

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 37 • 1994



Adena Tablet
Wright Mound (15Mm6)
Montgomery County, Kentucky

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN 37

**ABSTRACTS OF
THE FIFTY-FIRST SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
AND
THE THIRTY-NINTH MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE**

NOVEMBER 9-12, 1994

**RADISSON PLAZA HOTEL
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY**

Edited by
**C. Margaret Scarry
and
John F. Scarry**

Sponsored by
**William S. Webb Museum of Anthropology
Program for Cultural Resource Assessment
Department of Anthropology
University of Kentucky
and
Research Laboratories of Anthropology
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill**

**Mary Lucas Powell, Local Arrangements Chair
C. Margaret Scarry and John F. Scarry, SEAC Program Chairs
Richard W. Jefferies, MAC Program Chair**

1994

ISSN 0584-410X

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1994 meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, held jointly with the Midwest Archaeological Conference, includes 328 papers organized into 19 formal symposia and 21 general sessions. This is by far the largest SEAC meeting ever. Because of the number of papers, we have, with some reluctance, gone to six concurrent sessions covering three full days, from Thursday morning through Saturday afternoon.

This year's meeting is large, but its size is more than the sum of SEAC and MAC. The 1993 SEAC and MAC meetings together had about 260 papers, this program has 328. We believe that the difference between this year's meeting and those of last year is a result of the synergism of the combined meeting. The effects of that synergism can be seen in the many symposia and general sessions containing papers from both regions. It is our hope that the linkages that are so apparent in this Bulletin will continue to benefit the archaeologists of both the MAC and SEAC.

In the preface to Bulletin 36, Vin Steponaitis noted the growth that SEAC has undergone since the 1973 meeting at Memphis (the first meeting for us as well as for Vin). We remember that meeting and how impressed we were at the number of archaeologists working in the Southeast. Well, SEAC has grown dramatically since then. The 1973 meeting featured 48 papers in two concurrent sessions. The 1983 meeting in Columbia, South Carolina, featured 125 papers. The 1993 meeting in Raleigh had 174 papers, and four concurrent sessions. These numbers reflect the growth of our discipline. While we too miss some of the informal give-and-take of the older meetings, we are pleased at the growth of SEAC and of archaeology in the Southeast. The number of younger archaeologists at the annual meetings, and the quality of their contributions, augers well for the future of SEAC and Southeastern archaeology. We also want to remind those of you who yearn for smaller meetings that this year's quantum leap in size is an artifact of the participation of both Southeastern and Midwestern archaeologists. SEAC will never again be small and intimate, but we expect that meetings over the next several years will be more the size of those held in Little Rock and Raleigh.

Numerous people have helped us get this joint SEAC/MAC meeting off the ground. Mary Powell (Local Arrangements Chair) wishes to acknowledge the contributions of several people who helped her organize the meeting. Nancy O'Malley, Alyssa Wonkka, Will Holmes, and Jeff Irwin assisted with registration files and packets. Administrative and clerical support were provided by Tom Dillehay (Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky), and Ed Winkle and Barbara Gortman (Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, University of Kentucky). The SEAC/MAC reception at the Lexington Children's Museum was jointly funded by the University of Kentucky Graduate School (Dan Reedy, Dean) and by the Kentucky Organization of Professional Archaeologists (Tom Sussenbach, President). The Greater Lexington Convention and Visitor's Bureau provided staff for the registration desk and materials for the registration packets. Simone Bianconcini (Sales Manager, Radisson Plaza Hotel) provided useful logistical suggestions and careful attention to details. Mary, herself, and Dick Jefferies (MAC Program Chair) deserve a vote of appreciation for handling the Lexington arrangements.

We (Margaret and John Scarry, SEAC Program Chairs) want to call attention to the fact that the staff and students of the Research Laboratories of Anthropology (RLA) at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill have for an unprecedented second year contributed their efforts to making SEAC possible. We thank Vin Steponaitis (Director, RLA) and Don Brockington (Acting Director, RLA) for making the resources of the RLA available to us. Estella Stansbury deserves special recognition and thanks for typing the abstracts for the SEAC bulletin two years in a row. Tom Maher used his computer skills to turn xeroxed drawings into art. Tatiana Brecht, Brian Coffey, Steve Davis, Carol Geiger, Sarah Hopton, Tom Maher, Tim Mooney, Sharon Riley, and Clara Scarry helped with the monumental (two day) task of stuffing the envelopes with the preliminary program and meeting information. To them all we say thank you.

John Scarry
Margaret Scarry
SEAC Program Chairs

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM	1
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9:	1
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10:	1
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 9:	3
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10:	6
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11:	6
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 11:	8
FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11:	10
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12:	11
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 12:	13
ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA	16
ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS	20

ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

REGISTRATION, ATRIUM LOBBY

Wednesday (November 9) 4:00 PM - 7:00 PM

Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

BOOK EXHIBITS, BOONE & CLAY ROOMS

Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Saturday (November 12) 8:00 AM - Noon

SLIDE PREVIEW, DAVIS ROOM

Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Saturday (November 12) 8:00 AM - Noon

SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATION RESOURCE FORUM

(sponsored by SEAC)

BOONE & CLAY ROOMS

Thursday (November 10) 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM

Friday (November 11) 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Saturday (November 12) 8:00 AM - Noon

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9:

CRM TRADE ASSOCIATION MEETING

1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Hyatt Regency Hotel

SEAC EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

Room: SEAC President's Suite

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10:

1. SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PINELAND SITE IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

Chair: K. J. Walker

Room: Lincoln I

8:00 C. Torrence: TOPOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTIONS AT THE PINELAND SITE

8:20 K. Walker & W. Marquardt: EPISODIC SEA LEVELS AT THE AD 100-1600 PINELAND SITE COMPLEX OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

8:40 C. Godwin: SECRETS OF THE SAND: THE MYSTERIES OF THE SAND FEATURES AT THE PINELAND SITE

9:00 L. Newsom: HOMEGARDENS AND MANGROVE SWAMPS: PRECOLUMBIAN PLANT USE AT THE PINELAND SITE, SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

9:20 A. Cordell: POTTERY VARIABILITY AND CHRONOLOGY AT SOUTHWEST FLORIDA'S PINELAND SITE COMPLEX

9:40 R. Patton: SHELL ARTIFACTS AND TIME IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA: A CASE STUDY OF THE PINELAND SITE COMPLEX

10:00 **BREAK**

2. SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE

Chair: N. Lopinot

Room: Lincoln I

10:20 M. Conner & J. Ray: SITE STRUCTURE AND FEATURES AT THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

10:40 M. Conner: LATE WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMICS FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

11:00 J. Ray: LITHIC RESOURCE PROCUREMENT AND USE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI: EVIDENCE FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE

11:20 N. Lopinot & J. Yelton: ARCHAEOBOTANY AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE, SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI

3. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CONTACT PERIOD I

Chair: C. Boyd

Room: Lincoln II

8:00 N. Trubowitz: UNDERSTANDING TRADE IN THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODELS FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND MIDWEST

8:20 M. Klein & T. Klatka: AN ABSOLUTE SERIATION APPROACH TO SITE OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY

8:40 C. Boyd, D. Boyd, & M. Barber: MORTUARY VARIABILITY AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF CONTACT PERIOD SIOUAN GROUPS IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA

9:00 E. Moore: NATIVE AMERICAN HUNTING STRATEGIES IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA

9:20 J. Blick: THE QUIYOUGHCOHANNOCK OSSUARY RITUAL AND OSSUARY BURIAL IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

9:40 J. Eastman: THE UPPER SARATOWN SITE COM-
PLEX: EXPLORING SITE STRUCTURE

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 M. Holm: SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE:
FAUNAL REMAINS FROM SEVENTEENTH- AND
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA
SITES

10:40 D. McKivergan: MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT
AMONG THE YAMASEE OF THE SOUTH CAR-
OLINA LOWCOUNTRY

11:00 R. Gougeon: A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF
GLASS TRADE BEADS FROM THE SPRATT'S
BOTTOM SITE, 38YK3

11:20 C. Rohrbaugh: ZIMMERMAN SITE STRUCTURE:
TESTING THE 1673 KASKASKIA VILLAGE

11:40 R. Lurie: NEW INSIGHTS ON THE PROTO-
HISTORIC PERIOD IN NORTHEASTERN
ILLINOIS--THE NEW LENOX SITE

**4. SYMPOSIUM: MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLO-
SURES: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STRUC-
TURED SPACE**

Chair: R. Thunen & R. Mainfort
Room: Ballroom I

8:00 R. Thunen: DEFINING SPACE: THE PINSON
MOUNDS ENCLOSURE

8:20 B. Lepper: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGA-
TIONS AT THE NEWARK EARTHWORKS: AD
1800-1994

8:40 E. Jackson: LITTLE SPANISH FORT: INVESTI-
GATION OF A MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLO-
SURE IN THE LOWER YAZOO BASIN, MISSIS-
SIPPI

9:00 M. Byers: IS THE NEWARK CIRCLE-OCTAGON
THE OHIO HOPEWELL "ROSETTA STONE?"

9:20 D. Jones & C. Kuttruff: A REVIEW OF PREHIS-
TORIC EARTHEN ENCLOSURES IN LOUISIANA
AND THE 1993 LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY (LAS) PROJECT AT THE MARKSVILLE
SITE (16AV1)

9:40 J. Marshall: GEOMETRIC EARTHWORKS AND
THE STRAIGHT LINES CONNECTING THEIR
CENTERS

10:00 R. Riordan: ENCLOSURE AND SECURITY IN
MIDDLE WOODLAND OHIO

10:20 T. McMakin, J. Cusick, & P. Jones: TEST EXCA-
VATIONS ON THE PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE
AT THE TROYVILLE SITE

10:40 R. Connolly: THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT OF
HILLTOP ENCLOSURES

11:00 R. Mainfort: THE MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLO-
SURES OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

11:20 M. Seeman: DISCUSSION

11:40 J. Brown: DISCUSSION •

**5. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE
MISSISSIPPI PERIOD I**

Chair: J. Muller
Room: Ballroom II

8:00 J. Muller: SOUTHEASTERN POLITICAL ECON-
OMY: HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC

8:20 M. Rees: BEYOND PREHISTORY: THE INTER-
PRETATION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POLITICAL OR-
GANIZATION

8:40 R. Herndon: ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF
CHIEFDOMS

9:00 C. Wesson: CHANGING POWER, CHANGING
PLACES: ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF
TRANSITIONS IN CREEK CHIEFLY POWER

9:20 E. Misner: CHILDREN, WOMEN, AND MEN:
PEOPLE AS REFLECTED FROM FUNERARY OB-
JECTS

9:40 M. Williams: THE SAWYER SITE: CONTINUING
MISSISSIPPIAN RESEARCH IN THE OCONEE
VALLEY

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 T. Pauketat: MOLDING POTS AND TRADITIONS
AT EARLY CAHOKIA

10:40 G. Wilson: CLUES OF CONSOLIDATION

11:00 M. Mehrer: CULTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE
CAHOKIA POLITY

11:20 M. Trubitt: THE FORMATION OF HOUSE FLOOR
AND FILL ASSEMBLAGES IN THE MISSISSIP-
PIAN AMERICAN BOTTOM, ILLINOIS

11:40 S. Schroeder: MODELLING LATE PREHISTORIC
SETTINGS NEAR THE MAEYS SITE IN THE
AMERICAN BOTTOM

6. GENERAL SESSION: **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WOODLAND PERIOD I**

Chair: W. Dancey
Room: Ballroom III

8:00 W. Dancey: THE EVOLUTION OF NUCLEATED SEDENTARY COMMUNITIES IN THE WOODLAND PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY

8:20 D. Applegate & W. Dancey: SELECTIONIST EVOLUTION ANALYSIS OF MIDWESTERN CHIPPED-STONE PROJECTILE POINTS

8:40 B. Redmond & A. Lee: "ANCIENT EARTH FORTS" AND THE MIDDLE TO LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS OF NORTHEAST OHIO

9:00 H. Drake: PLOWZONE MICROARTIFACT ANALYSIS: A VIEW OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

9:20 R. Jeske: EDGE DAMAGE AND MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF LITHIC TOOLS FROM THE LASALLE COUNTY HOME SITE

9:40 K. Atwell & D. Goatley: FIELD IMPRESSIONS OF THE EARLY LATE WOODLAND FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR SITE, MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 M. Hambacher & S. Dunham: THE EAST BAY SITE (20GT58): PHASE III INVESTIGATIONS AT A TRANSITIONAL MIDDLE TO EARLY LATE WOODLAND SITE IN THE GRAND TRAVERSE BAY REGION OF NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN

10:40 W. Cremin & A. Des Jardins: RECENT LATE WOODLAND PERIOD RESEARCH IN SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN

11:00 R. Schuchert: EVALUATING CERAMIC VARIATION THROUGH TIME AT THE GAST FARM (13LA12) WEAVER VILLAGE

11:20 M. Neverett, M. Whelan, & W. Green: COMPLEX PATTERNS FOR COMPLEX PEOPLE: SPATIAL ANALYSIS AT THE GAST FARM SITE (13LA12)

7. SYMPOSIUM: **RECENT RESEARCH IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY**

Chair: L. Stine
Room: Ballroom IV

8:00 L. Stine: PAINTING THE SHADOWS

8:20 M. Cabak & M. Groover: BLUE BEADS AS AMULETS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS

8:40 P. Samford: WEST-AFRICAN CULTURAL TRADITIONS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

9:00 C. McDavid: FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT TO PUBLIC CONTEXTS: THE PUBLIC INTERPRETATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LEVI JORDAN PLANTATION

9:20 A. Young: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN AFRICAN DERIVED RELIGIOUS PRACTICES ON AN UPLAND SOUTH PLANTATION

9:40 P. Garrow: POSTBELLUM LIFE ON HILTON HEAD: THE FRAZIER CABIN SITE

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 M. Beck: MASTER/SLAVE RELATIONSHIPS ON A SOUTH CAROLINA UPCOUNTRY PLANTATION

10:40 E. Bell: BUTTONS AS REFLECTIONS OF PLANTATION CULTURE

11:00 D. Loren: AN INTERPRETATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN COLONIAL LOUISIANA

11:20 T. Baumann: MISSOURI'S UNKNOWN HISTORY: AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE

11:40 DISCUSSION

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 9:

8. SYMPOSIUM: **PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES THROUGH ACQUISITION, CONSERVATION EASEMENT, OR REGISTRATION**

Chair: C. Judge
Room: Lincoln I

1:00 K. Baca: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN MISSISSIPPI: AN OVERVIEW OF STATE AND PRIVATE STRATEGIES

1:20 G. Henderson: THE KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGISTRY: TAKING STOCK

1:40 C. Judge, K. Eberhard, & K. Sassaman: PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES VIA CONSERVATION EASEMENTS: THE HITCHCOCK WOODS EXAMPLE

2:00 B. Weisman: PURCHASING THE PAST: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES THROUGH ACQUISITION IN FLORIDA

2:20 T. Ferguson: DISCUSSION

2:40 W. Kerrigan: DISCUSSION

3:00 **BREAK**

9. **GENERAL SESSION: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY**
Chair: C. Judge
Room: Lincoln I

3:20 B. Nale: THE SALVAGE OF THE MATTESON-COMMONS SITE (11-CK-542): A CRY FOR "SITE STEWARD PROGRAMS"

3:40 M. Meyers, D. McKivergan, & J. Wynn: A PASSPORT IN TIME IN THE GEORGIA PIEDMONT: THE SURVEY AND TESTING OF THE MARKED ROCK SHELTER

4:00 D. Chase: THE LURE OF THE SHOALS: A RIVERBANK SITE IN CONSTANT USE FOR 2,000 YEARS

10. **SYMPOSIUM: SWIFT CREEK RESEARCH IN THE LOWER SOUTHEAST**
Chair: J. Bense & D. Phelps
Room: Lincoln II

1:00 L. Tesar & C. Jones: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BLOCK-STERNS SITE NEAR TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

1:20 D. Penton: SUMMARY OF THE 1973 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BLOCK-STERNS MOUND, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

1:40 D. Phelps: EXCAVATIONS AT THE SNOW BEACH SHELL RING, PANACEA, FLORIDA

2:00 A. Chapman: THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE SANTA ROSA-SWIFT CREEK SHELL RING, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

2:20 J. Bense: THE UNEXPECTED SHELL RING AND CEMETERY AT THE SANTA ROSA-SWIFT CREEK BERNATH SITE, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

2:40 I. Quitmyer: SWIFT CREEK SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES: EVIDENCE FROM THREE SOUTHEASTERN ESTUARIES

3:00 K. Stephenson & F. Snow: THE HARTFORD SITE: FEASTING AND TRADE IN THE GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN

3:20 J. Byrd: DIFFERENTIAL SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE SWIFT CREEK PHASE

3:40 F. Snow: SWIFT CREEK ART: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL TOOL FOR INVESTIGATING PREHIS-

TORIC MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA

4:00 R. Saunders: SWIFT CREEK PHASE DESIGN ASSEMBLAGES FROM TWO SITES ON THE GEORGIA COAST

4:20 D. Anderson: DISCUSSION

4:40 M. Williams: DISCUSSION

11. **SYMPOSIUM: ANCIENT GEOGRAPHIC CORRIDORS: CONDUITS OF COMMUNICATION, EXPLORATION, CONQUEST, SETTLEMENT, AND RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION**
Chair: C. Morrow & M. McCorvie
Room: Ballroom I

1:00 D. Anderson: EXPLORING THE ANTIQUITY OF INTERACTION NETWORKS IN THE EAST

1:15 B. Lepper: THE GREAT HOPEWELL ROAD: A MIDDLE WOODLAND SACRA VIA ACROSS CENTRAL OHIO

1:30 T. Barnhart: NATURAL CORRIDORS OF TRAVEL AND TRADE: OHIO'S HISTORIC INDIAN TRAILS

1:45 M. Wagner & M. McCorvie: TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS AND SPECIAL-USE SITES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

2:00 M. McCorvie & C. Morrow: LE GRANDE TRACE: A PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

2:15 B. Gums & B. Koldehoff: THE KASKASKIA TRAIL: A ROAD INTO SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS PREHISTORY

2:30 J. Manson & A. Smith: BEYOND THE BUFFALO PLAINS: TRANSMISSISSIPPI TRAILS SOUTH AND WEST

2:45 F. Schambach: A SPIROAN TRADERS' TRAIL ON THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE SOUTHEAST

3:00 **BREAK**

3:20 K. Carleton: EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHOCTAW TRAILS IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA

3:35 D. Dye: THE CHICKASAW TRAIL SYSTEM IN THE MID-SOUTH

3:50 J. Milanich: ROAD TO THE PAST: MAPS AS TOOLS FOR INTERPRETING COLONIAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS

4:05 H. Tanner: DISCUSSION

- 4:20 G. Waselkov: DISCUSSION
12. GENERAL SESSION: **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MISSISSIPPI PERIOD II**
Chair: J. Rafferty
Room: Ballroom II
- 1:00 N. Ross-Stallings: ELEMENTS OF BIOCULTURAL CHANGE IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI: LATE WOODLAND THROUGH CONTACT
- 1:20 K. Lorenz: LITHIC MANUFACTURE IN A SMALL-SCALE MISSISSIPPIAN COMMUNITY
- 1:40 R. Stallings: FINAL REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HOLLYWOOD SITE (22TU500)
- 2:00 J. Rafferty: OWL CREEK MOUNDS: A VACANT MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTER IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
- 2:20 V. Steponaitis, J. Blackman, & H. Neff: LARGE-SCALE GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS IN THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POTTERY
- 2:40 J. Knight: EVIDENCE FOR THE DATING OF MOUNDS A, B, P, R, AND S, MOUNDVILLE
- 3:00 **BREAK**
- 3:20 H. Lacefield: SOME ICONOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS OF CRESTED BIRDS FROM MOUNDVILLE
- 3:40 A. King: CHRONOLOGICAL PLACEMENT OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX AT ETOWAH
- 4:00 T. Pluckhahn: FORTY YEARS LATER AND FORTY FEET UNDERWATER: JOE CALDWELL'S SUMMEROUR MOUND (9FO44)
- 4:20 S. Ashcraft: PISGAH PHASE PALISADES: THE SPATIAL EVOLUTION OF VILLAGE PERIMETERS
- 4:40 K. Ashley: LATE PRECOLUMBIAN OCCUPATIONS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA: ST. JOHNS OR ST. MARYS?
13. GENERAL SESSION: **ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CONTACT PERIOD II**
Chair: D. Silvia
Room: Ballroom III
- 1:00 R. Troccoli: IMAGES OF AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN: (RE)VIEWING WOMAN CHIEFS
- 1:20 J. Hann: LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER FOREBEARS OF THE CREEKS AND SEMINOLES
- 1:40 D. Silvia: ABORIGINAL CERAMICS AS AN INDICATOR OF INDIAN/FRENCH INTERACTION
- 2:00 T. Lolley: ETHNOHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: A STUDY OF UPPER CREEK SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
- 2:20 D. Morgan: THE HORSE AND CHICKASAW SETTLEMENT STRATEGY
- 2:40 J. Johnson: CHIPPED-STONE ARTIFACTS FROM AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHICKASAW SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
- 3:00 A. Boudreaux, J. Underwood, & J. O'Hear: THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF DINSMOOR: EXCAVATIONS AT THE NATCHEZ TRACE CHOCTAW AGENCY
- 3:20 **BREAK**
- 3:40 T. Whyte: RETURN TO PLUM GROVE: NEW DATES, STRUCTURES, AND DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSES ON A HISTORIC NATIVE VILLAGE IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE
- 4:00 A. Maish & J. Price: HAZEL BURIAL GIVES EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE EUROPEAN CONTACT
- 4:20 L. Stewart-Abernathy: THE CARDEN BOTTOM PROJECT, YELL COUNTY, ARKANSAS: FROM DALTON TO TRADE BEADS, SO FAR
- 4:40 J. House: PROTOHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER
14. SYMPOSIUM: **PAPERS IN MEMORY OF HOWARD D. WINTERS**
Chair: A. Cantwell & L. Conrad
Room: Ballroom IV
- 1:00 A.-M. Cantwell: HOWARD DALTON WINTERS: *IN MEMORIAM*
- 1:15 M. Fowler: HOWARD D. WINTERS' ROLE IN THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE MODOC ROCKSHELTER: THE BEGINNING OF A LONG CAREER IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
- 1:30 M. Wiant: THE ARCHAIC HAFTED BIFACE SEQUENCE FROM THE NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITE
- 1:45 D. Morse: RECENT ADVANCES IN DALTON RESEARCH

- 2:00 B. Koldehoff: AN OVERVIEW OF PALEOINDIAN RESEARCH IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
- 2:15 N. Rothschild: HOWARD WINTERS, MUSEUM EXCAVATOR
- 2:30 P. Munson & C. Munson: MARION PHASE (EARLY WOODLAND) SITES IN THE CENTRAL WABASH VALLEY
- 2:45 J. Brown: OHIO HOPEWELL AS SEEN FROM MOUND CITY
- 3:00 J. Buikstra & D. Charles: TESTING WINTERS' MODELS FOR CHRONOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY AT THE MOUND HOUSE SITE
- 3:15 E. Boesch: THE WHITE HALL PHASE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND CULTURAL MANIFESTATION
- 3:30 K. Farnsworth: REGIONAL EVALUATION OF MORPHOLOGY, DECORATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF "BRANGENBERG PLAIN" HOPEWELLIAN CERAMICS IN THE MIDWEST
- 3:45 T. Riley: MAIZE AND HOPEWELL ECONOMY: THE PUZZLE FROM THE AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 4:00 J. Holt: FAUNAL RESOURCE SELECTION AT THE ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH SITE
- 4:15 J. Kelly: THE MITCHELL MOUND CENTER: THEN AND NOW
- 4:30 D. Asch: ABORIGINAL SPECIALTY-PLANT CULTIVATION IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
- 4:45 K. Ehrhardt & L. Conrad: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT ILINIWEK VILLAGE STATE HISTORIC SITE, CLARK COUNTY, MISSOURI
- 5:00 J. Griffin: DISCUSSION

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10:

COMMITTEE ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ARCHAEOLOGY - INFORMAL GET-TOGETHER

Time: 5:00 PM - 6:00 PM
Room: Breckinridge Room

"GREAT SPIRITS OF SEAC" RECEPTION

Time: 7:00 PM - 9:00 PM
Lexington Children's Museum

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11:

15. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS
Chair: B. Clay
Room: Lincoln I
- 8:00 B. Lewis: MISSISSIPPI COAST ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY IN THE WPA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY
- 8:20 C. Smith: DRAFTING MAPS AND FIGURES ON A PERSONAL COMPUTER
- 8:40 M. Smith: GOOD WIND THAT BLOWS NO ILL: BENEFITS AND HAZARDS OF COMPUTER-AIDED SITE RECORDING AT THE FLORIDA SITE FILE
- 9:00 A. Repp, R. Kimbrough, G. Wood, & J. Caffin: LOOKING FOR SITES IN FLORIDA: A GIS APPROACH
- 9:20 J. Lockhart, J. Hilliard, T. Green, G. Sabo, & D. Weddle: A GIS ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT IN THE LEE CREEK AREA, NORTHWEST ARKANSAS
- 9:40 B. Clay: REMOTE SENSING AT PETER VILLAGE, KENTUCKY
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 S. Ball: GEOPHYSICAL REMOTE SENSING AND ITS PROSPECTS AS AN INTERPRETIVE TOOL
- 10:40 J. Foradas, B. Luedtke, & A. Prakash: VISUAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COLORIMETRY OF OHIO CHERTS: A PILOT STUDY AIMED AT STANDARDIZING COLOR DESCRIPTION IN A CHERT DATABASE
- 11:00 F. Andrus: LASER MASS SPECTROMETRY: ANALYSIS OF BIVALVES AND BROADER APPLICATIONS
- 11:20 R. Stoops: AN INQUIRY INTO THE ANALYSIS OF FORMAL TOOLS
- 11:40 C. Carr: A CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEY OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL-RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, AND PHYSICAL DETERMINANTS OF MORTUARY PRACTICES

16. **SYMPOSIUM: ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION AS IT APPLIES TO PRECOLLEGIATE STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS**
Chair: B. Christensen
Room: Lincoln II
- 8:00 B. Mitchum: ARCHAEOLOGY IN ACTION
- 8:20 H. Murphy, J. Evanson, & C. Mauch: STUDENT RESEARCH AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL
- 8:40 B. Christensen: THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER'S ARCHAEOLOGY IN EDUCATION PROGRAM
- 9:00 R. Elliott: WORKSHOPS THAT WORK: TEACHING NON-COLLEGIATE ARCHAEOLOGY
- 9:20 J. Bense: THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRECOLLEGIATE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA
- 9:40 C. Judge: EDUCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA: TEACHING TO SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY AUDIENCES
- 10:20 M. Wilde-Ramsing: NORTH CAROLINA'S UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, "HIDDEN BENEATH THE WAVES"
- 10:40 N. Hawkins: INTRODUCING ARCHAEOLOGY K-12: MATERIALS FROM LOUISIANA
- 11:00 KC Smith: HAVE TEXT, WILL TRAVEL: THE SAA EDUCATION RESOURCE FORUM
- 11:20 V. Smith: STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS AS RESOURCES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY
- 11:40 J. Williams: DISCUSSION
- 17a. **SYMPOSIUM: FILLING THE VOID: PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE**
Chair: T. Des Jean & K. Smith
Room: Ballroom I
- 8:00 T. Des Jean: ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU
- 8:20 S. Creasman & M. Anslinger: OCCUPATION DURATION, SITE FUNCTION AND LANDUSE: THE FORMATION OF "MIDDEN" DEPOSITS
- 8:40 G. Barker: PALEOINDIAN AND ARCHAIC SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE RED RIVER REGION OF NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE AND SOUTH-CENTRAL KENTUCKY
- 9:00 A. Pecora & S. Creasman: EARLY ARCHAIC OCCUPATION AT THE MAIN SITE: DATA ON THE AGE AND TECHNOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF BIFURCATE PROJECTILE POINTS
- 9:20 G. Prentice: PATTERNS OF LITHIC TOOL PRODUCTION AND USE EXHIBITED AMONG PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK RIVER DRAINAGE, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE
- 9:40 C. Ison: THE AGE, DISTRIBUTION AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION OF THE SO-CALLED HOMINY HOLES
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 K. Gremillion: THE ARCHAIC/WOODLAND TRANSITION AND EARLY FARMING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY
- 10:40 J. Kerr: PREHISTORIC CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE MAIN AND MILLS SITES, BELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY
- 11:00 J. Benthall: PRESERVED ARTIFACTS OF ORGANIC MATERIALS FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE
- 11:20 H. Smith: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT FOUR LIMITED OCCUPATION, UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITES IN THE TRADEWATER DRAINAGE, WESTERN KENTUCKY
- 11:40 R. Jefferies: MISSISSIPPIAN ADAPTATION IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU REGION OF SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY
18. **GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD**
Chair: F. Church
Room: Ballroom II
- 8:00 C. Tomak: THE MOUNT VERNON SITE: A HOPEWELL CEREMONIAL/BURIAL SITE IN POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA
- 8:20 F. Church: A HIGH-POWER MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF TOOLS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON SITE (12PO885), POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA
- 8:40 L. Crawford: THE IDENTIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION, AND ANALYSIS OF PREHISTORIC FABRIC, CORD, AND FIBER SAMPLES FROM THE G.E. MOUND
- 9:00 S. Nawrocki: HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON (GENERAL ELECTRIC) MOUND, POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA (12PO85)

- 9:20 C. Schmidt & C. Helmkamp: DENTAL WEAR AT THE MOUNT VERNON MOUND
- 9:40 W. Mangold: THE GOODALL SITE: GETTING STARTED AFTER 100 YEARS
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 B. Ruby: THE CRAB ORCHARD TRADITION IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA
- 10:40 L. Sieg: PLATFORM PIPES: MANIFESTATIONS OF IDENTITY, POWER, AND IDEOLOGY
- 11:00 W. Lovis, K. Egan, B. Smith, & W. Monaghan: ORIGINS OF HORTICULTURE IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY: A NEW VIEW FROM THE SCHULTZ SITE
- 11:20 G. Walz & T. Riley: A RECONSIDERATION OF THE UTICA MOUNDS SITE (11LS1), LA SALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
- 19. SYMPOSIUM: BURIAL STUDIES AT THE KING SITE**
Chair: D. Hally
Room: Ballroom III
- 8:00 D. Hally: THE SPATIAL DIMENSION OF MORTUARY PRACTICES AT THE KING SITE
- 8:20 C. Cobb & M. Pope: FLINTKNAPPING KITS FROM THE KING SITE IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA
- 8:40 G. Matthiesen: PROJECTILE POINTS AND INTERPERSONAL TRADE AT THE KING SITE
- 9:00 C. Hill: BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE 1992-1993 KING SITE EXCAVATIONS
- 9:20 C. Hill: WEIGHT-BEARING STRESS: INTERPRETING HABITUAL BEHAVIOR AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY WITHIN A SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT
- 9:40 G. Milner, C. Larsen, D. Hutchinson, & M. Williamson: CONQUISTADORS, EXCAVATORS, OR RODENTS
- 10:00 J. Hatch: DISCUSSION
- 10:20 **BREAK**
- 20. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SPANISH COLONIAL PERIOD**
Chair: B. McEwan
Room: Ballroom III
- 10:40 S. South & C. DePratter: EXCAVATIONS AT SANTA ELENA: 1991-1994
- 11:00 M. Smith & J. Worth: SPANISH MISSIONS OF THE NORTHERN TIMUCUAN PROVINCE
- 11:20 B. McEwan: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE MILITARY COMPLEX AT SAN LUIS
- 11:40 R. Marrinan & W. Nettles: A MILITARY ASSEMBLAGE FROM FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLORIDA
- 21. SYMPOSIUM: CURRENT RESEARCH IN AMERICAN BOTTOM ARCHAEOLOGY**
Chair: A. Fortier & D. McElrath
Room: Ballroom IV
- 8:00 E. Hajic & S. Beaverson: RECENT GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL, GEOMORPHIC AND STRATIGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 8:20 K. Parker & M. Simon: EXPLOITATION AND MANIPULATION: PREHISTORIC HUMAN-PLANT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY
- 8:40 D. McElrath: SOUTHERN INFLUENCES ON THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 9:00 B. Evans: THE LATE ARCHAIC TO EARLY WOODLAND TRANSITION IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 9:20 T. Maher: WHERE ARE THOSE HOPEWELL MOUNDS? SEARCHING FOR THE MIDDLE WOODLAND IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 9:40 M. Meinkoth & K. Hedman: THE CUNNINGHAM SITE: A LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATION IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 A. Fortier: ANATOMY OF A SMALL COMMUNITY IN THE CAHOKIA HEARTLAND ON THE EVE OF MISSISSIPPIAN TRANSFORMATION
- 10:40 K. Keller, J. Kelly, & C. Witty: CAHOKIA'S WESTERN PERIPHERY: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS ON THE FINGERHUT TRACT
- 11:00 L. Kelly: ASSESSING THE ROLE OF FAUNAL RESOURCES AT CAHOKIA
- 11:20 D. Jackson: SMALL MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM: NEW

EVIDENCE FROM LOHMANN AND MOORE-
HEAD PHASE SITES

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 11:

SEAC-MAC ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK COORDINA-
TORS MEETING

1:30 PM - 3:30 PM

Room: Breckenridge Room

22. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE
PALEOINDIAN AND ARCHAIC PERIODS

Chair: K. Tankersley

Room: Lincoln I

- 1:00 K. Tankersley, K. Smith, & S. Vanderlaan: SYN-
CHRONAL DEPOSITION AND EARLY
PALEOINDIAN CONTEXTS AT THE ARC SITE
- 1:20 D. Brose: THE DAGUE FARM SITE AND
PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN
NORTH AMERICA
- 1:40 K. Tankersley: SEASONALITY OF STONE PRO-
CUREMENT: AN EARLY PALEOINDIAN EX-
AMPLE
- 2:00 P. Carr: THE EARLY ARCHAIC LITHIC ASSEM-
BLAGE FROM ICEHOUSE BOTTOM: ANOTHER
LOOK
- 2:20 A. Bradbury: LITHIC UTILIZATION PATTERNS
AT AN EARLY HOLOCENE SITE
- 2:40 B. Purrington, K. Stackelbeck, & J. Williams: THE
RIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY: BURIED
RIDGETOP SITES IN THE NORTH CAROLINA
BLUE RIDGE
- 3:00 M. Cantin: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF
THEBES AND KIRK-CLUSTER LITHIC TRADI-
TIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA
- 3:20 R. Stafford, R. Richards, & M. Anslinger: MIDDLE
ARCHAIC ANIMAL FORAGING IN THE
UPLANDS: ANALYSIS OF FAUNA FROM THE
BLUEGRASS SITE IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA
- 3:40 M. Hargrave, J. Stephens, E. Hargrave, & B. Butler:
ARCHAIC AND WOODLAND PERIOD OCCUPA-
TIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS: THE
WEST HARRISBURG MITIGATION PROJECT

