozarks to be scientifically excavated. Results of excavations, preliminary artifact analyses, archival research and on-site informant interviews are included. These findings are compared with information obtained from excavations in 1982 by the Arkansas Archeological Survey at the Moser site, a late nineteenth century Ozark farmstead whose occupants were shown to have participated in local, regional and international trade and production networks of the time. (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

**Cande, Robert** (*Mid-Continental Research Associates*)

**COMPLEX FIRE-CRACKED ROCK FEATURES IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS**

Recent excavations at sites 3WA539 and 3WA741, in Washington County, northwest Arkansas, have documented the presence of complex fire-cracked rock features at sites traditionally classified as low-density lithic scatters. Such features provide important new insights into the continuity of settlement/subsistence patterns from Archaic through Woodland periods. (8:20 AM SATURDAY)

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

**RECONSTRUCTING HUNTER-GATHERER MOBILITY: TECHNOLOGICAL ORGANIZATION AT THE HAYES SITE**

Studies of technological organization have provided important avenues for reconstructing prehistoric hunter-gatherer mobility. However, simple correlations between technological strategies (curated, expedient) and mobility strategies (forager, collector) are unwarranted. An interpretive framework based on organizational concepts is developed to understand the Middle and Late Archaic occupations of the Hayes Site (40ML139). The relationship between technological and mobility strategies is considered and related to the specific raw material distribution of the region. It is concluded that the site was used as a forager residence during the Middle Archaic and as both a collector and forager residence during the Late Archaic. (8:00 AM SATURDAY)

**Carr, Robert** (*see Webb, Ann*)

**Clay, R. Berle** (*University of Kentucky*)

**BOTTOM UP AND TOP DOWN: INTERPRETING OHIO VALLEY MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIAL COMPLEXITY**

Using Ohio Valley Adena as an example, it is suggested that social complexity has all too often been interpreted in terms of the size of the burial mound being considered. If mounds are viewed from the ground up, as formation processes, somewhat different interpretations of social complexity emerge. Generalizing from the whole to the part or the part to the whole obviously has its problems. A synthesis is suggested, in which a more dynamic interpretation of social complexity is the centerpiece. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

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

**Michael S. Nassaney** (*Western Michigan University*)

**INTERACTION AND INTEGRATION IN THE LATE WOODLAND SOUTHEAST**

The Late Woodland period in the Southeast is often characterized as a time when regional exchange networks collapsed and regional isolation increased. This narrow perspective focuses primarily on the movement of exotics while ignoring variation in Late Woodland social organization. A macroregional approach to Late Woodland interaction and integration reveals the maintenance of long-range ties involving a wide range of goods and ideas at a number of analytical scales. Empirical evidence for exchange relationships and demographic patterns warrants a re-examination of the models used to account for intergroup encounters and integration in the late prehistoric Southeast. (11:00 AM FRIDAY)

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

**A NEW PROGRAM TO SORT OUT ILLINOIS VALLEY MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN**

A recent analysis of Middle Mississippian material from the Central Illinois River Valley has brought into question the assumption that all regional Middle Mississippian sites are affiliated with the Spoon River culture. In order to test the proposition that those sites south of Fulton County belong to a different, longer-lasting culture, Western Illinois University and the Upper Mississippi Valley Archeological Research Foundation have begun a research program. The program is designed to dig a series of burned buildings on a number of sites in order to establish a chronology and to describe the evolution of the regional ceramic sequence. (11:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Corbin, James E.** (*Stephen F. Austin State University*)

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE SOUTHERN CADDO REGION**

The earliest expression of Caddo Mississippian in the southern portion of the southern Caddo region is well known. If Alto phase Caddoan culture had an effect on coeval societies and subsequent cultural developments in the region, it cannot be easily demonstrated. Similarly, what happened after ca. A.D. 1100 in the southern Caddo region has been much discussed but the realities of that cultural development are unknown. I will argue that Caddoan regionalization may be part of a long-standing ethnoenvironmental adaptation that is as much Woodland or Mossy Grove in its cultural outlook as it is Caddoan. Thus, as the ethnohistoric literature documents, the post-Alto "Caddoization" of Woodland cultures was still viable over a broad area. (11:00 AM THURSDAY)

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

**PASTE VARIABILITY IN DEPTFORD AND SAVANNAH PERIOD POTTERY FROM THE ST. MARYS REGION**

Paste variability of Deptford and Savannah pottery samples from the St. Marys region (NE Florida/SE Georgia) was investigated through microscopic examination of aplastic constituents. Non-sponge spicule/non-micaceous, sponge spicule, and micaceous paste categories were recognized. The samples are distinguished by the predominance of non-micaceous/non-sponge spicule pastes in the Deptford samples and abundance of sponge spicule and micaceous pastes in the Savannah period samples. Plain and decorated Savannah pottery is distinguished by the prominence of grog-tempering in the plain wares. The results may be useful in identifying the temporal affiliation of plain pottery in the absence of diagnostic, datable remains. (1:40 PM THURSDAY)

**Croft, G. Jay** (*Georgia Southern University*)

**ALTERNATE VARIATION OF STANLEY SOUTH'S MEAN CERAMIC DATE FORMULA**

In 1774, the new town of Wrightsborough was founded. By the 1940s the town of Wrightsboro ceased to exist. In 1988, Dr. Sue Moore and Georgia Southern field school students excavated the Hunt General Store. This paper looks at a few of the problems related to Stanley South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula and offers an alternate variation of his formula. The Bracketing Method of Bert Salwen and Sarah T. Bridges is also used in the analysis of South's formula. (11:00 AM FRIDAY)

**Dancey, William S.** (*Ohio State University*)

**SMALL SITE FORMATION PROCESS AND THE OHIO HOPEWELL SETTLEMENT PROBLEM**

Numerous Middle Woodland habitation sites have been documented recently in southern Ohio. While similar in size, artifact content, and layout, notable differences exist between them in clarity of post mold pattern, numbers of pit features, debitage mass, and tool frequency. Customarily, such differences are ascribed to seasonal or special purpose functions. It is argued here, however, that longevity of occupation explains most of this variation and that most of these sites represent sedentary households, within a dispersed community. This formation process perspective on small site variability should be useful throughout the Eastern Woodlands as a test for sedentism. (9:00 AM SATURDAY)

**Davis, Hester A.** (*see Marrinan, Rochelle A.*)

**DeBoer, Warren** (*Queens College/CUNY*)

**LIKE A ROLLING STONE: CHUNKEY AND THE POLITICS OF GAMBLING IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA**

This paper develops a scenario in which chunky stones, a salient artifact class during the late prehistory of Eastern North America, effectively monitor major socio-political changes. In this scenario, chunky begins as a popular gambling game during terminal Woodland times. Under the aegis of Mississippian chiefdoms, the chunky game is appropriated by elites in an attempt to regulate local-level gambling, an important mechanism of exchange. With the demise of such chiefdoms, the chunky game resumes its form as a popular gambling sport. This scenario is evaluated with data from the greater Cahokia area. (11:40 AM FRIDAY)

**Dering, J. Philip** (*Texas A & M University*)

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

**BOTANICAL REMAINS FROM A MULTICOMPONENT SITE (16SC27) IN THE LOUISIANA DELTA REGION**

The New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers funded excavations at site 16SC27, and analysis of carbonized seeds and wood from seventy-two soil samples, dated to the Baytown through historic periods. Naturally occurring species included amaranth, grape, *Chenopodium*, elderberry, and persimmon. *Chenopodium* was recovered only from ash features dated to the Coles Creek period. One charred maize cob was recovered from Baytown or very early Coles Creek deposits. Two squash seeds were recovered from the Plaquemine/historic level. An environmental reconstruction based on carbonized wood samples indicated that local vegetation was dominated by a hardwood bottomland forest and a cypress-tupelo swamp forest. (10:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Dohm, Karen M.** (*see Rogers, J. Daniel*)

**Drooker, Penelope B.** (*SUNY-Albany*)

**WORKSHOP: IDENTIFICATION AND ATTRIBUTE ANALYSIS OF TEXTILES IMPRESSED ON POTTERY**

Fabric and basketry impressions on pottery, particularly those on the large "saltpan" vessels common at many Mississippian sites, offer an as-yet barely-utilized source of information on textile production and use in the Southeast. Mississippian fabrics were at least as important as pottery in everyday life, and have the potential to be equally as important in archaeological interpretation. This workshop will review the basics of textile identification, classification, and attribute analysis, offering hands-on experience with actual impressed textiles and fabric-impressed sherds from Wickliffe, Kentucky, and other Mississippian sites. (3:45 PM FRIDAY)

**Dunavan, Sandra L.** (*University of Michigan*)

**ETHNOBOTANY IN THE CENTRAL OZARKS**

Archaeobotanical evidence for the Middle-Late Woodland occupation at the Dirst Site (3MR80) is presented. The use of starchy staples, particularly acorn, maize, and several native cultigens, is examined and put in a regional and temporal context. The implications that the maize from Dirst—the earliest in Arkansas—hold for understanding evolutionary trends in the subsistence economies of the central Ozarks are considered. (10:40 AM SATURDAY)

**Dunnell, Robert C.** (*University of Washington*)

**Martha K. Jackson** (*University of Washington*)

**TECHNOLOGY OF LATE MISSISSIPPIAN POLYCHROME CERAMICS**

Avenue Polychrome and Nodena Red-and-White have been widely used as markers for the Late Mississippian in the central Mississippi Valley. Although relatively rare, their ubiquity from the Cairo Lowlands to Memphis, as well as their essentially similar appearance from one part of the region to another, supports the use of these types in that role. These same features also suggest that the polychrome ceramics may have been widely traded within the region. Preliminary analyses of both pastes and pigments suggest, however, that despite the similarities all of these ceramics are local productions. (2:00 PM THURSDAY)

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

**TEXTURES AND TEXTS: READING THE CADDO WORLD THROUGH CERAMICS**

Prehistoric Caddoans developed a complex, highly sophisticated non-representational ceramic decorative tradition. Design motifs and an array of textures unique to specific vessel shapes create distinct drainage basin styles that have gone all but undocumented in studies of the greater Southeast. Design structure and pattern analyses of this rich, well-documented data base offers perhaps the best opportunity in the Southeast to explore a grammar of design in a Southeastern culture, and to test whether this structure expresses a more pervasive set of cultural concepts that united regional societies into a Caddoan whole. (10:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Earnest, Howard H., Jr.** (*Earth Search, Inc.*)

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

**LATE-NINETEENTH AND EARLY-TWENTIETH-CENTURY SETTLEMENT ALONG BAYOU CLAUS, WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LOUISIANA**

The New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers, funded survey of an area adjacent to the Mississippi River near Baton Rouge. Map evidence and survey data indicate that the antebellum quarters complexes in this area dispersed after 1882. While this pattern is typical of postbellum, tenant-farmed cotton plantations, organized quarters complexes remained occupied on southern Louisiana sugar plantations throughout the nineteenth century. The survey area is located within the region where both cotton and sugar were cultivated. Data are compared to those from a sugar plantation in the New Orleans vicinity. (2:20 PM FRIDAY)