23. ROUNDTABLE SYMPOSIUM: CHANGES IN THE
LANDSCAPE: THE LOWER VALLEY AND
ELSEWHERE--AD 1000 TO NOW

Chair: S. Williams

Room: Lincoln II

- 1:00 S. Williams: INTRODUCTION
- 1:10 R. Weinstein: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE:
THE GULF COAST AND MISSISSIPPI DELTA
- 1:25 T. Kidder: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE
SOUTHERN LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
- 1:40 G. Fritz: COLES CREEK AND PLAQUEMINE
LANDSCAPES
- 1:55 M. Jeter: ENVIRONMENTS AND CULTURAL
ECOLOGIES IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VAL-
LEY'S MIDSECTION, AD 1000-2000
- 2:10 W. Lawrence & R. Mainfort: FROM CYPRESS
TREES TO SOYBEANS: CULTURAL GEOGRA-
PHY OF THE NORTHERN LOWER VALLEY
- 2:25 F. Schambach: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE:
THE CADDO/PLAINS AREA
- 2:40 W. Woods: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE:
THE AMERICAN BOTTOM
- 2:55 K. Sassaman: CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE:
THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY
- 3:10 B. Smith: DISCUSSION
- 3:25 J. Stoltman: DISCUSSION
- 3:40 J. B. Griffin: DISCUSSION
- 3:50 S. Williams: DISCUSSION
- 17b. SYMPOSIUM: FILLING THE VOID: PREHIS-
TORIC AND HISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN KEN-
TUCKY AND TENNESSEE (Continued)
- Chair: T. Des Jean & K. Smith
- Room: Ballroom I
- 1:00 M. Moore & K. Smith: THE RUTHERFORD-KIZER
MOUND GROUP: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT A
MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN IN SUMNER COUNTY,
TENNESSEE
- 1:20 S. Hoyal & K. Smith: FINDING THE "EM-
PEROR'S" CLOTHES: MISSISSIPPIAN TEXTILES
FROM RUTHERFORD-KIZER, SUMNER
COUNTY, TENNESSEE
- 1:40 Q. Bass: A HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JACKSON FARM SITE

- 2:00 K. McBride: HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA
- 2:20 N. Honerkamp: LOOKING FOR A SPANISH-COOSA ALLIANCE AT AUDUBON ACRES
24. **SYMPOSIUM: TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT: EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DEFENSIVE SITES IN THE UPPER SOUTH**
Chair: N. O'Malley & S. McBride
Room: Ballroom II
- 1:00 S. McBride: FRONTIER DEFENSES IN THE GREENBRIER VALLEY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
- 1:20 T. Martin & C. Martin: ANIMAL EXPLOITATION AT ARBUCKLE'S FORT, A LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MILITIA POST ON THE ALLEGHENY FRONTIER
- 1:40 N. O'Malley: INVESTIGATING LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRONTIER STATIONS IN KENTUCKY USING GEOPHYSICAL METHODS
- 2:00 S. Andrews & C. Faulkner: ARCHAEOLOGY AT SHARP'S FORT: A FRONTIER STATION IN EAST TENNESSEE
- 2:20 A. Haneline & K. Carstens: CONTINUED TESTING IN THE FORT JEFFERSON (1780-1781) RESEARCH AREA IN WESTERN KENTUCKY
- 2:40 S. Smith: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE FORT BLOUNT SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE
- 3:00 K. Carstens: WHAT'S FOR DINNER?: LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES AT GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S FORT JEFFERSON: A PRELIMINARY STUDY
- 3:20 J. Cornelison & D. Brewer: PRELIMINARY REPORT ON NASI SURVEY OF MOORES CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
25. **SYMPOSIUM: EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CEREMONIALISM: SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS AND REGIONAL INTERACTION**
Chair: C. Hays & J. Fenton
Room: Ballroom III
- 1:00 C. Hays: ADENA MORTUARY PATTERNS AND RITUAL CYCLES IN THE UPPER SCIOTO RIVER VALLEY, OHIO
- 1:20 S. Rafferty: A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE CULTURAL FUNCTION OF LATE PREHISTORIC SMOKING IMPLEMENTS
- 1:40 J. Fenton: THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE EARLY WOODLAND: IDEAS AND PARAMETERS
- 2:00 S. Coughlin: THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD ACTIVITIES AROUND THE LIBERTY EARTHWORK, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO
- 2:20 M. Seeman: DISCUSSION
26. **GENERAL SESSION: ROCK ART**
Chair: J. Allan
Room: Ballroom III
- 2:40 J. Allan: "BOULDER OF THE APPARITIONS" AT KINLOCK SHELTER
- 3:00 J. Hilliard: ROCK ART LANDSCAPE IN ARKANSAS
27. **SYMPOSIUM: ELEVATED SAND SITES IN THE SOUTHEAST**
Chair: J. Gunn & D. Blanton
Room: Ballroom IV
- 1:00 D. Blanton: BUILDING BETTER MODELS USING DEPOSITIONAL HISTORIES FROM SANDY SITES: A CASE STUDY IN THE VIRGINIA COASTAL PLAIN
- 1:20 S. Pullins: EOLIAN SANDY SEDIMENTS AND STRATIFIED DEPOSITS AT TWO ARCHAIC SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA
- 1:40 J. McAvoy: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF TWO STRATIFIED DUNE SITES ON THE NOTTOWAY RIVER, SUSSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA
- 2:00 W. Roberts & J. Gunn: COPPERHEAD HOLLOW: AN ACTIVE EARLY AND MIDDLE HOLOCENE EOLIAN FEATURE
- 2:20 B. Taylor, M. Brooks, & D. Colquhoun: HOLOCENE CLIMATE AND UPLAND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA
- 2:40 C. Braley & R. Benson: THE SANDHILLS REVISITED: EARLY AND MIDDLE HOLOCENE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS ALONG THE ATLANTIC AND GULF SLOPES
- 3:00 J. Gunn: DISCUSSION

9:20 E. Davoli: IRISH AND ITALIAN MEDICINAL CHOICE IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW ORLEANS

9:40 J. Stottman: PUTTING TOGETHER THE PUZZLE OF CHANGE IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 J. McCarthy: A CONSIDERATION OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MIDWEST WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS; OR "JUST WHAT CAN WE LEARN BY DIGGING IN THE CITY?"

10:40 D. Rotman & M. Nassaney: CHANGING LANDSCAPES OF SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL APPROACHES TO GENDER AND CLASS

11:00 N. Herrmann: THE GATEWAY TO DEATH: A BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY CEMETERY FROM ST. LOUIS

11:20 J. Harl: GRAVE INFORMATION: SOME INSIGHTS INTO EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY IDEOLOGY AS REVEALED AT ST. LOUIS'S SECOND CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUND

11:40 N. Sullivan: THE OLD IS DYING AND THE NEW CANNOT BE BORN: LIFE AND DEATH AMONG THE POOR IN AN INDUSTRIALIZING COMMUNITY

30. SYMPOSIUM: REFOCUSING ON FORT ANCIENT: NEW DIRECTIONS AT THE INCINERATOR SITE

Chair: G. Wagner
Room: Ballroom I

8:00 J. Heilman: THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57) IN PERSPECTIVE

8:20 P. Sciulli & M. Giesen: PALEODEMOGRAPHY OF THE SUNWATCH POPULATION

8:40 M. Giesen & P. Sciulli: BIOLOGICAL AFFINITIES OF THE SUNWATCH POPULATION

9:00 S. Evans: MORTUARY DATA AS INDICATORS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57)

9:20 G. Wagner & O. Shane: SEASONAL DIET AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57)

9:40 D. Ramsey-Styer: IDENTIFYING SEASONAL BEHAVIOR AT AN AD 1250 FORT ANCIENT SITE IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 J. Robertson: FORT ANCIENT LITHICS AND SEASONALITY

10:40 W. Cowan: DISCUSSION

11:00 G. Henderson: DISCUSSION

31. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD I

Chair: G. Odell
Room: Ballroom II

8:00 C. Dobbs, D. Birk, & D. Wendt: FIRE-CRACKED ROCK, STONE BOILING, AND THE ARCHAIC-WOODLAND TRANSITION

8:20 M. Cramer & J. Harl: THE HAYDEN SITE: A TITTINGTON PHASE, LATE ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER BLUFFS

8:40 P. Wright, C. Smith, and K. Burney-Miller: LATE ARCHAIC PLANT USE AT THE HAYDEN SITE

9:00 S. Williams & J. Harl: BURLINGTON CHERT RESOURCES NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MISSOURI RIVER

9:20 G. Odell: THOSE LATE ARCHAIC TITTINGTON FOLKS REALLY WERE DIFFERENT

9:40 N. White: LATE ARCHAIC SHELL MOUND COMPONENTS IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA: 1993 TESTING

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 S. Belovich: FRACTURES IN THE CARLSTON ANNIS SHELL MOUND (BT-5) LATE ARCHAIC SKELETAL POPULATION

10:40 E. Monroe: THE BOWLES SITE (15OH13) FAUNA

11:00 C. Bentz: THE LATE ARCHAIC LEDBETTER PHASE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE

11:20 R. Alvey: LATE ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE

11:40 R. Guendling: LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC SOURCE PATTERNING IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS

32. **SYMPOSIUM: HUMANS AND LAND IN THE LONG TERM**
 Chair: P. Galloway
 Room: Ballroom III
- 8:00 J. Gunn: A FRAMEWORK FOR THE MIDDLE-LATE HOLOCENE TRANSITION
- 8:20 D. Stahle: THE TREE-RING RECORD OF RAINFALL FOR 1000 YEARS OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES
- 8:40 M. Brooks, B. Taylor, & D. Colquhoun: SCALES OF HOLOCENE LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PREHISTORIC POPULATIONS
- 9:00 E. Peacock: THE UTILITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA SOURCES FOR PALEOENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION
- 9:20 E. Reitz: DISCUSSION
- 9:40 D. Anderson: DISCUSSION
- 10:00 **BREAK**
33. **SYMPOSIUM: A CONSIDERATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FOR SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN INTERACTION IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA**
 Chair: D. Moore
 Room: Ballroom III
- 10:20 A. Rogers & J. Brown: ARTIFACTS FROM THE HIWASSEE RIVER VALLEY IN NORTH CAROLINA
- 10:40 L. Hall: THE BENT CREEK SITE, FRENCH BROAD RIVER BASIN, NORTH CAROLINA: A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY COMPONENT AND ASSOCIATED FAUNAL REMAINS
- 11:00 D. Moore & R. Beck: NEW EVIDENCE OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN THE CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA
- 11:20 J. Worth: EXPLORATION AND TRADE IN THE DEEP FRONTIER OF SPANISH FLORIDA: POSSIBLE SOURCES FOR SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
- 11:40 C. DePratter: DISCUSSION

34. **GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MISSISSIPPI PERIOD III**
 Chair: J. Stephens
 Room: Ballroom IV
- 8:00 J. Stephens: NEAR THE CONFLUENCE: THE DOGTOOTH BEND MOUND CENTER AND ITS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM
- 8:20 C. McGimsey: STRUCTURES AND MIDDEN: MISSISSIPPIAN OCCUPATION OF THE DILLOW'S RIDGE SITE, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
- 8:40 L. Thomas: A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CERAMICS FROM DILLOW'S RIDGE, AN UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN THE MILL CREEK AREA OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
- 9:00 K. Wesler: WRAPPING UP WICKLIFFE: SUN CIRCLE AND POSSUM POT
- 9:20 H. Matternes: DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF WICKLIFFE'S MOUND C CEMETERY
- 9:40 C. Stout, K. Tucker, and K. Carstens: COMMUNITY PATTERNING OF THE FUQUA SITE (15CW65), A MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE IN CALLOWAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY
- 10:00 **BREAK**
- 10:20 L. Lane: THE EVIDENCE FOR BIOLOGICAL STRESS IN THE HUMAN SKELETAL POPULATION AT TINSLEY HILL
- 10:40 D. Wilson: DIET, HEALTH, AND SPATIAL SOCIAL SEGREGATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN POWERS PHASE TURNER CEMETERY POPULATION
- 11:00 J. Mitchem: THE PALISADE AND PROTO-HISTORIC STRUCTURES AT PARKIN: 1994 SEASON
- 11:20 M. Williams: PLANT REMAINS FROM LOCUS 3 OF THE PARKIN SITE
- 11:40 M. Rolingson: DOMESTIC USE OF MOUNDS AT THE TOLTEC MOUNDS SITE

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 12:

FOUNDATION FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY BOARD MEETING
 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM
 Room: Davis Room

3:20 J. Foss: DISCUSSION

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11:

SEAC ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

4:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Room: Ballroom I-IV

INTRIGUE OF THE PAST TEACHERS' WORKSHOP

(sponsored in part by SEAC)

4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Room: Breckinridge Room

ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATION RECEPTION

(sponsored in part by SEAC)

5:00 PM - 6:30 PM

Jesse Stuart Room at the Carnegie Center for Literacy and Learning, 251 W. 2nd Street

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Dr. Alison Wylie (University of Western Ontario) WHY STANDPOINT MATTERS: ETHICAL AND POLITICAL DILEMMAS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE

7:00 PM - 8:30 PM

Room: Ballroom I-IV

CASH BAR

8:30 PM - 10:00 PM

Ballroom I-IV

SEAC DANCE

9:30 PM - 1:00 AM

Room: Ballroom I-IV

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12:

INTRIGUE OF THE PAST TEACHERS' WORKSHOP

Time: 8:00 AM - 4:00 PM

Room: Breckinridge Room

28. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE WOODLAND PERIOD II

Chair: J. Ford

Room: Lincoln I

8:00 J. Doershuk, K. Duerksen, & C. Bergman: THE EARLY WOODLAND IN NORTHERN KENTUCKY: KRAMER POINTS AND FAYETTE THICK CERAMICS

8:20 D. Gold: LATE PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA: EVIDENCE FROM THE RAPIDAN MOUND SITE

8:40 K. Robinson, R. Wetmore, & D. Moore: CONNESSEE CHRONOLOGY AND CULTURE: NEW EVIDENCE FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

9:00 W. Reid: WOODLAND PERIOD SETTLEMENT ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST: A PERSPECTIVE FROM GREATER SANDY RUN

9:20 M. Mathis: SHERDS TO SHOVELS: A CASE OF RECYCLING

9:40 M. Stringfield: REFINED SHOVEL TESTING AS A TECHNIQUE FOR TRACKING HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY

10:00 **BREAK**

10:20 S. Coughlin: BONE TOOL TECHNOLOGY AT THE WIDOWS CREEK SITE, ALABAMA

10:40 C. Brown & W. Athens: LATE WOODLAND SUBSISTENCE AT THE PALUSHA CREEK 2 SITE (22LF649), LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

11:00 J. Ford: MISSISSIPPI BURNING: MORTUARY CEREMONY IN A WOODLAND MOUND

11:20 D. Wells, P. Jones, & T. Kidder: THE BAYOU DES FAMILLES SITE: SITE STRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT IN THE BARATARIA BASIN

11:40 M. Nassaney: ON THE TRAIL OF EDWARD PALMER AND HILLARY CLINTON: 1994 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CENTRAL ARKANSAS

29. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD I

Chair: K. McBride

Room: Lincoln II

8:00 V. Ellenburg: ARCHAEOLOGY AT OLD TOWN PLANTATION: INITIAL FINDINGS

8:20 J. Myster & H. McKelway: THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PAST ACTIVITIES AT THE MABRY SITE (40KN86), A PLANTATION IN KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE: INFORMATION FROM ARCHAEOLOGY AND SOIL CHEMISTRY

8:40 M. Memory: ARCHEOLOGY WEEK AT AN OZARK PLANTATION

9:00 P. Porubcan, E. Benchley, & E. Paulus: IDENTITY CRISES AT A MID NINETEENTH-CENTURY WISCONSIN FARMSTEAD: ARCHIVAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FROM THE WARREN HAUSE HOUSE, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUP ON ARCHAIC PERIOD RESEARCH

1:30 PM - 4:00 PM
Room: Boone Room

INFORMAL DISCUSSION GROUP ON ROCKSHELTER RESEARCH

1:30 PM - 4:00 PM
Room: Clay Room

35. GENERAL SESSION: GEOARCHAEOLOGY

Chair: W. Green
Room: Lincoln I

- 1:00 R. Gergen: SAND SITES EXCAVATION STRATEGIES
- 1:20 J. Schuldenrein: ALLUVIAL SITE GEO-ARCHEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS: TOWARDS A PAN-REGIONAL PARADIGM
- 1:40 R. Cande: BURIED SITES: A DEEPER LOOK AT THE PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
- 2:00 D. Nolan & E. Hansen: THE BURIED ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE UPLAND PRAIRIE PENINSULA IN WEST CENTRAL ILLINOIS
- 2:20 W. Green, M. Whelan, E. Bettis, & R. Baker: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEO-ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GAST SPRING ALLUVIAL FAN (13LA152), SOUTHEASTERN IOWA
- 2:40 R. Fishel: FLOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DAMAGED IN 1993
- 36. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HISTORIC PERIOD II**
Chair: K. Carstens
Room: Lincoln II
- 1:00 D. Owens: A NEW METHOD FOR ANALYZING NINETEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW GLASS
- 1:20 M. Branstner & S. Dunham: LIFE AND DEATH OF A NINETEENTH-CENTURY CANAL: THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL IN LAFAYETTE, INDIANA
- 1:40 S. Duncan: RECOGNIZING EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY SALTPETER MINES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE
- 2:00 C. Hockensmith & C. Ison: PINE-TAR KILNS AND THE NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY

2:20 K. Carstens, K. Tucker, & M. Caswell: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A CIVIL WAR GUN EMPLACEMENT, 15LV207, SMITHLAND, KENTUCKY

37. GENERAL SESSION: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Chair: S. Ahler
Room: Ballroom I

- 1:00 D. Kluth & R. Kluth: A BRAINERD HOUSE AND TWO ¹⁴C DATES FROM THE LASALLE CREEK SITE, HUBBARD COUNTY, MINNESOTA
- 1:20 S. Ahler: EXCAVATIONS AT SELECTED CAVE AND OPEN-AIR SITES AT FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI
- 1:40 R. Lafferty: TOWARD A NEW SYNTHESIS OF CAIRO LOWLAND PREHISTORY
- 2:00 C. Hall: OPTIMIZATION THEORY AND NON-SITE ARCHAEOLOGY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE
- 2:20 T. Ahlman: SETTLEMENT AND LAND-USE PATTERNS OF WATTS BAR RESERVOIR
- 2:40 W. Stanyard: THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OF NORTH-CENTRAL GEORGIA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN PORTION OF THE OCMULGEE RIVER DRAINAGE
- 3:00 A. Gray & John Mintz: HERE YESTERDAY, GONE TODAY: PREHISTORIC SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE LOWER NEUSE RIVER DRAINAGE, LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
- 38. GENERAL SESSION: ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD II**
Chair: K. Sassaman
Room: Ballroom II
- 1:00 K. Sassaman: IN THE SHADOW OF STALLINGS ISLAND
- 1:20 J. Cable: A LATE ARCHAIC CERAMIC SEQUENCE FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST
- 1:40 K. Wilson, K. Sassaman, & F. Snow: PUTTING THE OGEECHEE IN ITS PLACE
- 2:00 S. Hale: SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY AND SURVEY OF THE OGEECHEE RIVER IN SOUTHEAST GEORGIA
- 2:20 K. Duerksen & J. Doershuk: MAPLE CREEK PHASE REVISITED

2:40 F. Dimmick: RESEARCH ON A COPPER OBJECT AT MILLBURY III

3:00 P. Drooker: FORT ANCIENT AND THE SOUTH-EAST: LATE PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC INTERACTION

39. GENERAL SESSION: ONEOTA ARCHAEOLOGY

Chair: S. Lensink
Room: Ballroom III

**MIDWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE
BUSINESS MEETING**

3:30 PM - 4:00 PM
Room: Ballroom IV

1:00 S. Lensink & W. Gartner: EARLY AGRICULTURAL FIELD SYSTEMS FROM THE UPPER MIDWEST AND EASTERN PLAINS

1:20 K. Hagglund & C. Dobbs: LATE WOODLAND, EMERGENT "MISSISSIPPIAN", AND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION AT THE RED WING LOCALITY

1:40 D. Goatley: MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY AND RAW MATERIAL UTILIZATION IN A LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE TREMAINE SITE, WISCONSIN

2:00 J. O'Gorman: AN ONEOTA COMMUNITY PATTERN: IMPLICATIONS OF THE TREMAINE COMPLEX DATA

2:20 F. Finney & E. Hollinger: A NEW LOOK AT SOME OLD STIES ON THE HARTLEY TERRACE IN NORTHEAST IOWA

40. GENERAL SESSION: LATE PREHISTORY OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY

Chair: D. Pollack
Room: Ballroom IV

1:00 D. Pollack & C. Munson: EXTRA-REGIONAL INTERACTION AND THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CABORN-WELBORN PHASE OF THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY

1:20 J. Rossen: THE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL RECORD OF THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CABORN-WELBORN PHASE OF THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY

1:40 P. Drooker: TIME AND SPACE AT MADISONVILLE

2:00 M. Schurr: ASSESSING THE MAIZE CONSUMPTION OF FORT ANCIENT AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN POPULATIONS OF THE OHIO VALLEY: NEW STABLE ISOTOPE EVIDENCE

2:20 R. Warren: FRESHWATER MUSSELS FROM THE MADISONVILLE SITE, A FORT ANCIENT VILLAGE IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO

2:40 W. Holmes: EXAMINING NORTHERN KENTUCKY LATE FORT ANCIENT SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT HARDIN VILLAGE

**WILLIAM S. WEBB MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY
AND UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY PROGRAM FOR
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OPEN HOUSE**

4:00 PM - 6:00 PM
University of Kentucky

ABSTRACTS OF SYMPOSIA

MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURES: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF STRUCTURED SPACE

Organizers: *Robert Thunen (University of North Florida) and Robert Mainfort (Tennessee Division of Archaeology)*

Discussants: *James Brown (Northwestern University) and Mark Seeman (Kent State University)*

Historically Middle Woodland enclosures have been a fundamental part of archaeological research in the Eastern Woodlands. This symposium presents current interpretations of ongoing enclosure research in the Midwest and Lower Mississippi Valley. Both theoretical and recent archaeological results are presented to further our understanding both of individual enclosures and the larger phenomenon of creating ritual space. (Thursday, morning)

RECENT RESEARCH IN AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizer: *Linda France Stine (Samford University)*

Clues to the forging of an African-American cultural tradition are examined from various sites in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Papers on the range of beads and other objects found in the Southeast cover a multiplicity of types and possible meanings. These papers draw on archaeological, architectural, oral, and historical data. This work illustrates how the support base for African-American archaeology must be broadened. The importance of building programs with diverse public involvement is stressed, using test cases from Texas and North Carolina. (Thursday, morning)

PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES THROUGH ACQUISITION, CONSERVATION EASEMENT, OR REGISTRATION

Organizer: *Chris Judge (South Carolina Heritage Trust Program)*

Discussants: *Terry Ferguson (Wofford College) and William Kerrigan (Archaeological Conservancy)*

A number of southeastern states have active acquisition programs, some register important sites (Kentucky) and the Archaeological Conservancy has recently set up a southeastern office. Also a number of states are acquiring properties for non-archaeological purposes, but are including archaeological site protection measures in management plans. The intent of this symposium is to bring together those working on acquiring and protecting sites in the private sector. It will serve as a learning experience for those of us involved in this type of work and educate those outside as to the potential of such programs. (Thursday, afternoon)

SWIFT CREEK RESEARCH IN THE LOWER SOUTHEAST

Organizers: *Judith A. Bense (University of West Florida) and David S. Phelps (East Carolina University)*

Discussants: *David G. Anderson (National Park Service) and J. Mark Williams (University of Georgia)*

Recent research into the Middle Woodland Swift Creek culture in the interior and coastal areas of north Florida and south Georgia is producing interesting new information about this well known but little understood culture. Papers in this symposium present detailed summaries from Swift Creek sites that are shedding new light on differential site use, population movements, mortuary patterns, settlement, and subsistence. In addition, new advances in reconstructing art motifs and design-element groups from complicated stamps on pottery in southern Georgia are revealing some of the earliest documented Southeastern iconography. Information from earlier research at ceremonial sites and centers also will be reviewed and integrated into the new information about Swift Creek. (Thursday, afternoon)

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHIC CORRIDORS: CONDUITS OF COMMUNICATION, EXPLORATION, CONQUEST, SETTLEMENT, AND RESOURCE DISTRIBUTION

Organizers: *Carol A. Morrow (Southeast Missouri State University) and Mary R. McCorvie (USDA Forest Service)*

Discussants: *Helen Tanner (Newberry Library) and Gregory Waselkov (University of South Alabama)*

The cultural landscapes of roads and trails illustrate networks of connections between human populations and the linkages between population centers and valuable natural resources. These roads and trails also served as conduits of communication--conveying not only material culture--but also people's thoughts and ideas. Many modern roads and trails are actually ancient geographic corridors that were used by prehistoric and historic Native Americans, then utilized by later explorers and settlers. Remnants of these ancient networks can be discerned today through the study of early historic maps, distribution of prehistoric and early historic sites and artifacts, and the geographic features of the physical terrain. This symposium will explore the many ways roads connected people's lives and histories in prehistory and during the early historic period in the midwestern and southeastern U.S. (Thursday, afternoon)

PAPERS IN MEMORY OF HOWARD D. WINTERS

Organizers: *Anne-Marie Cantwell (Rutgers University) and Lawrence A. Conrad (Western Illinois University)*

Discussant: *James B. Griffin (Smithsonian Institution)*

For over 40 years, Howard Dalton Winters was an influential participant in the archaeology of eastern North America. He made significant contributions to the understanding of every major time period as well as to a number of overarching problems including trade, settlement systems, human ecology, termination theory, and material assemblages. These papers will highlight some of his contributions and his continuing influence. (Thursday, afternoon)

ARCHAEOLOGY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION AS IT APPLIES TO PRECOLLEGIATE STUDENTS AND INSTRUCTORS

Organizer: *Bonnie L. Christensen (Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center)*

Discussant: *Joyce Williams (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville)*

Increasing awareness of the public's interest and involvement in the preservation of cultural resources has created a growing interest among archaeologists in the topic of public education. This symposium specifically looks at a variety of programs and resources that have successfully addressed the needs of precollegiate students and their instructors. The symposium will provide information to those already involved in this area of public education as well as those who are just beginning programs. (Friday, morning)

FILLING THE VOID: PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ADAPTATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE

Organizers: *Tom Des Jean (Big South Fork NRRRA) and Kevin E. Smith (Middle Tennessee State University)*

The papers presented in this symposium, ranging in scope from test excavations at single sites to regional syntheses, feature the results of an increasing amount of current research at sites in the upper southeastern United States. Informal presentations and open discussions are expected to allow investigators to become aware of each others' research findings and to promote a greater understanding of the varied adaptive responses of prehistoric and historic populations in the region. (Friday, morning and afternoon)

BURIAL STUDIES AT THE KING SITE

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

Discussant: *James W. Hatch (Pennsylvania State University)*

Over 250 burials have been recovered from the King site, a mid sixteenth-century town in northwestern Georgia. In almost all cases, the location of burials within the 2 ha town and their physical association with identifiable architectural features and other burials are known. Coupled with a short duration of site occupancy, this contextual information permits a wide range of bioarchaeological and sociological questions to be investigated with the burial sample. Symposium papers look at weight-bearing stress, deformities, and wounds evident in skeletal remains, flaked-stone tool production, projectile point exchange, and mortuary practices. (Friday, morning)

CURRENT RESEARCH IN AMERICAN BOTTOM ARCHAEOLOGY

Organizers: *Andrew C. Fortier (University of Illinois) and Dale L. McElrath (University of Illinois)*

Included in this symposium are a variety of papers on topics derived from recent archaeological, archaeobotanical, and geomorphological investigations in the American Bottom of southwestern Illinois. Most of the papers focus on questions of cultural continuity and discontinuity, issues of chronological placement and regional interaction, Mississippian settlement dynamics and function, subsistence, and on the presentation of new data sets involving previously undocumented localities and/or cultural groups in the northern American Bottom. (Friday, morning)

CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE LOWER VALLEY AND ELSEWHERE--AD 1000 TO NOW

Organizer: *Stephen Williams (Peabody Museum-Harvard University)*

Discussant: *James B. Griffin (Smithsonian Institution), Bruce D. Smith (Smithsonian Institution), and James Stoltman (University of Wisconsin-Madison)*

The Mysterious Past: today's environments are not good analogies for the ancient ones. Our time scale will be the last 1000 years, with three vantage points at 1) AD 1000; 2) AD 1500; and 3) Now. *The Pristine Myth:* the continent had actually been subjected to thousands of years of significant environmental impact *prior* to European "discovery." *The Past Was Different:* human intervention, climatic, biological, and geological change all made this so. But methods for understanding these changes do exist. *The Past Is Recoverable:* for archaeologists to be able to read and recreate this past, *A Holistic Approach Is Required.* This Discussion Symposium will tackle this topic: time will be allotted for significant audience participation. (Friday, afternoon)

TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT: EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DEFENSIVE SITES IN THE UPPER SOUTH

Organizers: *Nancy O'Malley (University of Kentucky) and W. Stephen McBride (University of Kentucky)*

Euroamerican colonization of the Trans-Appalachian frontier of the Upper South began in the middle eighteenth century. By the 1770s, this frontier settlement had extended into central Kentucky and middle Tennessee, which made the Upper South agricultural settlements the farthest west in British America. Initially, the settlers of this region were primarily responsible for their own defense and this defense was critical since the region suffered through many periods of Native American-Euroamerican warfare from 1755 to 1795. More government-organized defenses began in the late 1780s. Presentations will discuss the nature of frontier defenses in the region using documentary and archaeological data. (Friday, afternoon)

EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND CEREMONIALISM: SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS AND REGIONAL INTERACTION

Organizers: *Christopher Hays (Binghamton University) and James Fenton (Wilbur Smith Associates)*

Discussant: *Mark Seeman (Kent State University)*

The papers in this session investigate patterns of interaction in Early and Middle Woodland ceremonial and habitation sites in eastern North America. Both general models and specific case studies are used to examine interaction between sites that results from either direct movement of people or indirect exchange of material culture, practices, and ideas. Topics addressed include the relationship of habitation and mortuary sites, the diffusion and exchange of pipes and an associated shamanic complex, the evolution of ceremonial landscapes, and the development of regional patterns in mortuary ritual and settlement. (Friday, afternoon)

ELEVATED SAND SITES IN THE SOUTHEAST

Organizers: *Joel Gunn (Garrow & Associates) and Dennis Blanton (College of William and Mary)*

Discussants: *Joel Gunn (Garrow & Associates) and John Foss (University of Tennessee)*

Do elevated sites in sandy sediments provide a unique perspective on Early and Middle Holocene environment and culture change that has previously escaped focused attention? During the last 15 years several upland sand sites have been excavated along the Atlantic Slope. In many of these sites, Early and Middle Holocene components appear to be buried by eolian deposition. Elevated sites, because of their inherent well-drained character, are more sensitive to climatic change than low sites where water may or may not be locally earned and storage potential is greater. The participants in this symposium investigate the potential of elevated occupation sites in sandy sediments to provide more thorough understanding of remote geo-climatic and biocultural landscapes. Also addressed will be the integrity of cultural deposits in sands, examining closely the degree of artifact "drift." (Friday, afternoon)

REFOCUSING ON FORT ANCIENT: NEW DIRECTIONS AT THE INCINERATOR SITE

Organizer: *Gail E. Wagner (University of South Carolina)*

Discussants: *C. Wesley Cowan (Cincinnati Museum of Natural History) and A. Gwynn Henderson (University of Kentucky)*

Fort Ancient is one of the least understood "cultures" in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky. Eighteen years of excavation at the Incinerator site (33MY57), located on the Great Miami River in Dayton, Ohio, have provided much of our understanding of the middle Fort Ancient Anderson phase. Extensive excavations at this AD 1250 site have revealed an oval, stockaded village with concentric rings of burials, storage/trash pits, and structures encircling an open plaza. This symposium introduces new research on demography, biological affinities, social organization, diet, and particularly seasonal behavior at this National Historic Landmark site. (Saturday, morning)

HUMANS AND LAND IN THE LONG TERM

Organizer: *Patricia Galloway (Mississippi Department of Archives and History)*

Discussants: *David G. Anderson (National Park Service) and Elizabeth J. Reitz (University of Georgia)*

The purpose of the symposium is to alert Southeastern archaeologists to recent progress in the investigation of long-term environmental and cultural trends and to sensitize them to the need for including the collection and analysis of environmental data in their research designs. Researchers active in this area will present work focusing on the social implications of long-term environmental change and demonstrate the indispensability of a concerted program of environmental data-gathering and analysis for the construction of better models of settlement and social change. (Saturday, morning)

A CONSIDERATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE FOR SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN INTERACTION IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

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

Discussant: *Chester DePratter (South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology)*

Recent investigations have confirmed sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts from sites on the Hiwassee River and the Catawba River as well as probable sixteenth-century Spanish materials from sites on the French Broad River and the Yadkin River. These papers present descriptions of the artifacts and discuss their archaeological and cultural contexts. Documentary evidence is presented to consider various means by which Spanish trade materials may have been disseminated among western North Carolina aboriginal populations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (Saturday, morning)

ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS

Ahler, Steven R. (*University of Illinois*) EXCAVATIONS AT SELECTED CAVE AND OPEN-AIR SITES AT FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI. Limited test excavations were conducted at six cave/rockshelter and nine open-air sites in Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, in 1993. The results of these excavations are discussed, and the integrated conclusions demonstrate 1) the strong effects of water availability on local settlement patterns; 2) systematic cycles of use and abandonment of cave/rockshelter sites throughout prehistory; 3) the potential effects of mid-Holocene climatic changes on paleoenvironmental conditions and local settlement systems; and 4) the potential of the Fort's cultural resources for making further contributions to regional culture history and paleoenvironmental studies. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Ahlman, Todd (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) SETTLEMENT AND LAND-USE PATTERNS OF WATTS BAR RESERVOIR. Studies of the Tennessee River Valley and its tributaries have shown relationships between topography, physiography, and settlement patterns. Recent archaeological investigations of the lower one-third of the Watts Bar Reservoir have contributed information on settlement patterns in the Tennessee Valley. Prehistoric and historic settlement and land-use patterns are examined using previously recorded sites, newly recorded sites, and TVA Land Acquisition Maps. The effects of sampling biases on settlement studies in inundated reservoirs also are examined. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Allan, Jean (*USDA Forest Service*) "BOULDER OF THE APPARITIONS" AT KINLOCK SHELTER. Kinlock Shelter, 1LA70, in Bankhead National Forest of northwestern Alabama contains a large sandstone boulder with aboriginal petroglyphs. This paper describes the site, reviews the minimal recorded excavation conducted at this site, and focuses on the petroglyphs. Motifs, pecked and incised, include a cross in bas-relief, snakes, other animal figures, bird tracks, and various geometric forms. Chronology and comparison with other similar rock sites also are discussed. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Alvey, Richard (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) LATE ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS IN UPPER EAST TENNESSEE. Between 1990 and 1991 the Transportation Center at the University of Tennessee-Knoxville conducted Phase II testing and Phase III data recovery projects on four sites in the proposed I-181 corridor in Unicoi County, Tennessee. All time periods from the Paleoindian through historic Euro-American were represented in the project area. One of the best represented periods was the Late Archaic with both artifacts and features excavated on more than one site. This paper presents an overview of the Late Archaic components of the sites within the project area. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Anderson, David G. (*National Park Service*) EXPLORING THE ANTIQUITY OF INTERACTION NETWORKS IN THE EAST. Native American trails crisscrossed the East at Contact. The antiquity of these transportation and communication arteries, and their relative importance can be explored examining site and artifact distributions at a regional scale. Important questions to consider when exploring prehistoric trails and interaction are: (1) How were trails used and maintained, and how did this use change over time? (2) How do trails relate to group social/territorial boundaries or annual ranges? (3) How are settlements and artifact categories/extralocal materials distributed with respect to trails, and what social processes shaped these distributions? (4) How do physiography and resource structure shape the location of trails? (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Andrews, Susan (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*), **Charles H. Faulkner** (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) ARCHAEOLOGY AT SHARP'S FORT: A FRONTIER STATION IN EAST TENNESSEE. Sharp's Fort, an eighteenth-century station site, is located on what was once a major trans-Appalachian route in East Tennessee. Today, the site area is within Big Ridge State Park in Union County, Tennessee, and it has been alternately inundated and eroded by Lake Norris since the 1940s. In 1993, archaeological testing was conducted by the University of Tennessee Department of Anthropology and Big Ridge State Park to document the exact location of the station, to gather information on the material culture of early pioneers, and to assess the damage caused by the constant erosion and inundation. This research has proved useful in documenting a little known aspect of pioneer life in East Tennessee. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Andrus, C. Fred T. (*University of Georgia*) LASER MASS SPECTROMETRY: ANALYSIS OF BIVALVES AND BROADER APPLICATIONS. Archaeologists most commonly apply mass spectrometry to carbon-14 dating. Recent advances in geochemical analytical methods and technologies potentially can be applied to archaeological research to produce high quality, quantified data on a broad range of other research questions. Technology is advancing beyond the current research due to the limited number of archaeologists familiar with its possible applications. This paper discusses the methods and results of electron and laser microprobes coupled with low-volume mass spectrometers as applied to questions of paleotemperature derived from archaeological bivalves, with the aim of demonstrating the technology's broader potential to areas of inquiry often thought unrelated. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Anslinger, C. Michael (see *Creasman, Steven D.*)