**Elliott, Daniel T.** (*Garrow & Associates/LAMAR Institute*)

**TOWARD A GLOBAL STUDY OF GUNFLINTS: THE SAVANNAH RIVER EVIDENCE**

Data on more than 130 colonial period gunflints from six sites on the Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina, are presented and compared with contemporary assemblages from several regions. This study attempts to establish standard recordation variables so that assemblages that are separated by geography and ethnic space can be made directly comparable. The study examines raw material, manufacture style, and quantified morphological traits to characterize the weapons assemblage, or arsenal, for each site. The author's intent is to set the course for a global study of gunflints. (3:20 PM FRIDAY)

**Fogleman, James** (*Louisiana Archaeological Society*)

**ARCHAIC MOUNDS FROM SOUTH-CENTRAL LOUISIANA**

A group of possible Archaic mounds, including the Stelly's Mounds and the Courtableau Mounds, exists in south-central Louisiana. In some respects they resemble "Poverty Point" sites, but they have almost no exotics. More importantly, the projectile point inventories include high percentages of points such as the Evans type which indicates that the sites probably predate Poverty Point. Interestingly, a comparison of the non-projectile point stone tool kit of these early sites shows little change until the end of Tchula times. The probable local origin of pumice-like "opaline clinkers" will be discussed. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Ford, Janet** (*University of Mississippi*)

**R. I. P.: BURIAL MOUND BURIAL IN THE MID-SOUTH**

Mississippi period mound ceremonialism often included burial of the mound or of mound stages, with inclusion of apparent offerings. Earlier Weeden Island mounds are also noted for caches placed in the eastern mantles. It is probable that the tradition of burying mounds with appropriate ceremonial offerings extended back into even earlier times. Several Woodland burial mounds seem to suggest the constancy of the pattern in the Mid-South. (1:40 PM FRIDAY)

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

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

**STRUCTURAL EVIDENCE FOR NINETEENTH-CENTURY SUGAR PROCESSING IN LOUISIANA**

Sugar cane did not become the primary cash crop in southern Louisiana until the early nineteenth century. Recent investigations at three plantations resulted in the documentation of massive masonry features associated with the former sugar houses. These include platforms for cane juice evaporation as well as for machinery placement. Also, a large evaporating pan was uncovered during backhoe excavations. This research provides new insights into the open pan technology which seems to have predominated in Louisiana through the 1880s. Funding for excavations at the Rose Hill and Nina plantations was provided by the New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)

**Franks, Herschel A.** (*see Dering, Philip J.*)

**Franks, Herschel A.** (*see Yakubik, Jill-K.*)

**Freer, Jennifer A.** (*University of Georgia*)

**LATE ARCHAIC SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY AT MIDDEN POINT, GEORGIA**

Analysis of faunal remains from Midden Point, Georgia, has provided additional information on Late Archaic subsistence economies. The results from the analysis suggest a heavy dependence on deer, fish, and turtle, with less intensive exploitation of small mammals and birds. Faunal data indicate a localized economy. These results, and those from Stallings Island, compare to a subsistence/settlement model suggesting that large habitation sites were located in riverine areas for intensive local exploitation of river mussels during spring and summer, but were less intensively occupied during the fall and winter months. (2:00 PM FRIDAY)

**Freer, Jennifer A.** (*see King, Adam*)

Fritz, Gayle J. (*Washington University, St. Louis*)  
Christopher J. Smith (*Washington University, St. Louis*)  
Tristram R. Kidder (*Tulane University*)

#### PLAQUEMINE PLANT USE IN TENSAS PARISH, LOUISIANA

The assumption that maize agriculture dominated Plaquemine subsistence is supported by little direct data. Test excavations at the Emerson site (16TE104) were conducted in 1991 and 1992 to test this hypothesis by taking more than 200 liters of the single-component midden for flotation. Comparison indicates that maize agriculture was intensified between A.D. 1200 and 1400. The Emerson site's inhabitants also relied on acorns, fruits, fish, mussels, and mammals. We discuss agricultural intensification in northeast Louisiana in light of evidence from this and other late prehistoric components in the Lower Mississippi Valley. (10:40 AM THURSDAY)

Fuller, Richard (*Gulf Coast Survey, Alabama Museum of Natural History*)

#### MISSISSIPPIAN CANOES IN THE DEEP SOUTH: EXAMPLES FROM MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

In 1989, an intact, well-preserved dugout canoe was discovered during dredging of a bayou in northwestern Mississippi. Through an agreement with the Corps of Engineers, the location was mapped, the bank face was profiled, and a trench was excavated to retrieve the vessel, which was transported to a secure location for preservation. Analysis of the dugout and its setting indicated that it dated to the sixteenth century. Three additional canoes from Mississippi and Alabama also date to the Mississippi period. Occurring as much as 350 km apart, they constitute a distinctive type, revealing a diagnostic Mississippian style for the region. (2:40 PM THURSDAY)

Gagliano, Sherwood M. (*Coastal Environments, Inc.*)

#### GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT OF ARCHAIC MOUNDS

Evidence of conical earth mounds associated with Archaic materials has accumulated in Louisiana and Mississippi since the 1960s. Known sites are located on pre-Holocene surfaces along margins of alluvial valleys and estuaries. Sites may be related to emergence of dugouts, and fishing-hunting technologies necessary to efficiently exploit riverine, coastal, and estuarine resources. These developments initially entered the northern Gulf of Mexico coastal region across the Florida peninsula from the St. Johns River area and spread westward. A similar coastal Archaic tradition moved up the western Gulf coast from the Panuco River. Once established, settlement pattern and basic technologies persisted for thousands of years. (8:20 AM FRIDAY)

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

#### THE ROLE OF PLANT FOODS IN ARCHAIC PERIOD SUBSISTENCE ECONOMIES

Although Eastern Woodlands Archaic period sites are typically dominated by the residues of faunal exploitation activities (projectile points, animal bone, shell middens, etc.), gathering plant foods was an important part of Archaic period subsistence. This paper will review evidence of Archaic period plant exploitation, examine factors which might have influenced plant gathering strategies, and discuss the ramifications of gathering strategies on other aspects of the Archaic period foraging adaptation. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)

Gardner, Paul S. (*see Boyd, C. Clifford*)

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

#### MOUNDS B.P.P.

Were mounds built before Poverty Point (B.P.P.)? Equivocal data and traditional wisdom warn us about jumping to conclusions, and at the same time, place a heavy burden of proof on those who advocate the idea. However, an examination of the taxonomic and cultural contexts of presumed Archaic mounds in the Deep South finds no problem with the concept, and indeed, from a historical perspective, finds Archaic mounds part of the solution for the Poverty Point manifestations. (10:40 AM FRIDAY)

**Goodyear, Albert C.** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*)  
THE BRAND SITE AND DALTON CULTURE: THE VIEW FROM 1992

The excavation of the Brand site in 1970 was a timely event in Southeastern archaeology. It allowed a clear definition of a Dalton lithic assemblage that was theretofore lacking from shelter and cave excavations. Techno-functional analysis of the stone tools stimulated thinking regarding the nature of Paleo-Indian and Archaic cultures, especially their subsistence and chronology. This paper reviews how Dalton is viewed now in the intervening years since the Brand site excavation, specifically as a culture, a technology and its chronological position. (11:20 AM SATURDAY)

**Greene, Glen S.** (*Northeast Louisiana University*)  
FOUR YEARS OF CORING AT THE POVERTY POINT SITE: PARTS OF THE ANCIENT LANDSCAPE REVEALED

Soil coring has been proven as a useful technique for ground-truthing. From 1988 to the present, the Poverty Point Coring Project has shown definite results. A 20-meter grid was established along lines of the existing grid system, and coring has been progressing at a steady rate. Results are: 1) an understanding of the microstratigraphy on a broad scale that has never been seen before in the areas cored; 2) an understanding of the soil horizon relationships across broad areas, as has never been seen before; and 3) a look at the paleotopography as revealed by computer graphics based on coring data. (8:00 AM THURSDAY)

**Greene, Glen S.** (*Northeast Louisiana University*)  
**Jennifer Becton** (*Northeast Louisiana University*)  
THE FIRST INTACT EXCAVATED STRUCTURE AT THE POVERTY POINT SITE

During the 1989 coring season at Poverty Point, strata were encountered that were atypical of natural soil horizons. Subsequent 1991 excavations on Ridge 2 Northwest revealed a buried structure of undetermined outline but defined dimensions, also containing three fire hearths. One of them has produced an uncontaminated calibrated C-14 date of 1411 B.C.  $\pm 70$  years. This coalesces with a date, also of 1411 B.C.,  $\pm 90$  years, from another calibrated C-14 sample from the 1982 excavations. Both dates occur well below Ridge 1 and Ridge 2 earthwork construction. (8:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Gregory, Hiram F.** (*Northwestern State University*)  
FACTIONS AND FUSION: THE LOUISIANA CADDOANS AND THEIR NEIGHBORS

Traditionally the Caddo have been modeled into confederacies of small, related tribes. Evidence is accumulating in Louisiana that may alter this model, or at least its applicability to the Red River Caddo. Both ethnohistorical and archaeological data suggest that the Caddoan groups were much more dynamic and interactive than has often been proposed. The location and relationship between them and their newer neighbors, both European and Indian, offer us new ideas about the Caddoan people. This paper will deal with those inter-group dynamics, and their prehistoric equivalences, on the Red River in Louisiana. (1:20 PM THURSDAY)

**Gremillon, Kristen** (*Ohio State University*)  
PREHISTORIC MAIZE FROM BOTTLE CREEK

Maize remains were found to be ubiquitous (and in some cases abundant) in recently analyzed flotation samples from the Mississippian mound center of Bottle Creek in the Mobile River delta. These materials constitute clear archaeological evidence of pre-contact maize agriculture in the Alabama Gulf Coast region. A seasonally-specific (late spring/early summer) origin for some of the maize-bearing deposits at Bottle Creek may be indicated by unusually small quantities of nutshell and presence of maygrass. (11:00 AM THURSDAY)





**Hays, Christopher T.** (*SUNY-Binghamton*)

**A. Frank Servello** (*Enviro-Archaeo*)

**INVESTIGATIONS AT THE MASHBURN SITE (1MA52), A MULTICOMPONENT OCCUPATION IN WESTERN ALABAMA**

From 1988 to 1990 New World Research, Inc. carried out multiple-phase investigations at 1MO52, the Mashburn site, a multicomponent occupation in Marengo County, Alabama. The identified components, which range from Dalton to Mississippian, are stratigraphically discrete, and there is evidence of horizontal variation in site use over time. Phase 3 investigations of the Late Gulf Formational Porter and Miller I occupations yielded detailed information on intra-site patterning and activity clusters. These investigations have contributed important data on the transition between Gulf Formational and Woodland settlements in the uplands of western Alabama. (11:40 AM SATURDAY)

**Hill, M. Cassandra** (*University of Massachusetts-Amherst and Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

**TWICE-TOLD TALES: THE MORTUARY SAMPLE FROM THE JEFFERSON STREET BRIDGE PROJECT, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

The utility of the excavation and subsequent analysis of materials from salvage projects is a constant source of debate by professional archaeologists and the general public. Many would argue that the artifact and human skeletal samples are virtually useless because they are sparse, frequently badly damaged or fragmented, and biased, since they only represent small portions of sites. This paper examines individuals from the Jefferson Street Bridge Project in Nashville, TN, and comments on archaeology within an urban context and the critically important issue of repatriation of human skeletal samples. (11:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Hoffman, Margaret** (*see Hoffman, Michael P.*)