Anslinger, C. Michael (see *Stafford, C. Russell*)

Applegate, Darlene (*Ohio State University*), **William S. Dancey** (*Ohio State University*) **SELECTIONIST EVOLUTION ANALYSIS OF MIDWESTERN CHIPPED STONE PROJECTILE POINTS.** Samples of projectile points from Archaic and Woodland period artifact assemblages in Ohio and Kentucky are examined to determine the extent to which style and function account for variation in formal traits. Traditionally, projectile point types consist of historically significant attribute combinations. Of particular interest here is whether functionally determined design specifications can be discerned which cross cut or parallel the historical types. Methodologically, the importance of modeling projectile point life history is stressed. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Asch, David L. (*Iowa Office of State Archaeologist*) **ABORIGINAL SPECIALTY-PLANT CULTIVATION IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA.** A review of eastern North American historical and ethnobotanical literature documents aboriginal cultivation of 18 specialty plants besides the well-known gourd and tobacco species. (*Specialty plants* = non-food resources or plants eaten primarily for purposes other than meeting food-energy requirements). This paper explores characteristics of the historic specialty plants and the circumstances under which they were grown. Almost certainly there was a similar archaeologically invisible complex grown in prehistoric times. Implications for models of agricultural development in eastern North America are discussed. (Thursday, 4:30 PM)

Ashcraft, A. Scott (*USDA Forest Service-National Forests in North Carolina*) **PISGAH PHASE PALISADES: THE SPATIAL EVOLUTION OF VILLAGE PERIMETERS.** This paper briefly investigates the spatial properties of Pisgah phase village palisades and is designed as a preliminary effort to generate ideas and better define the scope and goals of palisade interpretation. Information from five partially excavated Pisgah phase sites was combined with that of contemporaneous Dallas and Etowah III phase sites, and was used to describe, compare, and contrast palisade characteristics. Multiple palisades (possible expansions or contractions), bastions, construction methods, and related features are discussed, and inferences are made concerning the origin, function, and spatial evolution of these properties over time. Finally, suggestions are made for future research. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Ashley, Keith (*Environmental Services*) **LATE PRECOLUMBIAN OCCUPATIONS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA: ST. JOHNS OR ST. MARYS?** A recent survey near the mouth of the St. Johns River has led to a reappraisal of the area's prehistory and the conception of the St. Mary's region. Traditionally, this coastal-tidewater area has been subsumed within the broad geographical boundaries of the St. Johns or East and Central Florida culture area, concealing its distinctive prehistory. This paper reviews the archaeology of the region's late precolumbian period (AD 750-1565) and examines pottery assemblages, site types, and settlement patterns. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Athens, William (see *Brown, Clifford*)

Atwell, Karen A. (*Center for American Archeology*), **Daniel B. Goatley** (*Center for American Archeology*) **FIELD IMPRESSIONS OF THE EARLY LATE WOODLAND FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR SITE, MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS.** Excavations conducted during 1993 and 1994 revealed the presence of an early Late Woodland encampment along Camp Creek in McDonough County, Illinois. The presence of at least one prehistoric structure and a concentration of pit features was identified in association with a large limestone feature. Ceramics recovered from pit features and midden deposits are associated with Weaver-Whitehall. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Baca, Keith (*Mississippi Department of Archives & History*) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROTECTION PROGRAMS IN MISSISSIPPI: AN OVERVIEW OF STATE AND PRIVATE STRATEGIES.** A number of significant archaeological properties in Mississippi, ranging from prehistoric mound groups to Civil War battlefields, have been afforded long-term protection through several strategies. These include the Mississippi Antiquities Law, which restricts disturbance of prehistoric burial sites, including those located on private land; public acquisition of sites through donation by private landowners; the Mississippi Landmark preservation easement program; and recent efforts of private non-profit organizations, most notably The Archaeological Conservancy. The effectiveness and shortcomings of the various programs are assessed. In addition, potential threats posed by the private property rights movement and proposed "takings" legislation are discussed. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Baker, Richard G. (see *Green, William*)

Ball, Stephen (*Indiana University*) GEOPHYSICAL REMOTE SENSING AND ITS PROSPECTS AS AN INTERPRETIVE TOOL. The development of geophysical remote sensing as an interpretive tool rather than simply a guide to excavation has suffered due to the lack of extensive field testing. Five field seasons of testing magnetic and resistivity surveys on a variety of sites throughout the Midwest has produced a body of data relating to questions of appropriate surveying strategy for prehistoric sites in eastern North America. Questions of sample interval, environmental effects, and the interpretation of subsurface features will be addressed. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Barber, Michael (*see Boyd, Cliff*)

Barker, Gary (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) PALEOINDIAN AND ARCHAIC SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE RED RIVER REGION OF NORTH-CENTRAL TENNESSEE AND SOUTH-CENTRAL KENTUCKY. Limited archaeological investigations conducted in the Red River region of north-central Tennessee and south-central Kentucky have provided a preliminary database for Paleoindian and Archaic site distribution in this portion of the Interior Low Plateau physiographic province. Additional information concerning the site utilization, lithic-resource procurement strategies, and chipped-stone tool assemblages of the region will be discussed. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Barnhart, Terry A. (*Eastern Illinois University*) NATURAL CORRIDORS OF TRAVEL AND TRADE: OHIO'S HISTORIC INDIAN TRAILS. This presentation will explore the meaningful relationships between Ohio's physical geography and the orientation of the area's integrated system of trails, portages, waterways, and Native American communities in the eighteenth century. Interrelationships between that trail system and Ohio's distinctive patterns of historical development will be noted, but trade relations and settlement patterns among the region's historic Indian cultures will be the primary focus of discussion. (Thursday, 1:30 PM)

Bass, Quentin (*USDA Forest Service*) A HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE JACKSON FARM SITE. The Jackson Farm site, located along the Nolichucky River in upper East Tennessee, was acquired by the USDA Forest Service in 1970. The site possesses a significant, well-preserved protohistoric Cherokee occupation (Pisgah/Qualla phases - ca. AD 1300-1650s). As such, this site preserves much valuable information regarding the early Cherokee entrada into the upper Ridge-and-Valley province of Tennessee. Previous investigations, present forest management, and future plans for the site are discussed. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Baumann, Timothy (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*) MISSOURI'S UNKNOWN HISTORY: AFRICAN-AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE. My paper will outline an archaeological framework for African-American archaeology and material culture studies in Missouri. I will discuss: Missouri's African-American history, previous archaeological investigations, and archival resources and potential sites, which may yield new information on African-American life. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Beaverson, Sheena (*see Hajic, Edward*)

Beck, Monica (*University of South Carolina*) MASTER/SLAVE RELATIONSHIPS ON A SOUTH CAROLINA UPCOUNTRY PLANTATION. The purpose of this study is to investigate the cultural expression of slavery on a South Carolina upcountry plantation and the relationship between the Bratton family and their house slaves from the late 1700s through the early antebellum time period. The Bratton family settled a farm within the upcountry of South Carolina in the late 1700s that flourished in the early 1800s as a long staple cotton plantation. The initial homeplace, which was a loghouse within a subsistence farm system, grew into a large antebellum plantation. This archaeological study focuses on the proximity and location of the house-slave dwellings within the layout of the original farmstead compared to the later antebellum plantation. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Beck, Robin A. (*see Moore, David G.*)

Bell, Elizabeth (*University of South Carolina*) BUTTONS AS REFLECTIONS OF PLANTATION CULTURE. Buttons recovered from plantations in the Carolina Low Country reflect more than the clothing being worn on the plantation. They are reflections of the rate of assimilation by African Americans living on the plantations to European culture. The more isolated the plantation the slower the assimilation of European ideas occurred. The Stono Plantation is located close to the seaport of Charleston, South Carolina. The location is reflected in the large number of buttons being recovered during excavations. The location allowed for a rapid flow of ideas between the African Americans and Europeans of the plantation and Charleston. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Belovich, Stephanie J. (*Kent State University*) FRACTURES IN THE CARLSTON ANNIS SHELL MOUND (Bt-5) LATE ARCHAIC SKELETAL POPULATION. A sample of 210 adults (105 males, 105 females) was examined for fractures. Nearly 47% of them had a fracture. Analysis by sex indicates that 51% of all males and 43% of all females displayed fractures. The average age at death for individuals with fractures was 38 years compared to 31 years for those without fractures. The radius (5.44%) and ulna (4.78%) had the highest frequency of fracture. Most long bones were fractured between the ages of 10 and 25 while most non-long bones were fractured above the age of 50. Most fractures were the result of accidents and attempts to correct mal-alignments were uncommon. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Benchley, Elizabeth D. (*see Porubcan, Paula*)

Bense, Judith A. (*University of West Florida*) THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRECOLLEGIATE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. The broad goal of public archaeology in Pensacola is to educate the general public about the archaeology in their community and its value as a resource. An important part of that education is focused on precollegiate students and their teachers. The programs and packages targeting this audience include a summer Youth Archaeology Program for students in the 8th grade and above, in-service teacher training courses on archaeology, and the development and production of archaeology teaching packages for all grades based on archaeology projects in the Pensacola area. The advantages and disadvantages of these educational activities will be discussed and evaluated in this paper. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Bense, Judith A. (*University of West Florida*) THE UNEXPECTED SHELL RING AND CEMETERY AT THE SANTA ROSA-SWIFT CREEK BERNATH SITE, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. Recent investigations at the single component Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek Bernath site near Pensacola, Florida, have revealed that it was a ring midden composed of a relatively midden-free circular plaza surrounded by a wide band of black shell midden. Unlike other shell rings, it appears an elevated embankment of shell midden was not constructed, and there are over a hundred refuse-filled pits. However, the central plaza is distinctive due to its symmetry of shape, absence of black shell midden and, surprisingly, the exclusive presence of many burials. This paper will present a summary of the site configuration and preliminary interpretations. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Benson, Robert (*see Braley, Chad*)

Benthall, Joseph L. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) PRESERVED ARTIFACTS OF ORGANIC MATERIALS FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU, TENNESSEE. During the fall of 1969 two individuals digging for artifacts at site 40Gy3, a dry rockshelter on the Cumberland Plateau in Grundy County, Tennessee recovered textiles and other preserved artifacts of organic materials dating from the Mississippian period. Such preservation is generally rare in the overall archaeological inventory and has provided some interesting insights pertaining to the lifeways and technology of the prehistoric people who once inhabited this archaeologically unknown region. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Bentz, Charles (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) THE LATE ARCHAIC LEDBETTER PHASE IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. During the Late Archaic Ledbetter phase (3000-2500 BC) settlements comprised of structures, storage pits, occasional limestone-filled earth ovens, and burials were established on a Pleistocene terrace of Sugar Creek at the Bailey site. The intensive occupation of this area resulted in the formation of midden deposits, the accumulation of large quantities of refuse in open pits, and the superpositioning of features. The site inhabitants were probably forest oriented on a year-round basis in the upland area between the Duck and Tennessee Rivers. In contrast, the contemporary Late Archaic inhabitants of the nearby Middle Tennessee River Valley were riverine and forest oriented on a seasonal basis, occupying the shell mounds in the river valley for the warm season and the uplands to the south for the cold season. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Bergman, Chris (*see Doershuk, John*)

Bettis, E. Arthur, III (*see Green, William*)

Birk, Douglas A. (*see Dobbs, Clark A.*)

Blackman, M. James (*see Steponaitis, Vincas P.*)

Blanton, Dennis B. (*College of William and Mary*) BUILDING BETTER MODELS USING DEPOSITIONAL HISTORIES FROM SANDY SITES: A CASE STUDY IN THE VIRGINIA COASTAL PLAIN. The depositional sequence for sandy (eolian and alluvial) sediments at several prehistoric sites in the Virginia Coastal Plain will be compared. Differences and similarities between them are indicative of both localized and region-wide depositional events occurring throughout the Holocene. Correlated with archaeological deposits, the records allow refinement of general settlement/subsistence models across the area. The paper demonstrates the potential for routine CRM projects to yield geoarchaeological information that cumulatively is very significant. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Blick, Jeffrey P. (*Panamerican Consultants*) THE QUIYOUGHCOHANNOCK OSSUARY RITUAL AND OSSUARY BURIAL IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. The ossuary complex at Claremont, Surry County, Virginia, believed to be that of the historically known Quiyoughcohannock Indians, a tribe of the Powhatan chiefdom, is examined. The Quiyoughcohannock ossuary ritual is then explained in terms of other archaeological and ethnohistoric information from eastern North America from Canada to Florida. The geographical distribution of ossuary burial sites in the East is then investigated and an explanation for this distribution is suggested. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Boesch, Eugene (*New York University*) THE WHITE HALL PHASE: A MIDDLE WOODLAND CULTURAL MANIFESTATION. The White Hall phase (AD 250-700) has traditionally been considered a Late Woodland manifestation primarily on the basis of the thin, cordmarked appearance of its associated pottery. Recent work in the Illinois Valley, however, has demonstrated that the early portion of the phase is more correctly considered a terminal Middle Woodland cultural manifestation. Ceramics recovered from Illinois Valley White Hall sites show Middle Woodland stylistic traits present on what would otherwise be considered Late Woodland pottery. Additionally, White Hall ceramics have been recovered from mound deposits at Baehr-Gust, a recognized Middle Woodland bottomland mortuary site, further indicating the association of White Hall with Middle Woodland culture. (Thursday, 3:15 PM)

Boudreaux, Anthony E. III (*Mississippi State University*), **John R. Underwood** (*Mississippi State University*), **John W. O'Hear** (*Mississippi State University*) THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF DINSMOOR: EXCAVATIONS AT THE NATCHEZ TRACE CHOCTAW AGENCY. The United States Government Agency to the Choctaw Indians was located at a site on the Natchez Trace from 1811 to 1823. The substantial Agency house, built in 1811 or 1812 by Silas Dinsmoor, was inhabited until sometime in the 1850s. During the summer of 1994, Mississippi State University conducted extensive excavations at the site in co-operation with the National Park Service. Among the Agency house features found during the project were a buried brick cellar, a large filled in cistern, and the footing pit of a large chimney. These and other features contained a large and diverse assemblage of American, European and Native American artifacts along with a large collection of animal bone and botanical materials. This paper presents an abstract of the rich history of the site along with the results of the excavations and a discussion of the artifacts. (Thursday, 3:00 PM)

Boyd, Cliff (*Radford University*), **Donna Boyd** (*Radford University*), **Michael Barber** (*Preservation Technologies*) MORTUARY VARIABILITY AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY OF CONTACT PERIOD SIOUAN GROUPS IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. Excavations at the Contact period Hurt site (44PY144) in south-central Virginia led to the identification of 20 individuals with a variety of degenerative, infectious, and nutrition-related pathologies. The mortuary pattern and skeletal biology of this sample is compared to that of other seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Siouan sites in western and central Virginia and north-central North Carolina to assess temporal or spatial variability in mortuary form and health. While the numbers of individuals vary considerably from site to site, the changes brought by European contact on Native American health, mortality, and mortuary behavior can be delineated. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Boyd, Donna (*see Boyd, Cliff*)

Bradbury, Andrew (*Cultural Resource Analyst*) LITHIC UTILIZATION PATTERNS AT AN EARLY HOLOCENE SITE. Archaeological investigations at site 40CH162, Cheatham County, Tennessee, revealed the presence of buried prehistoric cultural material within early Holocene-aged alluvial deposits. Diagnostic artifacts from these deposits included Kirk, Big Sandy I, and Quad forms in addition to unifacial tool forms. The lithic assemblage from the site is examined with regard to the differential use of specific lithic raw material sources, changes in tool form, and tool use as assessed through technological, morphological, and low magnification use wear analyses. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Braley, Chad (*Southeastern Archeological Services*), **Robert Benson** (*Southeastern Archeological Services*) THE SANDHILLS REVISITED: EARLY AND MIDDLE HOLOCENE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS ALONG THE ATLANTIC AND GULF SLOPES. Recent regional surveys in the Upper Coastal Plain of Georgia and the Carolinas examined over 1100

km² (425 mi²) and recorded over 6000 archeological sites. Despite similar physiographic and environmental conditions across a 400 mile stretch of the Upper Coastal Plain, we see differential use through time and some areas supported larger populations than others. This paper presents an overview of Early and Middle Holocene settlement patterns across the region. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Branstner, Mark C. (*Great Lakes Research Associates*), **Sean B. Dunham** (*Great Lakes Research Associates*) LIFE AND DEATH OF A NINETEENTH-CENTURY CANAL: THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL IN LAFAYETTE, INDIANA. In 1993 Great Lakes Research Associates, Inc. conducted the archaeological testing, mitigation, and recordation of a remnant section of the Wabash and Erie Canal in Lafayette, Indiana. Constructed during the 1830s and 1840s to facilitate transportation between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, the canal flourished during the pre-Civil War period before gradually going out of use during the 1870s. Archaeological excavations revealed several blocks of well-preserved, timber-framed canal with intact supporting structures (e.g., drains, overflows, wharfs, etc.), as well as significant quantities of post-abandonment domestic and commercial fill. This paper will summarize the results of both the architectural and archaeological components of this important site. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Brewer, David (*see Cornelison, John*)

Brooks, Mark J. (*University of South Carolina*), **Barbara E. Taylor** (*University of Georgia*), **Donald J. Colquhoun** (*University of South Carolina*) SCALES OF HOLOCENE LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR PREHISTORIC POPULATIONS. The Holocene landscape of the South Atlantic Coastal Plain evolved at multiple temporal and spatial scales, each having implications for prehistoric populations. Coastal Plain spatial scales range from the province itself down to microenvironments of the coastal, fluvial, and upland systems. Temporal scales range from long-term environmental trends and transitions on the order of thousands of years to short-term periodicity at intervals of hundreds of years to decades and less. The scales and their socioeconomic implications are reviewed, emphasizing the long term. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Brooks, Mark J. (*see Taylor, Barbara E.*)

Brose, David (*Royal Ontario Museum*) THE DAGUE FARM SITE AND PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA. The sealed Clovis occupations of the Dague Farm site in north-eastern Ohio, offer new data for the secure placement of early human entry to north-eastern North America at ca. 11000 BP, a period of relatively stable and moderate climate. The necessary reinterpretations of Paleoindian social and economic structure to account for Southeastern mid-continental sites and artifact assemblages will be the focus of a new cooperative professional/state/federal agency initiative. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Brown, Clifford (*R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates*), **William Athens** (*R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates*) LATE WOODLAND SUBSISTENCE AT THE PALUSHA CREEK 2 SITE (22LF649), LEFLORE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg District, sponsored excavations at the Palusha Creek 2 site (22LF649) to evaluate its significance applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria (36 CFR § 60.4[a-d]). Fieldwork at 22LF649 identified and recorded 20 cultural features, some quite large, dating from the Late Woodland Baytown and Coles Creek periods. Samples of fill from the features were floated and the resulting floral and faunal remains analyzed. The data imply a diversified subsistence strategy, with varied riverine and terrestrial resources being utilized. Maize is present, but only in minute, economically insignificant quantities. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Brown, James (*Northwestern University*) OHIO HOPEWELL AS SEEN FROM MOUND CITY. The archaeology of the Mound City group of Ross County, Ohio, offers a useful perspective into certain problems Howard Winters raised respecting Ohio Hopewell. Accumulated chronographic information confirms its early position in the Hopewell sequence. In keeping with this temporal position the earthworks record in less developed form features developed more extensively in later groups. The embankment is a feature added after most of the mounds had been constructed. Its shape is predicated on the ground plan of the sub-mound structures. These structures reveal evidence of a social dual division in construction and contents. (Thursday, 2:45 PM)

Brown, Jane L. (*see Rogers, Anne F.*)

Buikstra, Jane (*University of Chicago*), **Douglas K. Charles** (*Weslyan University*) TESTING WINTERS' MODELS FOR CHRONOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL COMPLEXITY AT THE MOUND HOUSE SITE. Howard Winters' enduring

interest in Hopewell focused upon the Mound House site during 1986. Through test excavations at the western perimeter of Mound 1, he concluded that this mound and perhaps others post-dated Middle Woodland times. He also argued for an unprecedented amount of landscape modification in association with mound construction, including the presence of an elevated ramp extending well beyond the limits of the principal tumulus. In this presentation we examine Winters' models for chronology and structural complexity, based upon subsequent fieldwork conducted at the Mound House site. Implications for the interpretation of Hopewell mortuary ritual are considered. (Thursday, 3:00 PM)

Burney-Miller, Kathrine (*see Wright, Patti*)

Butler, Brian (*see Hargrave, Michael L.*)

Byers, A. Martin (*Vanier College*) IS THE NEWARK CIRCLE-OCTAGON THE OHIO HOPEWELL "ROSETTA STONE?" This paper presents a response to a recent empirical rebuttal to my reasoning behind calling Newark the "Rosetta Stone" of the Hopewell earthworks. I sketch out what I term the "warranting model" of material culture and use this to interpret the Newark earthworks, focusing on the Circle-Octagon as the sacred constituent material media by which world-renewal ceremony was performed. I demonstrate that the empirical evidence rebutting this view can be used to extend and enrich this archaeological data and I demonstrate this by applying the logic to the "Great Hopewell Road" postulate put forward by Bradley Lepper. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Byrd, John E. (*East Carolina University*) DIFFERENTIAL SUBSISTENCE PATTERNS IN THE SWIFT CREEK PHASE. Faunal remains from four archaeological sites on the Florida Gulf coast were analyzed. Results indicate that subsistence practices during the Santa Rosa-Swift Creek phase were similar to the preceding Deptford phase. Subsistence practices during the Swift Creek phase were markedly different, there being increased sedentism, more advanced fishing technology, and possibly horticulture. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Cabak, Melanie (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*), **Mark D. Groover** (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) BLUE BEADS AS AMULETS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS. Blue beads are typical finds at African-American sites. Archaeologists speculate these artifacts were used for adornment and as amulets. Bead data from African-American sites in South Carolina and Georgia were analyzed. The results indicate blue is the predominant color for beads recovered from African-American sites. The predominance of blue beads suggests these items were an important aspect of African-American culture. The underlying meanings possibly assigned to blue beads by African Americans are subsequently explored through reference to ethnographic information, folklore, and oral history associated with West Africa and the Southeast. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Cable, John (*New South Associates*) A LATE ARCHAIC CERAMIC SEQUENCE FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST. Although sand- and fiber-tempered Late Archaic ceramics on the South Carolina coast have been the subject of much research and debate for over 50 years, serviceable chrono-cultural sequences have never been developed. A recent multi-attribute analysis of the Spanish Mount assemblage provides a basis for not only calibrating the chronological position and cultural affiliation of this large shell mound, but also affords the opportunity to construct a much broader correlation of regional assemblages. This paper will describe the results of the Spanish Mount analysis and present a seriation model of Late Archaic ceramic change for the region. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Caffin, John (*see Repp, Andrea C.*)

Cande, Robert F. (*Mid-Continental Research Associates*) BURIED SITES: A DEEPER LOOK AT THE PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. In the last four years extensive testing projects conducted by Mid-Continental Research Associates in the Bootheel of Missouri and the Eastern Lowlands of Arkansas have resulted in the location of numerous buried sites, suggesting the presence of massive intact cultural landscapes. Cultural deposits from the Late Archaic through Mississippi periods are documented. Depositional processes include alluviation and earthquake liquefaction. Researchers in these areas need to adjust their field methods to locate and expose this new wealth of data. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Cantin, Mark (*Indiana State University*) COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THEBES AND KIRK-CLUSTER LITHIC TRADITIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA. Analyses of many large Early Archaic data sets recovered in regional surveys fail to address cultural distinction which negates recognition of diachronic patterns and intra-period variability in favor of a broader Early Archaic "profile". In this study, 112 Thebes and 187 Kirk-cluster points recovered in southwestern

Indiana were scored for a variety of lithic technological attributes such as incidence of blade bevelling and serration, basal grinding, and chert type utilization. Results show disparate patterns in technology, which reflect discrete and particular adaptive strategies. There appears to be as much intra-period variability as there is extra-period variability in terms of lithic technology and behavior inferred from such systems. The technological attribute composite may reflect differences in home-range magnitude, although the degree of mobility between the groups is suspected to be similar. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Cantwell, Anne-Marie (*Rutgers University*) **HOWARD DALTON WINTERS: IN MEMORIAM.** For over 40 years, Howard Dalton Winters has been an important influence in the archeology of eastern North America. He has made substantial contributions to the study of every major time period in the area as well as to a number of important theoretical issues. This paper provides a biographical sketch of Howard Winters and then goes on to review and pay tribute to his outstanding accomplishments as a scholar and teacher. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Carleton, Kenneth H. (*Mississippi Band of Choctaw*) **EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHOCTAW TRAILS IN MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.** Using contemporary maps and travel accounts the routes of the eighteenth-century trails in the Choctaw Territory of Mississippi and Alabama were plotted on USGS maps. Since the locations of virtually none of the 56 Choctaw villages shown on the maps are known archaeologically, it was necessary to use other features, primarily rivers, shown on the eighteenth-century maps in this reconstruction. After identifying all the streams and rivers, the routes of the trails were plotted onto modern maps using the waterways as guidelines. Finally, using the streams and trails as guides, the possible locations of the eighteenth-century Choctaw villages are proposed for future investigation. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Carr, Christopher (*Arizona State University*) **A CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEY OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL-RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, CIRCUMSTANTIAL, AND PHYSICAL DETERMINANTS OF MORTUARY PRACTICES.** A Human Relations Area Files survey of philosophical-religious, social organizational, circumstantial, and physical determinants of mortuary practices was made for 31 societies, world-wide. Specific mortuary variables that are most useful for reconstructing specific kinds of beliefs and specific dimensions of social organization are identified. Philosophical-religious factors were observed as frequently as social factors to determine mortuary practices, but to shift in their balance with social complexity. Common premises in mortuary archaeology for reconstructing social organization are tested. Support is found for Hertz's premise, that certain mortuary practices reflect beliefs about the fate of the soul after death. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

Carr, Philip (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) **THE EARLY ARCHAIC LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM ICEHOUSE BOTTOM: ANOTHER LOOK.** The Icehouse Bottom site, excavated in the 1970s as part of the Tellico Archaeological Project in eastern Tennessee, contained stratified Early Archaic deposits that include Lower Kirk, Upper Kirk, and Bifurcate components. The Early Archaic lithic assemblage from Icehouse Bottom is re-examined using new methods and approaches with particular attention given to changes over time. Analysis of flake debris is informed by a variety of published experimental flintknapping studies. Flake debris and stone tool analyses are employed in a complementary fashion. These analyses are used to infer how technologies were organized at the site and in evaluating reconstructions of Early Archaic settlement patterns. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (*Murray State University*) **WHAT'S FOR DINNER? LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES AT GEORGE ROGERS CLARK'S FORT JEFFERSON: A PRELIMINARY STUDY.** In this paper I examine the documentation of the fort's subsistence, comparing it also to the total biomass of the area surrounding the fort and to dietary remains at five other eighteenth-century Midwestern forts/villages. George Rogers Clark's Fort Jefferson existed between 1780-1781. Throughout that time, numerous accounts written by the post's commander (Captain Robert George), as well as by several civilians, describe the general lack of food to support the military garrison and civilian settlers. One of the reasons offered for the abandonment of the post relates to the paucity of subsistence. This paper attempts to determine if abandonment of the post, based on the archival evidence, a biomass model, and comparison to other sites, was warranted. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (*Murray State University*), **Kathy Tucker** (*Murray State University*), **Meranda Caswell** (*Murray State University*) **ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT A CIVIL WAR GUN EMPLACEMENT, 15LV207, SMITHLAND, KENTUCKY.** In the fall of 1993, the MSU Archeology Program was contacted by school officials at Livingston Central High School regarding the feasibility of conducting an archeological study at a Federal Civil War gun emplacement site located immediately in back of their school. Funds were secured from the Kentucky Heritage Council and site investigations began during March, 1994, and continue to the present. This paper presents a summary of our investigations which involved more than 204 high school students and community members. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (*see Haneline, April K.*)

Carstens, Kenneth C. (*see Stout, Charles*)

Caswell, Meranda (*see Carstens, Kenneth C.*)

Chapman, Ashley (*University of West Florida*) THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE SANTA ROSA SWIFT CREEK SHELL RING, PENSACOLA, FLORIDA. Recent investigations at the Bernath site have confirmed that it was a ring midden occupied at least intermittently between AD 300 and 700 during the Middle Woodland Santa Rosa-Swift Creek period. The presence of refuse pit features containing abundant charcoal and artifacts has provided sealed contexts in which changes in ceramic percentages can be documented. Seriation of many refuse pits has provided the first controlled observation of the subtle changes in ceramic frequencies and lithics over this four century period between late Deptford and the early Weeden Island periods. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Charles, Douglas K. (*see Buikstra, Jane*)

Chase, David W. (*Greater Atlanta Archaeological Society*) THE LURE OF THE SHOALS: A RIVERBANK SITE IN CONSTANT USE FOR 2,000 YEARS. For over a year, members of the Atlanta Archeological Society have been investigating a site on a narrow bench between a granite bluff and a terrace edge overlooking shoals in the Yellow River near Milledgeville, Georgia. The soils on the site are made up of alluvial sands and loams which have been accumulating for perhaps thousands of years. Contained in this expanded talus is a midden band--sometimes 80 cm thick--reflecting occupation from Late Archaic through protohistoric times. A variety of ceramic types represented five Woodland and two Mississippian components. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Christensen, Bonnie L. (*Mississippi Valley Archaeology Center*) MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER'S ARCHAEOLOGY IN EDUCATION PROGRAM. The goal of Mississippi Valley Archeology Center's (MVAC) Archaeology in Education Program is to increase public understanding of archaeology, thereby encouraging interest in, and respect for, the area's cultural resources and their preservation. Among other services, MVAC provides summer archaeology programs for precollegiate students and teacher training through workshops, classes, and field schools. To ensure that teachers implement what they have learned, a year-round support staff is available to assist instructors and to provide classroom support in the form of resources and presentations. This paper will describe available services as well as highlight outcomes of the program. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Church, Flora (*Archaeological Services Consultants*) A HIGH-POWER MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF TOOLS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON SITE (12 PO 885), POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA. A high-power microwear analysis was performed on 44 obsidian and chert artifacts from the Mount Vernon mound (12 Po 885). Because the assemblage was not obtained under controlled circumstances, the sample cannot be considered representative of all activities associated with the site. However, both expedient and formal tools exhibited use-wear traces. A total of ten activities were identified for the obsidian artifacts. Scraping fresh hide was the dominant wear pattern, followed by cutting plants, and scraping soft dry hide. Dry hide scraping and an unknown wear trace were identified on a chert cache blade. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Clay, Berle (*University of Kentucky*) REMOTE SENSING AT PETER VILLAGE, KENTUCKY. The results of extensive and intensive conductivity survey of Peter Village an Early/Middle Woodland earthwork in central Kentucky, are reviewed. Using conductivity survey the ditch, bank, and internal features are identified. Measurements of magnetic susceptibility indicate a concentration of cultural activity within the earthwork enclosure, as expected. The implications of this information for future research at the site are discussed. Finally, conductivity survey is generalized from this example as a tool in archaeological research. Cautions and pitfalls are mentioned and advantages are underscored. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Cobb, Charles R. (*Binghamton University*), **Melody Pope** (*Binghamton University*) FLINTKNAPPING KITS FROM THE KING SITE IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA. Nine burials from the King site yielded flintknapping kits. The kits included flintknapping tools, flaked stone and groundstone tools, and debitage. Technological and functional analyses of the collections provide insights into stone-tool production and use during the sixteenth century. The flintknapping kits are also examined with respect to other recovered funerary items and the demographic profile of the flintknappers. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Colquhoun, Donald J. (*see Brooks, Mark J.*)

Colquhoun, Donald J. (see Taylor, Barbara)

Conner, Michael D. (*Southwest Missouri State University*) LATE WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN CERAMICS FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI. Abundant ceramics were recovered from 240 features at the Hayti Bypass site (23PM572) in Pemiscot County, Missouri. The ceramics support other evidence indicating temporally discrete Late Woodland and Mississippian occupations. The Baytown component (ca. AD 500-600) produced portions of an estimated 116 Mulberry Creek Cordmarked vessels. This represents one of the best Baytown assemblages from a controlled context in the Missouri Bootheel; it provides important baseline data on Baytown temporal and spatial variation. The Mississippian assemblage consists of Varney tradition material that adds to information on Early Mississippian ceramic developments in southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Conner, Michael D. (*Southwest Missouri State University*), **Jack H. Ray** (*Southwest Missouri State University*) SITE STRUCTURE AND FEATURES AT THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI. The Hayti Bypass site (23PM572) in Pemiscot County, Missouri, is located on a Late Pleistocene stream terrace adjacent to a former oxbow called Swan Lake in the Mississippi Valley. Plow-zone removal in an area approximately 210 m by 60 m revealed 201 pit features, 8 possible structure basins, and 27 scattered postmolds. The features represent a Late Woodland Baytown component (ca. AD 500-600) and an Early Mississippian component (ca. AD 900-1100). Features from both components were distributed in eight clusters in the bladed area; these may represent household or activity areas within the site. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Connolly, Robert (*University of Cincinnati*) THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT OF HILLTOP ENCLOSURES. Middle Woodland period hilltop enclosures traditionally are considered as expedient defensive fortifications that required less planning in their construction than geometric complexes. This paper presents an analysis of the Fort Ancient site, located in Warren County, Ohio, as a "built environment." An architectural grammar of earthwork elements is posited based on the patterning of gateways, ponds, and spurs throughout the enclosure. Comparison with other enclosure types is presented. This paper evaluates the similarities and differences of architectural elements and planning identified at geometric complexes and at the hilltop enclosures examined. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Conrad, Lawrence A. (see Ehrhardt, Kathleen L.)

Cordell, Ann S. (*Florida Museum of Natural History*) POTTERY VARIABILITY AND CHRONOLOGY AT SOUTHWEST FLORIDA'S PINELAND SITE COMPLEX. Pottery from the Pineland site complex in coastal southwest Florida was investigated through analysis of physical, mineralogical, and formal characteristics. Several thousand sherds from four seasons of excavation were included in the sample. The time frame is approximately AD 100-1500. The objectives of the pottery analysis were to document paste, decorative, and formal variability and to evaluate any chronological trends. The Pineland data are used to assess the effectiveness of chronologically sensitive pottery attributes documented previously for the Caloosahatchee area. Preliminary findings are discussed and refinements to the Caloosahatchee area cultural sequence are presented. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Cornelison, John (*National Park Service*), **David Brewer** (*National Park Service*) PRELIMINARY REPORT ON NASI SURVEY OF MOORES CREEK NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD. As a part of the National Archeological Survey Initiative (NASI) of the National Park Service, Moores Creek National Battlefield (North Carolina) was selected for survey. This eighty-six acre Revolutionary War site was tested using augering, shovel testing, test units, and electromagnetic surveying. Prior to this survey, no archeological evidence of the battle had been recovered, leading to speculation concerning the location of the battle. This 1994 survey produced the first temporally affiliated artifacts. In addition, stratigraphic evidence of the original earthworks was encountered. This paper gives an overview of the artifactual and stratigraphic evidence collected during the survey. Management of archeological resources will be discussed. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

Coughlin, Sean P. (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) BONE TOOL TECHNOLOGY AT THE WIDOWS CREEK SITE, ALABAMA. This paper describes bone working technology at the multicomponent Widows Creek site, a shell midden on the Tennessee River in northeastern Alabama. Over 300 culturally modified bone items are assignable to a chronological component. Specimens are assigned to classes based on size, shape, and raw material type (antler, turtle shell, compact bone). This sample allows comparisons to be made between the bone tool industry of the Early Woodland and the Middle/Late Woodland components. These two traditions are shown to differ, although observed differences may be attributed to sample size problems. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Coughlin, Sean P. (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARLY AND MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD ACTIVITIES AROUND THE LIBERTY EARTHWORK, ROSS COUNTY, OHIO. This paper examines the spatial distribution of Early and Middle Woodland period activities around the Liberty Earthwork, Ross County, Ohio. Early and Middle Woodland lithics from the collection of Robert Harness Jr. are provenienced to loci around the earthwork. This collection is the result of almost 30 years of collecting in the area, and may be considered a longitudinal sample of the contents of each loci. The density, quantity, and variety of materials associated with each loci may be used to evaluate the use of space by Early and Middle Woodland peoples in the vicinity of this site. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Cramer, Mary Jo (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*), **Joe Harl** (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*) THE HAYDEN SITE: A TITTERINGTON PHASE, LATE ARCHAIC SETTLEMENT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER BLUFFS. The Hayden site has revealed some interesting insights into the lives of Titterington phase (ca. 2000 BC), Late Archaic residents along the lower Missouri River. One of the activities at this site was the processing of Burlington chert for trade to other regions. The features and tools recovered from this settlement also provide some insights into the daily lives of these people. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Crawford, Laurie (*Archaeological Services Consultants*) THE IDENTIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANALYSIS OF PREHISTORIC FABRIC, CORD AND FIBER SAMPLES FROM THE G. E. MOUND. The purpose of the research was to examine ten prehistoric fabric, cord, and fiber samples recovered from the G. E. Mound, Mount Vernon site (12-Po-885) in Posey County, Ohio. Analytical techniques employed included microscopy and macroscopy techniques as well as comparative collection analysis of the fiber samples. Results revealed two different fabric structures present in the five fabric samples analyzed, while one sample was identified as a braided cord. Fiber specimens were taken from all ten samples and analyzed using a comparative collection. Fiber samples were identified as plant and animal. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Creasman, Steven D. (*Cultural Resource Analysts*), **C. Michael Anslinger** (*Cultural Resource Analysts*) OCCUPATION DURATION, SITE FUNCTION AND LANDUSE: THE FORMATION OF "MIDDEN" DEPOSITS. The presence of a "midden" deposit at archaeological sites in Kentucky is consistently cited as evidence for long-term residency and complex site function, i.e., base camp residence. However, little attention is given to the process that led to its formation. Analysis of a Early Woodland midden at the Main site (15BL35), in light of ethnoarchaeological studies of site structure and modern hunter-gatherer landuse patterns, suggests that midden alone does not predict occupation duration or site function. The formation of "midden," in a large measure, is related to the degree or intensity of site reoccupation, i.e., occupation redundancy. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Creasman, Steven D. (*see Pecora, Albert M.*)

Cremin, William (*Western Michigan University*), **Arthur Des Jardins** (*Western Michigan University*) RECENT LATE WOODLAND PERIOD RESEARCH IN SOUTHWEST MICHIGAN. The 1992 and 1993 WMU archaeological field schools investigated two Late Woodland sites in the Kalamazoo and St. Joseph River drainages. Shek, located on Swan Lake, which drains by means of Swan Creek, a tributary of the Kalamazoo, not only produced numerous pit features with unusually well preserved contents, but enabled us to experiment with ground penetrating radar and the university's aerial photographic platform to document our activity. Dieffenderfer, on the banks of the St. Joseph, albeit quite disturbed, revealed a large and varied ceramic assemblage, together with a partially intact house floor, all within a well-defined ditch enclosing an area of about one acre. The results of ongoing analyses are presented. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Cusick, James (*see McMakin, Todd*)

Dancey, William S. (*Ohio State University*) THE EVOLUTION OF NUCLEATED SEDENTARY COMMUNITIES IN THE WOODLAND PERIOD OF THE MIDDLE OHIO VALLEY. The Strait site, a terminal Middle Woodland settlement, provides data on the process of nucleation in central Ohio. Strait consists of a group of eight or more household units equally spaced within a 6 ha area in an exposed position on Walnut Creek, south of Buckeye Lake, Ohio. Diagnostic artifacts associated with each household include Lowe Flared Base-like projectile points and Newtown-like ceramics. It is argued that this settlement was occupied in the fifth century, AD, and represents an early example of community nucleation. The implications of this site for Middle Ohio Valley community evolution are discussed. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Dancey, William S. (*see Applegate, Darlene*)

Davoli, Elizabeth L. (*Louisiana State University*) IRISH AND ITALIAN MEDICINAL CHOICE IN LATE NINETEENTH-CENTURY NEW ORLEANS. A study of the correlation of social status of poor to middle class Irish and Italian immigrants in late nineteenth-century New Orleans with the choice of either well-known national brands of patent medicines or locally-made proprietary medicines was conducted in the spring of 1994. Three city squares (blocks) were chosen from a project undertaken by Coastal Environments, Inc., of Baton Rouge in 1985 and embossed medicine bottles were examined in order to determine consumer choice patterns. The Irish almost exclusively chose bitters with a high alcohol content, while the Italians opted for organ specific patent medicines. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

DePratter, Chester B. (*see South, Stanley*)

Des Jardins, Arthur (*see Cremin, William*)

Des Jean, Tom (*NPS-Big South Fork NRRRA*) ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF THE UPPER CUMBERLAND PLATEAU. The cultural resources of the Upper Cumberland Plateau have been largely ignored by professional archaeologists. Efforts to address this vacuum in the prehistory of the Southeast have been undertaken these last fifteen years. Recently, the National Park Service and the Tennessee Division of Archaeology have been investigating these resources as they are represented through diagnostic materials from local collections. Out of these observations, a lithic-based chronology of the area has been developed. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Dimmick, Frederica (*Public Archaeology Laboratory*) RESEARCH ON A COPPER OBJECT AT MILLBURY III. Between 1990 and 1992, Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc., of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, excavated a Late Archaic cremation cemetery in central Massachusetts. Radiocarbon dates show that the cemetery was used over several hundreds of years by a group who buried cremated remains with large groundstone tools, finely worked projectile points of the Susquehanna tradition, and unusual objects. The presence of a copper blade in one burial feature could suggest long-distance trade connections and has posed numerous research questions which continue to be addressed. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

Dobbs, Clark A. (*Institute for Minnesota Archaeology*), **Douglas A. Birk** (*Institute for Minnesota Archaeology*), **Dan Wendt** (*Institute for Minnesota Archaeology*) FIRE-CRACKED ROCK, STONE BOILING, AND THE ARCHAIC-WOODLAND TRANSITION. Experiments in producing fire-cracked rock (FCR) reveal different debris profiles depending on the type of rock and the character of temperature cycling during use. Differences are probably linked to different activities (e.g., stone-boiling). FCR from a series of sites containing separate Archaic and Woodland zones reveals differences in quantity and fragmentation of rock from each zone. Decreased quantities of FCR and fragmentation in the ceramic zones may represent the more efficient means of food preparation of Woodland cultures. These methods promoted lesser reliance on stone boiling and paved the way for intensive exploitation of other food staples. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Dobbs, Clark A. (*see Hagglund, Karl*)

Doershuk, John (*3D/Environmental*), **Ken Duerksen** (*3D/Environmental*), **Chris Bergman** (*3D/Environmental*) THE EARLY WOODLAND IN NORTHERN KENTUCKY: KRAMER POINTS AND FAYETTE THICK CERAMICS. This paper will discuss the results of data recovery excavations at an upland site (15BE391) in the Outer Bluegrass region of northern Kentucky. A variety of data, including ceramics, lithics, features, and radiocarbon assays, support an interpretation of a predominantly single-component Early Woodland occupation at the site. This site has provided important data on various problems and previous hypotheses concerning 1) the introduction of early ceramics in the Middle Ohio Valley; 2) the chronological relationship between the Early Woodland Adena Plain and Fayette Thick ceramic types--especially at habitation locations; 3) the relationship of Kramer straight-stemmed points and early ceramics; and 4) Early Woodland settlement patterns. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Doershuk, John (*see Duerksen, Ken*)

Drake, Hugh (*Southern Illinois University-Carbondale*) PLOWZONE MICROARTIFACT ANALYSIS: A VIEW OF THE MIDDLE WOODLAND IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Advances in plowzone archaeology have established macroartifact distribution as a substantial data source for site spatial organization. Plowzone microartifacts provide an independent data set to complement that information. They can also supply insight into activity areas and site formation processes. This study evaluates site spatial organization as seen through plowzone microartifacts compared with surface macroartifacts and the subsurface record. The plowzone sediment samples analyzed were from the Mollie Baker site (11-J-964), a small Middle

Woodland site in Jackson County, Illinois, with evidence of a structure and 43 pit features of varying types. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Brooker, Penelope B. (*State University of New York-Albany*) TIME AND SPACE AT MADISONVILLE. The Fort Ancient Madisonville village and cemetery in southwestern Ohio has long been known as a protohistoric site, by virtue of its metal and glass artifacts. It was assumed to be single-component, occupied for about 80 years until the late 1600s. The published map depicts it as an amorphous, unstructured settlement. Reanalysis of field notes and sketch maps shows at least part of the village actually was organized around an open "plaza." New radiocarbon dates, stylistic and chemical analysis of European artifacts, and proveniences of "horizon-marker" artifacts indicate that occupation was both longer and less recent than originally believed. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Brooker, Penelope B. (*State University of New York-Albany*) FORT ANCIENT AND THE SOUTHEAST: LATE PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC INTERACTION. Geographical distributions of "horizon marker" artifacts and sourcing by means of chemical and stylistic analysis are being used to study Late Fort Ancient interaction networks (ca. AD 1400-1650). Interactions with the Southeast may have differed between eastern and western Fort Ancient settlements, with the former maintaining stronger relationships with the eastern interior Southeast during both late prehistoric and post-Contact periods. Western Fort Ancient interaction may have been oriented more toward the Mississippi River Valley, with greater emphasis on upper (Oneota) than lower (Mississippian). (Saturday, 3:00 PM)

Duerksen, Ken (*3D/Environmental*), **John Doershuk** (*3D/Environmental*) MAPLE CREEK PHASE REVISITED. This paper documents the archaeological field investigations and documentary research conducted during the mitigation of site 33BU477 (the Houpt site) in Butler County, Ohio. This Late Archaic habitation site is situated on a low wetland hummock rising above the floor of an extinct Teays-age riverbed. A lithic assemblage dominated by Merom/Trimble points, the ethnobotanical analysis and radiocarbon dating of feature contents, and the results of intensive background research are presented as part of a discussion of the chronology, settlement system, and diagnostic assemblage of the Maple Creek phase in southwestern Ohio. Specifically, the concept of the Maple Creek phase as a cultural entity distinct from the Riverton culture is questioned. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Duerksen, Ken (*see Doershuk, John*)

Duncan, M. Susan (*Ohio State University*) RECOGNIZING EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY SALTPETER MINES AND THEIR SIGNIFICANCE. The British blockade during the War of 1812 created an immediate need for a domestic source of saltpeter for gunpowder. This source was found in many limestone caves in the southeastern United States. Little archaeological work has focused on this brief but vital industry. This paper discusses these sites as valuable archaeological resources, outlines ways to recognize and identify them, and examines their role in the economy of the rural Southeast. Finally, the differences between War of 1812 mines and Civil War-era mines are briefly discussed. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Dunham, Sean B. (*see Branstner, Mark C.*)

Dunham, Sean B. (*see Hambacher, Michael J.*)

Dye, David H. (*University of Memphis*) CHICKASAW TRAIL SYSTEM IN THE MID-SOUTH. The eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Chickasaw road system reflects the political, military, and economic interests of the Chickasaw and their neighbors. This network grew from earlier trail routes beginning as early as the Benton period. The modern transportation system in the Midsouth in broad measure reflects the eighteenth-century Chickasaw routes. (Thursday, 3:35 PM)

Eastman, Jane M. (*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*) THE UPPER SARATOWN SITE COMPLEX: EXPLORING SITE STRUCTURE. The Upper Saratown site complex is an unstratified, multicomponent site. The site was occupied at different times from the late Prehistoric through the Contact period. Five archaeological components have been identified through seriation of pottery from pit features at the site. This paper describes the emerging picture of the site's structure and chronology and explores aspects of culture change from the late Prehistoric through Contact period in the North Carolina Piedmont. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Eberhard, Kevin (*see Judge, Chris*)

Egan, Kathryn (*see Lovis, William*)

Ehrhardt, Kathleen L. (*Western Illinois University/New York University*), **Lawrence A. Conrad** (*Western Illinois University*) RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT ILINIWEK VILLAGE STATE HISTORIC SITE, CLARK COUNTY, MISSOURI. Judging from the Marquette description of the "Peoria" village site, as edited by Dablon, the 1994 UMWARF/WIU field school was conducted at the 1673 Peoria Indian town in northeast Missouri. Excavations on the south side of the 1.8 km site revealed what are interpreted as the remains of a single-component occupation characterized by Danner series ceramics, chipped stone and bison-bone tools, glass beads, and an abundance of aboriginally-made copper/brass artifacts and scrap. The evidence seems to answer questions regarding the ceramic assemblage of the Peoria and should contribute significantly to issues raised in the Zimmerman/Starved Rock area. (Thursday, 4:45 PM)

Ellenburg, Virginia (*Michigan State University*) ARCHAEOLOGY AT OLD TOWN PLANTATION: INITIAL FINDINGS. During the Spring of 1994, archaeological investigations were begun at Old Town Plantation located in Jefferson County, Georgia. Initial excavations were conducted on the remains of a house dating to the postbellum period. Included in the study were the house, a cellar, and a springhouse. Surrounding areas were also tested to discover the location of other outbuildings and refuse areas. Future work will explore more areas of the plantation acreage, in search of earlier occupation sites. Because this area of research has been neglected, it is hoped that work at Old Town will add to the knowledge of piedmont plantations. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Elliott, Rita Folse (*LAMAR Institute*) WORKSHOPS THAT WORK: TEACHING NON-COLLEGIATE ARCHAEOLOGY. Seemingly complicated concepts, such as stratigraphy, artifact information, scientific excavation, site preservation, reporting, and permanent curation, which are the foundations of modern archaeology, can be taught to students in grades K-12 through exciting hands-on activities. Workshops teach children and educators that archaeology is not only digging; a number of equally exciting challenges are confronted in archaeology. The LAMAR Institute has conducted workshops over the past decade, providing teachers and children with background knowledge in archaeology. Workshops bring the excitement of archaeology into the classroom without damaging archaeological sites or presenting misinformation. This presentation provides successful avenues used in children's and teachers' workshops. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Evans, J. Bryant (*University of Illinois*) THE LATE ARCHAIC TO EARLY WOODLAND TRANSITION IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. In light of recent excavations in the American Bottom region of Illinois, there is a need to clarify the nature of cultural manifestations and changes in the area from Terminal Archaic through Early Woodland times (ca. 1100-150 BC). In particular, cultural materials, radiocarbon dates, and settlement patterns are analyzed in order to reevaluate Terminal Archaic and Early Woodland phase designations for the American Bottom and surrounding areas. Characteristics of societal change and continuity during this time period are also addressed. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Evans, Sarah (*University of South Carolina*) MORTUARY DATA AS INDICATORS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57). An interest in social organization has often led archaeologists to analyze mortuary data. Assuming that patterns visible in the archaeological record reflect distinctions visible during life, then patterns found in mortuary data relate to social organization. To explore social organization using data on burial location, construction, differential treatment of the body, and associated grave goods, this paper focuses on data recovered from mortuary contexts at the Incinerator site (33My57), an Anderson phase AD 1250 Fort Ancient site in southwestern Ohio. Excavations at Fort Ancient sites indicate a lack of abundant grave goods, unlike the neighboring Mississippian groups, suggesting that the Fort Ancient social organization was very different from the hierarchical chiefdoms. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Evanson, John (*see Murphy, Harry*)

Farnsworth, Kenneth B. (*Center for American Archeology*) REGIONAL EVALUATION OF MORPHOLOGY, DECORATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF "BRANGENBERG PLAIN" HOPEWELLIAN CERAMICS IN THE MIDWEST. This study evaluates over 300 Brangenberg rims and restorable vessels from some 75 archeological sites in Illinois and surrounding states. It documents changing locations and styles of Brangenberg ceramic manufacture and assesses vessel function and distribution via interregional trade. Special attention is paid to the frequency and distribution of impressed decorations, negative painting, and applied red slips on "Brangenberg Plain" vessels. Similar vessels from Ohio, the lower Mississippi Valley, and Florida are included in the comparative analysis. (Thursday, 3:30 PM)

Faulkner, Charles H. (*see Andrews, Susan*)

Fenton, James P. (*Wilbur Smith Associates*) THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE EARLY WOODLAND: IDEAS AND PARAMETERS. In this paper I examine some parameters that structured Early Woodland

knowledge of cultural space, and the creation of landscape features that in turn offered Native Americans visible markers of such knowledge. Ideas concerning the creation and use of spatial knowledge are examined in an effort to identify the parameters that might have operated in the past and which resulted in the creation of burial mounds, earthworks, and isolated habitation sites during the Early Woodland period in the Midsouth. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Finney, Fred A. (*University of Iowa*), **R. Eric Hollinger** (*Loucks and Associates*) **A NEW LOOK AT SOME OLD SITES ON THE HARTLEY TERRACE IN NORTHEAST IOWA.** The Hartley Terrace in northeast Iowa possesses an abundance of important, well preserved prehistoric sites. Recent investigations on Hartley Terrace at the Late Woodland Hartley Fort (13AM103) and the Oneota Lane Enclosure (13AM200) reveal insights into their functions as social, trade, and possible defensive centers. Hartley Fort has produced evidence of connections with Mill Creek and Middle Mississippian culture. The Lane Enclosure shows interaction with people living on the plains and in the La Crosse Locality as well as early French traders. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Fishel, Richard (*Office of the State Archaeologist-University of Iowa*) **FLOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED IOWA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES DAMAGED IN 1993.** A statewide Phase I archeological survey was conducted in the fall of 1993 by the Office of the State Archaeologist (OSA), the University of Iowa, to assess damage to selected Iowa archaeological sites caused by the heavy rainfall and subsequent floods of 1993. OSA staff visited 76 sites in 32 counties and found that the floods had adversely impacted 23 sites. Nine sites were recommended to undergo salvage excavations and bank stabilization; one was recommended to be reburied; and 13 were recommended to be monitored for future erosion. Three sites--Dixon (13WD8), Helen Smith (13LA71), and Phipps (13CK21)--underwent salvage excavations in the spring and summer of 1994. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

Foradas, James G. (*Franklin Pierce College*), **Barbara E. Luedtke** (*University of Massachusetts-Boston*), **Anuradha Prakash** (*U.S. Army Natick RD&E Center*) **VISUAL AND INSTRUMENTAL COLORIMETRY OF OHIO CHERTS: A PILOT STUDY AIMED AT STANDARDIZING COLOR DESCRIPTION IN A CHERT DATABASE.** Color is an easily observable and diverse property of chert (flint), but it is difficult to describe and quantify. A pilot study aimed at developing a standard for measuring chert color that is adaptable to a "chert database" and to geochemical analyses of chert was conducted comparing quantifiable methods of tristimulus colorimetry (well established in food science) to MUNSELL book approaches. The population studied consisted of 10 fresh chert specimens from prehistorically utilized sources (Upper Mercer, Zaleski, Vanport, Brush Creek formations) in Ohio. Color values determined using each approach were compared for accuracy, repeatability, and adaptability to quantitative geoarchaeological research. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Ford, Janet (*University of Mississippi*) **MISSISSIPPI BURNING: MORTUARY CEREMONY IN A WOODLAND MOUND.** Construction of the Little Spring Creek mound (22LA636) involved a low platform topped, but not completely covered, by a primary mound oriented around a central burial pit. It also evidenced areas of pure ash deposit (probably produced by burning cane) surrounded by fire-hardened earth. These were almost certainly produced as part of the mortuary ceremony. A secondary mound cap covered the exposed platform and primary structure and extended the mound to the east and north. A single whole vessel placed on the southern portion of the platform was covered by the secondary mantle. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Fortier, Andrew (*University of Illinois*) **ANATOMY OF A SMALL COMMUNITY IN THE CAHOKIA HEARTLAND ON THE EVE OF MISSISSIPPIAN TRANSFORMATION.** At AD 950-1000 the Cahokia heartland was on the eve of major societal transformation. Because of Emergent Mississippian-Mississippian trait mixing at some sites this Mississippianization process is often regarded as being gradual or evolutionary in nature. Investigations at the Marge site, a small, late Emergent Mississippian hamlet, have revealed a remarkably uninfluenced community, despite its near-Mississippian date of occupation, and despite its location within eyeshot of the Pulcher Mound center. Its sudden abandonment circa AD 975-1000 suggests that Mississippian transformational process may have occurred more rapidly in some places than previously anticipated. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Fowler, Melvin L. (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*) **HOWARD D. WINTERS' ROLE IN THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE MODOC ROCKSHELTER: THE BEGINNING OF A LONG CAREER IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.** Winters began his research in Southern Illinois in 1950 on a field school sponsored by the University of Chicago and the Illinois State Museum. The 1952/53 seasons were spent at the Modoc Rockshelter. The 1953 field school, although under my direction, was organized and supervised by Winters. During that season he excavated a deep trench indicating the total depth of the site to have been nearly 27 feet. He also worked out the basic stratigraphic sequence as well as the outlines of the artifact sequence. (Thursday, 1:15 PM)

Fritz, Gayle (*Washington University-St. Louis*) COLES CREEK AND PLAQUEMINE LANDSCAPES. Subsistence and settlement data from Tensas Parish, Louisiana, are used to estimate the impact of human activities on bottomland forest ecosystems of the Lower Mississippi Valley between AD 700 and 1500. Relevant activities before AD 1200 include managing oak and pecan groves and maintaining clearings for hamlets, ceremonial centers, harvesting seeds and tubers, and for drying fish and fruits. I speculate that maize production increased the extent of open ground only slightly before AD 1200, but that subsequent agricultural intensification brought larger-scale clearance along natural levees. This scenario should be tested by pollen studies and wood charcoal analysis. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Garrow, Patrick H. (*Garrow & Associates*) POSTBELLUM LIFE ON HILTON HEAD: THE FRAZIER CABIN SITE. The Frazier cabin site was excavated by Garrow & Associates in May, 1994, for the South Carolina Department of Transportation. The site is located on Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, and was originally thought to include part of the slave quarters of Possum Point Plantation. The Frazier cabin was apparently built by Daniel Frazier, an African-American in 1883, and was occupied by his wife or other members of his family until ca. 1905. The Frazier Cabin site offers valuable insights into African-American life on Hilton Head Island after the Civil War. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Gartner, William (*see Lensink, Stephen C.*)

Gergen, Robert (*Governors State University*) SAND SITES EXCAVATION STRATEGIES. Sites located within a context of finely-grained sand require different excavation strategies than sites located in other soil environments. This paper is a discussion of some excavation techniques for sand sites. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Giesen, Myra (*Nebraska Bureau of Reclamation*), **Paul Sciulli** (*Ohio State University*) BIOLOGICAL AFFINITIES OF THE SUNWATCH POPULATION. Analysis of cranial metric and discrete traits in the SunWatch population and six comparative Late Prehistoric populations of the Ohio region shows that the SunWatch population exhibits close biological similarities to the Sandusky Tradition, Pearson Village population. These results indicate that, while Fort Ancient may be a cultural grouping, biologically it was composed of various local populations. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Giesen, Myra (*see Sciulli, Paul*)

Goatley, Daniel B. (*Center for American Archeology*) MORPHOLOGICAL VARIABILITY AND RAW MATERIAL UTILIZATION IN A LITHIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE TREMAINE SITE, WISCONSIN. Morphological attributes and raw material utilization are examined from data recovered from the Oneota occupation Area H of the Tremaine site, La Crosse County, Wisconsin. The data are then compared to the larger Tremaine Complex, which includes the OT and Filler sites. Morphological characteristics suggest a stable pattern of tool manufacture in contrast to changing patterns of raw material utilization. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Goatley, Daniel B. (*see Atwell, Karen A.*)

Godwin, Carol (*University of Florida*) SECRETS OF THE SAND: THE MYSTERIES OF THE SAND FEATURES AT THE PINELAND SITE. The Calusa mounds rise dramatically from the flatwoods at Pineland on the southwest Florida coast. Among these mounds, three are made of sand: Smith Mound, Adams Mound, and the Citrus Grove Mound. Mystery is their common denominator. Are they Pleistocene dunes marooned hundreds of meters from today's shoreline? Did short-term sea-level processes affect them? What part of their formation is human influenced? This paper is an examination of the clues and possible conclusions. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Gold, Debra (*University of Michigan*) LATE PREHISTORIC SUBSISTENCE IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA: EVIDENCE FROM THE RAPIDAN MOUND SITE. Although the importance of agriculture in late prehistoric coastal Virginia is well known from ethnohistoric documents and archaeological study, contemporaneous subsistence practices in central Virginia remain unclear. The fragmentary skeletal remains of more than 65 individuals from a Late Woodland (AD 900-1600) accretional, secondary burial mound in central Virginia were examined. The results of this study suggest a diet including, but not necessarily heavily reliant upon, maize agriculture. These results are presented and compared with the limited evidence for subsistence practices that is available from Late Woodland village sites in central Virginia. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Gougeon, Ramie (*University of North Carolina-Charlotte*) A PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF GLASS TRADE BEADS FROM THE SPRATT'S BOTTOM SITE, 38YK3. I describe and analyze glass trade beads from the Spratt's Bottom site

(38YK3), York County, South Carolina. I examine historical documents and the archaeological record for evidence of trade between European and Indian traders. This analysis supports other research regarding the Catawba Indians including the location of major towns and contacts with various cultures. From the earliest contacts between the Europeans and Native Americans trade was an important means of exchanging not only goods but also ideas between different cultures. Our knowledge of this era can enable us to better understand the cultures that inhabited this region before English contact. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Gray, Anna L. (*North Carolina Department of Transportation*), **John J. Mintz** (*North Carolina Department of Transportation*) **HERE YESTERDAY, GONE TODAY: PREHISTORIC SITE DISTRIBUTION IN THE LOWER NEUSE RIVER DRAINAGE, LENOIR COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.** Recent archival and archaeological investigations in the Lower Neuse River Drainage, Lenoir County, North Carolina have demonstrated a strong correlation between soil type, proximity to water, and prehistoric site location. The effects of modern land use including agribusiness and mining practices are evaluated in respect to actual site location. (Saturday, 3:00 PM)

Green, Thomas (*see Lockhart, Jami*)

Green, William (*University of Iowa*), **Mary K. Whelan** (*University of Iowa*), **E. Arthur Bettis III** (*Iowa Geological Survey Bureau*), **Richard G. Baker** (*University of Iowa*) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE GAST SPRING ALLUVIAL FAN (13LA152), SOUTHEASTERN IOWA.** Interdisciplinary research at an Upper Mississippi Valley alluvial fan provides information on early through late Holocene landscape and soil development, vegetation change, and cultural patterns. Methods include: surface collection; deep coring with drill-rig and auger; backhoe trenching; and test-pit and block-unit hand excavation. Fifteen radiocarbon determinations have been obtained. The fan consists of six major depositional sequences and paleosols overlying 9500 BP Mississippi River deposits and a ca. 9200-7500 BP wetland (peat deposit). Middle Archaic (5700 BP) and Early Woodland (2500 BP) features are present at depths of 4.6 and 1.2 m, respectively. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Green, William (*see Neverett, Margot S.*)

Gremillion, Kristen (*Ohio State University*) **THE ARCHAIC/WOODLAND TRANSITION AND EARLY FARMING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY.** Evidence from eastern Kentucky indicates that the conventionally recognized boundary between the Archaic and Woodland periods at about 1,000 BC marks significant changes in subsistence, settlement, and technology. Small-scale farming, which emerges during the Late Archaic (or perhaps earlier), becomes increasingly important during the Early Woodland and is primarily associated with intensively occupied rockshelter sites. Although still imperfectly documented and understood, these correlations suggest causal links between food storage and processing, seasonal mobility, and the early development of food production. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Groover, Mark D. (*see Cabak, Melanie*)

Guendling, Randall (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) **LATE ARCHAIC LITHIC SOURCE PATTERNING IN THE ARKANSAS OZARKS.** Excavations of Late Archaic period components at the Ryan site (3MA233) and the Dirst site (3MR80) indicate a distinct pattern to lithic procurement. The sites are located 110 km apart in the upper and middle White River drainage respectively of the Arkansas Ozarks. While both sites contain tools and debitage of Boone member chert, 50% of the Dirst site assemblage consists of distinctive St. Joe member cherts. These latter cherts are completely absent from the Ryan site. If lithic procurement is an "embedded activity," then the two sites represent locations on opposite sides of a possible band territory boundary. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Gums, Bonnie L. (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*), **Brad Koldehoff** (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*) **THE KASKASKIA TRAIL: A ROAD INTO SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS PREHISTORY.** In the eighteenth century, the Kaskaskia Trail linked French colonial forts and villages via a floodplain route and an upland route. The trail's upland route is today the same course that is followed by Illinois Route 3. In this paper, we argue that the landform that Route 3 traverses, the Mississippi-Kaskaskia divide, has been a "natural" route for overland travel since the end of the Pleistocene. Survey data and excavations at historic and prehistoric sites are used to make the argument and to document changing patterns of land use and regional interaction along the divide. (Thursday, 2:15 PM)

Gunn, Joel (*Garrow & Associates*) **A FRAMEWORK FOR THE MIDDLE-LATE HOLOCENE TRANSITION.** The Middle to Late Holocene transition around 4,500 years ago is one of two defining moments (in archaeological time) of south-

eastern United States regional landscapes. The Pleistocene to Holocene transition is generally recognized as the temporal boundary between very different environmental and cultural circumstances. Is the Middle to Late Holocene transition of equal or greater importance? Its ramifications are readily observed in numerous cultural histories and paleoclimatic records. Recent research reveals that it also has important geophysical context involving orbital tilt and solar emissions. What are the implications of this transition for regional landscapes? (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Gunn, Joel (*see Roberts, Wayne*)

Hagglund, Karl (*Institute for Minnesota Archaeology*), **Clark A. Dobbs** (*Institute for Minnesota Archaeology*) LATE WOODLAND, EMERGENT "MISSISSIPPIAN", AND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION AT THE RED WING LOCALITY. The Red Wing Locality is the northernmost concentration of Mississippian-related sites in the Midwest. Recent surveys near the Mero Complex have identified a series of Woodland sites buried in the floodplains of the Mississippi and Trimbelle Rivers. Analysis of these sites and the regional landscape suggests that the emergence of Mississippian-related cultures at the Locality involved complex interaction between local Woodland populations and a series of environmental and cultural variables. Evaluation of floodplain sites and regional settlement systems is providing a more solid base for interpretation of the subsequent Mississippian florescence in the region. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Hajic, Edward (*University of Illinois*), **Sheena Beaverson** (*University of Illinois*) RECENT GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL, GEOMORPHIC AND STRATIGRAPHIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM. The right-of-way for FAP 310 defines a north-south transect that cross-cuts the northern portion of the American Bottom. Archaeological sites were encountered in a diverse array of geomorphic environments. Landforms include alluvial fans, large-scale dunes, creek wash belts, Mississippi River terraces and floodplain, and former spillways of catastrophic outbursts from the Great Lakes basins. Geomorphic analyses resulted in a detailed revision of landform development throughout the Holocene. Recovered information clarifies trends in the depositional character of the Mississippi River, impact of paleofloods, variations in the geographic position of the Cahokia Creek channel, and development of the Wood River Terrace. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Hale, H. Stephen (*Georgia Southern University*) SALVAGE ARCHAEOLOGY AND SURVEY OF THE OGEECHEE RIVER IN SOUTHEAST, GEORGIA. Salvage archaeology has been initiated at two Late Archaic archaeological sites along the Ogeechee River in Jenkins County, Georgia. Maps of these two sites have been prepared and samples of surface and looted material have provided new information on these sites. The two sites tested are the Chew Mill and Strange Mound. Testing is in progress at the Strange Mound and attempts are being made to locate undisturbed portions of shell midden. The property is being surveyed in an attempt to locate new Late Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian sites. The results of this expanded survey will be detailed and a detailed faunal report will be provided on the Chew Mill and Strange sites. The two Late Archaic midden sites have been briefly mentioned in the archaeological literature, but no detailed description has ever been published. These sites have yielded elaborately carved bone material such as that found at the Bilbo site. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Hall, Charles L. (*Maryland State Highway Administration*) OPTIMIZATION THEORY AND NON-SITE ARCHEOLOGY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE. As part of Tennessee Valley Authority sponsored investigations of the proposed Columbia Reservoir on the Duck River, two river bends selected as representative of vegetational patchy and homogeneous sub-areas of the Nashville Basin were surface collected in a non-site manner. Approximately 82,000 artifacts, largely referable to the Middle and Late Archaic periods, were collected. Artifact patterning across these two surfaces is described and analyzed with the use of Computer Aided Drafting (CAD) technology and trend-surface analysis. The distributions are found to conform to settlement expectations derived from two optimization models that stress energy conservation. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Hall, Linda THE BENT CREEK SITE, FRENCH BROAD RIVER BASIN, NORTH CAROLINA: A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY COMPONENT AND ASSOCIATED FAUNAL REMAINS. Archaeological investigations at the Bent Creek site, Buncombe County, North Carolina revealed stratified cultural deposits representing occupation during the Woodland and Mississippian periods. This paper describes the excavation results with a focus on strata and features associated with the Pisgah phase (Mississippian period). One feature is described in detail as it contains Pisgah ceramics and a large ungulate bone (possibly from a horse) and has a radiocarbon determination of AD 1455 (corrected) with a 2 sigma range of AD 1410-1650. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Hally, David J. (*University of Georgia*) **THE SPATIAL DIMENSION OF MORTUARY PRACTICES AT THE KING SITE.** Over 250 burials have been recovered from the King site, a mid sixteenth-century town located in northwestern Georgia. In almost all cases, the location of burials within the 2 ha town and their physical association with identifiable architectural features and other burials are known. This contextual information is analyzed in conjunction with information on burial form, sex and age of interred individuals, and accompanying funerary objects to reveal spatial patterns in the mortuary program of the King site community. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Hambacher, Michael J. (*Great Lakes Research Associates*), **Sean B. Dunham** (*Great Lakes Research Associates*) **THE EAST BAY SITE (20GT58): PHASE III INVESTIGATIONS AT A TRANSITIONAL MIDDLE TO EARLY LATE WOODLAND SITE IN THE GRAND TRAVERSE BAY REGION OF NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN.** During 1992 Great Lakes Research Associates, Inc. conducted Phase III investigations of the East Bay site (20GT58), located at the base of the east arm of Grand Traverse Bay, Grand Traverse County, Michigan. These investigations revealed the presence of a multicomponent site spanning the Middle Woodland and early Late Woodland periods. Although the site was not stratified and no discrete features were identified, several different activity/occupation areas were identified based on the differential distribution of ceramics, lithic debitage and tools, and fire-cracked rock. Activities at the site appear to be focused on lithic reduction and food processing/preparation tasks. In a broader perspective, the ceramic assemblage recovered from the site has provided additional information regarding the nature of the transition from Middle Woodland Laurel wares to Pine River ware and other local early Late Woodland ceramic wares. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Haneline, April K. (*Murray State University*), **Kenneth C. Carstens** (*Murray State University*) **CONTINUED TESTING IN THE FORT JEFFERSON (1780-1781) RESEARCH AREA IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.** Entering into the fourteenth year of investigations, the Fort Jefferson research project continues its efforts to locate the remains of George Rogers Clark's 1780-1781 frontier military fortification and civilian settlement. This paper provides a general background to the research project and a summary of the most recent archaeological investigations in the Fort Jefferson research area. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Hann, John H. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*) **LATE SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER FOREBEARS OF THE CREEK AND SEMINOLES.** Accounts of the Creeks and Seminoles usually do not take their history back beyond the mid eighteenth century. Yet there is much to be learned about their forebears living along the Chattahoochee from the beginning of the last quarter of the seventeenth century when they began to have frequent and documented contact with Spaniards in Apalachee and Englishmen from Charles Town. This paper will explore the information provided by Spanish documents for the 1680s in particular and consider the possibility that the roots of the Creek Confederacy may go back that far at least. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Hansen, Eric G. (*see Nolan, David J.*)