**Hoffman, Michael P.** (*University of Arkansas*)

**Margaret Hoffman** (*University of Arkansas Museum*)

**WOODEN EFFIGY VESSELS FROM THE SYCAMORE CREEK MOUND GROUP, SEVIER COUNTY, ARKANSAS**

Portions of three carbonized wooden animal effigy bowls were found during private excavations at the Sycamore Creek Mound group (3SV48) in southwest Arkansas. They were found on the floor of a mound structure and have a late Caddoan context. Such vessels were described in 18th century Caddo temples. The best preserved specimen portrays a dog. Special dog specimens are briefly described in early Caddo accounts. A very similar effigy bowl was found at Spiro. Wooden artifacts are rarely recovered from prehistoric Caddoan sites and every effort should be made to preserve and record them. (8:40 AM FRIDAY)

**Homburg, Jeffrey** (*see Neuman, Robert W.*)

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

**BOYDELL: THREE CENTURIES AT A PREHISTORIC CEREMONIAL CENTER IN SOUTHEAST ARKANSAS**

Salvage excavations conducted in 1977-78 at Boydell Mound A on Bayou Bartholomew in southeast Arkansas revealed evidence for changes in mound form and function within the context of continuity in construction and occupation over the span of AD 900-1200. Coles Creek period populations constructed an extensive, low earthen platform which accumulated habitational debris on its summit. Upper levels of the mound contained Plaquemine culture burials, including a partial cremation feature. (2:00 PM FRIDAY)

**Howard, J. Michael** (*see Rolingson, Martha A.*)

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

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

**THE OLDEST MOUND IN ARKANSAS? A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE LAKE ENTERPRISE MOUND**

The Lake Enterprise Mound, located in Ashley County in extreme southeast Arkansas, represents another possible candidate for the growing list of preceramic earthworks in the Lower Mississippi Valley and adjacent regions. In this paper, we describe recent investigations at the site and materials from test excavations in the mound and from surface collection of an adjacent artifact scatter, which together indicate a Poverty Point association. We also review other possible examples of preceramic mounds in Arkansas. (10:20 AM FRIDAY)

Jackson, Martha K. (see Dunnell, Robert C.)

Jakes, Kathryn A. (see Song, Cheunsoon Ahn)

Jefferies, Richard W. (University of Kentucky)

LATE MIDDLE ARCHAIC INTERACTION AND EXCHANGE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN MIDCONTINENT

Archaeological investigations conducted along the Middle Mississippi and Lower Ohio rivers and their tributaries have revealed examples of large, intensively occupied late Middle Archaic sites reflecting relatively sedentary, probably year-round occupations. Artifacts recovered from many of these sites indicate that the antecedents of later prehistoric exchange and interaction networks were in operation by 6000-5000 B.P. This paper investigates the nature of late Middle Archaic exchange and interaction as a means of better understanding the economic and social organization of these mid-Holocene hunting and gathering societies. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

Jeter, Marvin D. (Arkansas Archeological Survey)

DE SOTO: DONE TO DEATH? OR, PROBLEMATIC PROTOHISTORY IN AND NEAR THE ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY, INCLUDING THE MENARD SITE AND THE "LITTLE ROCK AIRPORT SITE"

How the mighty have fallen! Although the 1989-92 SEAC meetings were explicitly sited (more or less) along the "De Soto Trail" and although the noble and gallant *Adelantado* is supposed (by the Hudson scenario) to have died in southeast Arkansas in 1542, there is no commemorative De Soto symposium in this 450th anniversary year; not even a De Soto paper submission, with this single exception. Has the subject indeed been Done To Death? *Au contraire, amigos!* Several worthwhile questions remain to be addressed, especially those relating to Protohistoric problems such as the Tunican-Quapaw question; Much More Work Needs To Be Done before the De Soto Quincentennial. (10:40 AM SATURDAY)

Jeter, Marvin D. (see Jackson, H. Edwin)

Johnson, Jay K. (University of Mississippi)

Fair Hayes (Mississippi Archaeological Association)

LONG-DISTANCE CONTACTS DURING THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD IN THE YAZOO BASIN

Surface collections from several small sites in the northern Yazoo Basin have produced lithic artifacts made from Midwestern chert. Technological analysis of these tools shows them to be identical to diagnostic Middle Woodland forms. The presence of blades and lack of manufacturing evidence suggest that most were made elsewhere, perhaps in the Midwest. This collection documents direct contact of a sort only hinted at in stylistic analyses of ceramics from the two regions. These data are placed in a regional context and compared to earlier and later examples of long-distance lithic exchange within the Mississippi Valley. (9:40 AM FRIDAY)

Johnson, William Gray (Desert Research Institute)

FORM AND FUNCTION OF BELLE GLADE EARTHWORKS IN FLORIDA'S LAKE OKEECHOBEE BASIN

Remote sensing and soil science applications to prehistoric earthworks in Florida's Lake Okeechobee Basin have provided insight into the form and function of these structures. This paper examines variation within earthwork forms, compares them with similar and disparate forms elsewhere, and suggests implications of data from form on function. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)

Jones, Dennis (Louisiana Geological Survey)

Malcolm Shuman (Louisiana Geological Survey)

PROGRESS ON INVENTORY OF PREHISTORIC MOUNDS IN LOUISIANA

Since 1986, investigators from Louisiana State University have conducted a series of projects investigating prehistoric earthworks in various portions of Louisiana. Reports from these projects present descriptive data from these sites that consist of contour maps, computer graphics, artifact analysis, and the compilation of past investigations. To date, 165 sites containing 200 mounds have been studied. The varieties of mound morphologies, intrasite planning, geographic distribution, and possible astronomical alignments are examples of analyses that have resulted from the descriptive data. (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

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

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

**TEST EXCAVATIONS AT A LATE MARKSVILLE/BAYTOWN PERIOD SITE ON A DETERIORATING DELTA LOBE EAST OF NEW ORLEANS**

The New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers funded test excavations at 16SB39, located on a subsiding natural levee east of New Orleans. 16SB39 includes three linear shell mounds approximately two meters high and extending approximately 250 m. A burial was encountered in a unit between two of the mounds. Several ash features were recorded in a second unit. Two pottery coils and an exotic quartzite pebble appeared to be associated with one of these features. Ceramics indicate an initial occupation of 16SB39 during the late Marksville or Baytown period. (10:40 AM SATURDAY)

**Jones, Scott** (*Oregon State University*)

**EARLY ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE TENNESSEE-CUMBERLAND DRAINAGES**

As part of an ongoing program of research into the Early Archaic period, a preliminary survey of sites recorded with the Tennessee Division of Archaeology was conducted, along with a comprehensive literature search. Regional settlement patterns emphasizing logistical movement of early Archaic Kirk populations have been proposed primarily from the east Tennessee Ridge and Valley province. Preliminary observations from the north-central Tennessee data indicate that variations in settlement among local Kirk populations may incorporate both logistical and residential movement. (8:40 AM THURSDAY)

**Judge, Chris** (*Diachronic Research Foundation*)

**ACQUIRING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE: THE SOUTH CAROLINA HERITAGE TRUST PROJECT**

The South Carolina Heritage Trust was established to save the state's irreplaceable natural and cultural features through registration or acquisition. This paper presents the results of a two-year study to inventory, access, rank, and begin to acquire some of South Carolina's most critically significant archaeological and historical resources. The author discusses the survey methodology used to access sites, and details the ranking criteria. Ranking sites on a priority basis was necessary to ensure a systematic approach to preservation. In the absence of a state archaeological protection act, site acquisition may be an alternative, by obtaining and protecting them in perpetuity. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Jurney, David** (*Southern Methodist University*)

**NATIVE AMERICAN MOBILITY**

The westward migrations of North American native societies began prior to the forced migrations of the early 19th century. Their social cohesion and patterns of dispersion may reflect prehistoric mobility strategies. From ca. 1760-1790, traditionalist tribal segments of Cherokee, Creek (Alabama, Koasati and others), and Choctaw moved into the Trans-Mississippi West. Significant material culture evidence of the progressive movement of traditionalist and acculturated Native Americans has been identified by current researches in the AR-LA-OK-TX region. Settlement patterns and traditional pottery manufacturing may reflect the influence of intermarriage upon the material culture records of these groups and their prehistoric antecedents. (8:40 AM SATURDAY)

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

**RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT TWO LATE CADDO FARMSTEADS IN BOSSIER PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Recent excavations conducted at two late Caddo farmsteads, the McLelland (16BO236) and Joe Clark (16BO237) sites, are discussed. The sites are located in the Red River floodplain in southern Bossier Parish, Louisiana. The McLelland site contained a small area of intact midden that yielded large numbers of artifacts, as well as a large quantity of animal bone and charred plant remains. Among the features recorded were two circular structures, seven burials, and 72 small or medium-sized pits. The Joe Clark site appears to have been smaller than the McLelland site and was not as well preserved. Excavations there revealed one circular structure, one burial, and 12 small or medium-sized pits. Preliminary results of the ongoing analyses are presented. (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

**Kelly, John** (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*)  
LOST IN EAST ST. LOUIS

In 1811, Brackenridge visited and described the East St. Louis mound center. With its 45 mounds, it was second in size to Cahokia. Fifteen mounds remained by 1870, when Patrick mapped them. By the end of the nineteenth century, it was assumed that all the mounds had been destroyed. In the 1920s, Moorehead conducted test excavations at the site, and identified intact Mississippian deposits within the city. Recent archaeological investigations at the East St. Louis mound center have uncovered an area of mounds and other complex ceremonial buildings and activities. The extent and significance of these discoveries will be presented. (11:00 AM THURSDAY)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (*Tulane University*)  
CADDOAN-LOWER VALLEY INTERACTION IN THE SOUTHERN RED AND OUACHITA RIVER VALLEYS

Although Lower Mississippi Valley cultures are often thought to have stimulated Caddoan cultural development, the interaction between these areas is poorly understood. Evidence for contact and interaction is most obvious along the western tributaries of the Mississippi River. Archaeological and ethnohistorical data provide a model of Caddoan-Lower Valley interaction that began with prestige goods economies. Contact took place between politically equivalent groups in the form of exotic goods traded between elites. During later periods, however, economic and social interaction was stimulated by trade in goods and commodities. European contact and colonization in both areas amplified the importance of trade and increased the significance of Caddoan-Lower Valley interaction. (11:40 AM THURSDAY)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (*Tulane University*)  
**Douglas Wells** (*Tulane University*)  
BAYTOWN PERIOD SETTLEMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

The Baytown period Troyville culture of the Lower Mississippi Valley is noted for its ceramic variability and heterogeneous settlement patterns. The most archaeologically visible Troyville sites are usually associated with mortuary activities, especially mass interments in low platforms. Non-mortuary sites do not have a similar level of ceramic variability nor are they internally structurally complex. Troyville mortuary sites were the focal points of regional settlement patterns and served as the loci for ritual behaviors associated with episodic burial activities. Data from the Tensas and Boeuf basins demonstrate the nature of regional settlement organization and the role of mortuary sites within Troyville society. (3:20 PM FRIDAY)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (*see Fritz, Gayle J.*)

**Kidder, Tristram R.** (*see Jones, Kenneth R.*)

**King, Adam** (*Pennsylvania State University*)  
**Jennifer A. Freer** (*University of Georgia*)  
THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST: A WORLD SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE

The Mississippian Southeast was a system bound by a series of interactions where social change occurred on a pan-regional scale. The interactions most responsible for linking societies into this system were warfare and exchange of prestige and utilitarian goods. The dynamic that drove these interactions was the desire of elites to maintain their social positions. This was accomplished through continued competition among regional elites along specifically defined avenues. Those avenues included control of esoteric knowledge, military superiority, and conspicuous displays of that control and superiority. The roots of this structure can be seen in the preceding Late Woodland system. (1:40 PM FRIDAY)

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

**Knight, Vernon James, Jr.** (*University of Alabama*)  
PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS AT MOUND Q, MOUNDVILLE

A current, long-term research program at Moundville site is investigating mound chronology and architecture. Mound Q, on the western plaza periphery, reveals six construction/use episodes in the uppermost 1.5 meters. Between about A.D. 1150 and 1300, a series of special-purpose buildings were present. These are associated with abundant craft items, nonlocal raw materials, and pigments. After an apparent hiatus, Mound Q was reoccupied during the fifteenth century. A slope midden from this last episode differs in character from the earlier deposits, suggesting an elite domestic use. (2:20 PM THURSDAY)

**Kowalewski, Stephen A. (*University of Georgia*)**  
**LARGE-SCALE ECOLOGY IN ABORIGINAL EASTERN NORTH AMERICA**

Aboriginal culture in Eastern North America met all the criteria for being a system at the scale of half a continent. This macroregional system owned its form to regular flows of matter, energy and information among constituent societies. Changes in one society affected other societies. This large cultural system had profound ecological properties and implications. Change in localities and regions was not simply bottom-up, from the locality outward; macroscale processes not predictable at the local level also changed local and regional systems, top-down. Human social action is the crucial transmitter in such "world-ecosystems". (11:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Lafferty, Robert H. III (*Mid-Continental Research Associates*)**  
**BURIED MIDDENS AND EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY**

Recent testing of over 200 sites in Mississippi counties, Missouri and Arkansas, has identified about 20 large buried Late Archaic to Woodland middens. Some of these middens are in land-leveled areas and were found only because the areas had been leveled. More than 20 earthquake effects, consisting of fissures and sand blows, several of which appear to be prehistoric, were also discovered during testing. The location of the effects on the edge of Barnes Ridge seem to be determined by the thinning of underlying clays due to prehistoric feature digging. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

**Lees, William B. (*Kansas State Historical Society*)**  
**ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE INTERPRETATION OF CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS: THE CASE OF MINE CREEK, KANSAS**

The Civil War Battle of Mine Creek was fought in eastern Kansas in October of 1864. After fading into obscurity over the next century, interest in the actual site was rekindled during the Civil War centennial. At that time, local historians developed a landscape-based interpretation of the battle and this served to guide the state in their acquisition of land for use as a battlefield park. Recent archaeological research shows this landscape based interpretation to be seriously flawed, and illustrates the importance of battlefield-scale archaeological investigations for the interpretation and reinterpretation of Civil War era battlefields. (3:00 PM FRIDAY)

**Lewis, R. Barry (*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*)**  
**Charles Stout (*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign*)**  
**ON THE NATURE OF MISSISSIPPIAN TOWNS IN WESTERN KENTUCKY**

Much has been written about the spatial patterning of Mississippian towns and the chiefdoms that built them. Far less is known about the nature of these towns as communities. Our purpose is to generalize about town characteristics in western Kentucky—to lay out basic rules of a functional grammar of these places. We describe examples of and exceptions for each generalization or rule, and interpret its cultural implications. (10:00 AM THURSDAY)

**Limp, W. Fredrick (*Center For Advanced Spatial Technology*)**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS OF THE RUSH LOCALITY**

The environmental parameters of the Dirst Site (3MR80) locality were analyzed using the GRASS geographic information system. Data layers for elevation, slope, soils, hydrology, geology and presettlement vegetation were constructed. Agricultural potential of nearby soils, susceptibility to flooding, and distance to resources were assessed. The results indicated that the Dirst Site was not located on primary agricultural soils, but was situated to efficiently access numerous resources both in the uplands and floodplain environment. (9:20 AM SATURDAY)

**Lockhart, Jami J. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)**  
**DIGITAL DATA AS INFORMATION: DEVELOPMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND APPLICATION IN ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGY**

For a number of years the Arkansas Archeological Survey has been working toward an integrated approach to information management in order to take advantage of the different data structures and emerging technologies that can be used as tools in archeological research and cultural resource management. Principal components of this process include geographic information systems (GIS), relational databases, and statistical analysis. Using a variety of automated systems, site-specific archeological information can be examined using cultural and physical environmental data in order to better understand the factors associated with the distribution and interrelationship of archeological sites. (2:40 PM THURSDAY)

**Lolley, Terry L. (University of Alabama)**

**PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGE IN CENTRAL OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

This study focuses on determining if there was a shift from nucleated to dispersed settlement patterns from the Woodland through Protohistoric periods in central Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, and to examine the spatial organization of the sites. A shift from nucleated to dispersed settlements is often placed at the end of the Mississippian period, but these data indicate it occurred much earlier. Collections from 31 sites were analyzed, and the results showed major settlement pattern changes first in the Late Woodland period, from nucleated to dispersed; then in Mississippian, scattered to clustered; and then in Protohistoric, to eroded upland chalk soils. (8:20 AM THURSDAY)

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

**Nancy M. White (University of South Florida)**

**Hester A. Davis (Arkansas Archeological Survey)**

**EARLY WOMEN IN SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGY: A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF ONGOING RESEARCH**

The history of archaeology and the role of gender in both the archaeological record and the recovery and interpretation of it are topics recently of increasing interest in the discipline. We are compiling data on the experiences of the very few women active in Southeastern archaeology before the mid-1960s. Most of these women began careers in fields other than archaeology, express little awareness of discrimination, and enjoyed being in a male-dominated field. Most positions, however, were laboratory specialties. We document their contributions to enrich the archive and expand our view of the pursuit of the past. (11:20 AM THURSDAY)

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

**May, J. Alan (Schiele Museum of Natural History)**

**PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRIMITIVE TECHNOLOGY: MORE THAN SMOKE AND MIRRORS**

The image of Southeastern archaeology (and archaeologists) now being established will affect the respect and resources our profession will command in the near as well as distant future. At the Schiele Museum of Natural History a program of public archaeology and primitive technology workshops enhances the perception that archaeology is more than dry descriptions and static artifact displays. This fusion of excavation, primitive skills workshops, and ethnographic research has energized a local group of volunteers that understand and promote archaeological site preservation and conservation. Examples of programs and activities that have been both more or less successful are presented. (8:20 AM FRIDAY)

**McIlvenna, Noeleen (see Bentz, Charles)**

**McKivergan, David A. (University of Georgia)**

**BALANCED RECIPROCITY AND PEER POLITY INTERACTION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST**

Examinations of Southeastern native social organizations usually concentrate on the frameworks of those systems. This focus on the structure and roles found in complex societies does not always allow for the personal and strategic actions of human agents who formed the system. Ethnohistoric and archaeological research has now progressed to the point where one may begin hypothesizing how those personal strategies and relationships evolved and how their presence may be manifest in the historic record. This paper provides a game-theoretic interpretation of the complex system of checks and balances that appear to have characterized the late Mississippian period. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

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

**EXCAVATIONS AT THE PARKIN SITE, 1992 FIELD SEASON**

Field research at Parkin Archeological State Park in northeast Arkansas continued in the summer and early fall of 1992. An archeological field school, followed by several weeks of excavations using volunteers and hired labor, concentrated work in two areas of the site that had originally been opened in 1991. Both locations yielded buried structure floors and associated features. (9:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Mooney, Timothy** (*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*)

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORRELATE FOR THE MIGRATION OF THE CHICKASAWHAY INTO THE CHOCTAW HOMELAND**

An analysis of decoration styles present on ceramics from the historic town site of Chickasawhay (22CK502) in the Choctaw homeland infers the existence of a probable archaeological correlate for the migration pathway of the Chickasawhays in the late seventeenth century. This analysis establishes a strong link between the Doctor Lake ceramics of the Upper Mobile River Basin and the Chickasawhay ceramics. Understanding the migration pathways of the component populations which comprised the Choctaw in the protohistoric and early historic periods turns on the discovery of similar archaeological correlates in the Choctaw homeland and beyond. (9:00 AM SATURDAY)

**Moore, Michael C.** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

**Kevin E. Smith** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*)

**EMERGENT AND DEVELOPMENTAL MISSISSIPPIAN—A VIEW FROM TWO SITES IN THE CENTRAL BASIN**

Excavations at two sites (40DV191 and 40DV247) along the Cumberland River uncovered structures and other cultural features which have been assigned to the tentatively defined Spencer (c. A.D. 850-1050) and Dowd (c. A.D. 1050-1250) phases. Calibrated radiocarbon dates between A.D. 980 and 1050 were obtained from circular/oval and square structures from 40DV191. Ceramics from both sites were tempered with combinations of mussel shell and clay, grit, and/or chert. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

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

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1970 BRAND SITE EXCAVATION**

In late 1967, a Dalton Project was initiated in northeast Arkansas, focused on reconstructing an artifact assemblage, based on: 1) surface collections from (by 1970) 250 newly-discovered sites, and 2) Bordes' work on the French Upper Paleolithic. The Brand site was the first of five sites chosen for excavation in 1970 as a test of the artifact assemblage and to help develop a hypothesis of Dalton behavior. Before 1970, Dalton was primarily a projectile point type; after 1970, Dalton was an important terminal Pleistocene cultural expression. (11:00 AM SATURDAY)

**Mulvihill, Timothy** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

**THE GRAVES 3 SITE: AN EMERGENT MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN NORTHEAST ARKANSAS**

During the spring of 1992, a small (2 x 5 m) feature was excavated at the Graves 3 site in northeast Arkansas. The feature was found to be a shallow basin extending 22 cm below the plow zone and containing a large amount of ceramics, several points, burned clay, and a small amount of deer bone. Ceramics in the undisturbed portion of the feature indicate an Emergent Mississippian site. The ceramics included both grog and shell tempered sherds, some with the same decorations. Flotation samples have so far revealed one charred fragment of corn, as well as hickory nuts. (2:40 PM THURSDAY)

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

**CROW KINSHIP AND PREHISTORIC CONTACT ACROSS THE SUN BELT**

Worldwide, societies with Crow kinship systems show a nonrandom distribution relative to those with matrilineal descent. They occur in clusters, with the two largest in the Southwestern and Southeastern United States. Societies in these clusters show parallels in terminology both within and across the clusters. These distinctive characteristics are not shared by other societies in North America with Crow terminology, nor have they been identified elsewhere. Although the terminology is logical and presumably functional, it seems that it seldom evolves into the complete form found in the southern latitudes of the United States. Prehistoric diffusion likely accounts for these distributions. (10:40 AM FRIDAY)

**Nassaney, Michael S.** (*Western Michigan University*)

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

**UNDERSTANDING PRE-COLUMBIAN NATIVE ENCOUNTERS**

In the 1940s and 1950s Southeastern archaeologists (e.g., James Ford and Joseph Caldwell) often speculated on pan-regional patterns of cultural interaction and influence. The rise of scientific archaeology in the 1960s forestalled such speculation by debasing the concepts of migration and diffusion and by substituting neoevolutionary concepts that caused us to artificially bound cultural systems. We argue for larger spatial frameworks which will allow us to redress, with new theoretical insight, the macroregional patterns our forebears recognized. Sociopolitical issues surrounding the practice of archaeology can help to explain historical changes in scales of analysis. (8:00 AM FRIDAY)