Hargrave, Eve (*see Hargrave, Michael L.*)

Hargrave, Michael L. (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*), **Jeanette Stephens** (*Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations*), **Eve Hargrave** (*Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations*), **Brian Butler** (*Southern Illinois University Center for Archaeological Investigations*) **ARCHAIC AND WOODLAND PERIOD OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS: THE WEST HARRISBURG MITIGATION PROJECT.** In 1993, full-site excavations were conducted at three substantial habitation sites near Bankston Fork, a minor interior drainage in southeastern Illinois. The sites vary greatly in size but exhibit similar occupational histories. At each site, a majority of the pits are associated with an early Crab Orchard component, whereas the burials and 20-25 cm intact midden relate to Middle and Late Archaic as well as Crab Orchard occupations. Results of the West Harrisburg project broaden our view of the settlement, subsistence, and mortuary practices documented at the Carrier Mills sites located in an environmentally more diverse setting 10 km to the south. (Friday, 3:40 PM)

Harl, Joe (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*) **GRAVE INFORMATION: SOME INSIGHTS INTO EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY IDEOLOGY AS REVEALED AT ST. LOUIS'S SECOND CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUND.** Archaeological investigations at the second Catholic Burial Ground in St. Louis (used between 1823-1850) reflect how residents of this recently formed nation dealt with the contrasting ideas of unity versus individuality. The former is reflected in the organization of the graves into a grid pattern, with the person's head always placed towards the west. In addition, the graves were mixed and not segregated according to ethnicity or class. Self expression occurs within the individual graves with

personal touches added to the coffins. Longer-term messages were expressed through the headstones. This grave yard also reflects changing attitudes towards death and life within this growing urban center. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Harl, Joe (*see Cramer, Mary Jo*)

Harl, Joe (*see Williams, Stacy*)

Hawkins, Nancy (*Louisiana Division of Archaeology*) INTRODUCING ARCHAEOLOGY K-12: MATERIALS FROM LOUISIANA. Louisiana's combined SHPO/state archaeologist's office distributes a wide range of free materials about archaeology to teachers. These include booklets, activity guides, prehistory posters, classroom exhibits, and audiovisual programs. Strategies used for funding, developing, and distributing these materials will be discussed. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Hays, Christopher (*Binghamton University*) ADENA MORTUARY PATTERNS AND RITUAL CYCLES IN THE UPPER SCIOTO RIVER VALLEY, OHIO. Analysis of a large sample of Adena sites in the Upper Scioto Valley indicates that there were a variety of mortuary patterns and ritual cycles. Crucial attributes include the type, placement, and condition of the burials and artifacts, the types of mortuary features, and the length of time the site was used as a cemetery. Causal factors probably included the size of the population, the incidence of disease in the population, and eccentricity in the interpretation of the rituals. Finally, I consider the implication of the patterns for Adena studies throughout the Ohio Valley. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Hedman, Kristin (*see Meinkoth, Michael*)

Heilman, James M. (*Dayton Museum of Natural History*) THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57) IN PERSPECTIVE. This paper is a synthesis of the eighteen years of excavation and analysis of this National Historic Landmark site. Excavation within the circular stockade has revealed a rigid patterning of concentric rings of houses, storage/trash pits, and burials around a central plaza. Pole structures, a centerpost, and several houses on the west side of the village mark major astronomical alignments in this community. The synergistic approach between researchers in archaeology, astronomy, malacology, physical anthropology, faunal and floral analysis, lithics, chemistry, experimental archaeology, etc., has allowed many fascinating avenues to be explored. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Helmkamp, Criss (*see Schmidt, Christopher*)

Henderson, A. Gwynn (*University of Kentucky*) THE KENTUCKY ARCHAEOLOGICAL REGISTRY: TAKING STOCK. In 1987, the Kentucky Heritage Council developed the Kentucky Archaeological Registry to help preserve sites on private lands. Targeting important prehistoric or historic sites, it recognizes private citizens for their site stewardship activities and monitors sites for possible acquisition. If measured solely on the basis of numbers, the Registry's effectiveness and preservation value could be questioned. But when considered as the long-term element of the Council's wider program that includes listing sites on the National Register, the designation of National Landmarks, and education and public outreach, its importance and effectiveness is unquestionable. This paper will examine the program's strengths and weaknesses from the perspective of seven years of operation. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Herndon, Richard L. (*University of Southern Mississippi*) ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF CHIEFDOMS. Stylistic variation of Mississippian architecture in the Alabama area will be viewed as a result of cultural factors. Specifically, status of individuals is examined as an important determinant in the location, form, and size of each structure within a settlement. This analysis will be expanded to include the three main settlement patterns of the area (farmsteads, small ceremonial centers, and civic-ceremonial centers) in an attempt to define status negotiation between elites and commoners at both the intra- and inter-site levels. In conclusion, religion will be discussed as a major contributor to the legitimation of elite control and the role of architecture in this process. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Herrmann, Nicholas P. (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) THE GATEWAY TO DEATH: A BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY CEMETERY FROM ST. LOUIS. The second Catholic Burial Ground located near Jefferson Avenue in St. Louis was established in 1823 and interments continued at the cemetery for approximately 30 years. The interment period is historically significant because it spans the primary urbanization period of St. Louis. In 1990, a portion of the cemetery was excavated and 79 single interments and at least 38 individuals from a commingled burial were recovered. Demographic and pathological data from the cemetery will be examined in relation

to historic census and mortality data from the period. Bioarchaeological data from historic North American cemeteries will be compared with the St. Louis sample. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Hill, M. Cassandra (*Howard University*) **WEIGHT-BEARING STRESS: INTERPRETING HABITUAL BEHAVIOR AND SKELETAL BIOLOGY WITHIN A SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT.** Although it has been presumed that a distinct division of labor must have been the foundation of most pre-state societies in the North American New World, it is only within the chronicles of the European explorers that the stratification was first documented. Spanish and French explorers made note of burden-bearers in many of the communities they contacted, and used many of them as porters of the provisions of the entradas. One of the individuals at the King site appears to have spent his life as a beast of burden. Specific skeletal pathology, within socio-political and bioarchaeological theoretical constraints, will be discussed. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Hill, M. Cassandra (*Howard University*) **BIOARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE 1992-1993 KING SITE EXCAVATIONS.** During the eighteen years between the first and second series of excavations at the King site, the site--particularly the human burials--had suffered severe damage from erosion (from the Coosa River), plowing (from the cultivation of cotton), and looting (because of the considerable publicity surrounding the European artifacts and the analysis thereof). Only 36 burials were recovered in the second series of excavations, bringing the total to 258. Using a forensic approach, in which it is presumed that it is possible to recover an individual's actual identity, some interesting mortuary information was obtained, as well as abstracts of personal life histories, from a few of the burials. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Hilliard, Jerry (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) **ROCK ART LANDSCAPE IN ARKANSAS.** Landscape and motif representation are important variables in the interpretation of Arkansas rock art. Analysis of site setting indicates a choice of rock art placement on overlooks, or high places. Motifs on pottery vessels in northeast Arkansas and the Arkansas River Valley show a stylistic similarity to Ozark rock art motifs. Other motifs are examined that are interpreted as part of this same complex of symbolism. Some motifs are representative of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. This symbolism, combined with the landscape setting of these sites, is interpreted as an integration of a belief system that incorporates upper and lower worlds. (Friday, 3:00 PM)

Hilliard, Jerry (*see Lockhart, Jami*)

Hockensmith, Charles D. (*Kentucky Heritage Council*), **Cecil R. Ison** (*USDA Forest Service-Daniel Boone N. F.*) **PINE-TAR KILNS AND THE NAVAL STORES INDUSTRY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY.** Recent archaeological surveys have demonstrated that Kentucky's naval stores industry was more significant and more wide spread than previously thought. This paper describes the archaeological remains associated with historic pine-tar kilns which characterize the naval stores industry in eastern Kentucky. These large earthen kilns were used for the commercial production of pine tar in the Cumberland Plateau region of Kentucky from the late 1700s to the early twentieth century. The paper also discusses the manufacturing process and various uses of pine tar. Brief comparisons are made between the Kentucky kilns and those in other states. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Hollinger, R. Eric (*see Finney, Fred A.*)

Holm, Mary Ann (*Coastal Carolina Research*) **SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE: FAUNAL REMAINS FROM SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA SITES.** The arrival of Europeans in the North Carolina Piedmont brought with it decades of radical change for the aboriginal inhabitants of the area. Disease, slavery, and the deerskin trade led to massive depopulation, social and political fragmentation, and increased warfare. In spite of this dramatic upheaval, the Indians of this region maintained a traditional subsistence system from prehistoric to historic times. This paper explores the evidence for continuity in subsistence behavior as evidenced by the faunal remains from four Piedmont sites. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Holmes, William (*University of Kentucky*) **EXAMINING NORTHERN KENTUCKY LATE FORT ANCIENT SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AT HARDIN VILLAGE.** This study approaches the much debated question of social organization for the late Fort Ancient culture of northern Kentucky by using mortuary and settlement data from the Hardin Village site in Greenup County. The data are compared to a social organization model that focuses on chiefdom, big-man collectivity, and tribal forms of organization. This model incorporates ethnographic and archaeological correlates of social organization forms to improve its applicability to current archaeological research. Based on Hardin Village data and this model, it is argued that the northern Kentucky late Fort Ancient were not as complexly organized as previously suggested. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

Holt, Julie Zimmerman (*New York University*) FAUNAL RESOURCE SELECTION AT THE ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH SITE. Excavations at the Assembly of God Church site (11-S-926) in Fairview Heights, St. Clair County, Illinois, produced a variety of features and artifacts dating to the Late Woodland and Emergent Mississippian periods. This paper presents results of the identification and analysis of the faunal remains recovered from the site. All vertebrate classes as well as invertebrates were identified. The focus of this analysis is a consideration of why certain animal taxa were selected for exploitation while others were not. The conclusion is reached that cultural preferences were not entirely consistent with current anthropological-economic models of prehistoric subsistence strategies. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Honerkamp, Nicholas (*University of Tennessee-Chattanooga*) LOOKING FOR A SPANISH-COOSA ALLIANCE AT AUDUBON ACRES. On the basis of documentary evidence and looted artifact assemblages, Charles Hudson and his colleagues have identified 40HA84 as a probable Napochie village attacked in 1560 by an alliance of Coosa warriors and soldiers from the Tristan de Luna expedition. This claim is examined in light of preliminary archaeological research at the site carried out through the University of Tennessee-Chattanooga summer field program over the past two summers. The recovery from controlled excavations of Spanish artifacts, architectural features, and large quantities of burned daub lends limited support to the site's Napochie attribution. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

House, John H. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) PROTOHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE LOWER ARKANSAS RIVER. Thirty years ago, James A. Ford concluded that the Menard site corresponds to the late seventeenth-century Quapaw village of Osotouy and the location of the Arkansas Post of 1686. Field studies in the lower Arkansas River region over the ensuing three decades have identified scores of additional "Quapaw phase" (or Menard complex) components. Associated trade goods suggest that most of these occupations date prior to 1700. Populous Native American societies in the region during the post-De Soto era are clearly indicated but their ethnic identification remains problematic. (Thursday, 4:40 PM)

Hoyal, Suzanne D. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Kevin E. Smith** (*Middle Tennessee State University*) FINDING THE "EMPEROR'S" CLOTHES: MISSISSIPPIAN TEXTILES FROM RUTHERFORD-KIZER, SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. Mississippian textiles in the Cumberland River Valley of Tennessee remain elusive, except through the medium of negative fabric impressions on large, domestic serving vessels commonly referred to as "salt pans." This study presents the results of the analysis of a large sample of fabric-impressed ceramics from the Rutherford-Kizer site, a fourteen-acre palisaded Mississippian mound complex in the northeastern quarter of Middle Tennessee. This study presents conclusions regarding the functions and technology represented at the site in its socioeconomic context. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Hutchinson, Dale L. (*see Milner, George R.*)

Ison, Cecil R. (*USDA Forest Service-Daniel Boone N.F.*) THE AGE, DISTRIBUTION AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION OF THE SO-CALLED HOMINY HOLES. The so-called "hominy holes" commonly found in Kentucky's rockshelter sites remain an enigma to archaeologists. Current data suggest these features are much older than maize-based agriculture as their name implies although they do appear to be associated with Terminal Archaic horticultural groups. The distribution of "hominy holes" in Kentucky may reflect distinct cultural groups inhabiting geographically separate but similar landscapes. This paper attempts to place "hominy holes" of eastern Kentucky within a cultural and temporal framework. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Ison, Cecil R. (*see Hockensmith, Charles D.*)

Jackson, Douglas (*University of Illinois*) SMALL MISSISSIPPIAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM: NEW EVIDENCE FROM LOHMANN AND MOOREHEAD PHASE SITES. Recent archaeological investigations conducted for two projects in the northern American Bottom have added to our database on small, outlying Mississippian communities. Preliminary data on three excavated single-component sites, one Lohmann phase and two early Moorehead phase, are presented. The Moorehead phase settlements are significant in representing, small, local centers or nodal point sites, a site type previously unknown for the Moorehead phase. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Jackson, H. Edwin (*University of Southern Mississippi*) LITTLE SPANISH FORT: INVESTIGATION OF A MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURE IN THE LOWER YAZOO BASIN, MISSISSIPPI. Little Spanish Fort (22-Sh-522), is one of three large semicircular enclosures near the confluence of the Sunflower and Yazoo Rivers. Generally, archaeologists assumed they were built during the Middle Woodland period, although others suggested a possible Poverty Point age. Lack of investigation has heretofore precluded an evaluation of these alternatives. Supported by a USDA Forest Service grant,

the University of Southern Mississippi investigated the site in 1993. Excavations included the enclosure, a riverside midden, and an interior mound remnant. Radiocarbon dates indicate an early Middle Woodland timeframe for the enclosure construction, while recovered artifacts indicate Late Archaic and Late Woodland components. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Jefferies, Richard W. (*University of Kentucky*) MISSISSIPPIAN ADAPTATION IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU REGION OF SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY. Three years of research in the Upper Cumberland River Valley of southeastern Kentucky have yielded significant new findings on Mississippian adaptation in the region. This paper presents an overview of Mississippian settlement in the Upper Cumberland Valley and summarizes the results of ongoing investigations at the Croley-Evans site (15Kx24), a Mississippian town-and-mound site located in Knox County, Kentucky. Research at Croley-Evans is providing new data on cultural chronology, settlement patterning, subsistence, technology, and exchange and interaction which can be used to compare Upper Cumberland Mississippian groups with other Late Prehistoric societies that inhabited the surrounding regions. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

Jeske, Robert (*Indiana University-Purdue University-Fort Wayne*) EDGE DAMAGE AND MICROWEAR ANALYSIS OF LITHIC TOOLS FROM THE LASALLE COUNTY HOME SITE. A sample of lithic tools from the LaSalle County Home site has been selected for in-depth analysis. Goals of the study are to determine tool function, and to aid in interpretation of a suspected house feature at this Middle to Late Woodland site located in the Upper Illinois River Valley. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Jeter, Marvin D. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) ENVIRONMENTS AND CULTURAL ECOLOGIES IN THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY'S MIDSECTION, AD 1000-2000. The archeological and geoscientific literature reveals little environmental evidence for the late prehistoric period (AD 1000-1500), but good potential for improving the situation. The protohistoric (1500-1700) and early historic (1700s) narratives furnish intermittent and unsystematic but valuable eyewitness accounts. GLO surveys, beginning in the 1820s, provide systematic observations at the beginning of major changes. Environmental disruptions accelerated with industrialization, especially after World War II due to agribusiness, mechanized tree farming, etc. As the Millennium approaches, sites which hold key data about environments and cultural ecologies are themselves threatened with destruction. (Friday, 1:55 PM)

Johnson, Jay K. (*University of Mississippi*) CHIPPED STONE ARTIFACTS FROM AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CHICKASAW SITE IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI. Salvage excavations at the Orchard site (22Le519) on the outskirts of Tupelo, Mississippi, produced a large sample of lithics from this eighteenth-century Chickasaw village. Most of the artifacts are made from a distinctive, grey chert which is unique to the Chickasaw occupation in northeast Mississippi. Seriation of the contents of the features makes it possible to explore chronological trends. Nodena-like bifaces, along with pipe drills and snub-nosed end scrapers place this assemblage within the Oliver lithic complex, a late protohistoric-early historic horizon marker much more common to the west and the north. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Jones, B. Calvin (*see Tesar, Louis D.*)

Jones, Dennis (*Louisiana State University*), **Carl Kuttruff** (*Louisiana State University*) A REVIEW OF PREHISTORIC EARTHEN ENCLOSURES IN LOUISIANA AND THE 1993 LOUISIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (LAS) PROJECT AT THE MARKSVILLE SITE (16 AV 1). In Louisiana, the Troyville and Marksville sites are the best known prehistoric sites that have earthen enclosures. Interpreted by early archaeological investigators as fortifications, more recent explanations have relied on a "ceremonial" explanation. Excavations were carried out on the south part of Enclosure A in the Southern Gateway area in 1993. A total of eight machine and hand-dug excavation units were completed. The plan of the gateway was better defined; a lost feature was retrieved; and it was determined that no domestic occupation had ever occurred in this portion of the Marksville site. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Jones, Patrick J. (*see McMakin, Todd*)

Jones, Patrick J. (*see Wells, Douglas C.*)

Judge, Chris (*South Carolina Heritage Trust Program*) EDUCATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOUTH CAROLINA: TEACHING TO SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY AUDIENCES. Educating both teachers and students in elementary and secondary school systems is perceived as a primary deterrent to archaeological resources destruction. Several programs have been successful in South Carolina which have reached wide audiences. Some have targeted teachers, some students, and still others target both teachers and students. These programs are both educational and entertaining at the same time

in an effort to have a strong impact on those who become exposed to cultural studies through an experience in archaeology. Cooperation between archaeologists and school systems is essential if we are to eventually integrate archaeology into existing curricula. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Judge, Chris (*South Carolina Heritage Trust Program*), **Kevin Eberhard** (*Savannah River Archaeological Research Program*), **Ken Sassaman** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*) **PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES VIA CONSERVATION EASEMENTS: THE HITCHCOCK WOODS EXAMPLE.** The South Carolina Heritage Trust Program recently protected 40 archaeological sites ranging in age from Paleoindian to twentieth century by taking a conservation easement on the Hitchcock Woods, a 2,000 acre preserve within the city of Aiken, South Carolina. The preserve harbors habitat for rare plants and animals as well as archaeological resources. A local collector provided site locations and access to collections. The sites were then field checked by professional archaeologists and the information used in the preparation of a conservation easement and management plan to preserve the sites in perpetuity. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Keller, Kenneth J. (*Washington University-St. Louis*), **John E. Kelly** (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*), **Charles Witty** (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*) **CAHOKIA'S WESTERN PERIPHERY: RECENT INVESTIGATIONS ON THE FINGERHUT TRACT.** Cahokia is generally described as a large Mississippian center with over 100 mounds covering over 5 sq. miles. A program to systematically map and record the distribution of materials from areas of this unique center outside the state park are providing important new insights into the manner in which the cultural landscape was being used. This paper describes the results and significance of recent investigations on the Fingerhut Tract by a number of institutions including the Washington University field class; the IDOT survey program through SIU-E; the Fever River Research; and the Cahokia Archaeological Society. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Kelly, John E. (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*) **THE MITCHELL MOUND CENTER: THEN AND NOW.** The Mississippian mound center at Mitchell represents a relatively late manifestation in the prehistory of the American Bottom. The destruction of this group began in 1876 when a railroad destroyed most of a large mortuary facility. These materials were described by Henry Howland shortly thereafter. A century later Howard Winters rediscovered these materials at the Museum of the American Indian and subsequently published a description of them. Continued diligence on his part led to the discovery of additional materials in other institutions. This paper will examine Howard's efforts and place his interpretations and the interpretation of the Mitchell mound center in a broader context. (Thursday, 4:15 PM)

Kelly, John E. (*see Keller, Kenneth J.*)

Kelly, Lucretia S. (*Washington University-St. Louis*) **ASSESSING THE ROLE OF FAUNAL RESOURCES AT CAHOKIA.** The large Mississippian center at Cahokia provides a unique opportunity to study and measure differences in social and economic access to resources and products. While it is generally assumed that there was differential access to the various food resources by the elite, it should be possible to track faunal procurement, consumption, and distribution through time and assess the social, political, and economic changes occurring within the evolving complex chiefdom at Cahokia. This paper will review several faunal assemblages from the Cahokia site and attempt to refine existing models regarding the role of faunal resources at this site and satellites. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Kerr, Jonathan (*Cultural Resource Analysts*) **PREHISTORIC CERAMICS RECOVERED FROM THE MAIN AND MILLS SITES, BELL COUNTY, KENTUCKY.** This paper describes the prehistoric ceramics recovered from the Main and Mills sites in Bell County, Kentucky, two stratified Woodland sites in the Upper Cumberland Plateau. Early and Middle Woodland ceramics were recovered from the Main site, and Early and Middle Woodland and Mississippian ceramics were recovered from the Mills site. The pottery was similar to the published ceramic types identified in the Ridge and Valley and Appalachian Summit regions to the east; however, new, provisional types were defined for the ceramics that did not conform to previously defined types. An overview of ceramics found in the region is provided. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Kidder, Tristram R. (*Tulane University*) **CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE SOUTHERN LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.** (Friday, 1:25 PM)

Kidder, Tristram R. (*see Wells, Douglas C.*)

Kimbrough, Rhonda L. (*see Repp, Andrea C.*)

King, Adam (*Pennsylvania State University*) CHRONOLOGICAL PLACEMENT OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CEREMONIAL COMPLEX AT ETOWAH. The Etowah site has long been known as one of the major participants in exchanges associated with the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. In the Mississippian Southeast, these goods were intimately tied to local and regional political dynamics. Thus, the dating of such goods has important implications for reconstructing Etowah's political fortunes. Unfortunately, available radiocarbon dates for Southeastern Ceremonial Complex items from Etowah are at best ambiguous. Recently, materials from A. R. Kelly's 1950s excavations at Etowah were reanalyzed, providing two separate lines of evidence clearly indicating that the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex goods found at Etowah date to the period between AD 1250 and 1400. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Klatka, Thomas (*see Klein, Michael*)

Klein, Michael, Thomas Klatka (*Virginia Department of Historic Resources*) AN ABSOLUTE SERIATION APPROACH TO SITE OCCUPATIONAL HISTORY. Archaeologists simultaneously impose temporal order and interpret patterns resulting from the creation of temporal order. Thus, accurate assessment of site occupational history is crucial for interpretation of the social processes which created the site. This paper examines artifacts recovered from pit features at the Graham-White site (44RN21) to evaluate the occupational sequence at the site. Data considered include ¹⁴C assays, dates generated by the application of an absolute seriation ceramic chronology, glass and shell beads, European metals, and diagnostic attributes of projectile points. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Kluth, David (*Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program*), **Rose Kluth** (*Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program*) A BRAINERD HOUSE AND TWO ¹⁴C DATES FROM THE LASALLE CREEK SITE, HUBBARD COUNTY, MINNESOTA. The Leech Lake Heritage Sites Program conducted an investigation at the LaSalle Creek site, located in the Mississippi Headwaters Area of north-central Minnesota. Shovel testing and test excavations were conducted in order to identify cultural components, and to investigate the horizontal and vertical distribution of deposits. The La SalleCreek site was identified as a Middle Prehistoric site by the presence of Brainerd Net-Impressed ceramics. This single component Brainerd site contained the remains of living structures, pit features, and possible use areas. Two ¹⁴C dates were obtained from the site. These dates pose a challenge to the estimated temporal framework for Brainerd Net-Impressed ceramics. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Kluth, Rose (*see Kluth, David*)

Knight, Vernon James (*University of Alabama*) EVIDENCE FOR THE DATING OF MOUNDS A, B, P, R, AND S, MOUNDVILLE. Curated collections from Mounds A, B, P, R, and S are stored at Moundville Archaeological Park. These can be used to supplement the data previously reported on collections from mounds H, I, J, K, and L at Moundville. These collections are largely from Depression-era CCC work, and their excavation contexts are only partly reconstructible. At face value these collections suggest construction histories all beginning in the late Moundville I-early Moundville II interval, with uneven later components. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Koldehoff, Brad (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*) AN OVERVIEW OF PALEOINDIAN RESEARCH IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Although the Central Mississippi Valley does not immediately come to mind when Paleoindian research is mentioned, recent discoveries and publications indicate that this situation may be changing. The Central Mississippi Valley contains a wealth of fluted point sites, but until recently, few sites have been investigated and little has been published. This paper reviews major discoveries and research efforts, with special attention to the contributions of Howard Winters. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Koldehoff, Brad (*see Gums, Bonnie L.*)

Kuttruff, Carl (*see Jones, Dennis*)

Lacefield, Hyla (*University of Alabama*) SOME ICONOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS OF CRESTED BIRDS FROM MOUNDVILLE. Court-card symmetry, used in the depiction of crested birds at Moundville, is used in the presentations of other subjects at sites such as Spiro. Likewise, crested birds are widespread in Mississippian art, but the court-card crested bird is unique to Moundville. Clues to the iconographic significance of this theme may be found in comparisons to other images from Moundville and elsewhere. Central in this comparison is an association with the twisted-pole motif, the various circumstances in which it is found, and the various objects which are affixed to it in these different circumstances. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Lafferty, Robert H. (*Mid-Continental Research Associates*) TOWARD A NEW SYNTHESIS OF CAIRO LOWLAND PREHISTORY. Archeological and geomorphological investigations in the eastern Cairo Lowlands have identified sites ranging in age from Late Archaic to Middle Mississippian periods. Analysis of radiocarbon samples indicates that grog-tempered pottery begins by Middle Woodland times and continues well into the Mississippian period. Controlled surface collections and excavations on 250 sites in the floodway have given an unprecedented sample of artifacts and precise measurements of site areas. Geomorphic and pollen analyses have defined the landscape and climatic evolution over the past 14,000 years. A diachronic reconstruction of the Woodland and Mississippian settlement systems is presented. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Lane, Leon (*University of Kentucky*) THE EVIDENCE FOR BIOLOGICAL STRESS IN THE HUMAN SKELETAL POPULATION AT TINSLEY HILL. This study examines the human skeletal evidence for health and disease in the late prehistoric Tinsley Hill population (15Ly18a&b), from the Lower Cumberland Valley of Lyons County, Kentucky. It addresses unresolved questions concerning associations between levels of nutritional and environmental stress and cultural terminations of Mississippian occupations along the Cumberland River. The results of this study suggest that biological stress at Tinsley Hill was not as severe as reported for sites in the Middle Cumberland Valley. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Larsen, Clark S. (*see Milner, George R.*)

Lawrence, William L. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Robert C. Mainfort, Jr.** (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) FROM CYPRESS TREES TO SOYBEANS: CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE NORTHERN LOWER VALLEY. The northern portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley has experienced dramatic ecological alterations, both cultural and natural, during the previous 1000 years. Dense population followed by near total abandonment, devastating earthquakes, and massive deforestation punctuate the prehistory and history of the region. This paper will examine aboriginal, geological, and modern landscape alterations that may influence our perception and interpretation of the archaeological record. (Friday, 2:10 PM)

Lee, Alfred M. (*see Redmond, Brian G.*)

Lensink, Stephen C. (*University of Iowa*), **William Gartner** (*University of Wisconsin-Madison*) EARLY AGRICULTURAL FIELD SYSTEMS FROM THE UPPER MIDWEST AND EASTERN PLAINS. A majority of the agricultural field systems reported from the upper Midwest are associated with Oneota sites dating from the 1400s. Recent research on the Hulburt Creek site in Wisconsin and the Litka site in northwest Iowa has extended the use of ridged fields back to AD 1000-1200. These sites share a number of traits in common with the early ridged field features reported from Mississippian sites, such as Ocmulgee on the Macon Plateau (ca. AD 1000) and possibly Pulcher in the American Bottom. This paper proposes that agriculture systems including fields as well as planting strategies and new cultigens appear in the periphery to the north and west of the Mississippian core area almost simultaneously with developments within the heartland. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Lepper, Bradley T. (*Ohio Historical Society*) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE NEWARK EARTHWORKS: AD 1800-1994. Beginning with their discovery by Euro-Americans in 1800, the Newark Earthworks have been a source of fascination for those interested in America's past. Although this site is one of the grandest achievements of monumental architecture in North America it has a sad history of abuse and neglect. Because so much of this complex was obliterated in the nineteenth century, current efforts to understand the complexity of what transpired here must rely on archival research as well as modern archaeological explorations. This review attempts to synthesize what is known about the structure and function of this greatest and northernmost Hopewellian ceremonial center. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Lepper, Bradley T. (*Ohio Historical Society*) THE GREAT HOPEWELL ROAD: A MIDDLE WOODLAND SACRA VIA ACROSS CENTRAL OHIO. Parallel linear embankments of earth frequently are associated with Hopewellian geometric enclosures in Ohio. These formalized routes of intercourse often connect one enclosure with another or lead from an enclosure to a water course. The Great Hopewell Road was a virtually straight set of parallel walls nearly a meter high and 40 m apart. It extended from the Newark Earthworks to the center of the cluster of earthworks along the Scioto River Valley, a distance of 90 km. It is similar to prehistoric roads documented in the North American Southwest and the Yucatan. (Thursday, 1:15 PM)

Lewis, Barry (*University of Illinois*) MISSISSIPPI COAST ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOHISTORY IN THE WPA HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY. The Historical Records Survey (HRS), one of many national make-work projects administered by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, contributed significantly to the preservation of local history at the county level. It is not generally known that the HRS of most states also contain important archaeological and

ethnohistorical information. This paper describes a Mississippi Gulf Coast case study, in which the anthropological relevance of HRS county archives is explored. The example also illustrates many of the strengths and weaknesses of HRS information and identifies the major methodological problems associated with their analysis and interpretation. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Lockhart, Jami (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*), **Jerry Hilliard** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*), **Thomas Green** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*), **George Sabo** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*), **Deborah Weddle** (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) A GIS ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT IN THE LEE CREEK AREA, NORTHWEST ARKANSAS. The Arkansas Archeological Survey recently upgraded its archeological databases by adding additional fields to the project and survey area relational database. In addition, the locations of over 3,000 archeological surveys were plotted on USGS maps, digitized, and incorporated into the existing state-wide GIS system. When coupled with the existing AMASDA system, the Survey is now capable of analyzing both individual site locations and survey project areas utilizing GIS technology. Using site, survey, and environmental information from the Lee Creek Unit of the Ozark National Forest, the human occupational history of the region is analyzed. The project was funded by the Mack-Blackwell Rural Transportation Study Center at the University of Arkansas and the USDA Forest Service. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Lolley, Terry (*Panamerican Consultants*) ETHNOHISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: A STUDY OF UPPER CREEK SETTLEMENT PATTERNS. The aim of this paper is to apply a method for using historic maps and documents to determine the location of historic Indian villages. This case study will focus on the eighteenth-century Upper Creek Indians of Alabama. The method allows one to form a predictive model of settlement patterns without prior data from archaeological investigations. The model will be used to suggest areas for future archaeological data recovery and to determine historic village identification for previously recorded archaeological sites. Several types of information including ethnohistorical, historical, and archaeological data are consulted to form and test the settlement model. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Lopinot, Neal H. (*Southwest Missouri State University*), **Jeffrey K. Yelton** (*Southwest Missouri State University*) ARCHAEOBOTANY AND ZOOARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE, SOUTHEASTERN MISSOURI. Subsistence remains from the Late Woodland Baytown and Early Mississippian Varney Tradition components of the Hayti Bypass site indicate many commonalities, but also some pronounced differences. The period of AD 500-1000 is marked by a significant increase in food production of native starchy seeds. Although absent in Late Woodland samples, maize is present in a large percentage of Early Mississippian samples. Even so, maize remains are never abundant, indicating that it was important but the agricultural strategy was not a maize-centered one. Despite generally poor preservation, animal remains hint at an extensive emphasis on aquatic resources, particularly fish, at least during Early Mississippian times. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Loren, Diana A. (*Binghamton University*) AN INTERPRETATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN COLONIAL LOUISIANA. Studies of economic interaction in the French colony of Louisiana usually focus on French groups and Native American groups such as the Natchez. Consequently, Africans residing with or near the French and Natchez have been overlooked as their roles have typically been interpreted as slaves. Through an examination of ethnohistoric documents, it is evident that many Africans interacted with the French and the Natchez on economic levels beyond that of slave, including those of trader and producer. A regional study of settlements in the Natchez area reveals these diverse plains of economic interaction, adding a new dimension to interpreting archaeological material from early eighteenth-century Louisiana. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Lorenz, Karl (*Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania*) LITHIC MANUFACTURE IN A SMALL-SCALE MISSISSIPPIAN COMMUNITY. This paper examines the lack of lithic specialization in a small-scale, Mississippian settlement system in the upper Big Black Valley of Mississippi. Unlike the Mississippian lithic assemblages from the Carson Mounds in northwestern Mississippi and the Lubbub Creek site in western Alabama, the upper Big Black assemblage contains very few blade cores and associated microliths, with the expedient amorphous flake and bipolar cores predominating at both the platform mound and outlying hamlets. Based on the total lack of marine shell from the five sites excavated, the need for microlith manufacture may not have been as great as it was in the larger Mississippian societies. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Lovis, William (*Michigan State University*), **Kathryn Egan** (*Wisconsin Department of Transportation*), **Beverly Smith** (*University of Michigan-Flint*), **G. William Monaghan** (*GEO-COMP*) ORIGINS OF HORTICULTURE IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY: A NEW VIEW FROM THE SCHULTZ SITE. Research at the Schultz site in the Saginaw Valley is summarized. Key results include: 1) documentation of environmental change from AD 200-450; 2) regional recognition of wild rice; 3) increases in use of wetland fauna and flora; 4) intensification on annual seed plants and cucurbits; and 5) morphological changes in chenopodium suggesting domestication. We suggest intensive exploitation of wetland habitats and

domestilocalities during periods of increased regional flooding as the predecessor of maize horticulture. Flooding and wetland extent decrease ca. AD 500, following which a complex of indigenous cultigens, squash, and maize characterize the local horticultural strategy. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Luedtke, Barbara E. (see *Foradas, James G.*)