**Nassaney, Michael S.** (*see Cobb, Charles R.*)

**Neuman, Robert W.** (*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University*)

**Jeffrey Homburg** (*Statistical Research, Tucson, Arizona*)

**THE L.S.U. CAMPUS MOUNDS AND THE MESO-INDIAN ERA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN U.S.**

This paper will present data gathered from corings and excavations at two dome-shaped earthen tumuli on the campus of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge. Three radiocarbon assays from humic materials at the base of one tumulus range from 3310 B.C. to 4160 B.C. The paper will also outline the variety of traits from other chronologically-related constructions in the Lower Alluvial Valley. It is suggested that these data may be depicted best under the heading "Meso-Indian Era, 6000 B.C. to 2000 B.C." (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

**Norton, Mark R.** (*see Broster, John B.*)

**Oates, Marion Tracy** (*see Sierzchula, Michael*)

**Odell, George H.** (*University of Tulsa*)

**TRAVELS OF A REAL SOONER**

A commission for commercial ventures was granted to a Frenchman named La Harpe in 1718. He established a post near Shreveport, but soon ventured northwest to a Tawakoni (Wichita) Village of 6,000 inhabitants, leaving a diary of his travels. Nobody has ever located this first known European intrusion into Oklahoma, but we have discovered the best candidate yet, just south of Tulsa. We excavated 80 features, arranged in 10 discrete clusters. What they represent is problematic, but we have done paleobotanical and faunal studies, atomic absorption spectrophotometry analysis of pottery clays and use-ware analyses of stone tools to find out. (9:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Peacock, Evan** (*see Walling, Richard*)

**Peregrine, Peter** (*Juniata College*)

**NETWORKS OF POWER: THE MISSISSIPPIAN WORLD-SYSTEM**

Some scholars envision the Mississippian world-system as centered on the economic control and exchange of exotica, while others see it based on the regularized trade of bulk commodities. I review these models, discuss their implications, and argue that all are flawed because none take into account the multi-leveled network of social, economic, and political interactions that must have affected and shaped the Mississippian world-system. I suggest that while the world-system perspective does offer a useful view of Mississippian societies, it cannot be rooted in a strictly economic framework, but must include other networks of social power. (2:20 PM FRIDAY)

**Pertulla, Timothy K.** (*Texas Historical Commission*)

**THE CHARACTER OF LATE CADDOAN PERIOD SOCIETIES IN THE PINEWOODS OF NORTHEAST TEXAS**

Scrutiny of the Late Caddoan period archeological record in the Pineywoods of Northeast Texas illustrates the dynamic social, political, and economic character of Caddoan polities during times of significant cultural changes. These Caddoan polities developed a complex socio-political structure akin to that seen among the Kadohadacho on the Red River, especially in patterns of mortuary behavior and mound construction, but did not survive to be more than cursorily described by Europeans. To bring out these intra-regional relationships, I will discuss the development of Late Caddoan period regional diversity in the Pineywoods, and then explore the nature of these groups' socio-political and economic organization through time. (10:40 AM THURSDAY)

**Phillips, John** (*University of West Florida*)

**THE BERNATH SITE: A SINGLE COMPONENT SANTA ROSA/SWIFT CREEK MIDDLE WOODLAND SITE**

The Bernath Place, a small single-component Santa Rosa/Swift Creek village site within the Pensacola Bay System, was tested by the University of West Florida in 1992. The site contains intact midden and several features, including large refuse pits with abundant cultural material. The ceramics consist almost exclusively of the Santa Rosa and Early Swift Creek series. The midden and features also have produced lithic material and faunal remains. This paper will present the preliminary results of these investigations. (10:00 AM SATURDAY)

**Piatek, Bruce J.** (*Florida Department of State*)

**Dana Ste. Claire** (*Daytona Museum of Arts and Sciences*)

#### THE TOMOKA MOUND COMPLEX IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA

The Tomoka Mounds lie along the central east coast of Florida and are composed of coquina shell and sand. Little is known of their cultural and temporal affiliations. However, the absence of ceramics in the largest mound and associated midden, and the presence of greenstone and steatite artifacts, suggest a preceramic Archaic association. Burials have recently been recovered and radiocarbon dates are pending. Recent investigations have demonstrated that prehistoric peoples were well established along this coastal area by the Late Archaic period. The defined burial mound period in Florida, however, is thought not to have begun until nearly 2000 years after the start of the Late Archaic. Current models of coastal occupation may need to be reassessed. (11:00 AM FRIDAY)

**Pluckhan, Thomas J.** (*University of Georgia*)

#### MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD BUFFER ZONES IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

Ethnohistoric and archaeological evidence clearly demonstrates that the Mississippian period inhabitants of the Southeastern United States often viewed boundaries as subtle gradients of uninhabited wilderness, or buffer zones. The existence of these buffers in the Southeast would be consistent with chiefdom level societies elsewhere, and is undoubtedly a product of warfare between competing chiefly polities. However, there is evidence that the functions these buffer zones served may have extended beyond the realm of warfare. Mississippian polities often faced opposing social, political, and ecological pressures which buffer zones helped to mediate. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)

**Powell, Nena** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology & Anthropology*)

#### SOUTH CAROLINA ARCHAEOLOGY WEEK

With increasing awareness by professional archaeologists of the need to communicate with the public, many states across the country have developed educational programs under the theme of Archaeology Week. South Carolina inaugurated its first Archaeology Week in 1992, organized by the Office of the State Archaeologist. An overview is presented of the types of programs based on the high degree of cooperation among professional, avocational, and agency-based archaeologists. A major goal was to introduce the public to professional archaeologists in South Carolina, their organizations, and their specific expertise as well as achieve a substantial geographic coverage of the state in an effort to reach as many people as possible. (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

**Prentice, Guy** (*NPS Southeast Archeological Center, Tallahassee*)

#### THREE YEARS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK DRAINAGE OF THE CUMBERLAND RIVER

The results of three years of investigations in the Big South Fork drainage in Kentucky and Tennessee are presented, including the results of survey and test excavations. The recent investigations are leading to reformulations of prehistoric settlement patterns in the Big South Fork drainage, including the presence of Middle Archaic peoples in the Cumberland Plateau. (2:00 PM THURSDAY)

**Purrington, Burton L.** (*Southwest Missouri State University*)

#### ARCHAEOETHNOGRAPHY IN THE RURAL AMERICAN SOUTH

Archaeological field work provides excellent opportunities to conduct separate or even complementary ethnographic research. When presented in a form that is consistent with rural Southern values, field archaeology fits into an acceptable role in the local community that facilitates the establishment of rapport. The extended conversations that typically follow local social acceptance can be used to gather not only archaeologically relevant information on site locations, private collections, environment and land-use practices, but also ethnographic data. My long-term archaeological research in "Raven Branch", an Appalachian North Carolina valley, has evolved into a parallel investigation of local life histories and social relations. (8:40 AM FRIDAY)

**Ray, Jack** (*Southwest Missouri State University*)

#### SURVEY AND TEST EXCAVATIONS OF SHELTERED SITES IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI

A 1988-89 survey of sheltered sites in three tributary valleys of the White River in southwest Missouri resulted in the recording/relocation of 25 inhabited caves and 20 rockshelters. Observations from the survey revealed widespread and increasing vandal activity. Due to the rapid rate of sheltered site destruction, test excavations were recently conducted to salvage information from disturbed sites and to assess site significance. These test excavations resulted in the NRHP nomination of 20 sheltered sites to an archaeological district. Results of the survey and test excavations are summarized and patterns of site selection and occupation are discussed. (8:00 AM SATURDAY)

**Reidhead, Van A. (University of Missouri at St. Louis)**

**MOUNDS OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS: AN OVERVIEW**

This paper will provide a brief overview of mounds and their place in the history and societies of Eastern Woodlands cultures from the Archaic to the historic period. Special attention will be given to the Southeast, with the focus on the place, function, and meaning of mounds in the integrated social, economic, political, religious, and cosmological lives of the interacting but distinct cultures of the region. (8:00 AM FRIDAY)

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

**ECONOMIC BASES OF THE ARCHAIC PERIODS**

Early models of Archaic economies were based on several assumptions. These included the assumption that Archaic peoples were not efficient at food acquisition, and so largely subsisted on molluscs, and maybe some plants, during impermanent occupations of riverine/estuarine locations. Papers presented in this symposium show that these assumptions are unsupported by biological data. These data suggest that far from being frustrated deer-hunters longing for the uplands, Archaic people lived near rivers and estuaries in order to make use of resources important to complex economies. They also suggest long-term occupations based on a sophisticated use of specific plant and animal groups. (4:00 PM FRIDAY)

**Repp, Andrea C. (USDA Forest Service)**

**EXCAVATIONS AT THE LANGSTON HOUSE HISTORIC SITE, WAKULLA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Investigations this season were undertaken to uncover the location of the original log structure on the property. A frame farmhouse still stands and was a replacement for the cabin which was built some time in the 1850s. Excavation units were opened with the help of volunteers from the Forest Service's Passport-in-Time project. A former resident, who remembered the cabin, helped place the units dug west of the existing house. These investigations show the importance of archeology in corroborating history as remembered by individuals. This project was but one step in understanding, protecting, and interpreting this site for the public. (10:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Riley, Thomas J. (University of Illinois)**

**Gregory Walz (University of Illinois)**

**AMS DATING OF MAIZE FROM THE MIDDLE WOODLAND HOLDING SITE (11MS118) IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM OF ILLINOIS**

The Holding Site (11MS118) in the American Bottom of Illinois yielded a Middle Woodland Hopewell occupation showing signs of cultivated and wild native plants as well as the exotic *Cucurbita pepo*. A comparatively large number of maize fragments were removed by flotation from at least seven sections of the site. These were interpreted by the excavators as contaminants, but have recently been dated by AMS. The results are discussed in the contexts of the Holding site and assumptions regarding the age of maize introduction in Illinois. (10:00 AM THURSDAY)

**Riser, George (Peabody Museum, Harvard University)**

**THE WESTERN HALF OF THE SOUTHEAST AT THE END OF PREHISTORY: CULTURAL BOUNDARIES AND LIFEWAYS**

Three ceramically distinct cultures existed at the end of prehistory in the western half of the Southeast: Mississippian, Caddoan, and Plaquemine. Well-defined boundaries separating these three cultures can be recognized using archaeological, ethnohistoric, and environmental data. Narrative accounts from the De Soto expedition reflect Mississippian and Caddoan lifeways, but Cabeza de Vaca's accounts may more accurately reflect Plaquemine lifeways. Settled village life and agriculture do not necessarily characterize Plaquemine culture. (10:20 AM SATURDAY)

**Roemer, Erwin (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)**

**Richard Walling (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)**

**INTENSIVE SURVEY OF THE LOWER PORTION OF THE BIG AND LITTLE SUNFLOWER RIVERS, YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI**

This presentation reports the initial findings of intensive survey along a c. 32 km (20 mile) stretch of the lower Big and Little Sunflower rivers in the Yazoo Basin, Mississippi. The study area reached from the confluence of the Little Sunflower and Yazoo rivers northward to the confluence of the Big Sunflower and Lake George. Survey coverage was 150 m (500 ft) on either side of the channels, amounting to a total study area of 930 ha (2,300 acres). (2:20 PM THURSDAY)

**Rogers, J. Daniel** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

**Karen M. Dohm** (*Smithsonian Institution*)

**STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS AND DIET IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA**

Over the last decade significant, yet restricted, quantitative information on prehistoric diets has come to light in the Caddoan area. To add to this body of data, stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes in bone collagen were analyzed from 134 human and faunal samples from the Arkansas Basin and Ozark Highlands in eastern Oklahoma, to examine the dietary role of maize through time and across gender and status dimensions. From A.D. 400 to 1600, the mean delta-13 carbon isotope values decrease from approximately -19 to -11.5 parts per mil, indicating a probable increase in use of C4 plants, most likely maize, by the Spiro phase (A.D. 1250-1450). Other results indicate dietary differences based on gender and status distinctions, especially at Spiro. (9:40 AM THURSDAY)

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

**J. Michael Howard** (*Arkansas Geological Commission*)

**SOURCES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS UTILIZED FOR ARTIFACTS AT TOLTEC MOUNDS**

Igneous rocks were utilized for several classes of artifacts at Toltec Mounds and related sites of the Plum Bayou culture in central Arkansas. Descriptive study of thin sections of nine samples revealed that these are typical of the Arkansas igneous suite, including lamprophyre dike rocks, syenites, trachytes, and magnetite. These rocks rarely contain free silica. Sources are restricted to surface exposures in the eastern Ouachita Mountains and West Gulf Coastal Plain. Artifact classes are plummet, boatstones, celts, and hammerstones. While igneous artifacts are not common, they are distinctive, their presence on other sites indicating an Arkansas connection. (1:00 PM THURSDAY)

**Rose, Jerome C.** (*University of Arkansas*)

**Barbara A. Burnett** (*University of Arkansas*)

**Anna M. Harmon** (*University of Arkansas*)

**James E. Barnes** (*University of Arkansas*)

**SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF THE PREHISTORIC CADDO**

A comprehensive synthesis of the published and unpublished Caddoan skeletal data provides insights into genetic affinities, impact of the adoption of agriculture, the influences of ecology and settlement pattern on the frequency of infectious disease, and the change in disease rates over time. Genetic variation in tooth number suggests that the Arkansas River Caddo are distinct from those residing in the Ouachita and Red River drainages. The adoption of maize agriculture is associated with increased infections only in the upland areas where resources are limited and settlements are nucleated. There are indications that maize consumption was highest in the upland regions. Higher frequencies of degenerative disease in the uplands suggest that work loads were higher here than in the Arkansas and Red River valleys. (11:20 AM THURSDAY)

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

**A.D. 800-1200 IN THE UPPER DELTA: EVIDENCE FROM NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI**

The A.D. 800 to 1200 time frame in northwestern Mississippi is not well understood, and most of the discussions surrounding it have been based on ceramic criteria. In this paper, several sites from northwest Mississippi which fit into this time frame will be discussed. An analysis based on evidence from skeletal material, house patterns, lithics, fauna, trash pit morphology, mortuary patterns, and ceramics will be presented in an attempt to better define this transitional period in the northern Mississippi Delta. (11:40 AM FRIDAY)

**Ross-Stallings, Nancy A.** (*see Stallings, Richard*)

**Russo, Michael** (*University of Southwestern Louisiana*)

**CHARACTERIZATION AND FUNCTION OF ARCHAIC SHELL AND EARTH MOUNDS IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA**

A large shell/earthwork complex with a horseshoe-shaped shell ridge, small conical shell mounds, and two large conical shell/sand mounds has recently been investigated along the southwest coast of Florida. An array of radiocarbon dates on shell, charcoal and human remains indicate that initial occupation of the site began over 7000 years ago, while the primary mound-building activity occurred around 5000 B.P. Intrusive burials into the mounds occurred at around 4000 B.P. Based on the character of the soil and biological building materials used in construction, ceremonial purposes are evidenced in some mounds, while more utilitarian functions are indicated in other mounds and shell works. (11:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Russo, Michael** (*University of Southwestern Louisiana*)

**VARIATIONS IN LATE ARCHAIC SUBSISTENCE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNING IN PENINSULAR FLORIDA**

In Florida, coastal and riverine zooarchaeological specimens are well preserved and abundant. They are thus ideal for determining seasonal settlement patterns based on measurable growth patterns found in a wide variety of fauna. A number of new seasonality methods are discussed. Subsistence and seasonality regimes are compared from various areas in peninsular Florida, and along with artifact and settlement data are used to show that a number of widely distinctive and separate fishing cultures existed during the Late Archaic along Florida's coasts and rivers. Implications of these data for models of cultural evolution are discussed. (2:40 PM FRIDAY)

**Sabo, George III** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*)

**THE DIRST SITE AND THE ORIGINS OF SEDENTISM IN THE OZARKS**

The Middle to Late Woodland Rush Creek phase occupation at the Dirst Site along the Buffalo River in northern Arkansas is represented by evidence for: 1) permanent, year-round settlement; 2) a broad-spectrum subsistence economy based on seasonal hunting and foraging supplemented by gardening; 3) the manufacture and use of shell-tempered pottery; and 4) participation in inter-regional trade/exchange networks. This paper examines coevolutionary relationships among these patterns in an effort to account for the development of sedentary lifeways among prehistoric Indians of the Ozarks. (11:00 AM SATURDAY)

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

**RAIDERS, TRADERS, AND REFUGEES IN THE MID-HOLOCENE OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHEAST**

Demographic responses to mid-Holocene environmental degradation set in motion processes that transformed the social and political landscapes of the Southeast. Raiding and other forms of intergroup conflict arose as populations negotiated the use of increasingly circumscribed habitats. Trading intensified to avoid strife and to develop alliances for minimizing risk. Certain groups sought relief from strife and demands on their labor, using alliance networks as routes of refuge. Skeletal data, evidence for exchange, and patterns of population movement all point toward a dynamic, complex history of integration and disintegration among some of the most disregarded populations of North American prehistory. (9:00 AM FRIDAY)

**Sassaman, Kenneth E.** (*see Nassaney, Michael S.*)

**Saucier, Roger T.** (*see Saunders, Joe*)

**Saunders, Joe** (*Northeast Louisiana University*)

**Thurman Allen** (*Soil Conservation Service, Monroe, Louisiana*)

**Roger T. Saucier** (*Corps of Engineers Vicksburg Waterways Experiment Station*)

**PRECERAMIC(?) MOUND COMPLEXES IN NORTHEAST LOUISIANA**

Recent research in northeast Louisiana has identified four prehistoric mound complexes which may be preceramic in age. Although the absolute age of each site has yet to be established, the geomorphological, pedological, and archaeological data indicate that the sites are preceramic in age. The criteria used to define the sites as preceramic will be discussed in the review of the data. (10:00 AM FRIDAY)

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

**MOUNDVILLE REVISITED: RECENT EXCAVATIONS ON THE NORTHWEST RIVERBANK**

This past year, excavations were conducted on the northwest edge of Moundville to mitigate the impact of riverbank stabilization. In two areas totaling 1825 m<sup>2</sup>, pits, postmolds, two burials, at least 13 structures representing three construction techniques, and portions of a palisade curtain wall and bastion were uncovered. Ceramics associated with the structures and palisade, and 17 radiocarbon dates, indicate the primary use of the area dates from early Moundville I to early Moundville II. The data from the riverbank excavations provide new insights about domestic life at Moundville and contribute to our understanding of the development of this major Mississippian center. (2:00 PM THURSDAY)

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

**A REVIEW OF THE ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S EXCAVATIONS AT THE CRENSHAW SITE**

This summary of the Arkansas Archeological Survey's 1969 and 1983 excavations at Crenshaw provides a background for reports by James Barnes on the 394 individuals represented by skulls and mandibles in the "Plaza of the Skulls" and by Susan Scott on 20,000 animal bones from the "Antler Temple" (Features 1 and 6). (10:00 AM FRIDAY)

**Scott, Susan L.** (*Scott and Associates, Inc.*)

**ANALYSIS OF VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE CRENSHAW SITE**

Analysis of over 20,000 identifiable bones from Caddo 1 contexts at Crenshaw indicates consumption patterns that are qualitatively and quantitatively different from those manifested at Caddo farmsteads of various ages. These differences include taxa not reported (at least to date) from other Caddo sites, and an exceptional abundance of deer remains, most of which appear to have been butchered elsewhere. (10:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Scott, Susan L.** (*Scott and Associates, Inc.*)

**ZOOARCHEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE DIRST SITE**

Analysis of faunal remains from the Middle-Late Woodland context at the Dirst site (3MR80) indicates the occupants of the site were obtaining animal resources well within the carrying capacity of their environment. Comparative taphonomic analyses of feature fills and midden samples suggest that empty pits were used for refuse in spring/summer after their original storage function in fall/winter was unnecessary. Midden deposits appear to have received refuse primarily during the cold season. Investigators are cautioned that the two contexts may reflect different aspects of the same subsistence system. (10:20 AM SATURDAY)

**Servello, A. Frank** (*see Hays, Christopher T.*)

**Sibley, Lucy R.** (*see Song, Cheunsoon Ahn*)

**Sierzchula, Michael** (*Mid-Continental Research Associates*)

**Marion Tracy Oates** (*Mid-Continental Research Associates*)

**STRATEGIES FOR EXCAVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FIRE-CRACKED ROCK**

The excavation of site 3WA741 in northwest Arkansas documented the presence of 20 fire-cracked rock features. These features varied in size, as well as density of fire-cracked rock. Based upon MCRA excavations, certain methods have been identified to maximize the data return on these features. (8:40 AM SATURDAY)

**Silvia-Mueller, Diane** (*University of South Alabama and Tulane University*)

**INTRA-SITE SETTLEMENT AT THE HICKORY GROUND, ALABAMA**

The historic Creek village known as Hickory Ground (1EE89) is situated on reservation land on the Coosa River in east-central Alabama. In preparation for development, a program of archaeological excavation was conducted. Five historic structures were excavated. When compared with houses from other Creek sites located nearby, these houses are typical in style. However, important differences in size and intra-site patterning have been noted that may be due to intense contact with neighboring Fort Toulouse. (9:40 AM SATURDAY)

**Smith, Christopher J.** (*see Fritz, Gayle J.*)

**Smith, F. Todd** (*Xavier University of Louisiana*)

**THE KADOHADACHO INDIANS AND THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS FRONTIER, 1686-1840**

I will examine the important role the Kadohadachos played in the diplomacy of the Louisiana-Texas frontier, how the tribe was able to use its geographical position to its benefit, and the effects Euroamericans had on them. My discussion is in three parts: 1686-1731, 1731-1815, and 1815-1840. Part I examines the establishment of relations with the French and Spanish. Part II discusses them during their most important period—as liaisons between the Euroamericans and the non-Caddo tribes on the Red River. Part III looks at their decline, and how they were perceived as being first, unimportant, and then—during the Texas Revolution—a nuisance to the Anglo settlers of the frontier. (1:40 PM THURSDAY)