Lurie, Rochelle (*Midwest Archaeological Research Services*) NEW INSIGHTS ON THE PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD IN NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS--THE NEW LENOX SITE. The New Lenox site comprises a series of Mississippian and Protohistoric villages along Hickory Creek south of Chicago, Illinois. Several hundred features, and at least three complete structures (including a longhouse, a rectangular semi-subterranean structure, and a large redoubt-like enclosure) have been uncovered. Langford tradition and Huber Oneota ceramics, stone tools and debris, and bone artifacts are present in many features along with European trade goods. Preservation of floral and faunal material is excellent. Radiocarbon dates, material culture, and historic documents promise to shed new light on the relationships among prehistoric groups, European traders/missionaries, and historic Native American tribes. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

Maher, Tom (*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*) WHERE ARE THOSE HOPEWELL MOUNDS? SEARCHING FOR THE MIDDLE WOODLAND IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. As part of a research strategy that investigates the Middle Woodland occupation of the Mississippi River floodplain east of St. Louis, certain potential Middle Woodland mounds were tested in the Spring of 1994. This paper will discuss the results of limited excavations in four mounds at three sites. In addition, the results of soil-probe coring and surface collecting at two other proposed Middle Woodland mounds will be presented. The results of this field project will be examined considering what has been discovered about the Havana-Hopewell and Crab Orchard occupation of the American Bottom over the last decade. Future directions for research on the Middle Woodland will be outlined in light of the rapid destruction of prehistoric sites in this area. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Mainfort, Robert C., Jr. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) THE MIDDLE WOODLAND ENCLOSURES OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. In the Lower Mississippi Valley, the tradition of large earthen enclosures began roughly 1000 years prior to the onset of the phenomena subsumed under the term "Hopewell." Yet, in marked contrast to southern Ohio, very few Middle Woodland enclosures have been recorded in this region. This paper discusses the distribution of these enclosures, with particular attention to variations in form. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

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

Maish, Amy (*University of Arkansas*), **Jeffrey D. Price** (*University of Arkansas*) HAZEL BURIAL GIVES EVIDENCE OF POSSIBLE EUROPEAN CONTACT. The Hazel site (3PO6), a large mid to late Mississippian site near the confluence of the Little and St. Francis Rivers in northeast Arkansas, has yielded among its skeletal population an interesting pathology. Burial 33-3-229, a male, has a pathology on the left parietal, which appears to be a trephination. However, the absence of this practice in the region has led to a closer examination. Trauma in the facial area, frontal, and clavicles, along with x-ray analysis and comparison, have suggested that the pathology is a wound inflicted during combat, possibly caused by a metal object such as a sword. This observation has an important significance regarding European contact in northeast Arkansas. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Mangold, William L. (*Indiana Department of Natural Resources*) THE GOODALL SITE: GETTING STARTED AFTER 100 YEARS. The bases for the establishment of the Goodall Focus by George Quimby in 1941 as an extension of Illinoisan-like Hopewell traits into northwestern Indiana and western Michigan were cultural materials gathered in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century by pot-hunting activities. The type site, Goodall, in LaPorte County, Indiana, had previously never been subjected to scientific investigations of any kind. This paper presents the preliminary findings of the early stages of site investigations at this important mound group/habitation site. Primary attention is directed to the habitation areas surrounding the mound group that once contained as many as 25 mounds. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Manson, Joni L., Angela Smith (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*) BEYOND THE BUFFALO PLAINS: TRANSMISSISSIPPI TRAILS SOUTH AND WEST. Sixteenth-century Spanish explorers described a New World crisscrossed by a series of interlocking trails. It is likely that many of these trails had been used by aboriginal peoples for centuries before European contact. Some were later followed by European and American explorers, traders, and settlers who adapted them to fit their own political, social, and economic needs. This paper describes several routes, which at various times connected peoples east of the Mississippi River with populations to the south and west. Factors that may have influenced continuity or change in these routes are also discussed. (Thursday, 2:30 PM)

Marquardt, William H. (see Walker, Karen J.)

Marrinan, Rochelle A. (Florida State University), **Wendy M. Nettles** (Florida State University) A MILITARY ASSEMBLAGE FROM FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT, FLORIDA. The *Fuerte de Matanzas* was built over a two-year period (1740-42) and manned until around 1800. This fortification was constructed on a small marsh island and protected the southern access to St. Augustine 14 miles to the north. This paper reports a cultural assemblage recovered from midden deposits north of the fort and characterizes military refuse from the First Spanish, British, and Second Spanish periods. Comparisons are made between the material assemblages of this outpost and the mother garrison in St. Augustine. (Friday, 11:40 AM)

Marshall, James A. GEOMETRIC EARTHWORKS AND THE STRAIGHT LINES CONNECTING THEIR CENTERS. Since 1965 this researcher has instrumentally surveyed and mapped more than 220 geometric and other prehistoric constructions in eastern North America. He has discovered cryptographic patterns on at least 30 sites. These are formed by the straight lines connecting the centers of nearby geometric figures and true north-south and east-west lines. A second pattern, cryptographic overlay, shows when the plan of one work is placed over another: key points and walls on one work match key points and walls on the other. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Martin, Claire Fuller (see Martin, Terrance J.)

Martin, Terrance J. (Illinois State Museum), **Claire Fuller Martin** (Illinois State Museum) ANIMAL EXPLOITATION AT ARBUCKLE'S FORT, A LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MILITIA POST ON THE ALLEGHENY FRONTIER. The faunal assemblage recovered in 1990 and 1992 during investigations at the site of Arbuckle's Fort in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, provides information on animal exploitation and subsistence practices at a militia fort during the 1770s and 1780s. Animal remains reveal an emphasis on large mammals with supplemental meat being obtained from small and medium-sized mammals and birds. Differences in skeletal portions by species indicate distinct patterns of butchering. Inter-site comparisons suggest greater similarity to short-term militia posts elsewhere than to nearby contemporaneous sites that functioned as domestic occupations. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Mathis, Mark A. (North Carolina Office of State Archaeology) SHERDS TO SHOVELS: A CASE OF RECYCLING. Cycling and recycling of tools is a well-documented behavior among historic and prehistoric cultures, and is especially well-known for prehistoric lithic technologies. Other tool forms, however, also may undergo functional transformation as a result of recycling. This paper presents a case for the recycling of pottery vessels and sherds as tools. Large sherds recovered from a burial pit on the central coast of North Carolina show clear evidence of edge wear and patination, probably as a result of being used as shovels in the excavation of the pit. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Matternes, Hugh (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF WICKLIFFE'S MOUND C CEMETERY. A lifetable was constructed from a sample of 231 individuals found in Mound C. Infant under-numeration followed patterns observed in other late prehistoric cemeteries. The mortality probabilities place the average age of death as about 31 years. Only minor differences between males, females, and grave forms were noted. These data tend to reflect a more depressed mortality probability than observed in Mississippian, Woodland, or Archaic assemblages. These data indicate that cultural activity during site abandonment or reoccupation may have affected the mortality pattern as reflected within this cemetery. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Matthiesen, Gina (University of Georgia) PROJECTILE POINTS AND INTERPERSONAL TRADE AT THE KING SITE. This research explores the relationship of interpersonal trade and social status at the King site. Twenty-six of approximately 270 individual burials recovered from this site contained projectile points. By using stylistic analysis, I have previously determined that there were at least 21 people at the King site making projectile points. These tools show no use wear and are not commonly found outside of burial contexts, so they were probably not used in subsistence activities. Furthermore, these points are mostly associated with adult male burials. Therefore, points were probably made and used by adult males as markers for a particular achieved status. To further enhance their status, these men were either trading their points or giving them out as gifts. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Mauch, Cathi (see Murphy, Harry)

McAvoy, Joseph M. (Archeological Society of Virginia) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF TWO STRATIFIED DUNE SITES ON THE NOTTOWAY RIVER, SUSSEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA. As part of the survey of threatened

archaeological sites along the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia, members of the Archeological Society of Virginia survey team and volunteers investigated two eolian sand (dune) sites on the river floodplain in Sussex County. Both sites were found by excavation to contain well preserved, culturally stratified deposits to depths of 50 to 120 cm. Stratified working surfaces, dating from Paleoindian to Middle Woodland age, were often highlighted by thin iron-rich silt bands imparting a lamellar characteristic to the deposits. Undisturbed features contain discarded tools and thermally-altered floral and faunal remains. Carbon 14 dating and other tests/analyses are continuing. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

McBride, Kim A. (*University of Kentucky*) HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE BIG SOUTH FORK NATIONAL RIVER AND RECREATION AREA. This paper discusses historic-period settlement patterns within the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area, encompassing eight counties in Kentucky and Tennessee on the Cumberland Plateau. The distribution of archaeological resources resulting from these settlement patterns are considered, as are the availability of various types of supporting data from archival and oral historical sources. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

McBride, W. Stephen (*University of Kentucky*) FRONTIER DEFENSES IN THE GREENBRIER VALLEY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. In 1990 University of Kentucky archaeologists conducted archaeological survey on twelve late eighteenth-century settler and militia fort sites in the Greenbrier Valley of present Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, and Summers Counties, West Virginia. In 1992 test excavations were conducted on one of the fort sites (Arbuckle's Fort). Data from these investigations, in combination with documentary material are utilized to more closely examine questions related to location, structure and appearance, ownership, occupational intensity, and material culture. This research has resulted in a better understanding of the function and importance of these forts in frontier society and western expansion. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

McCarthy, John P. (*Institute for Minnesota Archaeology*) A CONSIDERATION OF URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE MIDWEST WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS; OR "JUST WHAT CAN WE LEARN BY DIGGING IN THE CITY?" Recent Excavations in the City of Minneapolis have highlighted the potential for substantial archaeological research in the urbanized areas of the Midwest. This paper will review the structure of the urban archaeological record and the research themes being explored in the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology's excavations at several sites in Minneapolis. The implications of this ongoing research for the appropriate identification, evaluation, and management of archaeological resources in urban areas throughout the region will be considered. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

McCorvie, Mary R. (*USDA Forest Service-Shawnee NF*), **Carol A. Morrow** (*Southeast Missouri State University*) LE GRANDE TRACE: A PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC PERIOD TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. Le Grande Trace is a southern Illinois trail traveled by George Rogers Clark during the Revolutionary War to capture the Illinois country. Originating near the French post of Ft. Massac at the confluence of the Tennessee and Ohio Rivers, branches of the road extended to eighteenth-century French civil and military posts at Cahokia, Kaskaskia, and Cape Girardeau. Numerous prehistoric sites including the Mississippian-era mound and population center known as the Kinkaid site are also located along this trail. The distribution of these sites suggests that Le Grande Trace was a major prehistoric corridor for the transportation of goods and people that continued in importance into the Historic period. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

McCorvie, Mary R. (*see Wagner, Mark J.*)

McDavid, Carol (*University of Houston*) FROM ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT TO PUBLIC CONTEXT: THE PUBLIC INTERPRETATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE LEVI JORDAN PLANTATION. Public interpretations of archaeological sites frequently do not deal with the social and political contexts in which the interpretations operate. This paper will describe a project in Brazoria, Texas, which actively includes the descendants of the people who occupied the site (slaves, tenant farmers, and plantation owners) in planning the public interpretation of the archaeology of the site. The research describes the process of creating interpretations which deal explicitly with social and political constraints imposed by the interpretation's audiences and which maintain the integrity of the archaeological data. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

McElrath, Dale (*University of Illinois*) SOUTHERN INFLUENCES ON THE MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. The paper will be concerned with defining the nature of southern influences on the culture history of the American Bottom during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. Recent investigations have established the fact that the American Bottom, during specific archaeological phases, was culturally affiliated with the Southeast rather than the greater Midwest. The nature and extent of this interaction with the Southeast will be explored. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

McEwan, Bonnie G. (*San Luis Archaeological and Historic Site*) **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE MILITARY COMPLEX AT SAN LUIS.** During recent excavations in the fort complex at San Luis, portions of the blockhouse, palisade, and moat were identified. The size and configuration of the complex revealed an unexpected resemblance to the bizarre Landeche sketch of 1705, drawn the year after San Luis was burned and abandoned. The limited amount of material and biological remains associated with the excavations is attributed to the short life of the complex and its close proximity to the Hispanic village. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

McGimsey, Charles (*Southern Illinois University-Carbondale*) **STRUCTURES AND MIDDEN: MISSISSIPPIAN OCCUPATION OF THE DILLOW'S RIDGE SITE, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.** Dillow's Ridge (11U-635) is an unplowed Mississippian village located on an upland ridge in the Mill Creek chert source area of southern Illinois. Initially identified by SUNY-Binghamton researchers, the site is now the object of investigations by a SIUC-SUNY research consortium. Recent investigations demonstrate the existence of 40 to 50 structural features (both visible and buried basins), a possible palisade, a 1 m high refuse mound, and a clear pattern of differential refuse disposal. Systematic coring indicates that most of the hilltop has been landscaped. Small portions of ten structures have been examined. ¹⁴C dates indicate a minimal occupation span of AD 1200-1400. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

McKelway, Henry S. (*see Myster, James E.*)

McKivergan, David A., Jr. (*University of Georgia*) **MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT AMONG THE YAMASEE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOWCOUNTRY.** The Yamasee resided in South Carolina from AD 1684-1715. Although historians and ethnologists have examined the Yamasee through historic documents of the period, no serious attempt has ever been made to identify the locations of their villages in South Carolina. This project involves the archaeological testing of postulated town locations that have been identified on contemporary land plats and other archival materials. The historical sources and spatial arrangement of the villages are used to propose alternative explanations of the relationships between Native Americans and the Carolina Colony. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

McKivergan, David A., Jr. (*see Meyers, Maureen Siewert*)

McMakin, Todd (*Earth Search*), **James Cusick** (*Earth Search*), **Patrick Jones** (*Earth Search*) **TEST EXCAVATIONS ON THE PREHISTORIC ENCLOSURE AT THE TROYVILLE SITE.** In the Spring of 1994, Earth Search, Inc. conducted NRHP testing of the prehistoric embankment at the Troyville site in Jonesville, Louisiana. Previous excavations at the Troyville Mounds indicate that the site was first occupied during the Issaquena phase of the Marksville period (AD 200-400). However, new evidence indicates that the embankment developed later, during the mid-Baytown period. This presentation will include an overview of previous excavations on the embankment at Troyville. This will be used to reconstruct the dimensions and construction of the embankment. Funding for this project was provided by the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development and Federal Highways. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Mehrer, Mark W. (*Northern Illinois University*) **CULTURAL EVOLUTION OF THE CAHOKIA POLITY.** Chronological trends in the organization of households and communities leading up to and including the rise and fall of Cahokia's polity provide clues to the cultural mechanisms that integrated the large and small settlements during the Mississippian heyday in the American Bottom. A taxonomy of cultural evolution and a more general theory of cultural evolution provide a framework for presenting a coherent understanding of cultural evolutionary processes in the Cahokia polity's heritage. The nature and complexity of Cahokia's chiefdom are evaluated by including in the assessment the four centuries prior to the Mississippianization of the region. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Meinkoth, Michael (*Missouri Department of Transportation*), **Kristin Hedman** (*University of Illinois*) **THE CUNNINGHAM SITE: A LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATION IN THE NORTHERN AMERICAN BOTTOM.** The Cunningham site (11-Ms-1353) represents an early Late Woodland occupation dating between AD 450-530. One hundred nineteen features were excavated including 4 structures, 1 burial, and 114 pit features (2 of which contained isolated human remains). Recovered materials reflect a Rosewood to Patrick phase continuum. Comparisons will be drawn between Cunningham and Late Woodland sites from the southern American Bottom. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Memory, Melissa (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) **ARCHEOLOGY WEEK AT AN OZARK PLANTATION.** As a part of Arkansas' annual Archeology Week, investigations were undertaken at the Wikon Farm, an antebellum upland plantation located in northwestern Arkansas. Archeology Week provided the opportunity to study an antebellum Ozark plantation as

well as involve the public in the historic research, archeology, and oral history of the site. The site's early log residence, possible slave cabins, and Civil War features were investigated. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Meyers, Maureen Siewert (*University of Georgia*), **David A. McKivergan, Jr.** (*University of Georgia*), **Jack T. Wynn** (*USDA Forest Service-Chattahoochee-Oconee NF*) **A PASSPORT IN TIME IN THE GEORGIA PIEDMONT: THE SURVEY AND TESTING OF THE MARKED ROCK SHELTER.** In 1994, Chattahoochee National Forest Passport in Time volunteers conducted survey and testing of the Farmer-Kimbell Rockshelter in northeastern Georgia. Also known as the Marked Rock Shelter, this multicomponent site contained evidence for occupations from the Middle Archaic through the Historic periods. Stone tools, pottery, animal bones, mussel shells, and a possible hearth were recovered from within the shelter. In addition to its contributions toward a better understanding of the settlement of northeastern Georgia, this project provided elementary and secondary school teachers an opportunity to learn archaeology in the field and then integrate this information into their classrooms. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Milanich, Jerald T. (*Florida Museum of Natural History*) **ROAD TO THE PAST: MAPS AS TOOLS FOR INTERPRETING COLONIAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS.** Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century maps depict trails used by Europeans and Native Americans in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and, most likely, in the precolumbian period. In conjunction with other sources, maps are an important source of information on settlement locations as well as changes in settlement systems over time. Maps relevant to the 1824 Bellamy Road and its predecessors across northern Florida provide a corpus against which the early Colonial period history of Spaniards, French, and Timucua Indians can be interpreted. Emphasis is placed on changes in the geography of Franciscan missions and native villages before and after the 1656 Timucuan Rebellion. (Thursday, 3:50 PM)

Milner, George R. (*Pennsylvania State University*), **Clark S. Larsen** (*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*), **Dale L. Hutchinson** (*East Carolina University*), **Matthew Williamson** (*Purdue University*) **CONQUISTADORS, EXCAVATORS, OR RODENTS.** It has been claimed that damaged and pathological human bones from the King site, Ga, are indicative of a Spanish attack that caused the deaths of many people and grievously wounded others. A reexamination of these remains failed to identify unambiguous evidence of wounds from metal weapons and found no signs that such trauma resulted in diseased bones. In short, there is no reason to believe the Spanish massacred the King site residents, a finding consistent with de Soto route reconstructions based on archaeological data and ethnohistorical sources. (Friday, 9:40 AM)

Mintz, John J. (*see Gray, Anna L.*)

Misner, Elizabeth (*Purdue University*) **CHILDREN, WOMEN, AND MEN: PEOPLE AS REFLECTED FROM FUNERARY OBJECTS.** An inventory of funerary objects from the collections at the University of Georgia allows a reexamination of the nature of funerary objects and their implications for status and gender from Mississippian sites in Georgia. How do these artifacts reflect both the personal and cultural history of the individuals with which they are interred? The role of grave goods as indicators of gender and status is examined. Particular emphasis is placed on interpreting grave goods accompanying children, attempting to differentiate burial goods that reflect ascribed status from those that may be part of mortuary practices for children. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)

Mitchem, Jeffrey M. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) **THE PALISADE AND PROTOHISTORIC STRUCTURES AT PARKIN: 1994 SEASON.** A University of Arkansas field school was taught in July and the first half of August at the Parkin site (3CS29) in northeastern Arkansas. This was followed by excavations using supervised volunteers through October. Work was concentrated in two areas. The objective in Locus 2 was to expose part of the defensive palisade, first encountered in 1993. One surprising result was the discovery of several human burials alongside the palisade. The aim of excavations in Locus 4 was to continue exposing structure floors in this part of the village area, so that we could collect information on architecture and subsistence. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Mitchum, Beverly A. (*Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission*) **ARCHAEOLOGY IN ACTION.** Finding ways to present archaeological concepts to elementary school students can be a challenge for archaeologists. One approach developed at Bushy Run Battlefield uses a hands-on activity in which students experience the excavation, analysis, and interpretive aspects of archaeology in a simulated setting. In this setting, archaeology can be explained as a way to tell the "story" of people in the past rather than as a collection of unrelated "things." The challenge for archaeologists is to simplify the story so that young students can understand it while at the same time, providing an accurate explanation of archaeological concepts. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Monaghan, G. William (see *Lovis, William*)

Monroe, Elizabeth J. (*Washington University-St. Louis*) THE BOWLES SITE (15OH13) FAUNA. The Bowles site (15Oh13) is a Late Archaic shell mound located at the confluence of the Green and Mud Rivers, in Ohio County, Kentucky. Washington University staff and students performed limited excavations there in 1974 as part of the Shell Mound Archaeological Project (SMAP). This paper discusses the faunal remains recovered during that excavation and their implications. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Moore, David G. (*North Carolina Office of State Archaeology*), **Robin A. Beck** NEW EVIDENCE OF SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN THE CATAWBA RIVER VALLEY, NORTH CAROLINA. This paper describes recently identified sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts from the Berry site (31Bk22), located in Burke County, North Carolina. Along with previously recognized sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts from the Hiwassee River Valley and probable sixteenth-century Spanish materials from sites on the French Broad and Yadkin Rivers, this material suggests that certain sixteenth-century aboriginal groups in western North Carolina had direct or indirect access to significant quantities of Spanish trade materials. It is hoped that further study of the distribution of this material will yield more insights into the dynamics of sixteenth- to seventeenth-century native populations and their interactions with Spanish populations. (Saturday, 11:00 AM)

Moore, David G. (see *Robinson, Kenneth W.*)

Moore, Elizabeth A. (*Smithsonian Institution*) NATIVE AMERICAN HUNTING STRATEGIES IN SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY VIRGINIA. During 1990-1991 excavations were conducted by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources at the Graham-White site, 44RN21, a Contact period Native American village. Euro-American artifacts recovered from this site include glass beads, copper sheet metal, iron scraps, and an iron trigger from a snaphuance (Klatka 1991). Approximately 100,000 zooarchaeological specimens were recovered during these excavations. The analysis of the zooarchaeological material has focussed on addressing four main questions: 1) what are the specific patterns of faunal acquisition and utilization at this site; 2) what was the degree of continuity or change in these patterns from the late prehistoric periods into the Contact period; 3) are there any observable differences in these patterns between the Graham-White site and other Contact period sites in the region; and 4) is there any zooarchaeological evidence for an involvement of the inhabitants of Graham-White in the fur trade? This paper will address these questions and will discuss the varying impact of European contact on Native American subsistence strategies. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Moore, Michael C. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*), **Kevin E. Smith** (*Middle Tennessee State University*) THE RUTHERFORD-KIZER MOUND GROUP: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT A MISSISSIPPIAN TOWN IN SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE. First reported in the 1890s, the Rutherford-Kizer site (40Su15) was described as a fourteen-acre, stockaded Mississippian town that contained a single large platform mound, four burial mounds, several cemeteries, and a large habitation area. The Tennessee Division of Archaeology initiated salvage excavations at the site in October of 1993 prior to private development of about one-third of the site area as a subdivision. This paper reports the results of analysis of recovered materials, and describes the occasionally uncomfortable process of integrating archaeological research with the interests of the developer and interested Native Americans. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Morgan, David W. (*Tulane University*) THE HORSE AND CHICKASAW SETTLEMENT STRATEGY. This paper examines the role of the horse in eighteenth-century Chickasaw settlement strategy. It is known that the horse was an important part of Chickasaw lifeways during the eighteenth century, but its effects on their settlement patterns have seldom been considered. I argue that living on upland ridges in the Black Prairie was a successful way to use, feed, and defend herds of horses while preventing them from damaging cultivated fields. Horses could have been used by the Chickasaw as early as the seventeenth century, and this early date of introduction may relate to the issue of when the Chickasaw began to settle on upland ridges exclusively. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Morse, Dan F. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) RECENT ADVANCES IN DALTON RESEARCH. The Dalton period has emerged as a prominent late Pleistocene Paleoindian expression in the Southeast and Midwest. In the approximate center of the Mississippi River drainage, where Dalton probably began, a highly sophisticated culture with limited local group mobility and associated human cemeteries existed. A large inventory of formal tool types include woodworking adzes. (Thursday, 1:45 PM)

Morrow, Carol A. (see *McCorvie, Mary R.*)

Muller, Jon D. (*Southern Illinois University-Carbondale*) SOUTHEASTERN POLITICAL ECONOMY: HISTORIC AND PREHISTORIC. Discontinuities have been proposed between historic Native Americans and their prehistoric ancestors in terms of size of social group and complexity of organization. While depopulation in the early Historic period is clear, the social and political implications of these events is less clear. New models of Mississippian political economy also have resulted from recent research. The whole issue of discontinuity requires a fresh political-economic look, unencumbered by the politically charged underestimates of complexity that characterized nineteenth- and early twentieth-century historical work. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Munson, Cheryl Ann (*see Munson, Patrick J.*)

Munson, Cheryl Ann (*see Pollack, David*)

Munson, Patrick J. (*Indiana University*), **Cheryl Ann Munson** (*Indiana University*) MARION PHASE (EARLY WOODLAND) SITES IN THE CENTRAL WABASH VALLEY. Survey of eroding banks of the central Wabash and lower White Rivers in east-central Illinois and southwestern Indiana discovered two Marion phase occupational sites deeply buried by floodplain alluvium. Both are single-component, briefly occupied shoreline sites characterized by Marion Thick sherds, numerous fire-cracked rocks, shallow basin-shaped earth ovens, and very low frequencies of lithic artifacts and debitage. Radiocarbon dates are comparable to those from Marion sites in western Illinois. (Thursday, 2:30 PM)

Murphy, Harry (*Center for American Archeology*), **John Evanson** (*Center for American Archeology*), **Cathi Mauch** (*University of Kentucky*) STUDENT RESEARCH AS AN INSTRUCTIONAL TOOL. This paper reviews selected student research projects highlighting their contribution to archeology. Though student research is a traditional instructional technique, it has little value if it is an exercise in merely parroting the form and structure of professional research. The key to learning for student researchers is conducting real research that has the potential of making a real contribution. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Myster, James E. (*Minnesota Historical Society*), **Henry S. McKelway** (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) THE RECONSTRUCTION OF PAST ACTIVITIES AT THE MABRY SITE (40KN86), A PLANTATION IN KNOX COUNTY, TENNESSEE: INFORMATION FROM ARCHAEOLOGY AND SOIL CHEMISTRY. Archaeological and soil chemical studies were conducted at the Mabry site (40KN86), a plantation in Knox County, Tennessee, in 1990 and 1991. Research concentrated on the remains of two adjacent slave cabins which date from the 1830s to the 1860s. It was found that past activities had significantly altered the soil chemistry of the site. Soil-chemical anomalies were detected, interpreted, and compared with the archeological findings. A possible soil-chemical signature of a smokehouse was detected. The success of this integrated approach for activity-area analysis at the Mabry site highlights the complementary use of soil-chemical studies at historic sites. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Nale, Bob (*South Suburban Archaeological Society-IAAA*) THE SALVAGE OF THE MATTESON-COMMONS SITE (11-CK-542): A CRY FOR "SITE STEWARD PROGRAMS." The salvage excavation of the Matteson-Commons site (11-Ck-542) located in northeastern Illinois is a classic case showing the urgent need for avocational archaeologists to step in where unchecked urban development is obliterating our prehistoric past. Matteson-Commons was a large seasonal hunting campsite, utilized from Paleoindian through Late Mississippian times. The paper will illustrate some of the methodology utilized to analyze the sites cultural material. This paper will also show the urgent need for viable state-organized "Site Steward Programs" involving concerned professional and avocational archaeologists to record, monitor, alert, and salvage only as a last resort endangered prehistoric and historic sites. (Thursday, 3:20 PM)

Nassaney, Michael S. (*Western Michigan University*) ON THE TRAIL OF EDWARD PALMER AND HILLARY CLINTON: 1994 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN CENTRAL ARKANSAS. In May and June the 1994 WMU-UALR archaeological field school resumed investigations of the Plum Bayou culture in central Arkansas. Members of the field school conducted extensive controlled surface collections and limited excavations at two sites previously visited by Edward Palmer and Hillary Clinton. Our examinations were designed to refine each site's chronological placement and explore their roles in the regional settlement system to better understand the emergence and decline of social ranking during the Marksville through Coles Creek periods. In this paper I discuss the goals of our field work within the context of the research design and present some of our preliminary findings. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Nassaney, Michael S. (*see Rotman, Deborah*)

Nawrocki, Stephen P. (*University of Indianapolis*) HUMAN REMAINS FROM THE MOUNT VERNON (GENERAL ELECTRIC) MOUND, POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA (12Po885). In 1988, looters damaged an important Hopewell mound in southern Indiana. Two categories of human remains are present in the assemblage: cranial and postcranial fragments of a large middle-aged male, and portions of at least 21 ground, polished, and perforated hemimandibles representing a minimum of 12 individuals. Analysis of the teeth of these "trophies" indicates the presence of both males and females of young to middle adult age and with good dental health. This may be the largest cache of culturally-modified mandibles ever found in North America. Also present is a unique drilled human female metacarpal. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Neff, Hector (*see Steponaitis, Vincas P.*)

Nettles, Wendy M. (*see Marrinan, Rochelle A.*)

Neverett, Margot S. (*University of Iowa*), **Mary K. Whelan** (*University of Iowa*), **William Green** (*Office of the State Archaeologist-University of Iowa*) COMPLEX PATTERNS FOR COMPLEX PEOPLE: SPATIAL ANALYSIS AT THE GAST FARM SITE. Spatial analysis from five block-excavation areas at the Gast Farm site (13LA12) in southeastern Iowa contributes insight into the village-level behavioral organization of early Late Woodland Weaver culture. Analysis of the density and distribution of lithics, ceramics, faunal, and exotic materials in relation to structural features within the village has been undertaken to isolate the household productive units of the village. In spite of the difficulties inherent in spatial analysis at long-term occupation sites, recognizable patterns suggestive of bounded activity areas do exist. Continued analysis should reveal evidence that bears on the question of the complexity of "Post-Hopewell" socio-political organization. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Newsom, Lee (*Southern Illinois University-Center for Archaeological Investigations*) HOMEGARDENS AND MANGROVE SWAMPS: PRECOLUMBIAN PLANT USE AT THE PINELAND SITE, SOUTHWEST FLORIDA. Spanish accounts of the non-agricultural Calusa Indians of southwest Florida depict large populations reliant on diverse natural resources, particularly plant and animal foods associated with wetland environments. Archaeobotanical evidence that can be used to clarify this picture is scarce, but systematic analyses of plant remains from extensive precolumbian occupation debris at Pineland provide significant insights into Calusa economy and long-term sustainable land use. The data also provide tantalizing hints of variation and similarities in plant use between the Calusa and Caribbean regions. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Nolan, David J. (*Western Illinois University*), **Eric G. Hansen** (*Center for American Archeology*) THE BURIED ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE UPLAND PRAIRIE PENINSULA IN WEST CENTRAL ILLINOIS. This paper discusses results of surveys and excavations along the FAP 407-RT 336 highway corridor in west-central Illinois. The traditional archaeological viewpoint of this dissected upland area was one of a deflated landscape with deposits confined to surface and plowzone contexts. Current work has demonstrated this viewpoint to be unfounded, and documents the presence of shallowly buried Early to Middle Holocene components. There is surprising variety in the cultural affiliation, structure, and content of these sites. The data suggest that the dissected uplands of the Prairie Peninsula are a vast, untapped archaeological resource that should not be overlooked. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Odell, George H. (*University of Tulsa*) THOSE LATE ARCHAIC TITTERINGTON FOLKS REALLY WERE DIFFERENT. The Late Archaic Titterington phase occupation of Missouri and Illinois occurred about 4000 years ago. These people have long been known as having maintained a lifestyle slightly different from other groups, but the nature and extent of their response has remained unclear. A recent study of stone tools involved 10 components from 5 thoroughly excavated sites covering 7500 years of Illinois Valley prehistory. In graphs of almost any variable examined, the Titterington occupation diverged from the rest, suggesting fundamentally different adaptations. This paper explains some of these differences and speculates on possible causes. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

O'Gorman, Jodie (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*) AN ONEOTA COMMUNITY PATTERN: IMPLICATIONS OF THE TREMAINE COMPLEX DATA. Oneota longhouses and other village remains were documented during large-scale excavation of the Tremaine Complex in southwestern Wisconsin. Descriptive analyses have been completed and multiple lines of evidence are used to examine the community pattern. A regional model of cyclic community relocation is proposed as an integral aspect of the settlement pattern. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

O'Hear, John W. (*see Boudreaux, Anthony E. III*)