**Smith, Kevin E. (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)**

**MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD RESEARCH IN NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE (1805-1992)**

Mississippian graves and mounds have been a major focus of interest along the middle portion of the Cumberland River since the earliest Euroamerican settlement of the region. A history of antiquarian observations is presented, along with a summary of the results of professional excavations. These data are then synthesized to present a preliminary chronological framework for the Mississippian period in the middle Cumberland region. (10:00 AM THURSDAY)

**Smith, Kevin E. (see Moore, Michael C.)**

**Smith, Maria O. (Northern Illinois University)**

**OSTEOLOGICAL INDICATIONS OF WARFARE IN THE ARCHAIC PERIOD OF WEST TENNESSEE**

Warfare and social complexity are often dynamically associated in models of cultural evolution, but the nature of conflict in pre-contact societies is sketchy at best. Archaic period data are essentially non-existent. A search for perimortem violent trauma (inflicted projectile points, scalping, decapitation, dismemberment, human bone grave goods) was undertaken for all Archaic osteological material (8 sites, N=658) recovered from Kentucky Lake Reservoir. Ten (perhaps 16) individuals apparently died violently; several were scalped and/or deliberately dismembered. Trophy-taking, exhibiting considerable antiquity, suggests an avenue for prestige enhancement among intensive hunter/gatherers which may be useful in discussions of (among other things) incipient social complexity. (8:40 AM SATURDAY)

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

**J. Mark Williams (University of Georgia/Lamar Institute)**

**MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND REFUSE DISPOSAL PATTERNS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

Refuse disposal at many Mississippian mound centers reflects carefully patterned behavior. Refuse was consistently thrown off the northeastern corner of the mound at many Lamar sites, while mound centers in other parts of the Southeast used other distinctive locations. This pattern may reflect ritual removal of elite refuse, perhaps from feasting activity; disposal of elite construction materials; and even ritual disposal of ashes from the sacred fire. Conversely, it may simply be a factor of the prevailing wind direction. Nonetheless, the pattern has important implications for archaeological research. (1:20 PM THURSDAY)

**Song, Cheunsoon Ahn (Seoul, Korea)**

**Lucy R. Sibley (Department of Textiles & Clothing, Ohio State University)**

**Kathryn A. Jakes (Department of Textiles & Clothing, Ohio State University)**

**Richard W. Yerkes (Ohio State University)**

**MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FIBERS OF THE SEIP TEXTILES AND CULTURAL EXPLANATION**

The fiber morphologies of the textiles from the burials of the Seip group of Ohio Hopewell mounds were examined using light and scanning electron microscopy to infer the textile production, utilization, and discard behaviors of the Seip population. The microscopic analysis of the Seip textiles yielded evidence of animal hair fibers and bast fibers. The animal hair fibers were identified as the hair of rabbit or hare. The bast fibers of the Seip textiles exhibited variations in morphological features such as the degree of bundle separation and the presence of transverse striations, fibrillations, or transverse cracks. (2:20 PM THURSDAY)

**Snow, Dean R. (see Sullivan, Lynne P.)**

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

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

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHIVAL INVESTIGATIONS OF 15JS115, A MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY GRIST MILL**

Information about early historic grist mills in the Southeast is scarce, and not well-documented. In 1991-1992, archival research, coupled with archaeological investigations, afforded the rare opportunity to learn in detail about the construction, cost, maintenance, and day-to-day operations of a large mill in central Kentucky. Much insight was gained regarding the mill's ante-bellum period construction, the effects of the Civil War, and the post-war phase of the mill operations to c. 1884. (1:00 PM FRIDAY)

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

Rochelle A. Marrinan (*Florida State University*)

H. Stephen Hale (*Georgia Southern University*)

AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAIC PERIOD DATA FROM THE ST. JOHNS RIVER DRAINAGE, NORTHEAST FLORIDA

Two areas within the large freshwater shell midden deposit surrounding Silver Glen Springs, Marion County, Florida were tested in 1990. Both areas were nonceramic, and analyses of invertebrate and vertebrate remains indicated a dependence on *Viviparus georgianus*, other invertebrates, and various fish and turtles. This paper presents these data and examines the interior St. Johns River drainage, summarizing the literature for that area. Comparison will be made to a recently published overview for the Florida east coast by Ste. Clair (1990). (3:20 PM FRIDAY)

Starr, Mary Evelyn (*Memphis State University*)

THE OLIVER SITE (22CO503) VESSEL ASSEMBLAGE

The Oliver Site (22CO503) was first described by Peabody (1904) who dug many burials and pots, some associated with items of European origin. Peabody's notes and collections were reworked by Belmont (1961), resulting in the description of the Hushpuckena and Oliver phases. The site was largely destroyed in 1991. Some 84 whole and partial vessels from graves, hearths and pits were salvaged, along with additional items of European origin. These artifacts are studied from a temporal and functional perspective, and an attempt is made to place the site in the context of the Mississippi Valley contact era. (8:40 AM THURSDAY)

Ste. Claire, Dana (*see Piatek, Bruce J.*)

Steele, D. Gentry (*see Baker, Barry W.*)

Steffen, Anastasia (*University of New Mexico*)

THREE DIMENSIONS OF A MOUND: A RE-EXAMINATION OF CULTURE HISTORY IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Observations about mound shape and distribution across the landscape have played an important role in the construction of culture history in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Data obtained in a recent inventory of mound sites in southern Louisiana are used to examine the relationship between mound shape, site location, and chronology. When compared to culture-historical characterizations for the Lower Mississippi Valley, the results of this statistical analysis support statements about mound distribution but diverge concerning chronology. (3:00 PM FRIDAY)

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

Adam King (*Pennsylvania State University*)

AT THE CENTER OF PERIPHERIES: LATE WOODLAND PERSISTENCE IN THE INTERIOR COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA

Swift Creek settlements in south-central Georgia became increasingly dispersed and impermanent after AD 400. This trend continued as a tradition of cord-marked pottery appeared in the area after A.D. 800, marking the local beginning of the Late Woodland period. Simultaneously, in the surrounding area, Mississippian culture began to emerge without exerting much, if any, influence on the south-central Georgia population. A persistence of cord-marked pottery and the absence of Mississippian traits suggest an imperviousness to surrounding developments. These local forms of cultural conservatism or resistance have parallels in, and are perhaps directly related to, developments in north-central Florida. (10:20 AM FRIDAY)

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

DUG BUT NOT FORGOTTEN: THE JOHNNY FORD SITE (3LA5)

Archeological investigations were conducted in September 1970 at the Johnny Ford site (3LA5) in Lafayette County, southwest Arkansas. Previously surface collected by the landowner, the collections and excavations were never fully reported. The site consisted of a thin prehistoric midden with underlying pit features, postmolds, and 13 cremation burials. It 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 excavated Fourche Maline site in Arkansas. (8:00 AM FRIDAY)



**Story, Dee Ann** (*University of Texas*)

**THE GEORGE C. DAVIS SITE MOUNDS, STRUCTURES, AND BURIALS: GLIMPSES INTO EARLY CADDOAN SYMBOLISM AND IDEOLOGY**

As the most intensively investigated mound/village center in northeastern Texas, the George C. Davis site has yielded a wealth of information pertaining to Early Caddoan lifeways, including behavior in the realm of symbolism and ideology. Particularly revealing are the well-controlled data on structures beneath, within, and about two of the mounds; and, burials under and within a third mound. The most notable findings are (1) the association of colors (especially green) with elaborate burials and other hallowed features; (2) the use of artifacts (mainly celts) to symbolize special construction events; (3) devices (e.g., berms and unusual entranceways) for delineating sacrosanct areas and buildings; and (4) strong contrasts between mound-associated and village architecture. (8:40 AM THURSDAY)

**Stout, Charles** (*see Lewis, R. Barry*)

**Stringfield, Margo S.** (*University of West Florida*)

**COLONIAL BARREL WELLS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

Despite the frequency of barrel wells in the Atlantic colonial settlements of St. Augustine and Santa Elena, to date, the only documented colonial barrel wells on the eastern Gulf Coast are located in Pensacola, Florida. One is located where there was a small British ship repair yard (1770-1778). The second was in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Paton, Leslie/John Forbes Indian Trading Company in the Second Spanish Period (1781-1821). The barrels will be described, compared and contrasted. Problems with the Mean Ceramic Dating method in this context will also be discussed. (10:00 AM FRIDAY)

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

**Dean R. Snow** (*SUNY-Albany*)

**CONFEDERATES AND PRE-CONFEDERATES: THE IROQUOIS AND THE LATE PREHISTORIC SOUTHEAST**

After European contact, interaction between Iroquoian groups and Southeastern Native American societies is well-documented. Much of this interaction took the form of warfare, including territorial expansionism by the Iroquois Confederacy such that by the mid-18th century, the Iroquois claimed control of the Ohio Valley by right of conquest. The nature of interactions between these two major culture/core areas during late prehistory is virtually unknown. Since in general Iroquoian and Mississippian societies reflect different degrees/kinds of sociopolitical integration, we explore possible prehistoric interactions with a consideration of these differences and their potential implications for boundary maintenance and sociopolitical developments. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)

**Thieme, Don** (*Nashville, Tennessee*)

**A TENTATIVE REGIONAL PALEOCLIMATIC AND DEPOSITIONAL SEQUENCE FOR THE MID-SOUTH**

Relying on deep testing of deposits along the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, we can reconstruct some of the climatic changes and fluvial processes that have occurred since the Pleistocene. A robust interpretation of local environmental contexts is made possible by using multiple sources of paleoenvironmental information and modeling the complex responses of entire fluvial systems to climatic and environmental changes. A regional climatic sequence for the Mid-South, with both geomorphological and archaeological implications, is presented. (8:40 AM THURSDAY)

**Tippitt, V. Ann** (*Schiele Museum of Natural History*)

**THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PRE-CONTACT AMERICAN SOUTHEAST**

The last 400 years have brought many changes in the Southeastern landscape and the distribution of plants and animals. Much of the visual world experienced by 15th century Native Americans would be familiar to us. However, many of the plants and animals are no longer part of the natural history of Southeastern America. Through the use of the accounts of early travelers and explorers, this paper presents an illustrated overview of several aspects of the pre-contact natural world. This paper explores the translation of prehistoric environmental reconstruction into museum exhibits design. Some implications for framing archaeological research questions are offered. (9:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Torrence, Corbett McP.** (*University of Florida*)

**MORE THAN MIDDEN: OPENING THE SHELL AROUND LATE ARCHAIC LIFEWAYS**

One of the largest block excavations ever initiated on the Florida Gulf coast was completed on Useppa Island in the autumn of 1989. Spatial distributions of artifactual materials defined a distinct shell workshop, while an intensive analysis of over 6,000 pieces of shell debitage indicated a systematic reductive technology. Zooarchaeological, archaeobotanical, and seasonality analyses were also completed. These results, along with fishing implements and intricately-carved bone adornments, reveal a diverse and sophisticated economy during the Late Archaic. (3:00 PM FRIDAY)

**Trubitt, Mary Beth** (*Northwestern University*)

**HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION OF SHELL BEADS IN A MISSISSIPPIAN PRESTIGE GOODS ECONOMY**

Development of ranked societies in the Mississippian Southeast has been linked to the growth of a prestige goods economy, where valuables were exchanged between competing local lineages to pay social debts and increase prestige. Increased diversity in household size and status may reflect increased prestige goods exchange. This model can be tested by examining the distribution of prestige goods, such as shell beads, within communities. In this paper, I examine household production of marine shell beads. Expectations and problems in developing measures of status and bead production from household contexts are discussed, using a case study from the American Bottom region of Illinois. (8:00 AM THURSDAY)

**Trubowitz, Neal L.** (*Missouri Historical Society*)

**OUR ANCESTORS' ARCHAEOLOGY: DOCUMENTING THE MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S PIONEER ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIONS**

From 1866 until 1921, the Missouri Historical Society was a leading organization in amassing archaeological remains from Missouri and parts of Illinois and Arkansas. Thereafter, the collections languished until the University of Missouri at Columbia borrowed them from 1962-1979; some cataloging and research was accomplished. Since 1990 the Society has reinvested in its archaeological past. I report on the unpacking of over 9,000 objects, including 600 ceramic vessels, and on research on the pioneer archaeology of Gerard Fowke, David Bushnell, and others at Cahokia, the St. Louis mound group, etc. The objectives are to restore acquisition information and identify the potentials for continued research and exhibition. (11:40 AM THURSDAY)

**Vogele, Louis** (*University of Arkansas*)

**CADDOAN MOUND CONSTRUCTION AND USE: THE GOFORTH-SAINDON SITE (3BE245)**

Excavations by the University of Arkansas focused on Mound 1 at the Goforth-Saindon site (3BE245) during the 1982-1985 field seasons. This multiple-mound site, located on the Illinois River in extreme northwest Arkansas, is one of several northern Caddoan mound sites located in the western Ozark Highland. Analysis of the complex mound stratigraphy and development of a preliminary radiometric chronology reveals continuity in mound construction and use from at least the late eleventh century to some time after 1300 AD. Comparison of mound stratigraphy and features to other northern Caddoan sites reveals similarities in methods of mound construction and use. (8:20 AM FRIDAY)

**Walling, Richard** (*Panamerican Consultants, Inc.*)

**Evan Peacock** (U.S. Forest Service)

**INVESTIGATIONS AT THE EAST NASHVILLE MOUNDS (40DV4) AND THE FRENCH LICK/SULPHUR DELL SITE (40DV5), NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

These Mississippian mound and village centers occupy opposite banks of the Cumberland River in what is now Nashville, Tennessee. The East Nashville Mounds site is apparently single component Mississippian, while French Lick also has Early through Late Archaic, Gulf Formational and Middle Woodland components. This paper deals with the Mississippian settlements at these sites and attempts to place them within the chronological framework being developed for this region. (9:40 AM THURSDAY)

Walling, Richard (see Roemer, Erwin)

Walling, Richard (see Wharey, Camille)

Walz, Gregory (see Riley, Thomas J.)

Waselkov, Gregory (University of South Alabama)

**WILLIAM BARTRAM'S WRITINGS ON SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS**

After his tour of the Southeast in the mid-1770s, William Bartram wrote three important documents detailing Indian cultures. The *Travels and Observations* manuscripts were published long ago and have been extensively referenced by anthropologists. But his illustrations of historic Creek structures, containing interesting architectural information, have not been previously published. A review of Bartram's Indian writings reveals the Enlightenment (not Romantic, as is often claimed) basis of his attitude toward cultures other than his own, his substantial impact on early U.S. Indian policy, and his continuing significance for the study of Southeastern Indian societies during the late Colonial period. (9:20 AM SATURDAY)

Webb, Ann (Georgia Southern University)

Kristin Wilson (Georgia Southern University)

H. Stephen Hale (Georgia Southern University)

Robert Carr (Archaeological & Historical Conservancy)

**RESULTS OF CONTINUED RESEARCH AT THE STOCK ISLAND SITE, KEY WEST, FLORIDA**

The results from continued analysis of one of the southernmost midden sites in the continental United States will be presented to document the subsistence strategy of the prehistoric peoples of the Florida Keys. New species and differences between this column sample and an earlier one reported on will be presented. (11:20 AM THURSDAY)

Weinand, Daniel (University of Georgia)

**VERTEBRATE REMAINS FROM THE LATE ARCHAIC STALLINGS ISLAND SITE: ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION THROUGH ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES**

Faunal materials from the 1970 excavation of the Stallings Island Site (9CB1) were examined. This preceramic and ceramic Archaic site is located in the Savannah River Valley, above the Fall Line. The site was excavated using primarily large screen recovery techniques, so the assemblages' interpretive value is limited. Nonetheless, they provided important information about the economy at this site. Deer provided a quarter of the individuals, with other wild mammals, turtles, and fish making up the remainder of the vertebrate resources used. These important identifications lend more information about subsistence strategies of this region during the Archaic period. (1:40 PM FRIDAY)

Weisman, Brent (Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)

**JOHN MANN GOGGIN, PIONEER OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY**

John Mann Goggin (1916-1963), arguably the most influential figure in the history of modern Florida archaeology, was responsible for major developments in the fields of Spanish Colonial studies, prehistoric ceramic chronology, archaeological traditions, Seminole Indian archaeology and material culture, and underwater archaeology. In addition to the legacy of his published works, the statewide archaeological site file and the University of Florida Department of Anthropology are the products of his vision and tireless energy. In this paper, the early influences on Goggin and his thinking are analyzed, and his overall contribution to Florida archaeology is evaluated in light of current developments. (11:00 AM THURSDAY)

Wells, Douglas (see Kidder, Tristram R.)

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

**FURTHER EXCAVATIONS IN THE WICKLIFFE MOUNDS CEMETERY**

The twin goals of the Wickliffe Mounds excavations since 1984 have been the reevaluation of a 1930s project and the exploration of the site's internal structure. The 1992 excavations continued the program by attempting to trace the limits of the cemetery. Evidence for a postulated mortuary structure and post-village cemetery date is elusive. Several 1930s features, including an unrecorded test excavation, the probable location of the missing Mound E, and a gravel road, both illuminate and complicate the analysis. A marine shell spider gorget recovered from a Middle Wickliffe (A.D. 1200-1250) midden adds to the slowly growing data base on Mississippian iconography. (10:20 AM THURSDAY)

**Wharey, Camille (Memphis State University)**

**Richard Walling (Panamerican Consultants, Inc.)**

**1987 EXCAVATIONS AT CHUCALISSA (40SY1), MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

Chucalissa is a secondary mound and village site located on the loess bluffs in extreme southwest Tennessee. Excavations at this site have been carried out sporadically over the past fifty years. Presented here are the results of the most recent excavations, with particular emphasis on the description of Unit 6, House 10. (9:00 AM THURSDAY)

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

**DECORATED BONE ARTIFACTS, FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGY, AND THE GREATER SOUTHEAST**

Decorated bone artifacts from pre-Columbian Florida have been classified into two styles. One group, geographically known from southern Florida, consists of naturalistic carvings of animals and other objects; the second is characterized by abstract geometric designs that may have their origin in technical work. The distinctive artifacts recovered from Key Marco appear related to the representational art style of southern Florida. Designs within each of these styles exhibit similarities with artwork in other media, as well as with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. In some cases the Mississippian motifs are combined with local art forms, suggesting not only culture contact, but cultural syncretism. (1:20 PM THURSDAY)

**White, Nancy M. (see Marrinan, Rochelle A.)**

**Widmer, Randolph (University of Houston)**

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN SOUTHEAST**

The social organization of many protohistoric groups of the 17th and 18th century as reconstructed by ethnohistorians is not consistent with social organization models presented by archaeologists for the prehistoric Mississippian counterparts. This could suggest that the archaeological models are inappropriate or that the ethnographic reconstructions are in error. I argue that these differences are real, and attributable to the different demographic conditions of post-contact and pre-contact Mississippian groups in the Southeast. This suggests that the direct historic approach in the Southeast is misleading in spite of the historical connectedness. (11:40 AM THURSDAY)

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

**BROWN'S MOUNT REVIVED AND REVISITED**

Brown's Mount, an elevated limestone hill 8 miles east of Macon, Georgia, is perhaps the least known famous site in the Southeast. Excavated in 1935 as a WPA project, this early Mississippian site was correctly seen by earlier researchers as a companion to the huge Macon Plateau site. Recently Brown's Mount was saved from development and will become a nature center/archaeological park. Further, after a 47-year delay, a site report is finally in preparation. The excavations have relevance for studies of prehistoric migration, warfare and defense, and patterned reuse of Woodland sites by Mississippian peoples. (1:20 PM FRIDAY)

**Williams, J. Mark (see Smith, Marvin T.)**

**Williams, Stephen** (*Peabody Museum, Harvard University*)

**CHALLENGING CHAOS: EMERGING MISSISSIPPIAN VS. LATE WOODLAND**

A modest attempt to make some suggestions concerning terminology in late prehistoric times in the Southeast area, broadly considered, will be set forth. Usage of terms such as "Late Woodland", "Mississippian", "Emergent Mississippian", etc., will be discussed, with some general over-reaching hypotheses as to how best to describe and understand events in this period. (3:40 PM FRIDAY)

**Wilson, Kristin** (*see Webb, Ann*)

**Wyckoff, Don G.** (*Oklahoma Archaeological Survey*)

**Robert Bartlett** (*University of Oklahoma*)

**LATE PLEISTOCENE-EARLY HOLOCENE OCCUPATIONS ON THE WOODLANDS-PRAIRIE BORDER IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA**

In the Arkansas River Basin of eastern Oklahoma, sites are yielding numerous late Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic artifacts. Among these are bifaces representative of both Southeastern and Plains cultural traditions, including Dalton, Big Sandy, Agate Basin, Plainview, and Cody. These specimens are predominantly made from high quality materials common to sources with 100 km of the find spots. Technological studies reveal considerable attribute overlaps among specimens usually classified as Dalton and Plainview. The current lack of contextual and chronological controls hinders understanding, but this area figured as a boundary zone during human occupations between 10,500 and 8000 years ago. (8:40 AM FRIDAY)

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

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

**PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS AT NINA PLANTATION, POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LOUISIANA**

In 1991, the New Orleans District, Corps of Engineers, funded excavations at Nina Plantation, located on the Mississippi River bature above Baton Rouge. Occupation of this area of the plantation began in the 1820s and continued until the 1890s, when a levee setback forced site abandonment. Today, the site is covered by approximately one meter of river deposits. Backhoe trenches combined with hand excavation revealed cultural deposits and architectural features associated with the great house, quarters, and sugar house complexes. The pristine condition of the deposits indicates that the site was probably buried shortly after abandonment. (1:40 PM FRIDAY)

**Yakubik, Jill-Karen** (*see Earnest, Howard H. Jr.*)

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

**Yerkes, Richard W.** (*see Song, Cheunsoon Ahn*)

**Young, Amy** (*University of Tennessee*)

**AN ANALYSIS OF NAILS FROM THE GIBBS HOUSE SITE (40KN124)**

Houselots, especially 19th- and 20th-century houselots, are characterized by extremely high frequencies of nails, described as "nail rain". "Nail rain" from the Gibbs House site is interpreted based on ethnoarchaeology. Analysis shows that two areas at the site were locations of ephemeral wood structures built on piers, and two areas were disposal areas. This analysis provides a critical line of evidence for interpreting how the houselot was divided and utilized by the Gibbs House occupants. (11:40 AM FRIDAY)

## NOTES