O'Malley, Nancy (*University of Kentucky*) INVESTIGATING LATE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY FRONTIER STATIONS IN KENTUCKY USING GEOPHYSICAL METHODS. Kentucky was settled by Euro-American and African-American immigrants in the late eighteenth century, during the Revolutionary War. Kentucky settlers were compelled to build defensible residential sites to protect themselves against enemy attack. These sites, called "stations," sometimes included the erection of a stockade or picketing between cabins that formed a rectilinear enclosure. These characteristics have the potential for leaving subsurface features. Because stations were short-term occupations and their artifact assemblages are often sparse, their detection is difficult. Geophysical methods were used to investigate several stations in central Kentucky. Anomalies identified by these surveys were tested. Results of the combined geophysical and more traditional excavation methodologies are reported in this paper. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Owens, Dalford (*University of Tennessee-Knoxville*) A NEW METHOD FOR ANALYZING NINETEENTH-CENTURY WINDOW GLASS. Historic Archaeologists utilize many analytical techniques to better understand site histories. One such technique is the study of window glass from nineteenth-century sites, which yields valuable data concerning initial construction and subsequent remodeling and renovation. Traditional methods quantify window glass by the number of sherds with no regard for varying sizes of individual fragments. The proposed technique utilizes weight to calculate total square inches of window glass for a given assemblage. With this method a better understanding of construction and remodeling history can be achieved. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Parker, Katherine (*Great Lakes Ecosystems*), **Mary Simon** (*University of Illinois*) EXPLOITATION AND MANIPULATION: PREHISTORIC HUMAN-PLANT RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY. Ongoing archaeological investigations in the American Bottom region of Illinois have produced massive quantities of archaeobotanical data. A synthesis of these data by Sissel Johannessen, published in the 1984 volume *American Bottom Archaeology*, led to the recognition of broad patterns and trends in prehistoric plant utilization. Since 1984, a fairly substantial body of additional data has accrued. In this paper, the regional framework developed by Johannessen will be reviewed in light of these new data. The new data highlight subtle variations in plant use patterns, particularly for the Late Woodland through Mississippian periods, and contribute to a more complete temporal record for the Archaic through Middle Woodland periods. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Patton, Robert (*Florida Museum of Natural History*) SHELL ARTIFACTS AND TIME IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDA: A CASE STUDY OF THE PINELAND SITE COMPLEX. For south Florida archaeological sites, rigorous analysis of shell artifact assemblages can lead to better temporal assignments than those based on ceramics alone. By means of common quantitative methods, shell artifacts can be compared across time and space, leading to better hypotheses about social change. These points are demonstrated by results from the analysis of artifacts from the Pineland site complex. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Pauketat, Timothy R. (*University of Oklahoma*) MOLDING POTS AND TRADITIONS AT EARLY CAHOKIA. Rapid stylistic change at early Cahokia enables a tract-specific refinement of the Edelhardt and Lohmann phases into five temporal and social subdivisions. Pottery traditions merged and formal wares emerged, a likely result of political consolidation and the concomitant relocation and amalgamation of nonlocal and local potters in a Cahokian order. Social differentiation at Tract 15A is evidenced in parallel ceramic-assemblage trajectories. New community and regional settlement data collected by the ongoing Early Cahokia Project affirm the ceramic-based argument. (Thursday, 10:20 AM)

Paulus, Ellen Ghere (*see Porubcan, Paula*)

Peacock, Evan (*USDA Forest Service*) THE UTILITY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA SOURCES FOR PALEOENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION. Environmental reconstructions using archaeological data suffer from two major sources of bias: 1) biotic remains may represent human selection rather than natural local abundance; and 2) sites were "habitat islands" with atypical flora and fauna. It is argued that site location is a form of selection, and that settlement patterns should reflect the spatial distribution of resources. A model is presented for ranking sites according to degree of anthropogenic influence. In general, upland site data should more accurately reflect past surroundings. An example of a resource-specific, prehistoric upland settlement pattern from north Mississippi is given, along with implications for research designs. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Pecora, Albert M. (*Ohio State University*), **Steven D. Creasman** (*Cultural Resource Analysts*) EARLY ARCHAIC OCCUPATION AT THE MAIN SITE: DATA ON THE AGE AND TECHNOLOGICAL VARIABILITY OF BIFURCATE PROJECTILE POINTS. Extensive block excavations at the Main site (15BL35), located on the upper Cumberland River in Kentucky, documented a series of intact, buried cultural horizons dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods. The

deepest horizon consisted of several Early Archaic occupation episodes and represented the use of the locality for short-term, residential camps. Projectile points recovered were typologically similar to the St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types. A suite of uncorrected radiocarbon determinations firmly dates the horizon to 6550-6000 BC. This paper describes the character of the horizon, characteristics of the diagnostic points and considers the site's place in a regional context. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Penton, Daniel T. (*Post, Buckley, Schuh, & Jernigan*) SUMMARY OF THE 1973 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BLOCK-STERNS MOUND, LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA. The 1973 excavations in the early Swift Creek mound at the Block-Sterns site produced new and much needed data regarding the inland expressions of early Swift Creek ceremonial and/or mortuary practices. This mound revealed the presence of multiple construction stages, and an unusual artifact assemblage. This paper will summarize the cultural and chronological characteristics of this mound, and explore its relationship with the greater Swift Creek archaeological manifestation. (Thursday, 1:20 PM)

Phelps, David Sutton (*East Carolina University*) EXCAVATIONS AT THE SNOW BEACH SHELL RING, PANACEA, FLORIDA. The Snow Beach site, 8WA52, is a large, complex shell-ring site located adjacent to a small tidal stream at its confluence with Dickson Bay, near Panacea, Florida. Initial excavations in 1967-68 revealed an occupation sequence beginning in the Norwood phase, but the 400 foot diameter shell-ring expansion of the original midden dates to the Swift Creek phase. A small Fort Walton phase burial mound was later constructed over the north promontory of the shell ring. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. (*Southern Research*) FORTY YEARS LATER AND FORTY FEET UNDERWATER: JOE CALDWELL'S SUMMEROUR MOUND (9FO44). The Summerour Mound (9FO44), in the floodplain of the Chattahoochee River in northern Georgia, was excavated by Joseph Caldwell and A. R. Kelly prior to the inundation of the Buford Reservoir (later Lake Lanier) in the 1950s. Often interpreted as an Early Mississippian, Woodstock phase platform mound, the site has been the subject of considerable confusion, primarily because Caldwell himself was confused by the site and because the excavations were never completely reported. This paper examines the reasons for the confusion and, using notes, artifacts, and correspondence related to the excavations, provides a revised and more detailed (although still not definitive) interpretation of the site. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Pollack, David (*Kentucky Heritage Council*), **Cheryl Ann Munson** (*Indiana University*) EXTRA-REGIONAL INTERACTION AND THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CABORN-WELBORN PHASE OF THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY. In 1992 a study aimed at characterizing the Caborn-Welborn phase (AD 1400-1700) of the lower Ohio Valley and identifying the nature and extent of Caborn-Welborn extra-regional interaction was initiated. The focus of this study were the collections from three sites (Slack Farm in Kentucky, and Hovey Lake and Caborn in Indiana). In this paper the results of our investigations to date are summarized and Caborn-Welborn ceramic decorative motifs and appendages that reflect extra-regional interaction with Oneota groups to the north and Mississippian groups to the south of the Ohio Valley are identified. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Pope, Melody (*see Cobb, Charles R.*)

Porubcan, Paula (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*), **Elizabeth D. Benchley** (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*), **Ellen Ghere Paulus** (*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*) IDENTITY CRISES AT A MID NINETEENTH-CENTURY WISCONSIN FARMSTEAD: ARCHIVAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA FROM THE WARREN HAUSE HOUSE, DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN. The Warren Hause House (47 Da-910) is a well preserved, 1850s Euro-American, archaeological farmstead site representing a short-term occupation during the early settlement of Dane County, Wisconsin. Phase III investigations of the site were conducted in the spring of 1994 following extensive archival research and testing of the site in 1992. Thirteen historic features were identified and excavated during mitigation of the site, including the house basement, a plaster-lined cistern, and numerous refuse pits. This preliminary discussion will outline some of the answers, and many of the remaining questions, formulated as a result of integrating archival and archaeological data. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Prakash, Anuradha (*see Foradas, James G.*)

Prentice, Guy (*National Park Service*) PATTERNS OF LITHIC TOOL PRODUCTION AND USE EXHIBITED AMONG PREHISTORIC SITES IN THE BIG SOUTH FORK RIVER DRAINAGE, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE. The lithic assemblages of prehistoric sites located within the drainage of the Big South Fork of the Cumberland River are examined

to see if they provide any clues to possible changes in settlement patterns and site use during the Archaic and Woodland time periods. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Price, Jeffrey D. (see Maish, Amy)

Pullins, Stevan (*College of William and Mary*) EOLIAN SANDY SEDIMENTS AND STRATIFIED DEPOSITS AT TWO ARCHAIC SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN VIRGINIA. The 1993 investigations of two adjacent Early to Middle Holocene sites near the confluence of the Nottoway and Blackwater Rivers in southeastern Virginia have demonstrated that stratified deposits have retained integrity within eolian sandy sediments. Traditional analytical techniques utilized at sites 44SN225 and 44SN226 were augmented by the use of particle size and chemical analysis of soil column samples to identify Early, Middle, and Late Archaic cultural horizons. Understanding of stratigraphic relationships was enhanced by four radiocarbon dates from carbonized nutshell encompassing all three Archaic contexts. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Purrington, Burt (*Southwest Missouri State University*), **Kary L. Stackelbeck** (*Southwest Missouri State University*), **John K. Williams** (*Southwest Missouri State University*) THE RIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY: BURIED RIDGETOP SITES IN THE NORTH CAROLINA BLUE RIDGE. Test excavations on Buckeye Ridge in western North Carolina's Bald Mountains reveal sites with undisturbed, buried cultural horizons. These highly organic soils, dating from Early Archaic to Early Woodland times, contain rock and pit features, post molds, and charred plant remains. The mollisol-like character of these soils suggests that today's grassy, bald habitat on Buckeye Ridge and adjacent Max Patch Mountain also may have existed as a distinct patch (with cultural implications) among the predominantly deciduous prehistoric forests of this locality. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Quitmyer, Irvy R. (*Florida Museum of Natural History*) SWIFT CREEK SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES: EVIDENCE FROM THREE SOUTHEASTERN ESTUARIES. Vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains from the Swift Creek (AD 300-700) components of the Cathead Creek (9Mc360) and the Kings Bay (9Am171a) sites provide information about subsistence behavior in two different south Georgia estuaries. These two faunal assemblages show Swift Creek people extensively harvested fish and shellfish from the shallow, near-shore estuarine environment. The presence of small, juvenile fishes indicates the use of fine-mesh catch technology. Swift Creek fauna from the Gulf Coast site of Bernath Place (8SR986), Pensacola, Florida, confirms the Swift Creek subsistence pattern of the Georgia coast. These data further verify the need for fine-screen recovery of fauna and the use of consistent zooarchaeological analytical methods. (Thursday, 2:40 PM)

Rafferty, Janet (*Mississippi State University*) OWL CREEK MOUNDS: A VACANT MISSISSIPPIAN MOUND CENTER IN NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI. Owl Creek Mounds consists of five mounds around a plaza. Excavations found wall-trench structures, on three mounds, which date from AD 1000-1200. Constructional features were numerous but there were few pits or artifacts and no burials. Shovel testing at 30 m intervals and phosphate analysis revealed no on-site habitation areas. The associated settlement pattern consists of scattered hamlets. Mississippian mound sites in the region show fluctuations in population through time, but Owl Creek represents an extreme case of low population at a major mound group. Its marginal location may partly explain its unique character and early abandonment. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Rafferty, Sean (*Binghamton University*) A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE CULTURAL FUNCTION OF LATE PREHISTORIC SMOKING IMPLEMENTS. Early Woodland period tubular pipes associated with Adena or Adena-related material culture comprise some of the earliest known smoking implements in the New World. I first present a research program to identify the materials in these pipes, through the use of residue analysis, rather than assuming tobacco at the outset. The regional distribution of these artifacts is then discussed in terms of the hypothetical diffusion of a shamanic complex based on the ritualized use of smoking pipes. The existence of such ritual behavior in prehistory is supported by the central role of pipe smoking by ritual specialists in Native American cultures as documented in ethnological and ethnohistorical sources. (Friday, 1:20 PM)

Ramsey-Styer, Darwin (*University of South Carolina*) IDENTIFYING SEASONAL BEHAVIOR AT AN AD 1250 FORT ANCIENT SITE IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO. The cultural materials from nine seasonally assigned trash-filled pits at the Incinerator site (33MY57) were analyzed and quantified. This was performed in order to identify behaviors/activities associated with particular seasons. It is suggested that artifacts associated with seasonally-specific activities can be used to form a model of behavior. This model can then be used to aid in the identification of the season-of-fill in pits that lack generally accepted indicators such as faunal remains. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Ray, Jack H. (*Southwest Missouri State University*) LITHIC RESOURCE PROCUREMENT AND USE IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI: EVIDENCE FROM THE HAYTI BYPASS SITE. Located in the lithic-free St. Francis Basin of the Mississippi Alluvial Lowland, chipped-stone and ground-stone artifacts recovered from the Hayti Bypass site were few in number and exhibit artifact conservation/recycling. Comparison of Late Woodland and Early Mississippian components revealed many similarities with a few distinctions. Both components relied primarily on Lafayette chert from Crowley's ridge; however, Mississippian pit features yielded over twice as many chipped-stone artifacts as Late Woodland pit features. Although Mississippian tool assemblages were more diverse, exotic materials were more common in Late Woodland artifacts. Both components exhibit flake-blank and core-blank technologies. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Ray, Jack H. (*see Conner, Michael D.*)

Redmond, Brian G. (*Cleveland Museum of Natural History*), **Alfred M. Lee** (*Cleveland Museum of Natural History*) "ANCIENT EARTH FORTS" AND THE MIDDLE TO LATE WOODLAND OCCUPATIONS OF NORTHEAST OHIO. Along the southern shore of Lake Erie in northeastern Ohio, numerous hilltop enclosures have historically been attributed to the Late Woodland (Whittlesey tradition) occupation of the region. Recent investigations have demonstrated that not all of these supposed fortifications were Whittlesey villages but may in fact represent earlier Woodland occupations which did not involve long-term habitation or "military" defenses. Further research has shown that not all Whittlesey villages were located in topographically isolated settings. This paper will critically review both new and old archaeological data in order to examine the relationship between hilltop enclosures and prehistoric settlement in the region. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Rees, Mark (*University of Oklahoma*) BEYOND PREHISTORY: THE INTERPRETATION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. Archaeological studies of prehistoric societies in the Southeast have traditionally focused upon long-term developmental trends and associated changes in technology and environment. The application of an Annaliste perspective of time offers a powerful heuristic device for the diachronic analysis of political organization and culture change. A review of recent research on the Mississippian polities at Moundville and Cahokia suggests that medium-term cycles detectable in the archaeological record may reflect unique socio-historical events. This approach is consistent with the concerns of postprocessualism in challenging the long-standing debate between culture historical and evolutionary schools of thought. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Reid, William H. (*Louis Berger & Associates*) WOODLAND PERIOD SETTLEMENT ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST: A PERSPECTIVE FROM GREATER SANDY RUN. Evidence of prehistoric settlement patterns is emerging from a series of recent large-scale surveys of the Greater Sandy Run Acquisition Area, Onslow County, North Carolina. Located in the outer Coastal Plain, this area of pocosins, poorly-drained soils, and minimal relief appears unlikely to have supported intensive prehistoric settlement. Survey findings, however, confirm the presence of a number of small Woodland period sites in this area. The nature and environmental context of these sites is discussed, along with their possible association with larger sites located along the estuaries and saltwater sounds of the coast. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Repp, Andrea C. (*USDA Forest Service-Florida*), **Rhonda L. Kimbrough** (*USDA Forest Service-Florida*), **Glenna Wood** (*USDA Forest Service-Florida*), **John Caffin** (*USDA Forest Service-Florida*) LOOKING FOR SITES IN FLORIDA: A GIS APPROACH. The National Forests in Florida have recently implemented a locational strategy for archeological and historical sites using a Geographical Information System. This strategy will facilitate surveys by concentrating efforts in areas where sites are more likely to be found. This paper outlines the methodology of the strategy, the archeological theories behind it, and an assessment of the results thus far. (Friday, 9:00 AM)

Richards, Ronald L. (*see Stafford, C. Russell*)

Riley, Thomas J. (*University of Illinois*) MAIZE AND HOPEWELL ECONOMY: THE PUZZLE FROM THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. Recently published early maize from the Holding site in the American Bottom poses significant questions for our understanding of Middle Woodland horticulture. Smith's ideas of indigenous domestication in place before the introduction of exotic crops and the apparent disappearance of maize during Late Woodland in the American Bottom must be seriously examined. The latter may be a phenomenon that is more illusory than real. The mosaic of Middle Woodland maize appearance is discussed and modelled. (Thursday, 3:45 PM)

Riley, Thomas J. (*see Walz, Gregory R.*)

Riordan, Robert (*Wright State University*) ENCLOSURE AND SECURITY IN MIDDLE WOODLAND OHIO. Fieldwork has been conducted since 1981 at the Pollock Works, a southwest Ohio Middle Woodland site, permitting the identification of a sequence of at least five construction stages that were executed over a period of more than a century. The condition of enclosure appears to have been manifested quite differently at different times in the site's history. The site's boundaries included cliffs, sloping banks, soil embankments, passageways, a plastered timber stockade, and piled stones. Particular combinations of elements may have represented different ways of effecting inclusion through enclosure, while others may illustrate attempts at exclusion through resistance. (Thursday, 10:00 AM)

Roberts, Wayne (*South Carolina Department of Transportation*), **Joel Gunn** (*Garrow & Associates*) COPPERHEAD HOLLOW: AN ACTIVE EARLY AND MIDDLE HOLOCENE EOLIAN FEATURE. Copperhead Hollow (38CT58) is located in the sand hills of the South Carolina Piedmont-Coastal Plain margin. Buried Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain and Guilford occupations indicated that the site was an active non-dune eolian feature between about 7,500 and 5,000 years ago. Tree roots dated to about 3,500 years ago suggest that the feature had stabilized by then. Prevailing winds can be inferred from the shape of the feature. The feature may have been more stable in Guilford than Morrow Mountain times. At least one other site is known to have a similar character. (Friday, 2:00 PM)

Robertson, James (*Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group*) FORT ANCIENT LITHICS AND SEASONALITY. Analysis of seasonal indicators in trash pits at the SunWatch Village site (33MY57) in Dayton, Ohio have facilitated the isolation of seasonally-discrete artifact assemblages. This paper explores the possibility that lithic assemblages and/or attributes can be defined that are associated with specific seasons. Implications for interpreting lithic assemblages at other sites that lack seasonal indicators are examined. The paper further explores the ramifications of seasonally-specific lithic assemblages in terms of settlement patterns and site types during the Fort Ancient period. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Robinson, Kenneth W. (*North Carolina Department of Transportation*), **Ruth Y. Wetmore** (*Archaeological Consultant, Brevard, North Carolina*), **David G. Moore** (*North Carolina Archives and History, Western Office*) CONNESTEE CHRONOLOGY AND CULTURE: NEW EVIDENCE FROM WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Ten new radiocarbon dates were obtained from several Connestee phase and other Woodland sites located in the Appalachian Summit region of western North Carolina. The new dates are compared with others from western North Carolina. The implications of these data with regard to Connestee chronology and the distribution of Connestee ceramics are examined. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Rogers, Anne F. (*Western Carolina University*), **Jane L. Brown** (*Western Carolina University*) ARTIFACTS FROM THE HIWASSEE RIVER VALLEY IN NORTH CAROLINA. Archaeological sites along the Hiwassee River dating to the early Contact and Historic periods have been investigated by several archaeologists. Although only limited excavation has been conducted along this section of the Hiwassee, numerous artifacts in the possession of collectors have been examined by archaeologists during the last few years. Although excavated materials have not produced evidence of early Spanish contact, sixteenth-century artifacts in these collections include Nueva Cadiz beads and a Clarksdale bell. The Hiwassee River Valley has produced the greatest number of Spanish artifacts found in any area of North Carolina. (Saturday, 10:20 AM)

Rohrbaugh, Charles (*Archaeological Consultants*) ZIMMERMAN SITE STRUCTURE: TESTING THE 1673 KASKASKIA VILLAGE. The Zimmerman site on the Illinois River is the site of the Kaskaskia Village visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673. Bought by the State of Illinois in 1991, it has been studied since 1992 by several universities under the auspices of the State Historic Preservation Agency. We have gained an appreciation of the structure of the site. Woodland and Mississippian components have been isolated. The Protohistoric component has been identified in a new area, one in which the early components are absent. The mid nineteenth-century tavern at the site has also been studied. This paper reviews the recent studies. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Rolingson, Martha A. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) DOMESTIC USE OF MOUNDS AT THE TOLTEC MOUNDS SITE. Analyses of the data and materials from 1977-1979 excavations at the Toltec Mounds site indicate Mound D was a substructure mound that was rebuilt and enlarged several times. Extensive midden deposits on two stages contain a wide range of materials. These include items made from exotic materials that have not yet been found in other excavations on the site and may indicate an elite residence. The domestic use of Mound D is in contrast to other mounds on the site and provides data on multiple uses of mounds. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Ross-Stallings, Nancy A. (*Cultural Horizons*) ELEMENTS OF BIOCULTURAL CHANGE IN NORTH MISSISSIPPI: LATE WOODLAND THROUGH CONTACT. The Late Woodland through Contact periods in Mississippi were ones of population florescence and then decline. Many of the larger village sites were occupied for long periods of time. Over that

time span, biocultural influences varied to a marked degree. Taking samples of skeletal populations spanning this time period from North Mississippi, a temporal examination of changes in burial mode, indications of nutritional status, changing robusticity, and degree of sexual dimorphism is made. An eighteenth-century Chickasaw population with Euro-American trade goods is included in the sample, with the temporal span represented some 1000 years. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Rossen, Jack (*University of Kentucky*) THE ARCHAEOBOTANICAL RECORD OF THE LATE MISSISSIPPIAN CABORN-WELBORN PHASE OF THE LOWER OHIO VALLEY. The Caborn-Welborn phase (AD 1400-1700) spans the period of time from the collapse of the Angel chiefdom (AD 1000-1400) to Euro-American settlement of the lower Ohio Valley. In this paper, data derived from the analysis of archaeobotanical collections from Slack Farm (15Un28), Hovey Lake (12Po10), and Caborn (12Po32) are used to characterize Caborn-Welborn plant use. A central issue of this research is how the collapse of the Angel chiefdom may have affected Caborn-Welborn plant use and the extent to which Caborn-Welborn plant use reflects increased interaction with surrounding groups. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Rothschild, Nan A. (*Barnard College, Columbia University*) HOWARD WINTERS, MUSEUM EXCAVATOR. A 1980 paper presented by Howard Winters, "Excavating in Museums," explicitly discussed a practice he followed throughout his archaeological career. Winters mined dusty collections of objects in the same way that he searched the literature or reviewed a site report. A single copper axe or group of hickory nuts could demonstrate an idea as effectively as a carbon date or freshly excavated tool. This paper will review Winters' innovative and important use of museums and museum collections. (Thursday, 2:15 PM)

Rotman, Deborah (*Western Michigan University*), **Michael S. Nassaney** (*Western Michigan University*) CHANGING LANDSCAPES OF SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL APPROACHES TO GENDER AND CLASS. Barns, cisterns, and houses are components of rural southwest Michigan's landscape. This built environment is not static, but actively serves to create, reproduce, and transform social relations of class and gender. The village of Plainwell has experienced tremendous change since the late nineteenth century. Recent archaeological investigations of a homelot within the village provide material evidence to evaluate how the landscape was constructed to express social relationships. The disposal of medicine bottles and other refuse into the cistern, architectural changes to the house, and the abandonment of the barn are material responses to the changing dynamics of class and gender. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Ruby, Bret J. (*Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology*) THE CRAB ORCHARD TRADITION IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA. Crab Orchard tradition occupations in the Till Plains and Shawnee Hills of southern Illinois have been the subject of archaeological investigations for more than fifty years. Comparatively little is known of Crab Orchard tradition occupations along the lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers in southwestern Indiana. This paper presents the results of recent field survey and collections research designed to address this disparity. A settlement pattern model has been developed using GIS techniques, and comparisons with later Middle Woodland Mann phase occupations point to rapid and sweeping changes in human ecology, technology, and society during the Hopewellian period in the region. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Sabo, George (*see Lockhart, Jami*)

Samford, Patricia (*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*) WEST-AFRICAN CULTURAL TRADITIONS IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD. West Africans arrived in North America with little or nothing in the way of material possessions, but with rich West-African cultural heritages. Although transformed with the passage of time and contact with peoples of different cultural backgrounds, many recognizable traditions that can be traced back to West-African origins exist in African-American culture today. In what ways did enslaved Africans and African-Americans, lacking access to familiar African material goods, use objects available to them in North America in West-African ways? This paper will explore this question using information from sites excavated in Virginia and North Carolina, focusing in particular on Somerset Plantation, where the excavation of five buildings associated with the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century enslaved population took place in the summer of 1994. (Thursday, 8:40 AM)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*) CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE SAVANNAH RIVER VALLEY. (Friday, 2:55 PM)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*) IN THE SHADOW OF STALLINGS ISLAND. Stallings Island looms large in the topography of the middle Savannah River Valley and in depictions of Late Archaic settlement and subsistence. Unfortunately, its size, complexity, and level of destruction limit its value for

understanding the rise and fall of Stallings culture. Instead, many smaller shell-midden sites in the vicinity of Stallings Island contain preserved, discrete contexts for subsistence remains, biocultural data, diagnostic artifacts, and samples for radiometric dating. Recent work at Mims Point and the Victor Mills site is producing a series of time-lapsed pictures of community organization that are improving our understanding of Stallings Island. (Saturday, 1:00 PM)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Judge, Chris)

Sassaman, Kenneth E. (see Wilson, Kristin J.)

Saunders, Rebecca (*Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University*) SWIFT CREEK PHASE DESIGN ASSEMBLAGES FROM TWO SITES ON THE GEORGIA COAST. It has been suggested that Swift Creek designs were consciously employed to convey information, perhaps family or lineage affiliation, and/or tribal or other political alliances. Designs may also have represented fundamental religious beliefs. The idea that designs were employed as symbols is applied to the analysis of the design assemblages from two neighboring sites in the Kings Bay region of southeastern Georgia in an attempt to determine whether the sites were occupied by the same group of people. Invertebrate faunal analysis is used to explain the findings in terms of seasonal site exploitation. (Thursday, 4:00 PM)

Schambach, Frank (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE CADDO/PLAINS AREA. (Friday, 2:25 PM)

Schambach, Frank (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) A SPIROAN TRADERS' TRAIL ON THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE SOUTHEAST. From AD 1000 on, Spiroan traders followed a natural trail from the Arkansas Valley to the Red River Valley to exchange Mississippian prestige goods for Caddoan bows of "bois d'arc" or "Osage orange," a superior bow wood that was only available in a small area near modern Paris, Texas. After the collapse of Spiro, the Osage took over the trail and the bow-wood trade. (Thursday, 2:45 PM)

Schmidt, Christopher (*Purdue University*), **Criss Helmkamp** (*Purdue University*) DENTAL WEAR AT THE MOUNT VERNON MOUND. Forty-five human mandibular teeth were analyzed for gross and microscopic enamel wear. Most were slightly to moderately worn, with only three having coalesced dentin patches. The teeth were worn relatively flat. First molar buccal height ranged from 92% to 96% of lingual height, depending on wear stage. Enamel microwear includes long, well-defined scratches, poorly defined scratches, and frequent pitting, visible in micrographs taken at low and high magnifications (50X and 1500X). Teeth from the Mount Vernon Mound exhibit dental wear consistent with preagricultural wear patterns. (Friday, 9:20 AM)

Schroeder, Sissel (*Pennsylvania State University*) MODELLING LATE PREHISTORIC SETTINGS NEAR THE MAEYS SITE IN THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. While late prehistoric American Bottom settlement patterns were influenced by the sociopolitical environment--especially the rise of Cahokia--site positioning remained closely tied to the natural environment. Site locations from recent fieldwork and state files are used to delineate settlement patterns for the southern American Bottom, especially around the Maeys mound center. Early nineteenth-century General Land Office records are used to reconstruct the presettlement vegetation which was strongly associated with certain landforms. Settings attractive to late prehistoric peoples are characterized by a high degree of localized resource diversity and the presence of particular kinds of floodplain landscape features. (Thursday, 11:40 AM)

Schuchert, Rebecca Wallace (*University of Iowa*) EVALUATING CERAMIC VARIATION THROUGH TIME AT THE GAST FARM (13LA12) WEAVER VILLAGE. A large sample of primarily early Late Woodland Weaver culture pottery from the Gast Farm site (13LA12) was examined using both typological and attribute analyses. Typological analysis suggests multiple living surfaces exist in the 80 cm thick cultural deposit. Attribute analysis supports Braun's 1985 hypothesis that ceramic technology correlates with changing Woodland period subsistence practices. These results have implications for Midwestern ceramic studies in that combining typological and attribute analyses is a useful research strategy for addressing short-term temporal change within a single culture. (Thursday, 11:00 AM)

Schuldenrein, Joseph (*Geoarcheology Research Associates*) ALLUVIAL SITE GEOARCHEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS: TOWARDS A PAN-REGIONAL PARADIGM. The systematics and chronology of buried archeological sites across the Eastern Woodlands reflect broad sedimentation and hydrographic trends that are pan-regional in scope. Alluvial stratigraphies in the Southeast, Northeast, and Midwest can be correlated despite variability in regional and locally regulated runoff, climatics, and drainage basin geometry. Soil chronologies and absolute dates have been developed in many

regions to index threshold changes in stream sedimentation, landscape evolution, and site preservation. Based on these relationships, it is possible to model time-transgressive correlations for Holocene alluviation and site burial and expectation. (Saturday, 1:20 PM)

Schurr, Mark R. (*University of Notre Dame*) ASSESSING THE MAIZE CONSUMPTION OF FORT ANCIENT AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN POPULATIONS OF THE OHIO VALLEY: NEW STABLE ISOTOPE EVIDENCE. It is well known that the late prehistoric Fort Ancient and Middle Mississippian populations of the Ohio Valley were supported by subsistence economies based on the cultivation of corn or maize (*Zea mays*). It has been suggested that some Fort Ancient populations consumed significantly more maize than contemporary Middle Mississippians, a conclusion which seems counter-intuitive to expectations based on the greater complexity of the Mississippian societies. Newly obtained stable carbon-isotope ratios from Fort Ancient and Middle Mississippian sites in the Ohio Valley show that Fort Ancient societies were actually less dependent on maize compared to Middle Mississippians. (Saturday, 2:00 PM)

Sciulli, Paul (*Ohio State University*), **Myra Giesen** (*Bureau of Reclamation*) PALEODEMOGRAPHY OF THE SUNWATCH POPULATION. Standard paleodemographic analyses of the SunWatch population show that, unlike many prehistoric skeletal populations, the SunWatch population does not have a deficiency of subadults. In this respect SunWatch is comparable to modern anthropological populations. However, the SunWatch population is characterized by a deficiency of older adults. The implications of these findings are discussed. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Sciulli, Paul (*see Giesen, Myra*)

Shane, Orrin C., III (*see Wagner, Gail E.*)

Sieg, Lauren (*University of Illinois*) PLATFORM PIPES: MANIFESTATIONS OF IDENTITY, POWER, AND IDEOLOGY. Hopewell platform pipes functioned as items of aesthetic and ritual significance. Their use observed regional and pan-regional ideological practices. Because ideology is a supra-individual phenomenon, attention to the group and its manipulation of objects such as pipes is necessary to understand material and ideological culture. The creation, distribution, and removal of pipes in the Scioto Valley, compared with other regions in the Hopewell Interaction Sphere, demonstrates the importance of the group in formal establishment of identity, power, and ideology. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Silvia, Diane (*University of South Alabama/Tulane University*) ABORIGINAL CERAMICS AS AN INDICATOR OF INDIAN/FRENCH INTERACTION. A vessel analysis has been completed for Aboriginal ceramics from Old Mobile (1MB94), the original French settlement in colonial "Louisiane" (1702-1711). This ceramic assemblage is an excellent source on culture change during the initial Contact period, providing information about minimum number of vessels, vessel form, size, and design motifs. From the abundance of Aboriginal ceramics, the French relied heavily on native wares. Colono forms suggest Native Americans consciously responded to French needs. The diversity of wares at five French structures indicates that household assemblages were compiled from a variety of sources and that pottery was probably an important exchange item. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Simon, Mary (*see Parker, Katherine*)

Smith, Angela (*see Manson, Joni L.*)

Smith, Beverley (*see Lovis, William*)

Smith, Charlotte A. (*Archaeofacts*) DRAFTING MAPS AND FIGURES ON A PERSONAL COMPUTER. Using an inexpensive drawing program, archaeologists without cartographic experience can draw maps easily and accurately on either a Macintosh or IBM platform. Particularly effective for creating maps of archaeological sites or regional distributions is a scanning-and-tracing technique—a method useful for academic and CRM projects, and for technical drawings. Built-in selective color enhancement and rescaling capabilities are extremely advantageous during analysis. Maps can be output as black-and-white and color laser prints, slides and overlays, and inserted as images into documents via desktop publishing. The technique is illustrated, with a variety of examples, in a videotape. (Friday, 8:20 AM)

Smith, Christopher (*see Wright, Patti*)

Smith, Harold E. (*Vaughan Engineering*) RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT FOUR LIMITED OCCUPATION, UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITES IN THE TRADEWATER DRAINAGE, WESTERN KENTUCKY. Recent investigations in the Clear Creek drainage of the Tradewater River in western Kentucky have revealed the presence of four limited occupation, upland, Mississippian sites. Ceramics, radiocarbon dates, botanical samples, and structural information are presented. Interrelationships between these four sites and the nearby Morris site (15HK49), a fortified village, are explored. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Smith, KC (*Society for American Archaeology*) HAVE TEXT, WILL TRAVEL: THE SAA EDUCATION RESOURCE FORUM. When the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) initiated its Public Education Committee in 1990, ten action items were identified for immediate attention, including the preparation of a display of teaching materials that interpret archaeology or describe preservation efforts and goals. Since its debut in 1991, the Education Resource Forum, which includes books, teaching manuals, resource guides, newsletters and magazines, and games geared for precollegiate audiences, has been exhibited at ten professional conferences and viewed by some 12,000 people. The development of this travelling archaeology education library and its role in furthering the SAA's public awareness initiatives will be discussed. The Resource Forum will be on display at the SEAC/MAC meetings, with accompanying bibliographic materials. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Smith, Kevin (*see Tankersley, Kenneth*)

Smith, Kevin E. (*see Hoyal, Suzanne D.*)

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

Smith, Marion F. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*) GOOD WIND THAT BLOWS NO ILL: BENEFITS AND HAZARDS OF COMPUTER-AIDED SITE RECORDING AT THE FLORIDA SITE FILE. Staff of the Florida Site File are developing a package of flexible computer programs to perform or facilitate many tasks common to state site files or other large archaeological archives. The programs themselves are described, since their flexibility may make them of use to others. Also, the process of building and using the programs has taught us things worth passing on to others with similar projects in mind. For example, for reasons I outline, the Montgomery Scott Principle--To make yourself look good, double the time anticipated for a task--is likely to be 50 to 100% overly optimistic in projects like this one. (Friday, 8:40 AM)

Smith, Marvin (*Valdosta State University*), **John Worth** (*Fernbank Museum of Natural History*) SPANISH MISSIONS OF THE NORTHERN TIMUCUAN PROVINCE. Archival research suggests the presence of at least three seventeenth-century Spanish missions situated in the interior near the Georgia-Florida border. This paper reviews historical and archaeological evidence for the mission of Santa Maria de los Angeles de Arapaja, Santa Cruz de Cachipile, and Santiago de Oconi. (Friday, 11:00 AM)

Smith, Samuel D. (*Tennessee Division of Archaeology*) ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE FORT BLOUNT SITE, JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE. This paper summarizes the results of a multi-year project concerning the site of Fort Blount in Jackson County, Tennessee. This small frontier post was garrisoned between 1794 and early 1798 by Southwest Territory militia troops (1794-1796), early Tennessee militia soldiers (1796-1797), and detachments of federal soldiers (1797-1798). Its location remained lost until 1989, but the completion of a program of historic background research and four seasons of archaeological investigation now make it possible to define its remains in terms of their context, site plan, building/area function, and relationships to other similar regional entities. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Smith, Virginia G. (*Kentucky Humanities Council*) STATE HUMANITIES COUNCILS AS RESOURCES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ARCHAEOLOGY. State Humanities Councils (SHCs) are an excellent resource for archaeologists interested in public education. SHCs provide financial support for educational projects through their grants; they offer models for a variety of programs for teachers and the general public; and they directly support archaeologists as speakers, writers, and providers of professional development for teachers and docents in schools, museums, and historical sites. This paper will provide examples of projects, programs, and services resulting from the growing partnership between archaeologists and the Kentucky Humanities Council as well as other SHCs in the Midwestern and Southeastern regions. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Snow, Frankie (*South Georgia College*) SWIFT CREEK ART: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL TOOL FOR INVESTIGATING PREHISTORIC MIDDLE WOODLAND SOCIETY IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA. Designs which were carved into wooden

paddles used for stamping Swift Creek ceramics provide a unique opportunity to gain insight into the Swift Creek world view. Also, it is possible, through recording signatures, such as paddle flaws, of these designs, to identify regional settlement patterns and suggest patterns of social and political structure in a large area of southern Georgia during the Middle Woodland period. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Snow, Frankie (*see Stephenson, Keith*)

Snow, Frankie (*see Wilson, Kristin J.*)

South, Stanley (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*), **Chester B. DePratter** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*) EXCAVATIONS AT SANTA ELENA: 1991-1994. During the past four field seasons, excavations at Santa Elena, a sixteenth-century colonial town on Parris Island, South Carolina, have totaled ca. 1135 square meters in addition to 1383 shovel tests. These excavations have involved excavation of a single house lot containing a single large, non-domestic structure and four wells and adjacent yard area. Additional excavations revealed a pottery kiln and associated waster material dating to the sixteenth century. Limits of the town have been determined through shovel testing. (Friday, 10:40 AM)

Stackelbeck, Kary L. (*see Purrington, Burt*)

Stafford, C. Russell (*Indiana State University*), **Ronald L. Richards** (*Indiana State Museum*), **C. Michael Anslinger** (*Cultural Resource Analysts*) MIDDLE ARCHAIC ANIMAL FORAGING IN THE UPLANDS: ANALYSIS OF FAUNA FROM THE BLUEGRASS SITE IN SOUTHWESTERN INDIANA. Reduced mobility during the Middle Archaic (after 7000 BP) in the midcontinental United States has often been linked to an increased use of resource-rich patches in major river valleys. The Bluegrass site, a base camp and cemetery, occupied between 5300 and 5000 BP, is in an upland lacustrine-plain setting in southwestern Indiana. Analysis of well-preserved faunal remains indicates that, while white-tailed deer dominates the assemblage, a diverse set of small mammals and reptiles was also important in terms of animal foraging effort expended. Comparisons with other midwestern Middle Archaic faunal assemblages, located in distinctly different environments, indicate the order in which animals were added to the diet, and their relative importance in the absence of potentially energetically-higher-ranked aquatic or semi-aquatic taxa. Implications for Middle Archaic foraging strategies are discussed. (Friday, 3:20 PM)

Stahle, David (*University of Arkansas*) THE TREE-RING RECORD OF RAINFALL FOR 1000 YEARS OVER THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES. This paper will summarize recent work in the establishment of a dendrochronological record for the Southeast to as far back as 1000 BP. (Saturday, 8:20 AM)

Stallings, Richard J. (*Cultural Horizons*) FINAL REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HOLLYWOOD SITE (22TU500). Analysis of materials recovered during 1993 excavations at the Hollywood site (ca. AD 1300-1700) have recently been completed. The analysis revealed evidence of a year-round occupation with seasonal exploitation of locally available resources. The possible presence of two corn species, the possible use of bald cypress for ceremonial purposes, and a bipolar lithic industry were documented. The results of analysis of perforated bones from Burial 2 are also reported. Based on data from this site and others in the region, a reevaluation of the terminal date of the Mississippian period may be in order. (Thursday, 1:40 PM)

Stanyard, William F. (*Garrow & Associates*) THE PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OF NORTH-CENTRAL GEORGIA: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE EXTREME NORTHERN PORTION OF THE OCMULGEE RIVER DRAINAGE. Data recovery operations at six prehistoric sites in north-central Georgia have provided considerable information on prehistoric technology, settlement, and subsistence in the extreme northern reaches of the Ocmulgee River drainage. These recent projects have particularly enhanced our understanding of the Late Archaic, Middle/Late Woodland, and Late Mississippian periods with respect to these issues, and they will be the focus of discussion. Data concerning architecture, site structure, subsistence practices, and techno-chronology will be emphasized. (Saturday, 2:40 PM)

Stephens, Jeanette E. (*Southern Illinois University-Carbondale*) NEAR THE CONFLUENCE: THE DOGTOOTH BEND MOUND CENTER AND ITS SETTLEMENT SYSTEM. The Dogtooth Bend site is a Mississippian-period mound center located in extreme southwestern Illinois near the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Recent survey of the site and surrounding areas detailed aspects of the site's internal structure, including the presence of multiple mounds, and investigated the relationship of outlying sites to the mound center. The Dogtooth Bend system appears to be oriented toward

its immediate physiographic setting at a large bend in the Mississippi River channel, and has broad cultural affinities with Mississippian systems in southeast Missouri and western Kentucky. (Saturday, 8:00 AM)

Stephens, Jeanette E. (*see Hargrave, Michael L.*)

Stephenson, Keith (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*), **Frankie Snow** (*South Georgia College*) **THE HARTFORD SITE: FEASTING AND TRADE IN THE GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN.** The Hartford site is a Swift Creek period mound and village occupation along the lower Ocmulgee River. Archaeological excavations at the mound exposed a pre-mound structure containing faunal and botanical remains related to communal feasting, and exotic materials indicating long-distance economic relations. Investigations in the adjacent village area revealed an arc-shaped midden containing discrete refuse deposits of river mussel shell attributed to episodes of individual household dumping. Comparisons of ceramic and lithic artifacts from the pre-mound structure and the village midden indicate temporal, rather than sacred/secular, differences between occupation areas. (Thursday, 3:00 PM)

Steponaitis, Vincas P. (*University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill*), **M. James Blackman** (*Smithsonian Institution*), **Hector Neff** (*University of Missouri-Columbia*) **LARGE-SCALE GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS IN THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MISSISSIPPIAN POTTERY.** Neutron activation analysis of some 200 Mississippian sherds from more than 20 sites across the Southeast has revealed the existence of distinctive chemical "signatures" that are associated with four large geographical areas. One such signature is associated with sites in Tennessee, a second with sites in northern Georgia and the Chattahoochee drainage, a third with sites in central and western Alabama, and a fourth with sites along the Mississippi River and its western tributaries. The discovery of these large-scale compositional patterns lays the groundwork for more secure identifications of Mississippian trade wares and their sources. (Thursday, 2:20 PM)

Stewart-Abernathy, Leslie C. (*Arkansas Archeological Survey*) **THE CARDEN BOTTOM PROJECT, YELL COUNTY, ARKANSAS: FROM DALTON TO TRADE BEADS, SO FAR.** The Carden Bottom area along the Arkansas River Corridor in Yell County, Arkansas, is renowned for late Mississippian pottery looted there during the Depression. Since 1990, the Arkansas Archeological Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society have been doing survey and test excavations to answer basic questions about the Native American occupation. In spite of past damage, a rich archeological heritage survives, ranging from Paleo/Archaic tradition all the way to Contact. The latter is represented by largely intact features including a huge pit containing brass and glass beads, scrap iron, and Native American pottery and stone tools. (Thursday, 4:20 PM)

Stine, Linda France (*Samford University*) **PAINTING THE SHADOWS.** The symbolic, social, and functional meanings of personal items such as beads found at African-American sites are often shrouded in debate. Southeastern archaeologists discuss these matters from the perspective of one or a few sites. A broader, comparative sample is needed to understand the multiplicity of meanings of these small objects. Beads are reported at African-American sites ranging from the Mid-Atlantic (including New York), the Southeast (including Texas), and from as far away as California. These initial results are summarized. Specific examples from Alabama and Tennessee are discussed, illustrating contextual problems and promises. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Stoops, Richard W., Jr. (*Garrow & Associates*) **AN INQUIRY INTO THE ANALYSIS OF FORMAL TOOLS.** Numerical classification of projectile points has been attempted numerous times in the past by a variety of investigators. These efforts have achieved mixed results. As the typological classification of points by gross morphological attributes is inherently ambiguous, an effective means of objectively classifying these formal tools is sought. Using an assemblage of tools from a multicomponent site in North Georgia (9RO53), an attempt was made to quantitatively define a series of "types." Correlations between these types and traditionally defined types were observed. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Stottman, M. Jay (*University of Kentucky*) **PUTTING TOGETHER THE PUZZLE OF CHANGE IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT.** Recently, several CRM projects have focused on the urban environment of Louisville, Kentucky. These projects have constructed a growing database of urban archaeology for Louisville, which has enabled archaeologists to compare neighborhoods and research questions concerning their development. The use of this database, historical documentation, and oral history can help us understand the neighborhood as a social unit of contemporary society and plot the changes incurred by a neighborhood from its inception to its present state. This paper intends to show that archaeological investigations in the urban context are important resources that can contribute to a fuller understanding of the historical development of neighborhoods. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Stout, Charles (*Murray State University*), **Kathleen Tucker** (*Murray State University*), **Kenneth C. Carstens** (*Murray State University*) COMMUNITY PATTERNING OF THE FUQUA SITE (15CW65), A MISSISSIPPIAN VILLAGE IN CALLOWAY COUNTY, KENTUCKY. Fuqua is part of the multicomponent Backusburg complex, which comprises a mound center and village area with both Woodland and Mississippian deposits. Located in the Clark's River drainage, the complex is one of two major complexes in the interior of Kentucky's Jackson Purchase region. Although the mound site is poorly preserved, village areas have sustained little damage from looting or farming, and therefore offer opportunities for significant new understanding of Woodland-Mississippian transition and lifeways in this subregion. As a preliminary step to more extensive site investigation, this study examines the community patterning of the Fuqua village based on a controlled surface collection made by Murray State University in the late 1970s. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Stringfield, Margo S. (*University of West Florida*) REFINED SHOVEL TESTING AS A TECHNIQUE FOR TRACKING HORIZONTAL STRATIGRAPHY. Relatively complex horizontal stratigraphy can be accurately mapped with minor modifications of traditional shovel-test units. These modifications include excavation by strata in 50 cm square units placed at close intervals and stratigraphic drawings. A case study will be described in which this technique satisfactorily tested a theoretical projection of site deposits in a plowed shell ring with a central plaza that contained burials. Carefully used, refined shovel-test units can provide low-impact, cost-efficient information that usually is obtained by stratigraphic trenching. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Sullivan, Norman C. (*Marquette University*) THE OLD IS DYING AND THE NEW CANNOT BE BORN: LIFE AND DEATH AMONG THE POOR IN AN INDUSTRIALIZING COMMUNITY. In 1882, Milwaukee County established social welfare facilities and a cemetery for orphans, the destitute, and people with chronic illnesses. More than 5000 people were interred in the cemetery of whom 1635 were excavated in mitigation during recent construction. The skeletal remains and associated documentation provide a rare opportunity to evaluate quality-of-life measures for an underclass population in an industrializing community of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Ongoing skeletal analyses are identifying the occupational hazards, diseases, causes of death, and the role of public health institutions in the lives of recent immigrants and the impoverished. (Saturday, 11:40 AM)

Tankersley, Kenneth B. (*State University of New York at Brockport*) SEASONALITY OF STONE PROCUREMENT: AN EARLY PALEOINDIAN EXAMPLE. Cross-culturally, band level hunter-gatherers are nomadic, moving seasonally within loosely defined territories. Most archaeological assumptions of Early Paleoindian seasonal movements are based on data that indicate the seasonal availability of food resources. Data used to support these assumptions typically include the identification of species of plant and animal remains from archaeological sites and their modern distribution patterns. This paper illustrates how a similar approach can be used to determine the seasonal availability of certain stone resources. Data that may establish the seasonality of stone procurement include geographic location, geochronology, geologic setting, and pedology. (Friday, 1:40 PM)

Tankersley, Kenneth B. (*State University of New York at Brockport*), **Kevin Smith** (*Buffalo Museum of Science*), **Stanley Vanderlaan** (*Rochester Museum and Science Center*) SYNCHRONAL DEPOSITION AND EARLY PALEOINDIAN CONTEXTS AT THE ARC SITE. Arc is an Early Paleoindian habitation site located in Genesee County, New York. During the past 10 years, a large assemblage of broken and exhausted fluted bifaces, aborted fluted-point preforms, and a variety of worn and discarded unifacially-flaked chipped-stone tools have been recovered from cultivated surfaces. Recent excavation of unplowed portions of the site demonstrate that cultural material occurs on the surface of a 12,000 year old diamicton and underlies a sequence of finely laminated colluvium. Data from excavation and solid-sediment cores also suggest that mineral-spring deposits and lacustrine sedimentation are penecontemporaneous with Early Paleoindian cultural deposits. (Friday, 1:00 PM)

Taylor, Barbara E. (*University of Georgia*), **Mark J. Brooks** (*University of South Carolina*), **Donald J. Colquhoun** (*University of South Carolina*) HOLOCENE CLIMATE AND UPLAND LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION IN THE UPPER COASTAL PLAIN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. It is commonly assumed that non-fluvial deposition in the upland landscape indicates sparse vegetation cover under dry climatic conditions. While climate may have been comparatively drier during the early Holocene than at present, data from the Sandhills region of the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina suggest that higher rates of net sediment accumulation do not necessarily require or indicate dry climate. Available sediments and an energy source sufficient for transport are all that is required. These conditions can be met by circumstances other than dry climate. (Friday, 2:20 PM)

Taylor, Barbara E. (*see Brooks, Mark J.*)

Tesar, Louis D. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*), **B. Calvin Jones** (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*) PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF RECENT INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BLOCK-STERNS SITE NEAR TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA. The Block-Sterns site is a major interior Swift Creek site (occupied both before and after that cultural period). Proposed school construction preserved part of the site but would result in the loss of a 3 ha area. Excavation by Jones of the threatened area resulted in the recovery of the contents of over 70 pit features and other significant cultural data. A two-year analysis period is planned to deal with the estimated over 100,000 artifacts recovered during this project. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Thomas, Larissa (*Binghamton University*) A FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF CERAMICS FROM DILLOW'S RIDGE, AN UPLAND MISSISSIPPIAN SITE IN THE MILL CREEK AREA OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. In an analysis using body sherds as well as rim sherds, I seek to distinguish cooking and non-cooking vessels from Dillow's Ridge, a Mississippian habitation and specialized lithic-workshop site associated with the Mill Creek chert quarries in southern Illinois. The analysis reveals that neither wall thickness nor the size, amount, or type of temper was manipulated to affect functional attributes of vessels at the site. However, cooking and non-cooking vessels can be distinguished on the basis of exterior surface color. These findings are interpreted in light of cooking methods and ceramic manufacturing concerns at Dillow's Ridge. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Thunen, Robert (*University of North Florida*) DEFINING SPACE: THE PINSON MOUNDS ENCLOSURE. Over a four-year period the Pinson Mounds enclosure was tested for evidence of cultural occupation and site function. Excavations revealed a lack of cultural material inside the enclosure; a ramp associated with the first building phase of Mound 29; a possible burial floor associated with Mound 30; and confirmation of a single building phase for the embankment wall. The arc embankment form appears to be the standard design form for the Midsouth enclosures. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Tomak, Curtis H. (*Indiana Department of Transportation*) THE MOUNT VERNON SITE: A HOPEWELL CEREMONIAL/BURIAL SITE IN POSEY COUNTY, INDIANA. The Mount Vernon site consists of one of the largest Hopewell mounds ever discovered. This mound, on General Electric property at Mount Vernon, was found during road construction in 1988 but was not reported to highway personnel or to archaeologists. By the time I discovered the site, the mound had been largely destroyed by borrowing and by collectors. I conducted an excavation at the mound for the Department of Highways in 1988. Thousands of Hopewell artifacts had been taken from the site by collectors prior to our work, and a variety of such artifacts were recovered by our excavation. Artifacts evidently accompanied burials and also occurred in separate caches. This site generated a major ARPA case, and the artifacts have been reburied. (Friday, 8:00 AM)

Torrence, Corbett (*Florida Museum of Natural History*) TOPOGRAPHIC RECONSTRUCTIONS AT THE PINELAND SITE. The Pineland site, located on southwest Florida's Gulf Coast, is an extensive 80-acre Calusa village site comprised of shell and earthen mounds, plazas, courts, and canals. Over the past four years, analysis of historical documents, interviews with local informants, and examination of aerial photographs have brought to light Euro-American impacts to the site. In 1992, topographic data were collected with a Topcon laser transit and three-dimensional images were generated with the SURFER program. In this presentation, Pineland's changing topography is modeled and similarities among mound-complex sites in the region are described. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Troccoli, Ruth (*University of Florida*) IMAGES OF AMERICAN INDIAN WOMEN: (RE)VIEWING WOMEN CHIEFS. From the time of Columbus' voyages, women are documented as occupying positions of political and social power in some Southeastern and Caribbean societies. Women chiefs occurred at every level of society from hamlets to paramount chiefdoms, but there has been no systematic study of how and when women ascended to power. I use first-person accounts and images of American Indian women in popular culture from the last 500 years to show how the prevalent stereotypes of Indian women developed (e.g., squaw, princess, hag, drudge). These stereotypes have contributed to the attitude that women in chiefly roles are anomalous and therefore not studied. (Thursday, 1:00 PM)

Trubitt, Mary Beth D. (*Northwestern University*) THE FORMATION OF HOUSE FLOOR AND FILL ASSEMBLAGES IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN AMERICAN BOTTOM, ILLINOIS. Analysis of Mississippian households in the American Bottom region of Illinois assumes that artifacts found in features associated as a household unit relate to the occupying household. Identifying site formation processes that contributed to the material found on house floors and in basin fills is important to distinguish between refuse produced by the household from secondary refuse dumped in the abandoned house basin by later households. The ratio of house-floor to fill artifacts assists in identifying structures with quantities of primary and/or de facto refuse, and those with large amounts of secondary refuse from outside contamination. (Thursday, 11:20 AM)

Trubowitz, Neal (*Society of Professional Archeologists*) UNDERSTANDING TRADE IN THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODELS FROM THE SOUTHEAST AND MIDWEST. Trade between indigenous peoples and Europeans was long treated as a single entity, oversimplifying the larger process of acculturation. Recent archaeological tests of diachronic subregion and culture specific documentary models produced more sophisticated interpretations. Studies of the Arkansas Kadohadacho (1670-1730), and the Indiana Wea and other tribes (1715-1791) demonstrated that contact rates were variable, that acceptance of European equivalents for native technology was not automatic, and that most trade goods were perishables. Diversity ruled, reflecting fluctuating factors including the ethnicity of Europeans, the nature and accessibility of trade goods, and the size, social structure, and health of native populations. (Thursday, 8:00 AM)

Tucker, Kathleen (*see Stout, Charles*)

Tucker, Kathy (*see Carstens, Kenneth C.*)

Underwood, John R. (*see Boudreaux, Anthony E. III*)

Vanderlaan, Stanley (*see Tankersley, Kenneth*)

Wagner, Gail E. (*University of South Carolina*), **Orrin C. Shane, III** (*Science Museum of Minnesota*) SEASONAL DIET AT THE INCINERATOR SITE (33MY57). Faunal seasonal indicators distinguish 39 spring, summer, and winter trash-filled pits at the Incinerator site (33MY57), an AD 1250 Anderson phase Fort Ancient village in southwestern Ohio. These pits were filled quickly, within one season. The occurrence and distribution of white-tail deer skeletal elements indicate full-scale occupation of the village during summer and partial occupation with provisioning during winter. Faunal and botanical remains together provide a picture of seasonal diet at this middle Fort Ancient village. We examine nine pits in detail and propose a model for the seasonality of diet at Anderson phase sites. (Saturday, 9:20 AM)

Wagner, Mark J. (*Southern Illinois University*), **Mary R. McCorvie** (*USDA Forest Service-Shawnee National Forest*) TRANSPORTATION CORRIDORS AND SPECIAL-USE SITES IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS. The types, age, and distribution of aboriginal special-use sites in southern Illinois are examined in relation to historic period transportation corridors. Many rock-art sites with painted and engraved motifs dating to the Mississippian period as well as Woodland period rock enclosures located on steep hill tops appear to be located adjacent to both land and water transportation routes used during the historic period. The distribution and age of these sites suggests that the historic period trail system of the region may have been in place as early as 2,000 years ago. (Thursday, 1:45 PM)

Walker, Karen J. (*Florida Museum of Natural History*), **William H. Marquardt** (*Florida Museum of Natural History*) EPISODIC SEA LEVELS AT THE AD 100-1600 PINELAND SITE COMPLEX OF SOUTHWEST FLORIDA. The coastal Pineland site complex is spatially and temporally a multicomponent site in the Calusa region of southwest Florida. Much of this intrasite diversity can be understood within a paleoenvironmental context--one that fluctuates during the period of occupation, AD 100 to 1600. Specifically, Pineland's features suggest a hypothesis that episodic sea levels in the Gulf of Mexico greatly affected the resident populations. Evidence for two lower-than-present stillstands and one intervening higher-than-present episode comes from Pineland and is supported by regional archaeological and geological deposits. (Thursday, 8:20 AM)

Walz, Gregory R. (*University of Illinois*), **Thomas J. Riley** (*University of Illinois*) A RECONSIDERATION OF THE UTICA MOUNDS SITE (11LS1), LA SALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS. The Utica Mound Group (11LS1 and 11LS15) represents a significant expression of Middle Woodland Hopewellian mortuary behavior in the Upper Illinois River Valley. Excavations conducted between 1929-31 demonstrated similarities between the Utica Group and a number of Hopewellian mound groups in the Lower Illinois Valley, but failed to recognize a number of earlier and later archaeological components. Recent research at a remnant of this group has produced the only radiocarbon date for the site, and a reanalysis of portions of the 1929-31 collection has confirmed Archaic through Upper Mississippian components in and around the excavated mounds. (Friday, 11:20 AM)

Warren, Robert (*Illinois State Museum*) FRESHWATER MUSSELS FROM THE MADISONVILLE SITE, A FORT ANCIENT VILLAGE IN SOUTHWESTERN OHIO. Recent excavations at the Madisonville site have yielded a diverse assemblage of freshwater mussels (34 species), the most abundant of which is *Ptychobranchus fasciolaris*. Mussels were collected locally from the lower Little Miami River and were used as both a food resource and as raw material for the

manufacture of artifacts. Significant changes in species diversity and species composition occurred between the site's Turpin-Shomaker phase (AD 1200s) and Mariemont phase (AD 1400-1650) occupations, probably caused by either a decrease in the magnitude of the Little Miami River or a shrinkage of the foraging territory of Mariemont phase villagers. (Saturday, 2:20 PM)

Weddle, Deborah (see *Lockhart, Jami*)

Weinstein, Richard (*Coastal Environments*) CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE GULF COAST AND MISSISSIPPI DELTA. (Friday, 1:10 PM)

Weisman, Brent R. (*Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research*) PURCHASING THE PAST: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES THROUGH ACQUISITION IN FLORIDA. Florida's acquisition of archaeological sites through the Conservation and Recreation Lands program is an important preservation tool. Although more than 500 sites have been acquired in this program because they occur on environmentally sensitive lands, fewer sites are purchased only for their archaeological significance. The process by which such sites are selected and nominated for purchase and the management practices implemented for their public use are examined in this paper. Also discussed is how well these purchased sites represent the preservation goals outlined in Florida's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. (Thursday, 2:00 PM)

Wells, Douglas C. (*Earth Search/Tulane University*), **Patrick J. Jones** (*Earth Search/Tulane University*), **Tristram R. Kidder** (*Earth Search/Tulane University*) THE BAYOU DES FAMILLES SITE: SITE STRUCTURE AND SETTLEMENT IN THE BARATARIA BASIN. Recent excavations at the Bayou des Familles site (16JE218) in Louisiana's Barataria Basin have provided the most thorough understanding of a late Baytown/early Coles Creek shell midden yet available. An extensive program of excavation has yielded insights into the structure of the site itself as well as the place of the site within the surrounding region. Ongoing analyses of data recovered from the Bayou des Familles site reveal the rich archaeological potential of these shell middens. Funding for this research was provided by the New Orleans District, US Army Corps of Engineers. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Wendt, Dan (see *Dobbs, Clark A.*)

Wesler, Kit W. (*Murray State University*) WRAPPING UP WICKLIFFE: SUN CIRCLE AND POSSUM POT. The 1994 field season at Wickliffe Mounds (15Ba4) began to wrap up field research on the Mississippi period site. The primary focus of the project was the exposure of two floors, expected from previous tests to be unusually well preserved. Sections of a floor in the north-central area were fired to near-ceramic hardness, and contained a hearth and a possible Sun Circle painting. A house floor on the east side of (and predating) the cemetery was protected by collapsed daub. Neither floor retained many artifacts *in situ*. Additional tests began studying the previously unexamined south side of the site. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Wesson, Cameron B. (*University of Illinois*) CHANGING POWER, CHANGING PLACES: ARCHITECTURAL CORRELATES OF TRANSITIONS IN CREEK CHIEFLY POWER. This work expands existing knowledge of Creek culture, through an examination of transitions in Creek architecture during the Protohistoric and Historic periods. Archaeological data from several Creek sites along the Tallapoosa River in central Alabama indicate that Creek public and domestic architecture underwent a series of changes in both construction and spatial organization during these periods. Alterations to the Creek built environment are shown to be related to an erosion of traditional Creek chiefly power, and it is demonstrated that both of these processes are linked to growing Euro-American hegemony over Creek affairs. (Thursday, 9:00 AM)

Wetmore, Ruth Y. (see *Robinson, Kenneth W.*)

Whelan, Mary K. (see *Green, William*)

Whelan, Mary K. (see *Neverett, Margot S.*)

White, Nancy (*University of South Florida*) LATE ARCHAIC SHELL MOUND COMPONENTS IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA: 1993 TESTING. Sub-water table excavation was conducted in 1993 at two sites in the Apalachicola Delta of northwest Florida by the University of South Florida. Engineering pumps, well points, and other heavy equipment in the inaccessible wetland wilderness was a logistical challenge. Van Horn Creek and Sam's Cutoff shell mounds produced

microtools and cores, clay balls and chunks, and fiber-tempered pottery of the Elliott's Point complex, related to the Poverty Point adaptation across the Gulf Coast. The fiber temper is identified as Spanish moss. Radiocarbon dates for the components ranged from 1420-2070 BC. Van Horn Creek also contained Early Woodland and Fort Walton components. An additional, unexpected feature was a puzzling, shallow, flexed Late Archaic burial. (Saturday, 9:40 AM)

Whyte, Thomas (*Appalachian State University*) RETURN TO PLUM GROVE: NEW DATES, STRUCTURES, AND DISTRIBUTIONAL ANALYSES ON A HISTORIC NATIVE VILLAGE IN NORTHEASTERN TENNESSEE. Recent work was conducted at the Plum Grove site (40WG17) in Cherokee National Forest on the Nolichucky River, northeastern Tennessee to better determine the site's layout and contextual integrity. Horizontally stratified Early Archaic through Historic components were identified and a burned structure yielding mid seventeenth-century radiocarbon dates and Dallas and Nolichucky ceramic sherds was uncovered. This unique National Register site is under increased protection by Cherokee National Forest as a result of these investigations. (Thursday, 3:40 PM)

Wiant, Michael (*Illinois State Museum*) THE ARCHAIC HAFTED BIFACE SEQUENCE FROM NAPOLEON HOLLOW SITE. This paper examines an assemblage of over 130 hafted bifaces from stratified Archaic deposits at the Napoleon Hollow site. The assemblage includes specimens from five distinct components ranging in age from Early Archaic through Late Archaic. Only the Early Archaic component has not been dated by radiocarbon assay. In addition to typological comparisons, the technology of this assemblages as it reflects changing lifeways is considered. (Thursday, 1:30 PM)

Wilde-Ramsing, Mark (*North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit*) NORTH CAROLINA'S UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, "HIDDEN BENEATH THE WAVES." The underwater archaeology educational kit "Hidden Beneath the Waves" provides an exciting, hands-on classroom experience. Targeted for 8th-grade students, the self-contained outreach kit provides video presentations, historical research exercises, quiz games, and a mystery shipwreck to be identified by students. Solving the mystery wreck is the highlight of the four-unit program; it involves working with historical maps, artifacts, and a four-foot model of an actual shipwreck currently lying at the bottom of the Cape Fear River. A comprehensive guide allows "Hidden Beneath the Waves" to be administered solely by the teacher over five to ten periods. (Friday, 10:20 AM)

Williams, John K. (*see Purrington, Burt*)

Williams, Mark (*University of Georgia*) THE SAWYER SITE: CONTINUING MISSISSIPPIAN RESEARCH IN THE OCONEE VALLEY. During the summer of 1994, the University of Georgia conducted major testing operations for the first time at the Sawyer site on the western bank of the Oconee River in southern Georgia. This two-mound center, located in the Coastal Plain of Laurens County, is the most southerly of the centers explored to date in the Oconee Valley, and one of the most curious. The site was mapped, thoroughly shovel tested, and ten 2 by 2 meter units were excavated. A series of dot-density maps were made of the distribution of the several components. Surprisingly, an unexpected major Deptford-period village was discovered. The two 3 meter high rectangular platform mounds, spaced some 350 meters apart, both date to the Middle Mississippian Savannah period. The ceramics of this occupation include both complicated-stamped and red-filmed material, but also include a preponderance of cord-marked pottery. The relationship of this short-term center to the sequence of growth and decline of the chiefdoms in the valley is discussed in detail. (Thursday, 9:40 AM)

Williams, Michele (*Washington University*) PLANT REMAINS FROM LOCUS 3 OF THE PARKIN SITE. An analysis of flotation-derived botanical remains from Locus 3 of the Parkin site (3CS29) is presented. The 37 light fractions from 34 features contained wood, nuts, cultigens, and/or various small seed types. In particular, maize from FS 119 is discussed as an interesting example of rapidly-burned maize kernels and cob(s). The paleoethnobotany of Locus 3 generally supports archaeological assumptions and ethnohistoric accounts of Central Mississippi Valley plant utilization during the Late Mississippian period (AD 1350-1550). (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Williams, Stacy (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*), **Joe Harl** (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*) BURLINGTON CHERT RESOURCES NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MISSOURI RIVER. Most researchers in the Midwest are familiar with the Burlington chert quarries that have been reported within the Crescent Hills along the Meramec River in east-central Missouri. Cherts from this location were processed and traded to other regions within the eastern United States. Recent investigations revealed that similar quarries and processing stations exist along the Missouri River. The quarrying of this chert appears to have been particularly active during the Late Archaic and Emergent Mississippian periods. (Saturday, 9:00 AM)

Williamson, Matthew (see *Milner, George R.*)

Wilson, Diane (*University of Texas-Austin*) DIET, HEALTH, AND SPATIAL SOCIAL SEGREGATION IN THE MISSISSIPPIAN POWERS PHASE TURNER CEMETERY POPULATION. The Turner village cemetery is reevaluated with an emphasis on gender and sex roles. Of the 81 adults who could be sexed, 55 were female. This suggests that a specific subset of the Powers phase population was buried in the Turner cemetery. Mortality curves suggests that males were not selectively removed by catastrophic events. Females were found to have had more heterogeneous diets, indicated by ^{15}N and ^{13}C values on collagen and ^{13}C values on apatite. It is argued that females played a central role in village life within the possibly matrilineal Powers phase. (Saturday, 10:40 AM)

Wilson, Gregory (*University of Oklahoma*) CLUES OF CONSOLIDATION. A preliminary report of the 1994 Morrison site, Horseshoe Lake site, and Cahokia site (Mound 49), University of Oklahoma excavations in the American Bottom is offered. Site specific attributes: mound-construction dates, ceramic-type frequencies, and feature types provide new insights into the dynamic political economic transformation occurring by AD 1000. This transformation involves a set of competing chiefly sociopolitical entities within the American Bottom. (Thursday, 10:40 AM)

Wilson, Kristin J. (*University of South Carolina*), **Kenneth E. Sassaman** (*South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology*), **Frankie Snow** (*South Georgia College*) PUTTING THE OGEECHEE IN ITS PLACE. The Ogeechee River Valley of Georgia is the black box of Late Archaic prehistory. Its numerous shell middens have attracted many looters, but few professionals. A large collection of pottery from two looted sites provides the first opportunity to situate the Ogeechee in the cultural and technological landscapes of the Late Archaic. Stylistic traits of sherds from over 700 vessels match assemblages from Stallings Island in the adjacent Savannah River Valley, but not St. Simons pottery from sea islands downriver. Technologically, the Ogeechee and Savannah River assemblages diverge. Alternative hypotheses for stylistic similarities and technological differences are explored. (Saturday, 1:40 PM)

Witty, Charles (see *Keller, Kenneth J.*)

Wood, Glenna (see *Repp, Andrea C.*)

Woods, William I. (*Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville*) CHANGES IN THE LANDSCAPE: THE AMERICAN BOTTOM. (Friday, 2:40 PM)

Worth, John E. (*Fernbank Museum of Natural History*) EXPLORATION AND TRADE IN THE DEEP FRONTIER OF SPANISH FLORIDA: POSSIBLE SOURCES FOR SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH ARTIFACTS IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA. Recent archaeological investigations in western North Carolina have revealed the presence of sixteenth-century Spanish artifacts in association with contemporaneous aboriginal occupation. This paper examines the available Spanish historical evidence regarding the various mechanisms by which such items may have been disseminated among aboriginal populations in the deep interior Southeast. Possible sources include direct or indirect contact with the well-known Hernando de Soto or Juan Pardo expeditions between 1540 and 1568, dispersal as a result of several minor Spanish entradas into the northern interior between 1597 and 1628, and ongoing long-distance trade with aboriginal and Spanish populations along the Atlantic coastline. (Saturday, 11:20 AM)

Worth, John E. (see *Smith, Marvin*)

Wright, Patti (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*), **Christopher Smith** (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*), **Kathrine Burney-Miller** (*University of Missouri-St. Louis*) LATE ARCHAIC PLANT USE AT THE HAYDEN SITE. Recent archaeological research at the Hayden site (23SL36), in St. Louis County, Missouri, has generated a wealth of Late Archaic lithic and paleoethnobotanical data. In this paper, the components of the well preserved carbonized plant assemblage are discussed. Their interpretation in terms of subsistence is examined from not only the perspective of on-site activities but also a comparative analysis with coeval assemblages in the region is given. (Saturday, 8:40 AM)

Wynn, Jack T. (see *Meyers, Maureen Siewert*)

Yelton, Jeffrey K. (see *Lopinot, Neal H.*)

Young, Amy L. (University of Tennessee-Knoxville) CHANGE AND CONTINUITY IN AFRICAN DERIVED RELIGIOUS PRACTICES ON AN UPLAND SOUTH PLANTATION. With continued work on antebellum plantations, archaeologists are now in the position to examine African-American religious beliefs and practices through analysis of the material record. The earliest evidence has been documented in colonial South Carolina in the form of Bakongo cosmograms inscribed on the bases of small Colono-ware bowls. Locust Grove, an antebellum plantation in Kentucky, has also yielded objects that may have been used as charms. These objects, while found on a variety of materials, show continuity with those symbols documented in the South Carolina Low Country. (Thursday, 9:20 AM)